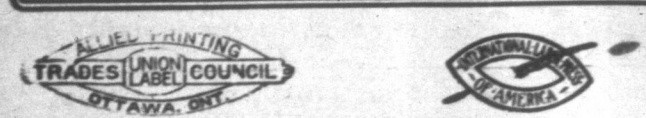


# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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**The Canadian Labor Press**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

## THRIFT IS NOT A BRAKE ON INDUSTRIAL MACHINE.

There never has been and can never be too much labor power in the world to provide for the real needs and wants of mankind. This is true because every increase in production raises the standard of living and causes new and justifiable human wants to become prominent and pressing.

If we spend for thoughtless and unessential trifles, we are diverting precious labor power to the industries which produce these useless and frequently harmful commodities. If we save some of our income and make safe and sane investments such as have been offered by the government since the beginning of the war, we are turning some portion of the world's labor power to the production of useful and wholesome commodities.

Purchasing power is the despotic ruler of the industrial world. Machines, raw materials, and labor are devoted to making shoes, bread, or winter hats in proportion demanded by purchasing power. If purchasing power asked nothing but cream puffs and those in unlimited quantities, we would soon see every factory and every workman energetically devoted to making cream puffs and nothing else.

The amount and material and energy devoted to the production of any one article is in direct proportion to our desire for that article as expressed in terms of purchasing power. When the individual and national characteristic of careless and thoughtless spending is replaced by thrift and investment in war saving stamps, treasury certificates and Liberty bonds, the great boss, Purchasing Power, will be just as strong as ever but his demands will be changed. The demand for wholesome and substantial food, comfortable homes, good clothing and healthful recreation will increase at the expense of fantastic luxuries and useless novelties. Only in case savings are hoarded and removed from circulation is there possibility of decrease in demand or labor.

Thrift and wise spending do not dam up the stream of labor; they simply change the direction of the flow. Thrift is the steering wheel and not the brake on our industrial machine.

## CO-OPERATION MEANS SUCCESS

Any one familiar with industries, of course recognizes that one cannot take a particular factory or industry and say to it "Now and at once co-operate," for co-operation is first a thing of the spirit and then must be worked out with careful adaptation to the time and the place and the conditions. What can be done in one place is impossible in another. What will succeed here will fail yonder but the answer to the problems which are controlling as regards the relations of employer and employe is found in studying them from the standpoint of human fellowship, and the answer to the problems created by competition and combination is to be found in obtaining first the spirit of co-operation with the background of mutual understanding that implies and so to work it out as to produce the public good well outside of the shop, the value of which is so well known to us as a business asset, and then to add to it that good will inside the shop concerning which the vision of many has hitherto been too short.

I do not believe that in this country there is any antagonism to large rewards for large services or any hostility to business that is big because of its bigness, if only it is as big a servant as it is an operator. The public dreads misused power, whether it be industrial or financial, and it is a normal instinct that makes it so dread. That power which is used co-operatively, which is the result of sound values placed upon the duty of service to the public, upon the obligation to the workman, upon the duties as well as the rights of the owner, on the proper sense of the right interrelations between these three, that kind of power is not dreaded and will be welcomed.

It is a part of this spirit of co-operation that industry should give to labor that which it expects labor to give to it. It has always been strange to me that a corporation which is nothing but a union of capital should object to dealing with a union of labor and require labor to bargain as individuals when it itself bargains collectively. This is essentially wrong in principle and the labor union leader might just as well say to the corporation: "You cannot act collectively if we may not, and if you insist that we must act individually then must you ignore your corporate form and act as individuals with the consequent disadvantages." What is right for one is right for the other. Collective bargaining is here to stay. It has long existed and been welcomed on the side of corporation and co-operation will admit its right to be here on the side of the employe. Co-operation recognizes that the greatest asset in the shop is the response of human nature to wise and intelligent leadership. It has passed beyond the atmosphere that permits the slave driver. Men follow leaders normally, but to do so require confidence in the leader and that confidence is not merely in his ability but in his humanity, his fairness, his sense of justice. It is based on trust that he is a fair and balanced man.

I care very little whether in any particular case the principle of co-operation is recognized or whether as a phrase it is even understood. It is, however, of the utmost importance to the commerce of the country that the spirit of co-operation should continue. I have spoken of the wonderful example of it during the great war, when business men by hundreds forsook their affairs and leaving the ordinary paths of reward took up service for the government, often laborious, usually self-sacrificing, always unwarded, simply because they felt it their duty to help the country in its need.

I think the example cannot be lost. Side by side the man of capital and the man of labor gove of their best to help the nation. We may not continue at the flood tide that thus flowed but it will never recede to the ebb from which it took its rise.

May we not take some step which shall point the way to a broader spirit of understanding between men engaged in similar lines of trade and in the same factory so that there shall come to be in American industry which rests upon the willing consent of the public good will and which operates upon the willing responsiveness of intelligent operatives to wise and humane leadership?

## LABOR TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA

### Land of Many Strikes Will Discard Compulsory Arbitration.

Sir Henry Barwell, the Premier of South Australia, in face of noisy demonstrations of hostility on the part of Labor members, whom the Speaker frequently warned last week, moved the second reading of the Industrial Disputes Bill, thus initiating in Australia a movement in the direction of abolishing compulsory industrial arbitration.

The Premier said that the present system was the chief cause of the industrial chaos into which Australia was drifting, and contended that the Federal Arbitration Court was doomed and that the passage of the Bill would hasten its end. Australia was the home of strikes; there were more in proportion to the population than in any other part of the world. The existing machinery was cumbersome, uneconomic, slow, and costly, and it bred strikes and the bitterest class hatred. Compulsion, Sir Henry Barwell argued, was wholly against the employers, as when the workers entered the Court on the "tails I win; heads you lose" principle. The Labor Party advocated the retention of the system, because their objective was social violence.

The Bill proposed the abolition of the Arbitration Court and the substitution of voluntary conciliation. The boast so frequently made that the penalties under the Arbitration Acts could not be enforced against thousands of trade unionists because the accommodation in the goals was insufficient was, the Premier added, perfectly true.

Mr. Gunn, the Leader of the Opposition, presented the Labor case against the abolition of compulsory arbitration in a sensational speech.

If, he said, the Bill were passed, depriving the workers of the means of maintaining a proper standard of living, he would assist in the organization of "direct action," as the cessation of work was the only method left to settle disputes. If the Bill were carried, many thousands of moderates would in one night become extremists, and a state of guerrilla warfare would be created.

The object of the Bill was to decrease wages and subject the workers to the dictates of the "bosses." The Australian arbitration system had lifted up the standard of living in Australia above that of the rest of the world, and the trade unionists would not yield without a fight. The passage of the Bill would be the most dishonourable act in the history of the State Parliament.

The situation, which was beginning to look extremely serious, has been eased by the refusal of the amalgamated engineers, at a mass meeting held in Melbourne, to strike against a revision to a forty-eight hours week. On the other hand, a Council of Action which has been instituted at Sydney has decided to call on all unions, including the iron trades, to resist any increase over forty-four hours.

The first stage in the threatened coal strike will be reached if the Southern miners of New South Wales stand to their resolution to strike within two weeks. The Northern coal fields are sure to be involved.

## FINE HUNTING.

"Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in the New North," is the title of a new publication dealing with territory along the Transcontinental Line of the Canadian National Railways in Northern Ontario and Quebec. Full information is contained therein relative to where game may be found, guides, camp, equipment, etc., and in addition a series of comprehensive maps. "his virgin country offers ideal sport for the hunter. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways for free copy, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AMONG HIS PALLS.

The Prince of Wales made his first public appearance in London since his return from the East at the Crystal Palace. The occasion was a Rally and Sports Meeting of the British Legion, of which His Royal Highness is a member. The Prince came to the coaches from the many local branches in London and the Southern Counties. They gave the Prince a great reception, and he seemed to be very happy in the company of the ex-Servicemen whose claims he never loses an opportunity of enforcing.

The Boy Scouts are another of the Prince's close interests. He has arranged to broadcast a wireless message from York House to the Boy Scouts of the Nation on coming back from their rally at the Alexandra Palace. The Wireless Society of London has invited the Boy Scouts' headquarters to send a party of fifty or sixty representative scouts to the Horticultural Hall to listen to the Prince's address, and has suggested to allied provincial wireless societies that they should invite local scouts to "listen in" either at the rooms of the various societies or at halls engaged for the purpose.

## FOR YOUR FALL HUNT.

Hundreds of sportsmen in Canada take their vacation in the hunting season. They are now getting their equipment ready for the chase. The question "Where to go?" is the all-absorbing one. A region easily accessible, that insures ryal sport and game in plenty is the objective. Let the Canadian National Railways introduce to you the "New North," that vast area in Northern Ontario and Quebec traversed by the Transcontinental Line between Winnipeg and Quebec city. It is virgin country for the hunter, and moose particularly are plentiful. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto, for illustrated booklet, "Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in the "New North," it gives complete information.

## BRITISH HOSPITALS NOW PAYING THEIR WAY.

For the first time since the war the majority of British provincial hospitals were able, last year, to pay their way. This statement is made in the third annual report on the voluntary hospitals in Great Britain, excluding London, for 1921. Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society, in an introductory note to the report, observes that it is confidently expected that the figures for 1922 will show the provincial hospitals in an even better position. In 1920, 44 per cent. of the hospitals were able to show a financial surplus on the year's work, whereas in 1921, despite the unprecedented extent of unemployment and general financial depression the number of hospitals that were able to make ends meet increased to 51 per cent. Hospital provision for patients of moderate means is probably the most urgent problem calling for solution in the hospital world.

## UNEMPLOYMENT HARD ON PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

According to official British returns there are rather more than a million and a quarter persons unemployed. The greater part of these are industrial workers rendered idle by their lack of orders, they will be taken as again. The outlook, however, is much more discouraging for the large number of professional men, and clerks who are at present unemployed. Many of them have been unable to find work since their demobilization from the Services and their efforts to maintain that outward respectability of appearance which is essential if they are to obtain the type of employment for which they are fitted, are on the verge of failure. Once they take on the "down and out" look their chances are gone.

## YORKSHIRE'S OWN PRINCESS MARY AT LEEDS.

Upon paying her first official visit to Leeds, where she opened the infants' ward at the City Infirmary, which is named after her, Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, had a wonderfully warm reception. She was met at the Moortown boundary of the city by the Lord and Lady Mayoresse. The streets on the way to the infirmary were packed with dense crowds. The Lord Mayor, in handing over a cheque made out to Princess Mary for over £5,000, stated that the ward had been founded to commemorate and celebrate her marriage. All classes of the public had subscribed eagerly towards the object, and the department was beginning its career of usefulness unhampered by want of funds. Over 10,000 schoolchildren of the city had given their mite, and a great portion of the children of the Leeds and District Sunday schools. The creation of the ward had met one of the most urgent necessities of the city. After unbolting the door with a gold key, Princess Mary declared the ward open, and later made a detailed inspection of it.

## DEATH BY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

Several thousand deaths in one year, at one life every six minutes, is the startling estimate of death by accident in the United States during 1921, as presented in the report of the National Safety Council at the eleventh annual Safety Congress, held in Detroit on Aug. 25, 1922. The 1920 toll from all public and industrial accidents bulked large enough to equip the entire population of Nevada. Fatalities from automobiles in 1921 equalled 30 deaths a day, a total for the year of 11,000. Railroad accidents claimed a total of 7,769; drownings, 6,066; gas, 3,618; firearms, 2,767; mine accidents, 2,660; machinery, 2,060; street cars, 2,128; other vehicles, 2,022; conflagrations, 1,377. The burden of accident mortality continued to fall mainly upon children and the active working classes. The report was the result of exhaustive research work conducted by trained statisticians.

## WONDERS AT THE WIRELESS EXHIBITION.

"I am not surprised at the delay in the inauguration of the broadcasting in Britain, which has been the subject of so much criticism. On the contrary, I am surprised at the immense amount of progress that the Private Committee has made, so much progress, indeed, that within a very short space of time broadcasting from London will be an accomplished fact. And looking ahead, I believe the time will come, and at no distant date either, when the King, with wireless words, will speak to all the various Parliaments of the British Empire at once." Such was the highly important official statement made by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., at the opening of the All-British Wireless Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster the other day. The note of official optimism which the statement touches will not be lost upon any wireless student, whether expert or amateur. And in support of the statement itself is the exhibition, in which close upon 60 scientific firms, many of them renowned in the wireless world, have grouped themselves together to submit for strictest scrutiny specimens of the very finest transmitting and receiving apparatus that British skill and ingenuity can produce. Hundreds, if not indeed, thousands, flocked to the hall for the opening wireless wonder, and the event promises to be an enormous success. The All-British Wireless Exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in this country, and marks a definite historic step forward in the collection and diffusion of "wireless."



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