

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 2).

National Lyceum in 1831, but it was not officially connected with any University, though such men as Daniel Webster, Emerson, Horace Mann, and Wendell Phillips, were active supporters of it. The Lowell Institute of Boston, and the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, are also the Travelling Libraries and summer schools of several of the American Universities. Correspondence study seems to have been introduced in the United States by Chautauque, about 1878 under the title, "Printed Lectures," but the first official University Extension Work was undertaken in 1890, in Pennsylvania, when the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was organized. From this beginning the University Extension Movement has spread all over the United States until in 1910 there were 23 state Universities in addition to a number of privately endowed institutions which were carrying on educational work outside their walls by the recognized extension method. The extent of this work is indicated by figures relating to one institution and it is by no means unique. For the year 1909 Columbia University had 12,925 extra-mural students, of whom 1206 were taking work for credit, and 11,719 for non-credit courses. In addition to teaching by correspondence and evening courses at the University itself, credit courses of lectures were carried on at centres in and about New York City, at which twenty courses were given including 615 lectures. For the session 1913-14 Columbia University appropriated \$62,000 for Extension teaching, all of which was expected to be returned in fees. During that term, 157 persons were employed full or part time in extension teaching.

Coming to the great State Universities of the middle west, such as Wisconsin and Minnesota, we find appropriations for extension teaching on a basis which makes the mouth of the advocate of adult education literally water, as liberal as they. In the state of Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is almost impossible to get away from the influence of the University. They are taking an active interest in every department of the people's life, providing hundreds of courses by correspondence on almost every conceivable subject, as well as lectures and other directly educational services. In addition they conduct extra-mural courses along the lines of Music, and Drama. In fact to a very great extent they realize the ideal of making the University co-extensive with the State. There is no working man or farmer in the State of Wisconsin who may not have, whether entirely free or for a purely nominal cost, the services of the leading experts in solving his personal and business problems. In the United States, as in every other place, where the work has been attempted, the problem is to secure men with the peculiar qualifications necessary for successful extension work. As one of the leaders has stated it, "University Extension is not a system, it is a man," and in its pioneer stages at least, its leaders must combine the qualities of teacher, organizer, public speaker, scholar and philanthropist. The present status of the movement in the United States may be summed up in the statement of an experienced lecturer who says, "Like all ideas and movements it has fulfilled itself in unaccustomed ways. It is no longer an occasional and accidental phase of university work; it is an organic part of it. It is no longer concerned merely or primarily with short lecture courses; for without neglecting the lecture work that appeals to general audiences, it aims to reach, like any other part of the university, a student body—the very large body of partial or non-resident students."

JUDGE FORBIDS CIRCULATION OF 'THE BRASS CHECK'

Nine "Wobblies" Given Sentence and Then Released on Probation

Judge Willis of Los Angeles, Cal., recently sentenced nine members of the I.W.O., who had entered a plea of technical guilt in criminal syndicalism cases there, to serve from one to fourteen years in prison, then suspended the sentences and placed the men on probation for five years. Under the terms of this probation, the nine men are bound by the following rules:

They must not sell nor circulate copies of Upton Sinclair's book, "The Brass Check," nor any other literature dealing with the class struggle.

They must not visit the rooms of the Shelley Club, a conservative Socialist organization.

They must not visit the office of James H. Ryckman, labor lawyer and president of the Los Angeles unit of the Intercollegiate Socialist society.

They must not enter any restaurant bearing the designation "cafe."

They must not visit skating rinks.

They must not be on the public streets at night or unusual hours of the night.

They must report at the probation office on the first Sunday morning of each month until 1925.

CANADIAN BUDGET COMPARED WITH THAT OF BRITAIN

Can. Parliament Not Like British Which Makes the Profiteers Pay

The latest budget has caused a great deal of comment—both by the opposition and by friends of the government. There is, however, nothing new in the budget, it is in keeping with the spirit and wisdom of the Government. It contains no solution of our financial problem, it excludes the rich from taxation, and increases the already heavy burden of the people. We did not really expect anything else.

It is deplorable that the real issues are either not seen by the present administration or are deliberately ignored. The increasing of production, and just distribution are the two things upon which depend our ability to overcome the present crisis. We do not mean increasing production by talk, but by action. In reality the government is hindering production. The tariff hinders production, and should have been abolished in the first clause of the budget. Again the government should have seen to it that every farmer was working at a 100 per cent. efficiency, instead of struggling along without capital as many of them are doing. If the \$2,000,000 that are to be spent on military had been devoted to help farmers to buy machinery, and if the tariff had been abolished, there would have been some hope of getting something with which to pay our debts. As it is blood cannot be extracted from a rock.

Another common failing of our budgets in general is the excluding of profits. In the British budget for instance there are three items which are worthy of notice. Income and super tax brings in \$1,925,000,000; excess profits tax \$1,100,000,000; and the inheritance tax is \$225,000,000. British statesmen are wise enough to see that the only way to prolong the present system is to make the profiteers pay. There is no such foresight in our Canadian parliament.—Western Independent.

SEATTLE TYPERS FAVOR JOHN MCPARLAND FOR INTERNATIONAL PRES.

Seattle—Typers, newsmen and mailers here cast 254 votes to 123 in favor of John McParland, progressive candidate for president of the International Typographical union, who is opposing Marsden G. Scott, seeking reelection. At Tacoma, Wash., the progressive candidate was given 111 votes to 14.

EVIDENCE WHICH THROWS LIGHT ON TEXTILE COSTS

Profits, Wages and Protection Involved in the Canadian Textile Industry

"Our mill was not built for the glory of God, but to make money for the shareholders."

This frank observation was uttered by the head of one of the principal textile manufacturing firms of Canada, on June 17, 1919, before a special committee of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, during an investigation into the high cost of living, and is the text of a bulletin issued recently by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This voluntary remark was delivered in answer to a suggestion made by an eminent Canadian lawyer who in behalf of the special committee was acting as a cross-examiner of witnesses. The suggestion was that the benefit of buying raw material "at the right time" should be given by the textile manufacturer to the consumer. And the lawyer received for his answer the sentence quoted at the beginning of this paragraph.

The profits made by the Dominion Textile Company, of Montreal, and the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, in the year 1918, formed the basis of a searching examination into the affairs of the textile industry. Some interesting information about Canadian textiles was elicited at that time for the benefit of the people. The profits of the former concern, for instance, were shown to have amounted to 21 per cent. on common stock, but were shown further to have amounted to 310 per cent. upon the \$500,000 actual cash which was paid for the stock in 1905. In other words, based upon the actual money put into the business by the shareholders, the Dominion Textile Company was able to clean up 310 per cent. profits in 1918, the last year of the war. During the same period, as revealed in the investigation of June, 1919, the Paton Manufacturing Company made profits of 72 per cent. on the money invested. It was the head of this latter firm who immortalized himself and the textile industry of Canada by declaring that his mill was not built for the glory of God. He also pointed out that his company in addition to making profits of 72 per cent. in 1918, had been able, over a period of five years, to realize net earnings which amounted to 197 per cent. on an original cash investment of \$600,000. The price of tweeds in Canada during that five years had advanced 80 per cent., which the head of the Paton Company said was due to increased costs of production.

What Labor Received in Wages

Interesting evidence is now available, however, to throw some light upon these increased costs of textile production in so far, at least, as wages are affected. Unfortunately this evidence pertaining to labor costs was not available in June, 1919, at Ottawa, while the official investigation into the high cost of living was in progress. Recent returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the wool, cotton, hosiery and knit goods branches of the textile industry of Canada supply us with certain authoritative figures which stand out in vivid contrast with those submitted before the special committee of the House of Commons last summer, and add a new significance to the words of the man who spoke about his mill not being built for the glory of God.

Take the woollen industry first, cottons second, and hosiery and knit goods third, this being in the comparative order of bad, worse, worst, when considered from the point of view of wages.

For the woollen textile industry the following classification was made according to weekly wage payments to specified groups of employees, as at December 15, 1918:

Groups of Earnings.	Male.	Females.
Under \$5 per week.	29	74
From \$5 to under \$10.	292	1104
From \$10 to under \$15.	745	1047
From \$15 to under \$20.	728	234
From \$20 to under \$25.	458	28
Over \$25 per week.	268	2

The average annual wage paid to all wage-earners, both male and female, in the woollen industry in Canada during 1918, was \$624, or about \$12 per week. But, as may be seen in the list, a large percentage of the female workers earned below \$10 per week. Yet it was claimed that tweeds had advanced 80 per cent. because of increased costs. And these are not pre-war figures. They prevailed in a year when very large profits were made on woollen textiles for military and domestic requirements. In the case of the Paton Manufacturing Company, earnings on capital amounted to 72 per cent. Taking the entire woollen industry as reflected in reports from 75 mills, 58 of which are in Ontario, net profits in 1918 averaged 18.41 per cent. Business came easily to the manufacturer of woollens, as of all textiles, all through the war years. He had very little of the normal expense of salesmanship to bear; Government contracts took the place of salesmanship for the time being. In addition, the manufacturer of woollens had the advantage of protection against goods imported into Canada amounting to 30 and 35 per cent. He also had the advantage of importing his raw materials from other countries free; and in the one item of raw wool, during the fiscal year 1918-19, did bring in from some 16,000,000 pounds, worth over 9 million dollars. And this was in the same year that he was paying over 1100 women workers from \$5 to under \$10 per week!

(To be continued in our next issue.)

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EDITOR'S VIEW OF SOCIALIST PARTY'S LATE CONVENTION

Socialist Platform Has In It But Very Little To Recommend It To the Voters

The convention of the Socialist Party held in New York City did not enunciate any policy of a very startling nature, says an editorial in the Garment Worker. The fight over what planks should be incorporated in the platform showed some spirit.

The conservative element was greatly in the majority, and it won the day as to what the platform should contain in carrying forward socialist principles. It rejected the recommendations of the ultra-radicals as to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and favored constitutional methods in the securing of its political ascendancy in this country.

The party showed that it was not willing to give its support to the Soviet system of Russia, and it so substantially declared.

In some respects the platform formulated has recommendations for legislative action that will meet with very general approval, but there are many demands in the platform that will not have the support of the American people and especially of the working class. What is good in the platform as affecting the welfare of labor has been tasted with quite as strong force by the declarations of the American Federation of Labor in its bill of rights and for the application of which it is going to contend in the coming political campaign.

In general, the platform of the Socialist Party has in it but very little to recommend it to the support of the American voters.

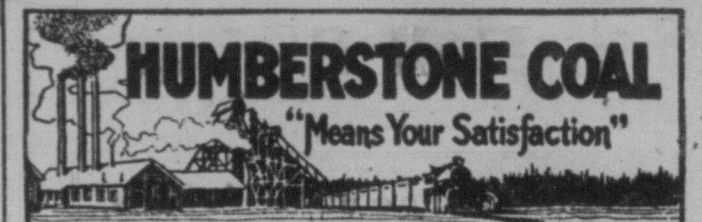
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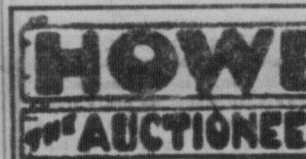
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