

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association Completing Its Organization.

UNITY AND PROSPERITY

Aim is to Assist in the Solution of National Difficulties.

Devoted to the study of industrial, agricultural, social and general conditions in Canada, the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association will shortly complete its organization. Thus far the following executive committee, to which there will be additions, has been appointed:

Central district committee—Hon. Frederic Nicholls, senator; W. G. Carter, R. O. McCulloch, E. G. Henderson, Sir John Willison, W. K. George, Col. Harry Cockburn, Robt. Hobson, Paul J. Myler, J. F. Ellis, S. R. Parsons, W. K. McNaught, Wm. Stone, T. A. Russell, H. D. Smyly, Col. R. W. Leonard.

Eastern district committee—E. B. Beatty, W. M. Birks, W. A. Black, Hon. N. Curry, senator; Norman Dawes, Geo. E. Drummond, Huntley R. Drummond, J. W. McConnell, Howard G. Kelley, Carl Riordan, Wm. Rutherford, J. H. Sherrard.

It is intended to have three district committees, one with headquarters at Toronto, the second with headquarters at Montreal, and a third with headquarters at Winnipeg. The central office will be at Toronto, and alternate meetings of the general committee will be held at Toronto and Montreal. Baron Shaughnessy has consented to act as honorary president. Sir John Willison is chairman of the executive committee and vice-president, and Major Worthington is secretary of the association.

Briefly, the objects of the association are to consider after-war problems, to provide statistics and information relating to conditions in the Dominion and in other countries, to issue circulars and pamphlets dealing with various industrial and agricultural problems, to support movements for technical and scientific education and research, and generally to provide authoritative information on questions upon which parliament and the people will have to pronounce judgment. The motto of the association is "Unity, Stability, Prosperity."

A manifesto issued by the association reads as follows: Canada faces new conditions and problems. We do not know when peace will come, and the period of readjustment will be long and difficult. Possibly there is no sound reason for apprehension or anxiety. It is certain, however, that we will adopt measures of social, industrial and national policy according as we have knowledge of conditions in other countries and sympathies, comprehensive adequate understanding of the bases of our own industrial fabric, the dangers to which it may be exposed and the defenses which must be maintained.

Industrial Stability. The objects of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association are (1) to maintain industrial stability and (2) to secure wise consideration and prudent treatment of problems of reconstruction. Parliament will legislate more wisely and the public will judge measures of legislation more fairly if accurate knowledge is afforded of actual conditions in the country and the probable effects of new legislation. Investigation will be made into the conditions of various industries, the markets which they must supply, the wages paid to labor as compared with the wages paid in competitive industries elsewhere, and the relative charges for transportation. It will endeavor to assist in the extension and development of technical and general education. It will maintain a sympathetic attitude towards projects of land settlement, organizations to extend co-operation among rural producers and plans to improve rural conditions. It will give its support to movements—whether directed by leaders of labor or employers of labor—which aim at establishing fair working agreements between workers and employers and improving relations between labor and capital; and recognizing the equal rights of citizenship which women have acquired it will seek to improve their position in industry and co-operate as far as opportunity offers with women's organizations in investigating and improving conditions which peculiarly affect the domestic, social and industrial welfare of women.

Facts should be more influential than opinions. Too often what are regarded as constructive proposals have destructive effects. If we would profit by the experience of other countries we must know what has been done in other countries. If we would reconstruct wisely in Canada we must know what other countries are doing and consider deeply how we can best adapt ourselves, not only to new domestic conditions, but to new world conditions. This association will endeavor to supply facts and statistics affecting agriculture, manufactures, labor, transportation and markets, in confidence that if the people are informed, parliament will be greatly strengthened to resist doubtful proposals, and that the nation will maintain the national interest against any class or sectional interest. Assuming a common patriotism in all sections of the population it should be difficult to adjust all differences and remove all grievances if any exist.

Taxation of Industries. If we lay heavier taxes upon Canadian industries than are imposed upon those of the United States, we

RETURNED SUITS

AND ODD GARMENTS FROM OUR

1200 AGENCIES all over CANADA

INCLUDING

RETURNED C.O.D.'S

AND

TRAVELERS' MODELS

Regular Values up to \$35

SPECIAL

Saturday and Monday

ALL SIZES to Choose From
Extra Salesmen to Wait on You

Coat and Vest \$7.50; Odd Coats \$5.50
Odd Pants \$3.95; Alterations Extra

The House of Hobberlin, Limited
151 Yonge St.—9 East Richmond St

\$17.50

STORE OPENS 8 a. m. — CLOSES 9 p. m.

France or Great Britain, we impair their ability to supply the domestic market or to secure a foothold in other markets during the period of reconstruction. Our industries will be helpless when peace is restored if they have no adequate reserve of working capital. Unless there is a demand for labor when the war is over it will be difficult or impossible to provide employment for returned soldiers and the thousands of workers released from munition factories and other concerns engaged in the production of war supplies. The event those who have risked their lives to maintain free institutions will come to find Canada which they have made honorable among the nations seething in unrest and beset with industrial uncertainty and confusion.

Mr. Harold Cox, an independent British Liberal, who cannot be suspected of any desire to protect capital, goes so far as to say that "a reconstruction. Parliament will legislate more wisely and the public will judge measures of legislation more fairly if accurate knowledge is afforded of actual conditions in the country and the probable effects of new legislation. Investigation will be made into the conditions of various industries, the markets which they must supply, the wages paid to labor as compared with the wages paid in competitive industries elsewhere, and the relative charges for transportation. It will endeavor to assist in the extension and development of technical and general education. It will maintain a sympathetic attitude towards projects of land settlement, organizations to extend co-operation among rural producers and plans to improve rural conditions. It will give its support to movements—whether directed by leaders of labor or employers of labor—which aim at establishing fair working agreements between workers and employers and improving relations between labor and capital; and recognizing the equal rights of citizenship which women have acquired it will seek to improve their position in industry and co-operate as far as opportunity offers with women's organizations in investigating and improving conditions which peculiarly affect the domestic, social and industrial welfare of women."

Employment and Wages. It is not suggested that the industries of the country should escape their fair and full share of war and general taxation. It is clear, however, that without adequate working capital, the goods manufactured improved in quality, or risks taken in a wider market or providing against unemployment. Volume of output has an intimate relation to cost of manufacture, remuneration of labor and prices to purchasers. Goods produced in high priced, inferior in quality and detrimental to the reputation of the country. Unless factories are busy wages cannot be maintained. Not all of those who will come to Canada from ally countries when peace is restored will go upon the land. At any cost we must ensure that no returning Canadian soldier shall look in vain for work at decent wages. Thus employers and associations have a mutual interest in opposing unwise taxation and illegitimate competition in the domestic market.

Forms of Taxation. It is doubtful if there is any strong feeling in Canada in favor of raising the national revenues by direct taxation. There is grave danger that taxation would retard immigration and wholly a question between the far and the government since the far war will increase the obligations of Canada enormously that a great influx of desirable settlers will be wanted in order that the individual burden may be lessened by distribution over a larger population. The war may continue to be the chief source of revenue. It is doubtful if all the new forms of taxation that can be devised will meet the interest upon the war

debt alone, to say nothing of pensions and other heavy war obligations. Duties necessary to provide revenue will afford such incidental protection as should enable us to create and maintain new industries and take full advantage of all that we have learned during the war to processes of manufacture, stores or raw material, and requirements of overseas markets. Much that we imported before the war we will manufacture in the future if we afford reasonable security in home markets and utilize our greater knowledge of the resources of Canada for the advantage of Canada.

German Preparation. Mr. James W. Gerard, American ambassador at Berlin during the first years of the war, thus describes Germany's plans for trade extension and commercial conquest when peace is restored. "The war after the war, in trade and commerce, may be long and bitter. The rivers of Germany are lined with ships of seven or eight thousand tons, many of them built or completed since the war, and Germany designs as her first step in this commercial war to seize the carrying trade of the world. The German exporter has lost his trade for years. Alliances have been made in great industry, such as the dyestuff industry, in preparation for a sudden and sustained attack upon that new industry below the cost of production in order that the new industry of America fighting single-handed against the single industry of Germany may be driven from the field. The German Government will take a practical hand in this contest, and only the combined efforts of American manufacturers and the erection of a tariff wall of defence can prevent the Americans, each fighting single-handed and for his own end, from falling before the united, efficient and bitter assault of German trade rivals." Mr. Gerard's warning has as much significance for the people of the United States as it has for those of the United Kingdom.

Trade Within the Empire. Trade within the empire will have a close relation to the problems of reconstruction. The dominions royal commission, which conducted a lengthy investigation into conditions throughout the empire, said in its report "It has not been adequately realized that the rates of freight which may be charged on goods to and from the dominions, in many cases, are more than a factor in the question of the development of inter-imperial trade than tariffs and tariff privileges." A few months ago the imperial government appointed an empire resources committee to consider a resolution adopted by the imperial war conference of 1917, which declared that the time had arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of imperial resources, and especially to making the empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. It is important in any such inquiry that the interests of the dominions should not be prejudiced by neglect or want of knowledge. There is no necessary conflict between Canadian and imperial interests if the situation is clearly understood. Each portion of the empire must maintain the industrial policy which its conditions demand, and the more clearly that is recognized the stronger will be the bonds of sympathy which hold the parts together. Beyond legitimate protection of local interests there may be imperial preferences in control over raw materials, in direction of immigration, and in charges for transportation which will tend greatly to unify the

empire, enhance its strength and security, and increase the general average of prosperity alike in the mother country and the dominions. It must be remembered that we cannot derive the greatest national advantages from our natural resources unless we complete the processes of manufacture in Canada. If we ship our raw materials out of the country to be manufactured elsewhere not only do we build up foreign industries but in many cases the finished articles will be returned to the Dominion to compete with Canadian factories. By manufacturing in Canada we create industrial communities, provide employment for labor, trade for merchants and home markets for producers.

New Customers Needed. Since the war began there has been a vast increase of trade between Canada and Great Britain. Last year Canadian exports to Great Britain were valued at \$780,000,000 as against \$246,000,000 in 1914. In the year in which war was declared the Dominion shipped 54 per cent. of products and manufactures to countries within the British Empire. In 1917 the proportion was 67 per cent. Munitions, great supplies and food represent a great proportion of the increase in exports and thus unless there is energetic effort to find new customers and create adequate and favorable facilities for transportation the volume will greatly decline when peace is restored.

To these, to other immediate problems, and to new problems that will arise during the war and the period for reconstruction the association will give its attention with the single desire to assist in their wise solution to assure equitable dealing with all classes and interests; and particularly to ensure the national resources of Canada for the national advantage, and maintain in strength and efficiency the industries of the country upon which labor and agriculture, town and township, so greatly depend.

INVITED INTO CAR.

Frank Fried, charged with stealing an automobile, the property of Frederick Adams, in February, pleaded not guilty, claiming that he had been asked to get in the car by Jakey Rosen, who has been sent down for a year on the same charge. On instruction from Judge Winchester the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove those homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under the name of money; back if it fails to remove freckles.

MORE WOMEN AND FEWER MEN AMONG GRADUATES

Even at the spectacular and brilliant spectacle presented at convocation yesterday afternoon, the influence of war made itself apparent in the large number of women graduates and the lessened number of men. The girls, in their white gowns and wearing their caps and gowns, were largely in evidence, their neat uniform finding just the note of color that gave splendor to the picture in the flaming scarlet, blue and gold of the gowns of many of the scholastic lights of the university.

Two of the foremost medals went to girls, the governor-general's medal in modern languages going to Miss M. R. Squair and the Prince of Wales gold medal for general proficiency being won by Miss H. G. Cleaver. In commenting upon the prize list, President Falconer said that the list was long he would only mention two or three, and these were all won by women. The first was that of the "Quebec Bonae Entente" of \$1000 left by a gentleman from Quebec, who had just died, and was awarded to the first French student, Miss M. R. Squair was the fortunate winner. The Anna Howe Reeve prize in memory of the one whose name it bears was won by Miss M. V. Riddidge. Other prize winners mentioned by the president were Miss E. H. Chant, who came first in the group of winners of the Alexander T. Fulton scholarships in science, and Miss M. G. Reid, who won the post-graduate prize of "All Souls."

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS.

Son of Commander Amelius Jarvis Wins Honor.

Lieutenant Amelius Jarvis, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been awarded the military cross for recovering the body of a brother officer and burying him before retreating. Lieutenant Amelius Jarvis is a son of Commander Amelius Jarvis. He was educated at Ridley College, St. Catharines, was captain of the football team, captain of the cricket team, having won both the bat and ball of his school; was junior tennis champion of Ontario at the age of seven. He went overseas with the first contingent and has been continuously with his regiment except for three months, when he served on General McDougall's staff.

ALL READY FOR FLIGHT.

Flying Melville has everything in readiness for his daring flight and parachute drop at Scarborough Beach Park this afternoon. He says that the probable weather conditions are ideal and the surroundings perfect for a record-breaking flight and drop. Besides this attraction in the afternoon the management of the Beach has secured Captain Shell and his band of lions, and the Toronto Symphony Band, which will give two performances. The band will also play Sunday afternoon and evening.

FINED FOR FIGHTING.

Judge Winchester yesterday fined George Jones \$25 for setting a quarrel on his brother-in-law with his fist.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS GET CHEAPER COAL

The industrial schools board met yesterday at the city hall, and reports were presented from both Victoria and Alexandria schools, showing financial and other statements for the three months—February, March and April. Discussion arose as to the wisdom of allowing the public access to the reports. "Certainly, let the public know how cheaply we can get coal, or any other matter of general interest," was the reply of Ald. F. W. Johnston to the critics of the policy. "They have a right to know." Aldermen Cowan and Birdall favored this move.

Chester Ferrier, superintendent of Victoria school, reported an attendance of 297 boys, as compared with 302 during the previous quarter. The total number admitted during the year was 155. The balance sheet showed a deficit of \$724.01. Mr. Ferrier attributed this state of affairs to both insufficient funds and to the fact that large stocks were bought during the past quarter, especially of coal. A contract was let to the J. A. Harrison Co. of Toronto for coal at prices ranging from \$6.45 to \$8.25 a ton in bulk. This figure was \$1.05 a ton less than that of the contract for last winter. The superintendent reported that \$6074.48 was spent upon

general maintenance, and nearly \$1426 upon salaries.

Miss Brooking of the Alexandria school reported an attendance of 181 girls during the quarter ending April 30. Maintenance charges had amounted to about \$5500, and salaries to \$1558. Arrangements had been made for the supply of coal at figures ranging from \$7 to \$9.50 a ton. Miss Brooking stated that one of the sorest trials of those in charge of the school was the need under present conditions of placing mentally deficient girls now out to work.

OUT OF BOUNDS.

At least 170 homes in Toronto are out of bounds to the military owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases, measles being the most numerous of the offending cases.

GUILTY FALSE PRETENCE.

Isadore Henovitch was found guilty on a charge of getting good under false pretences and was remanded to the court of general sessions yesterday.

ADMITS THEFT CHARGE.

Edward Alberti pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing 500 worth of chocolate from the Cowan Cocoa and Chocolate Company and was remanded till May 23 for sentence by Judge Winchester yesterday.

"TIZ" FOR FEET

No More Sore, Tired, Tender Feet; No Puffed-up, Calloused Feet or Painful Corns—Try "Tiz"



Why go limping around with aching, puffed-up feet—feet so tired, chafed, sore and swollen you can hardly get your shoes on or off? Why don't you get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" from the drug store now and gladden your tortured feet?

"Tiz" makes your feet glow with comfort; takes down swellings and draws the sores and misery right out of feet that chafe, smart and burn. "Tiz" instantly stops pain in corns, calluses and bunions. "Tiz" is glorious for tired, aching, sore feet. No more shoe tightness—no more foot torture.

Ask for "Tiz." Get only "Tiz!"