

Canada Takes Lead at League

MANUFACTURERS FIGHT CIVIC HYDRO STANDBY

Reduction of Tax Rate Held More Important Than Proposed Plant.

City Council Appoints Council in Hydro Publicity Junction Action.

Manitoba.—Manufacturers of Winnipeg added their strength to the other proposed standby plant or the Hydro Electric system by submitting a resolution of protest to the city council. A delegation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited on council to support the resolution urging a joint agreement with the Winnipeg Electric railway for exchange of power in the case of a breakdown, and criticizing the proposed expenditure as unnecessary. A new angle of the situation developed when W. S. Cameron, speaker for the association, claimed the surplus from earnings of the Hydro should be diverted to general civic uses looking to reduction of the tax rate rather than expended on the proposed standby.

Delegations were heard and reports of committees read and adopted after which council adjourned for half an hour to go to caucus for discussion of the city's case in the publicity bureau junction hearing before the courts to-day. As a result of the deliberations council, in open meeting, appointed Hudson, Ormond, Spence and Symington as counsel to act for the city.

An increase in the personnel of the special committee on street railway negotiations by the addition of A. R. Leonard's name to the committee was sanctioned by council on the motion of Ald. J. K. Sparing and Ald. E. H. Davidson.

FURTHER PARKING RESTRICTIONS
Amendments to the parking by-law extending the restricted area on those portions of Main street lying on the east side between Portage avenue east and Lombard street and on the west side between Portage avenue and point 150 feet south were carried. Extension of the area in which parking is prohibited was made to do away with overcrowding at the bottleneck openings now left at the ends of the safety islands at these two points.

A by-law declaring Basswood place from the first lane south of Portage to Wolsley a residential district was passed and Ald. Leaps' by-law placing a building alignment on Cathedral, Machray, Church, Anderson and St. John's avenues, was given its third reading and passed by council.

POLITICAL FUNDS OF BRITISH LABOR WERE CONSERVED

Party is Ready for a General Election, Declares Egerton Wake, the National Agent.
London.—Discussing the rumors of the possibility of a general election being held this autumn, and the intentions of the Labor party in connection therewith, Egerton Wake, the national agent of the party, interviewed by Reuters Agency, said the Labor party and its affiliated bodies had conserved their political funds, despite the economic pressure from the trade depression, and was ready for the election, whenever it came. Mr. Wake denied that the executive of the Labor party was considering the question of reducing the number of Labor candidates in order to afford opportunities to candidates of another party.

The Saving Grace.
Good footwork is essential in boxing we are informed. That would be our only chance with Mr. Dempsey.—Punch (London).

MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

Urging that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was vitally concerned in the Hydro standby proposition as its members were amongst the largest power users of the city a delegation of three from the prairie division of the association spoke to a resolution passed at a meeting of the general membership in the afternoon, which read as follows:

"Whereas the city of Winnipeg proposes to erect a steam standby plant with an immediate capacity of 12,000 or 15,000 H.P. at an estimate total cost of \$1,500,000 to supply power for the operation of its street lighting and water works system and to supply commercial plants in the event of an interruption to the Hydro-Electric system; and whereas the erection of this standby plant will also involve the expenditure of a large sum of money annually for maintenance and whereas the Winnipeg Electric Railway company already maintains a steam standby plant in Winnipeg;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully urge the city council to enter into negotiations with the company with a view to arriving at some satisfactory plan for the joint use, in cases of emergency, of the Winnipeg Electric Railway company's power by that company and the city hydro department, before proceeding with the expenditure of a large sum of money by the city for a separate steam standby plant."

URGE RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

Major E. J. Rogers, president of the division, introduced the delegation, speaking briefly on a reciprocal agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Railway company, which he regarded as a more economical insurance against breakdowns than construction of the standby plant. He suggested also that the transmission towers be strengthened to withstand the onslaught of heavy winds and storms.

Gordon Fraser, the second speaker, was urgent that the city go carefully on capital expenditure.
"We do not wish to be dictatorial to council, but as the manufacturers are big users of hydro power we feel we have the right to give our views on such a matter as the proposed standby," Mr. Fraser said. He argued against the standby plant on the ground there was no precedent for such a protection, citing the case of the Ontario Power commission.

other party.
The policy of the Labor party, Mr. Wake said, was an extended front and encouragement to every constituency where the organization's resources were available and the promotion of the candidates' interests. There were at present, he said, 400 endorsed Labor candidates, and another fifty constituencies were developing their organizations with a view to securing Labor candidates.

Half the Labor candidates, Mr. Wake said, were nominees of trade unions, fifty were nominees of the Independent Labor party, while 150 were nominees of the local Labor parties. The candidates included so-called intellectuals, such, for instance, as army and navy officers, literary men, doctors, ministers, university professors and school teachers.

The Montreal Herald is still operating with non-union printers while the Montreal Star is insisting that all points of dispute in the contract be made subject to arbitration before the contract is signed.

HUNT THEM OUT

Incredible acts of inhumanity continue to characterize the railway strikes in the United States. The removal of spikes from ties, resulting in fatal train wrecks, appears to be a favorite form of protest adopted by the disgruntled parties. A more diabolical or senseless action it would be impossible to conceive of. Labor leaders, naturally, disclaim responsibility, and attribute these outrages to sources other than the regularly constituted unions. Some mention has been made of the Industrial Workers of the World in this connection, and it might readily be believed that the forces of revolution are at work seizing upon these strikes as a favorable occasion for bringing the unions into disrepute and thus dealing a telling blow at organized labor. But there have been too many outrages due to the strikes to render such an alibi acceptable. What excuse, for instance, can be advanced for leaving those passengers, including women and children, stranded upon the desert without provisions or shelter? Then there was that massacre of Herrin coal miners. How can these things be condoned?

One thing is certain, these dastardly occurrences have done the cause of labor an irreparable injury. They are doubtless the work of a few fanatics, acting on their own initiative; but they bring inevitable disgrace upon a whole class. The side adopting such tactics is cutting its own throat; it is fighting against those whom it is most essential to hold as friends, if success is desired—namely, the general public. What is absolutely imperative, under existing circumstances, is a strong repudiation on the part of the unions of these devilish proceedings, and a determined effort to hunt out the culprits and bring them to justice. Methods of sabotage can never end in anything else but failure and disgrace.

These crimes committed in the name of labor point unmistakably to the presence in the unionist ranks of some very undesirable elements. Maybe it is all a part of that "boring from within" policy which the forces of anarchy are known to approve. These vile murderers are not, and cannot be, in sympathy with the aims of unionism, and have no right whatever to be in the ranks. A general weeding-out process must be conducted if a great cause is to be saved from ruin. And the proper authorities to undertake this cleaning-out job are the union officials and members themselves. To tolerate the presence of these homicidal maniacs, and tacitly to condone those acts, is to invite the deluge. The public will not remain passive under such an outrage, and if it comes to a fight with the public, there can be but one result.

PRINTERS SIGN A YEAR AGREEMENT

Montreal.—Printers employed by the Montreal Gazette, have signed a working agreement for one year under which they receive an increase of \$2 per week and no change in hours. This is the scale granted by the French newspapers to their employees. The scale for morning and evening papers, among those which have signed is: Morning dailies, \$42 a week; minimum for 4 1/2 hours afternoon dailies, \$38 a week, minimum for 4 1/2 hours.
The Montreal Herald is still operating with non-union printers while the Montreal Star is insisting that all points of dispute in the contract be made subject to arbitration before the contract is signed.

ARTICLE TEN IS AGAIN BEFORE MEETING OF NATIONS AT GENEVA

Canada has again taken the lead in bringing before the Assembly of the League of Nations the proposal for the reconsideration of Article 10 of the covenant of the League. No provision of that covenant has aroused more general discussion, and in the United States it was used as one of the chief arguments against the entrance of that nation into the League. It will be remembered that two years ago, and again at the session of the Assembly last year, Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, then one of the Canadian delegates, advocated the elimination of the Article. His effort was not successful, but his advocacy carried sufficient weight to prevent the immediate rejection of the proposal, and his motion was retained on the docket as unfinished business. The matter was brought before the Assembly again a few days ago by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who presented the views of the present Canadian government on the subject.

The wording of the article which has aroused so much discussion is as follows: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat of danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

As a result of the previous representations made to the Assembly, a committee was appointed to give the Article in question further consideration. The report of the committee was interpreted by Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty as declaring that the Article did not mean what it purported to mean, which gave him reasonable grounds for suggesting that it should be redrafted so that it would express its real meaning, if it were not to be expunged from the covenant.

According to the cabled reports of the proceedings, when the matter was before the Assembly last week, Hon. Mr. Lapointe explained that the Canadian government would not press its demand for the deletion of the whole of the Article 10, but urged the appointment of a special committee "to draft an amendment or a resolution interpreting Article 10 in the sense that, when a decision of the League had been applied in the case of an act of aggression against a state, consideration should be given to the geographical and political situation of each country; also that the eventual intervention of a state, in accordance with Article 10, in order to ensure the execution of the Council of the League's decision be possible only after the preliminary approval of the country concerned."

The need for force behind the decisions of the League is recognized, and Canada is not seeking to evade her share of the common burden; but there might be occasions when the wording of the Article would not make clear the action required, and it would be better to have the matter settled in advance than to have to deal with it at a time when an emergency might require immediate action. There is no question, however, of Canada's standing aloof at any time when the interests of the Empire or any part of it, is at stake. Canada is ready at all times to bear her full share of that burden; how readily Canadians will respond to the call of the Motherland was shown once more during the week-end, when volunteers in all parts of the Dominion hastened to offer their services so soon as they learned of Britain's call for troops.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES IN STATE PRISON

By STANLEY BOONE

Ionia, Mich.—By a strike in the prison shop, and by demonstrations, prisoners at the Michigan state reformatory at Ionia have won their wage demands.
Word reached the Ionia inmates that \$1 a day for their upkeep was being deducted from their wages for contract work in the prison shops whereas only 75 cents was being deducted from the prisoners' pay at the state prison at Jackson. That night in the dining room there was a great howl of protest that \$1 a day should be deducted for such food as they were receiving, which at that meal consisted of tomatoes, apple butter, tapioca, crackers and coffee.

On the following day the warden sent for one of the leaders. His fellow prisoners believed he was to be punished and more than 100 in the shop immediately laid down their tools. Work stopped. The inmate returned from the warden's office and reported that the grievances would be communicated to the state government at Lansing at once by telephone.
Members of the state prison commission replied that Ionia inmates working on contract labor would be placed on the same basis as those at Jackson. The terms of adjustment are that the state and the prisoners will share in all earnings between 75 cents and \$1.25 and all over \$1.25 will go to the prisoner.

Following the adjustment of the wage question, the prisoners' committee was attacked at 11 p.m. by prisoners who believed their representatives had betrayed them by failing to take up all the questions in their mandate. One of the questions which the prisoners' committee failed to take up with the warden involved the alleged cruelty of reformatory guards. Gas bombs and state troopers were used to quell the disturbance.

FORDS IDEA ON THE FUEL SHORTAGE

Henry Ford has given the public a new angle on the fuel problem.
Mr. Ford proposes to close down his industries on the middle of September throwing out of employment about 125,000 men. The reason which he gives for this is that he is unwilling to be the victim of a fuel hold-up which he claims is engineered by brokers who are in possession of adequate supplies of coal but who prefer to profiteer at a time when conditions seem to favor such a course.

Mr. Ford's contention is that the fuel shortage has been exaggerated, that around the mines there is a fair supply of coal but that the trouble begins where avaricious brokers who learned the hold-up game during the war years are again making the attempt to reap excessive profits out of the panicky conditions that have been created through reports of the coal and rail strikes.

In Hamilton, Ont., this week a coal dealer offered a customer a supply of anthracite if he would pay \$22.50 a ton for it. The dealer admitted that it was very inferior fuel, largely slate, and not fit for use in the average furnace. But he was willing to part with it if his customer would pay an excessive price. The customer reported the incident to the civic authorities who admitted that they were powerless to do anything in the matter of price control. The government fuel controller was the only one who could interfere in a matter of that kind.

In these frequent upheavals that affect the necessities of life, governments appear alarmingly weak. They first permit a condition in industry to arise that menaces the lives of citizens. Then they permit people with bandit proclivities to rob the unfortunate consumer with impunity.

The prospect is that fuel will be difficult to obtain on this continent until late in the winter. If middlemen are permitted to get control of the supply, as Henry Ford suggests, there is going to be much hardship and a whole lot of disorder as people are not likely to tamely submit to such an outrage. It seems reasonable that provincial and Dominion governments in Canada should take an early hand in the game to discover just what the situation is. There is no virtue in appointing fuel controllers who spend their time talking and running around in circles. If there is an available supply of fuel it ought to be handled for the general welfare of the people and not allowed to become the monopoly of brokers who propose to exact blood money in an emergency that could be frightfully fatal.

STEEL WAGES AND PRICES

Judge Gary of the Steel trust announces increased prices for steel products. Last May wages were reduced 20 per cent on the ground that price reductions and general prosperity would follow. It was stated at that time that these wage reductions would mean an annual saving of \$116,311,385 to the trust.

With this snug sum stored away in its strong box and the public, of course, long ago forgetting the trust's reasons for its wage reductions, prices are now increased.
In defence of this latest price boost, Judge Gary claims that "selling prices have been so low for months that many, if not most, of the manufacturers have been losing substantial sums." No reference is made to the unorganized, helpless steel mill employees who are working an eight-hour day for less than \$3. Rates for ten-hour men range around \$4, and \$5 is paid for 12-hour men.

The present situation means that the Steel trust has "played both ends against the middle." It jolted the public into the belief that lower prices would follow the wage cut. Then it increases prices. No change is made in the ten and twelve-hour work-days or in the 24-hour day when employees change shifts.

SUGGESTS GOVT. EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISON INMATES

Federal Penitentiaries Superintendent Would Pay Prisoners for Labor.

Expressing a desire the federal authorities should give government work to the penitentiaries department, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, D.S.O., superintendent of penitentiaries, said if that course were pursued inmates of these institutions could be paid a decent wage, part of which could be used for the maintenance set of their dependents, and the balance set aside to enable them to make a new start when they had served their sentences.

Brig.-Gen. Hughes was a guest at the Fort Garry on his way to Ottawa after making a tour of all the penitentiaries in the Dominion. In this connection, he said, he had noted a great improvement in these institutions, and the regime now in vogue had exercised a very beneficial effect on the inmates. The term convict was no longer applied, they were called inmates, and they wore no striped uniforms. In winter they were dressed in a blue outfit and in summer in brown denim, with only a number to distinguish one uniform from another. If an inmate showed any aptitude for a particular trade he was taught that trade while serving his time, and recently he had noted a very clever artist at one of the penitentiaries. This was a young man who worked in the paint shop, and he had manufactured a brush from a piece of stick and from human hair picked up in the bar-

ber shop. He had had to mix his colors from the crude paints in the shop, and with these had painted a most creditable picture.

The same thing could be said all along the line. The humanitarian principle of dealing with the inmates was having the effect of making them better men. Some received a better education in the institution than their brothers or sisters obtained outside, but there was no appropriation from which these men could be paid something for the work they did and which would be useful in giving them a new start. Gen. Hughes paid the tribute to the Prince Albert penitentiary by saying there was not its equal as an institution of that character on the whole continent. The mission work carried on throughout the Dominion, as was the case at Stony Mountain, recently, had met with great success, the men being very responsive to the teaching conveyed to them by capable missionaries of different denominations. The missionaries were not allowed to influence the inmates in the direction of any one denomination, but had simply to teach the gospel of Christ crucified, than which, said the general, there was none better in the world. The old regime, under which it was thought convicts had to be man-handled with severity, had passed, and now humanitarian principles were invoked, with the chief official of the penitentiary a man who understood men, one who could make a study of each separate case, and deal with it in the best method possible.

A SUB-COMMITTEE TO MAKE REPORT ON ARTICLE TEN

Argument of Hon. Ernest Lapointe Prevails Before Committee of the League of Nations.

Geneva.—The decision of the steering committee of the assembly of the League of Nations to put over again for another year the Canadian amendment to the covenant, eliminating article ten, met with stout opposition, when the Canadian minister of marine, Ernest Lapointe, insisted upon its consideration now. He made a most energetic and impressive appeal for immediate consideration of the amendment declaring that the Canadian delegation insisted upon it. This attitude of the Canadians finally prevailed, and the committee decided to appoint a sub-committee to make a new report on the question.

M. Barthelmy, of France, defended article ten, which provides that the members of the league undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members. He said that France was strongly in favor of its being retained in the covenant because it established a new and valuable principle in favor of the weaker and smaller states of the world, since without it "many of the younger and smaller nations would lose the sense of security it gives them."

DEFENDS ARTICLE TEN

"If by the suppression of article ten we could attract the United States into the league," M. Barthelmy concluded, "the sacrifice would appear to be light. But as it seems that our esteemed sister republic is not ready to join us, even with article ten eliminated, we are bound to insist upon its maintenance."
Mr. Lapointe explained that Canada would not insist upon the absolute elimination of article ten, but the Canadian delegation wan-

NEAR EAST CRISIS UNITES LIBERALS AND PROGRESSIVES

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Agreement Between Messrs. King and Crerar Seen as the Cementing Influence.

Advocates of a close working alliance between the Liberal and Progressive parties in the next session of parliament claim that the Near East crisis and the agreement between Messrs. King and Crerar as to the government's attitude is a cementing influence. Hon. A. B. Hudson, who is known as a liaison officer between the Liberals and western Progressives, came to Ottawa with Mr. Crerar, and while his business was on the Lake of the Woods power question, the political situation was also discussed. Mr. Hudson's attitude in regard to the Near East crisis is in accord with those both of Mr. Crerar and the government. His entry to the cabinet this fall has been forecasted frequently and his coming to Ottawa naturally revived the rumor. While nothing will be done along that line immediately, it is very likely later. Meanwhile the agreement reached in regard to the Near East question is considered significant in regard to this working alliance that is being propagated.

WHAT EXPORT CREDIT MEANS.

Humour actually marked some of the normally ponderous deliberations of the British Association at Hull. Dr. Griffiths mentioned that at a menagerie one day a keeper was taking the elephants to drink. The keeper noticed that one of the elephants coughed, so he gave the animal a bucket of water in which were two bottles of whisky. Next day, added Dr. Griffiths, all the elephants coughed.