



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as second class postage.
The Canadian Labor Press
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
 138-140 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA
 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LABOR DOES NOT WANT STRIKES

Replying to the insinuation that organized labor was eager to hold the public up by threats of strikes, Representative Huddleston of Alabama told his fellow-Congressmen:

"Mr. Chairman, I have heard a lot of silly talk on this floor about the labor leaders being eager for strikes, that they always use their influence for strikes. There never was a sillier thing said in this or any other body. The real fact is that the labor leader is always the most conservative member of his organization."

LABOR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

While the policy of allowing German goods into Canada, at the present exchange value of the mark, is being discussed, it is interesting to note that there is comparatively little unemployment in Germany. At the same time, it is hardly correct to refer to the German workers as underpaid, as compared with the purchasing power of wages in Canada.

Prices have been much inflated in the German home market, but wages have been increased more than prices. This information can be verified by statistical records. While inflating currency, to keep the wheels of industry running in Germany, the German government has exercised some control over prices. Price control has been only partially effective. But it has helped to maintain the purchasing power of wages.

As for unemployment, there have been fewer men out of work, in actual numbers, in Germany's 60,000,000 than in Canada's 8,000,000 of population. While the United States has had nearly 6,000,000 unemployed, and Great Britain nearly 2,000,000, Germany's unemployed has numbered about 100,000, and does not now exceed 200,000. The difference in unemployment conditions in Germany and the countries with which she was lately at war is one of the outstanding economic mysteries in the slow process of reconstruction.

THE "HOME-BREWING" CLAUSE

A small item in the Budget but one fraught with great possibilities was Clause 10, which proposed to prohibit the brewing of beer by anyone other than a regularly licensed brewer, and Mr. Fielding was wise in striking it out.

We do not say this because we believe that the absence of the clause will open up a wide field for "home brewing" operations. Neither do we believe that the clause remaining in the Budget would have materially lessened the number of those who are manufacturing beer for their own consumption.

We think Mr. Fielding was wise for the reason he gave, "that the remedy would perhaps be worse than the disease." Since the Prime Minister's open statement with regard to Prohibition this is the most encouraging sign we have had that the Government is relying on the natural good sense of Canadians rather than the law of "thou shalt not."

Some Honorable Members saw in "home brewing" a "menace to the country."

There is an even greater menace to the country; the men and women who are intent on making others live according to their own standards. If the standards are good, example and education will carry them forward, if they are opposed to reasonable liberty no law will enforce them.

On the whole Prohibition, while it has not prohibited, has done good, more because the people have realized that temperance is a good thing. It will be a disaster too great for words if misdirected energy ends, as it usually has, in causing a reflex action in the community.

Again, we think Mr. Fielding was wise.

RELATES DOWNFALL ASQUITH CABINET

Anonymous Writer Says Lord Beaverbrook Had Big Part in Incident.

London.—Considerable speculation has arisen over the authorship of the book "Pomp and Power," published recently, the writer dealing with matters of high policy and persons having the handling of them in a style showing his intimate acquaintance with both. The author of the book is a warm friend of France and while unhesitatingly criticizing Premier Lloyd George, fully recognizes his achievements and abilities. Revelations in the book concerning the fall of the Asquith ministry are particularly interesting. The writer says:

"It was difficult to see how matters could be brought to a crisis except by Lord George himself taking a personal political risk which he was always indisposed to do. He wanted rebellion from within which would oust H. H. Asquith and carry him to Downing Street. In many respects the details of the intrigues are still

unknown or obscure. The person who had the greatest part in carrying them to a conclusion was Lord Beaverbrook (then Max Aitkin), but it is doubtful whether he conceived the original idea. The probability seems to be that it originated with others, and it was while casting around for some one to influence Bonar Law that they disclosed the project to Aitkin."

The author declares that the only two people of whose opinion Lloyd George has any fear are Right Hon. Winston Churchill, secretary of state for the colonies, and Lord Derby. For Winston Churchill's power to be unpleasantly pugnacious the minister has a wholesome respect, he says. Churchill has all the moral courage which Lloyd George lacks, but some of the latter's tact in negotiation nor caution in acting; he will never be in opposition to Lloyd George if the latter can prevent it.

Lord Derby, according to this writer, has exactly what Winston Churchill lacks, namely, a following in the country.

The author of "Pomp and Power," regretfully declares that one of Premier Lloyd George's chief weaknesses is his sensibility to newspaper criticism.

OUR SPORT REVIEW

The West in Lacrosse.

Writing in the Manitoba Free Press, W. J. Finley says:

Winnipeg is sure to be the scene of a stirring championship lacrosse series here next September, when either the eastern or western winners will combat the Manitoba champions in the semi-finals for the Canadian championship. President Abbie Coe, of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, has been assured from the east that the Ontario association will take part in the playoff and is awaiting a favorable reply from British Columbia, the home of the Mann cup. That Toronto writers are treating Manitoba lacrosse rather lightly is noticed by certain references being made to the winners going to the coast next September. They evidently feel that Winnipeg is not displaying lacrosse of a senior calibre and that the matches here to decide which team travels to the coast for the finals will just be a matter of form.

The eastern writers evidently forget very quickly the fact that Fred Wagborne's Toronto boys were trimmed in the semi-finals by a Winnipeg team in the last championship tourney held here a few years ago, which was won by the Foundation team of Victoria. Lacrosse has improved in every way since the tournament. Under the new system of 10 men in an enclosed field the play has speeded up to such an extent that it is quite safe to say that the easterners are going to get a neat surprise when they play here next fall, and just like their junior hockey champions at Fort William last year, may be forced to turn back after securing their transportation farther.

Winnipeg learned a lot by the exhibition of lacrosse put up by the coast champions in that notable tournament and the boys are still picking up the fine points of the game until they are just about ready to defy the world for amateur honors.

President Coe's chief trouble in bringing the best of the east, middle west and west together for the Canadian championship is the deciding upon the style of play. The east swears by the 12 man game and will insist on it being played in the finals. Manitoba wants the 10 man game, while the coast doesn't care much which is played, as they feel they are good enough to turn back anything in Canada, whether at the abbreviated game or not.

Jockey Succeeds to Title.

Lord Middleton, who died at Malton, Yorkshire, England, recently, is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Ernest Willoughby, official starter to the Jockey Club.

The new peer, who was born in 1847, was appointed starter in 1902, on the resignation of Mr. Arthur Coventry, whose immediate predecessor in the office was Lord Marcus Beresford, the King's racing manager, who retired from the position in 1890.

Mr. Willoughby, like Mr. Arthur Coventry and Lord Marcus Beresford, was for years a successful gentleman rider, and won many races on Cavaliers. One year he rode as many as two dozen winners, and he was often pitted against such crack horsemen as Mr. Arthur Yates (who died recently), Mr. George Ede, Mr. Tom Pickersell, Mr. H. Crawshaw, Mr. C. S. Newton, and Mr. William Bevil.

Thorpe Gone Back.

Ten years ago, Jim Thorpe, the famous Indian, was hailed as the greatest all-round athlete in the country.

The other day the wires carried the news item that Jim Thorpe had been released by the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League to make room for younger blood.

It was in 1912 at Stockholm that Jim Thorpe in the Olympic games won the decathlon championship, the hardest test in all-round ability that track and field sports offer.

Later Thorpe was stripped of all the honors won at Stockholm as an amateur, when it was discovered that he had accepted a very small salary for playing professional ball in a tank-town circuit in the south.

It probably marks the passing of the great athlete from the world of sport. At least it will take him very much out of the limelight.

Thorpe was unquestionably one of the greatest athletes in the history of sport. He could do everything well. On the track and field he was a star, on the gridiron his great feats are still the talk of the sporting world.

Baseball was Thorpe's poorest sport, yet as a ball player Thorpe had much natural ability.

When Thorpe was secured from the Carlisle Indian School by John McGraw for the New York Giants the news was heralded from one end of the United States to the other. No other player who ever came to the majors was press accepted quite so widely as Thorpe.

Thorpe was a graceful player. He developed into a fine fielder and had an excellent arm. He was fast on the bases.

Jim's one glaring weakness as a ball player was at the bat. He could murder a fast ball. When he hit one in his groove and got those muscular shoulders of his behind the drive, the

pill would certainly travel. At one time he achieved considerable reputation as a home-run hitter.

A Successful Manager.

Branch Rickey, directing-boss of the Cardinals, has ideas all his own in running a ball game. Branch is an ex-colligian, and has proved that a big league manager can make good without resorting to unsportsmanlike methods. Rickey is one of the keenest students in baseball. His major league career was comparatively short. He served with the Yanks for a comparatively short time, and then started coaching college teams.

The St. Louis manager learned his baseball quickly, and was not afraid to put his ideas into practice. He has built his team around batting and baserunning, Rickey more than anybody else has been a slave to the policy of using pinch hitters. For many seasons he has travelled round with virtually two teams. Not often is a left-handed batting Cardinal ever seen hitting against a port-side pitcher. Rickey is after the percentage, and will pull out of the hardest kind of a left-handed hitter if a south-paw opposes the teams.

Without spending great sums of money for players Rickey has won big success in baseball. The Cardinals have never yet won a pennant, but they are generally always in the championship scramble, and the team makes big money for its stockholders year after year, due to the judicious way it is handled by Rickey. As coach of the University of Michigan team Rickey developed one of baseball's mightiest players in George Sisler. Rickey had much to do with the fact that Sisler is playing with the Browns today instead of the Pirates. Pittsburgh had quite a good claim to Sisler's services, but when George learned that Rickey was to manage the Browns he declared he would not play professional baseball unless awarded to the Michigan mentor. So the National Commission awarded Sisler to the Browns. Barney Dreyfuss lost about \$200,000 worth of player flesh and Rickey went to the mound city as manager of the American League team there.

In a season or two Sisler was one of the commanding stars of baseball.

Nervous Emotion Necessary.

Alonzo Stagg, the powerfully built little man who has coached at Chicago university for more than 20 years coined an athletic truism recently, which according to the belief of many competent observers of things athletic who heard the phrase is one of the truest bits of athletic philosophy ever uttered. Stagg was asked to name what he considered to be the most vital or valuable trait in the truly great athlete.

The man who has had thousands of varsity candidates in all branches of intercollegiate sport under his control hesitated only for a moment. Then he said:

"The capacity for nervous emotion. That capacity will carry a man through when his arms, heart and legs are gone."

"The capacity for nervous emotion!" Stagg's audience began to reflect. It was recalled that Larry Brown ran the last 50 yards of his great half mile when the Penn team broke the world's record for the two-mile relay, as if he were in a trance. On almost every stride he stumbled and reeled and from the stands it looked as though he would collapse before he reached the tape. According to all visible evidence, Brown was physically through. Stagg believes that only his "capacity for nervous emotion," the ability to command hidden reserves of the spirit, kept him going on to finish that last, brilliant half in 1:54 and clinch a new world's record for his team.

Stagg illustrated his point with the story of a Chicago halfback in a game played about 20 years ago. The player weighed 149 pounds, but Stagg believed that he had to a marked de-

gree "the capacity for nervous emotion." He was playing in a game when the score was tied with only five minutes to play. Chicago had the ball with ninety yards to go for a touchdown. Stagg ordered the Chicago quarterback to give the light half-back the ball on every play. On line bucks and end runs the halfback took the ball ninety yards in four minutes and won the game.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE.

There is something about this delicious month of June that gives the average girl a yearning to lean over a gas stove all the rest of her life. No woman can explain this, least of all those who have been married several years.

It may be the excitement of paying up installments on furniture and pianos and goldfish. There is, in fact, no explanation of brides at all. They just happen.

Some of them happen several times. But the third or fourth time they get no sympathy.

Back in the last century an old-fashioned society editor invented the phrase: "The presents were numerous, but ten-cent stores have been invented since then."

Brides used to look forward to a life sentence darning husbands' socks. Now they use stronger language. The sock situation is growing rapidly worse.

all voyage.
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