

Kansas Legislature Considers Programme For Industrial Peace

Special Court Would Adjust All Controversies — Plan to Compel Unions to Take Out Charters Opposed by Labor Leaders.

(Special correspondence of The N. Y. Evening Post.)

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 13.—An ambitious programme for adjustment of industrial disputes and regulation of organized labor is before the special session of the legislature which opened today, called by Gov. Henry J. Allen while the coal strike was in progress. Foremost in the plans is the creation of an industrial court which is to have jurisdiction in all labor difficulties.

This legislation has been formulated with care by the governor and his legal advisers. The bill provides for a court of three judges, which shall be known as the Court of Industrial Relations. This tribunal shall have the power to adopt rules, hear complaints and judicially determine all disputes and adjust controversies relating to wages and hours of labor, in regard to manufacture and transportation of the necessities of life, such as food, fuel and clothing. It applies only to concerns capitalized for \$100,000 or more and employing at least one hundred men.

While the object of the proposed law is to prevent strikes, before the measure lays a penalty upon the calling of a strike or participation in a strike for the purpose of hindering or stopping the manufacture of the necessities of life, it provides a legal remedy to take the place of a strike, to which labor has heretofore resorted. Violators of the court's rules are subject to fine and imprisonment, the maximum prison sentence being one year.

Unions Must Obtain Charters.

Along with this new court is to be a provision that all labor unions shall take out charters under the state regulations. This is likely to meet with strong opposition from the unions, in view of the well known indisposition of the unions to become amenable to the charter laws. They would then be placed in the same category as the employing concerns and the funds in the treasury of a union would become subject to payment of damages in case of a strike or violation of contract. This provision will be fought by the heads of organized labor. If the legislature can find a way to compel the unions to incorporate it will have gone a long way toward controlling labor troubles, and in the opinion of many attorneys, make the court of industrial relations largely unnecessary except as a medium through which the preliminary discussion and possible settlement of controversies may be carried on.

The court is not only to act on its own initiative but on the application of ten citizens shall investigate all labor disputes, and in adjusting these may fix wages, hours of labor and working conditions. It may, in emergencies, take over any industry and operate by the state. The severe regulations regarding officials of corporations and labor organizations give the court wide powers. This section is:

"Any officer of any corporation engaged in any of the industries named in the act, or any officer of any labor union or association of persons engaged as workers in any such industry, or any employer of labor coming within the provisions of the act who shall willfully violate any of the provisions shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary at hard labor for a term not to exceed five years."

A strong feature is that making union heads responsible for the action of the members, following out Judge Anderson's doctrine laid down in the federal court hearings. In addition, the legislature will be asked to map out a programme for dealing with the I. W. W. and kindred organizations. The bill to be presented by the governor and backed by the American Legion absolutely bars members of

the I. W. W., Bolsheviks and disloyalists from the state. This anti-syndicalism act is expected to put in the hands of the state adequate means for dealing with all "reds." A revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act is also on the schedule and a State Free Employment Bureau will be created to handle the matter of influx of harvest hands and the floating labor supply.

This ambitious programme is a part of the industrial idea worked out by the governor during his experience in the coal fields supervising the mining of coal by volunteers when the miners were on strike. It is likely that leading members of the Federation of Labor, including Samuel Gompers, will be present during the session to represent labor's side of the controversy. Mr. Gompers has asked permission to address the legislature. The fact that the members of the session are largely farmers, naturally somewhat out of patience with the labor situation and aggravated by the experience of last harvest season, promises to make it responsive to any bills that hold out a chance of settling labor disputes.

Whether it is possible to create a court that will be able to handle the situation without long delays and free from appeals is considered a problem, and there is likely to be considerable discussion before the final form is reached. At least the state will blaze a new path in endeavoring to control the controversies between labor and capital and its action is being widely studied. No legislature in years has been so fitted because of its personnel to enter on the task with entire courage, and it is likely to have a lively session. It is expected that it can finish its work in two weeks.

SITUATION

RE SEED OATS
(Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, Dec. 31.)

In those districts where the oat crop was a partial or total failure last season, farmers are becoming somewhat anxious as to the available supply of seed oats. There is a general tendency on the part of farmers who have seed oats for sale to withhold them until later in the winter. The movement of seed oats is delayed also, because transportation has been needed for coal, feed and livestock.

Possibly 400,000 bushels of seed oats may be required in Ontario and Quebec, and a much larger quantity in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Canadian government seed purchasing commission already has substantial supplies in store in the interior terminal elevators, and large quantities of good quality early harvested oats are still to come forward. Alberta and Saskatchewan requirements will be given first priority of attention from the seed oats produced in these provinces.

The shortage in Ontario and Quebec may quite easily be met from the large and excellent oat crops in Prince Edward Island and eastern Nova Scotia. No. 1 quality Island Banner seed oats are now being delivered as far west as Toronto at a price comparable with western seed oats of the same grade. The price of No. 1 seed oats delivered in bulk car lots at any point in Ontario and Quebec should not exceed the current Fort William cash price for No. 2 Canada western oats by more than thirty-five cents per bushel. Registered and other select stocks true to variety may be higher in price.

The Dominion seed branch provides a system of grading and inspection, so that shippers in either western Canada, or the maritime provinces may make delivery of seed inspection certificates with their bills of lading. Purchasers of seed oats in any part of Canada may now

FIELD MARSHAL EARL HAIG GIVEN ANCESTRAL HOME



Main doorway of the mansion of Benezersay, in Berkshire, which will be presented to Earl Haig as a national gift. The property was bought for \$250,000 raised by public subscription. It was occupied by Colonel A. B. Hair, a relative of the field marshal, and is the ancestral estate of the Haig family.

NOTED CLERICS' OPINIONS ON THE EXTREME FASHIONS

Paris, Jan. 13.—Cardinal Amette's pastoral letter denouncing modern fashions has led to the adoption of a very firm attitude on the part of the clergy, and for some time past scathing sermons on the subject have been delivered in the Paris churches.

Some of the clergy, however, have now supplemented their words by acts which are causing no little commotion in the female portion of their congregations. One priest has gone so far as to post a notice in his church door to the effect that no women will be allowed to attend service in the church whose dresses are cut low in the neck and whose skirts do not reach at least to their ankles.

Such a stringent measure, if literally enforced, would oblige practically every female worshipper to have a special skirt in which to go to church, such a way as possible to make it suitable for evening wear, but certainly not fitted for a church. The wedding was accordingly postponed—probably the first occasion of the postponement of a marriage ceremony for such a reason.

Father Vaughn.

London, Eng., Jan. 11.—"When I ask myself what is inspiring the present tendency to nudity in women's morning costumes, my answer is it cannot be a rightful desire to promote the health of our debutantes, because today's want of clothes is savagely exposing them to consumption and its kindred ailments, not by hundreds but thousands. So I am assured by competent authority."

Thus Father Bernard Vaughn expressed his views in an interview. "Our girls, who ought to live to a ripe old age," he declared, "droop, drop, and die from want of warmth and sunshine. Improperly fed and immodestly dressed, they defy all the laws of hygiene, and down they go."

"Today's fashions are bizarre, distorted, and ridiculous. They are designed not to drap the human form and keep it warm, beautiful, and comfortable, but to awaken in man untold desires."

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION ARE MARKED

Factories Report Increase of Efficiency and Output, and More Savings Accounts as the Results of the Dry Regime.

New York, Jan. 13.—Prohibition's beneficial effect on industrial conditions is apparent to anyone who wishes to see it. Factories report immediate improvement of conditions harmful to production due to "bad Mondays" and employees generally are said to be laying aside more money than they could while their resources were being sapped by alcohol.

In Birmingham, New York, three of the largest factories report improvement in production since the men and more efficient work done. These factories did not have many hard drinkers, hence they show less change but one employee who was in the habit of drinking heavily on Sundays is now saving \$5 a week by his abstinence, and has bought several Liberty bonds. Another company employing 1200 men reports that its "bad Mondays" are at an end, and there is a pronounced increase in the efficiency of the men, and that nine-tenths of the extreme poverty of the employees has disappeared. The managers hold that prohibition is a marked factor in the change, and, in fact, declare that it has been a blessing to the factory.

Greater Efficiency Reported. A factory with more than 100 employees, in Batavia, New York, reports improvement in efficiency and time put in by the employees, with a marked decrease in money savings by men. A company with 1500 employees reports more time put in by the men, elimination of "bad Mondays," and a great increase in savings. Many men who thought they must have beer say they are better off without it, and there is a strong drift toward prohibition in the factory labor ranks.

In Cortland, New York, one company reports that conditions are somewhat better, another that they are very much better as to efficiency and time, and that perhaps half the men voted dry when they last had an opportunity to do so. A motor truck company reports its net profit on Monday morning, and similar improvement is noted by a factory with 1200 men. This latter factory says that many former drinking men have straightened up and are now carrying rolls of bills when formerly they never had a dollar ahead. In Fulton, New York, the "No beer, no work" slogan was soon made to read "No beer, more work." Fulton is a city of 11,000 inhabitants and its big paper mill, which supplies a large percentage of the workers with a means of livelihood. Improvements here under prohibition include increased output, better clothes, better homes, more individual savings bank accounts. It used to cost \$50,000 a month to keep the drinkers supplied with liquor, and this is now being spent on the workers themselves and their families' diversion into trade channels improving the general status of the community.

Increase in Production. The largest factory, with 2800 men, shows 50 per cent. increase in production and 60 per cent. increase in efficiency. Lapses in production following pay day have almost ceased, the men and their families show an improved appearance, and the wives and children are better clad than ever before.

Another mill reports increased thrift, more general ownership of homes by the workmen themselves, and better conditions the day after pay day. The manager says that before prohibition came he frequently had to wait up until midnight, after the saloons had closed, to prevent the men from bringing liquor into the mill. Now only two men were drinking heavily.

A knife concern employing 100 men reports that a loss of 10 per cent. of all profits on account of drink among the employees has been eliminated and that men holding responsible positions are not losing time now. About one-half the men apparently voted wet under local option, but the head of this concern believes that most of them would vote dry if they ever had another chance. Another factory employing 2000 men reports that the steady daily drinking among the men has stopped and that conditions are better in every respect.

FREE DISCHARGES.

London, Jan. 14.—Discharge by purchase from the navy has been stopped for the present except for youths under eighteen. Naval men whose applications are approved are being allowed to leave the service free of cost.

Advice to Mothers



BABY should be nursed if possible. If not, provide the best substitute, cows' milk, sweetened, and modified with barley water made from

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MENTAL CLINIC ALONG WITH THE JUVENILE COURT

(Halifax Echo.)

The Women's Council has undertaken a number of important welfare schemes in the past, but none of greater value than the one it has been asked to help launch just now—the founding of a psychiatric clinic.

Modern civilization is more and more coming to demand that unsatisfactory conditions be probed to the bottom, and not merely covered up temporarily by a plaster composed of law and philanthropy. That Halifax could have more than 300 children pass through its juvenile court in less than a year, that it could produce young desperadoes of eighteen and twenty, is proof enough that something is fundamentally wrong. To hale children to court, to sentence young rascals to prison, is not an adequate remedy, and before any adequate remedy can be suggested the thing that is fundamentally wrong must be discovered. Taking the experience of other communities as a basis, it is quite possible that much of what seems to be criminal bias may be an expression of feeble-mindedness warped to criminality by stupid or ignorant handling in early life.

The psychiatric clinic is intended to be as much a moral aid as the anti-tuberculosis clinic is a physical aid. Children and adults both may be examined and tested to see how far undeveloped brain cells may be responsible for delinquent conduct. It will be possible to know how best to deal with those who are not capable of being entrusted with the responsibility of citizenship. Moreover, persons suffering from nervous disorders, and nervous breakdowns, often ending in temporary and even permanent insanity, may thus be averted.

The upkeep of such a clinic is expected to require about \$2,000 a year, but it will save its cost many times over to both city and province when well under way. Besides that, it will make for justice and humaneness in dealing with the irresponsible of the community, and prove an important factor in bringing public consciousness to a high level in Halifax. With something like 60,000 inhabitants, and several hundred organizations of men, of women, and of both, it should be able to raise the small amount needed. The Women's Council has responded to the appeal made to it, because it has faith in the public spirit of the community.

THE BOOZE RECORD.

(Moncton Transcript.)

The city police were handed a suit case containing three gallons of white rum and a long neck of ardent potent. The suit case was seized by Officer Wedge of the Canadian National police yesterday afternoon. No owner appeared to claim the case this morning. Yesterday afternoon a foreigner was observed to step into a room and go into the waiting room of the station. Soon after this Officer Wedge went into the waiting room and observed a suit case. Some time after this he observed the same suit case in the same portion of the waiting room which had been unclaimed and he gathered it up.

Inspector Belliveau paid a visit to Albert county last week and succeeded in gaining three convictions, one coming up on Monday last, in which the accused was fined \$50 and costs, the other two cases coming up on Friday, one of which created a fine of \$50 while the third caused \$75 to creep into the provincial treasury. One of the cases was against one who had neglected to date a prescription when given to another, while the second was laid for neglect to note in his records the filling of a prescription blank as provided by the department.

HOW TO DEIFY H. C. OF L. AND BUILD A HOME.

How to own your own home is a problem which confronts the great majority. That it is oftentimes easily solved, however, is revealed by the following simple experience as related by H. M. Perley, in "Life."

How did we do it? Simply by going without everything we needed. When I was first married my salary was \$30 a month.

My mother-in-law who lived with us, decided to save enough out of my salary to build us a home.

When the cellar was finished, I became ill and lost my position and had to mortgage the cellar to make my first payment.

Although we went without food for thirty days in the first year, we never missed a monthly payment.

The taxes, interest on mortgage and monthly payment on the house were now three times the amount of my earnings.

However, by dispensing with the services of a doctor, we lost our father and mother-in-law, which so reduced our expenses that we were able to pay for the parlor floor and another, while the second was laid for neglect to note in his records the filling of a prescription blank as provided by the department.

I only mention these little things to show how we were helped in saving for a home.

I wore the same overcoat for fifteen years and was then able to build the front porch, which you see at the right of the front door.

Now at the age of eighty-seven my wife and I feel sure we can own our comfortable little home in about ten years and live a few weeks to enjoy it.

MIDDLE CLASSES ON THE DEFENSIVE

Predominant Section of British Electorate Organizes to Combat Strikes and "Direct Action."

London, Eng., Jan. 13.—Col. Pretymann Newman, M. P., speaking at the United Waris Club on The Middle Classes Union, said that they were going first of all to take a leaf out of the book of organized labor and organize a branch of the union in every political division of Great Britain; that meant nearly 600 branches. At every by-election they would put questions to the candidates, and if the answer of one was satisfactory, the union would support him, otherwise they would run a candidate of their own. They had got two of their members on the central profiteering board. They were organized to defeat any notion of a great strike, paralyzing railways, transport services, and coal mines. They had a very strong committee with a distinguished former officer of the British army at the head—one of the great organizers at the war office. He would organize the middle class union to defend them against direct action. Organized Labor claimed 6,000,000 votes, and they also claimed 4,000,000 votes from the co-operative societies, but the middle class electorate numbered about 25,000,000 votes so that voting as one man the middle interests had a clear majority. At the next general election the middle class man must vote for one as belonging to the middle class.

Speaking at another meeting on development of the union, Colonel Newman declared that there was already a powerful parliamentary group which supported its aims and objects, and its members were being added to daily.

A resolution was passed recording the determination of the union to develop the organization of the members to render effective help in the maintenance of essential public services during any emergency. The following decisions with regard to policy were confirmed: Against nationalization, to support action by the government for the prevention of "lightning strikes," to secure that the claims of the middle classes shall be regarded in any benefits to be derived under housing legislation, and to demand representation from the union on behalf of the middle classes upon commissions, conferences, and councils appointed by the government.

FRANCE TO CLAIM WORLD'S BEAUTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Paris, Jan. 14.—Since Carpentier defeated Beckett, the world championship is in the mouths of many Frenchmen, and the French today have thrown out a challenge for the beauty championship of the world. It is proposed through a vote taken of the cinemas to establish who is the most beautiful woman in France. Forty-nine French beauties have been selected. The idea is that the pictures of these French beauties shall be shown in London, New York, Rome and other big cities, with a view to contradicting those who dare to "doubt the eternal beauty of the French race."

HITS CRIME NEWS.

Dr. Waldo, the city of London coroner, says that the "reading of details of sensational crimes in court lead to votes from the co-operative societies, but their publication by the press, which not only gave pain and distress to the relatives but, he believed, often led to further suicides by suggestion and imitation. For example, a short time ago, three brothers, one after another, took their own lives by placing their heads in the same stove with the gas turned on. A lessening in the number of suicides would undoubtedly follow the suppression by the press of detailed reports of sensational and interesting cases of suicide."

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