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## IDEAS OF DEALING WITH EMPLOYEES MUST CHANGE

In England Employers and Employees Who Believe in Organization Are Now Combining to Defeat the Radicals.

Washington, May 12.—Interesting and significant are the facts regarding industrial conditions in Great Britain discovered and reported by the "Employers' Industrial Commission" sent abroad by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The commission was composed entirely of large employers of labor and they accepted the mission from the Secretary on the basis of his instruction to "report on the attitude of employers and employees on the problems of industrial unrest, stating the facts exactly as you find them."

The report of the commission to the Secretary of Labor shows that employers in England and those employees who believe in organization, are now united in co-operation against the radicals, who frankly state that they will oppose all plans of the Government to bring classes together, because they realize that collective bargaining and conciliation tend to maintain the present system of society.

Interviews with many of the workmen tend to indicate that "unrest" is rather an inadequate term. There are many intimations of "direct action" and a complete overturning of the present social structure. But we believe the more extreme demands are largely limited to a class which has been thinking and talking along these lines for years.

The issue, however, is squarely drawn on the demand of the working people to have a better industrial day. They seek not merely small non-essentials, nor common-place essentials, but a real step forward in their conditions of life and labor.

Workers Want Representation.

In regard to the present labor union system, the report says: "There seems to be a marked disposition among the 'rank and file' of workers to criticize the present union system because it denies the workmen in the shop an opportunity promptly to rectify grievances, irrespective of their particular craft union. The object of the shop steward or shop committee movement appears to be to rectify this by constituting a shop organization capable of dealing with common grievances."

At the present moment there is a widespread feeling among the workmen that the officials of the labor unions have become detached from the atmosphere of the shop and are not in proper sympathy with the workmen. There is a marked disposition among the workmen to be represented in the national councils by actual workers.

Regarding the Shop Committees the report says further: "The primary organization of unions has heretofore dealt with questions, such as wages and hours of labor, common to the entire territory; while the Shop Committee deals with matters peculiar to its own establishment. Another point—the Shop Committee, although often difficult to deal with, has proved to many employers that much good resulted from the direct contact with their men. By means of these committees, industry avoided the necessity of depending on the detailed and intricate machinery of trade unionism for the adjustment of purely local grievances."

"The problem remained as to how to get away from Shop Committees and maintain them under the control of the larger labor organizations."

Restriction of Output.

The report, besides, discussing the general impression of the relation between employers and employees, largely through their organizations, touches briefly on a number of other subjects. "Printers' Ink" thus summarizes the important points:

Security accorded to the workman

must accompany all claims of labor insurance, consequently, "Unemployment insurance," "health insurance," and "old-age insurance" are essential. Housing is given as one of the direct causes of labor unrest, and it is shown that fewer than 200,000 workmen owned their own homes. "The British Government now figures the urgent need of from 200,000 to 400,000 homes for laboring men, but these are all unquestionably rental propositions."

An important change in the vote of conservative laboring classes is coming in Great Britain, and one of decided importance to business men in other countries. The old ideas of restriction of output are being abandoned, and the labor leaders themselves are coming out emphatically against these former theories. Only the radicals, who want to make a fundamental change in society feel that increased production is merely for the benefit of the capitalist. "All, including the larger number of those of the rank and file" so-called, of the workmen, are preaching that the nation must produce in order that the nation may live; and that workmen cannot share in what is not produced.

The need of production in order to compete with foreign trade is obvious.

Dangerous to Postpone Buying.

At the present moment, there is criticism in England because business men regard the tendency as dangerous to wait for the wages to come down and for materials to bring lower prices before going ahead with business. One of the largest employers in Great Britain, seconded by several others, according to the report, said that if there was reason to fear serious industrial unrest, it is largely in this waiting tendency caused by threats of labor disturbances.

On the question of women in industry, the report calls attention to the fact that labor leaders say that women need not draw the same pay per hour as the men, and that the real issue is equal pay for equal value, and that if women must draw the same pay per hour, where not delivering the same value they would be crowded out of employment. However, there appears to be no question that the women who replaced the soldiers are to relinquish their positions as the men return.

Employers and Employees.

Various other topics are touched upon in the report, which concludes with the findings regarding the attitude of employers and employees, as follows:

1. Employers in Great Britain generally recognize the desirability of bargaining collectively with labor. 2. Employers nearly all agree that collective bargaining should always be undertaken between associations of employers and the regularly established well-organized trade unions. 3. Many manufacturers welcome organizations of workmen in their factories (shop or works committees), they want to limit the activities of such bodies to purely local grievances, and decidedly desire that the committee members come under the discipline of their unions. 4. Most employers freely recognize the right of labor to organize; they regard organization as greatly contributing to the stability of industry. Some large manufacturers declare that they wish to see every workman within the unions, so that they must all come under organization control. Others feel that 100 per cent. organization might lead to dangerous type of universal strikes and lockouts.

4. Employees in Great Britain are divided in sentiment regarding the desirability of maintaining the trade unions along the regularly established so-called "constitutional" lines to ultra-radical socialists.

## ALIEN LABORERS CONTROL VALLEY RAILWAY JOBS

Returned Soldiers Not Given a Look—Native Canadians Not Wanted on the Job—Liberal Government Severely Criticized by G. W. V. A.

Special to 'The Standard.'

Fredricton, May 12.—Alien laborers have almost completely taken charge of the labor situation on the St. John Valley Railway, and native-born Canadians who seek work there are soon made so uncomfortable by the foreigners that they are quickly driven out, according to information which reached officials of the Fredericton branch of the Great Canadian Veterans' Association this morning from a returned soldier who was one of those recently driven off the job by the aliens. "Every decent job on the Valley Railway work is filled by an alien of some kind, and the best that is being offered to returned soldiers, and other native-born Canadians who apply for work, is from 25 to 30 cents an hour, from which they have to pay \$1 a day for board," declared the returned soldier in question. "Almost every day some Bulgarians or Austrians are being brought in from Montreal, and while I was there I saw a number of returned soldiers apply for jobs, but they had to wait again, conditions were so intolerable."

During the past week the foreigners made a raid on the cook car, where the cook and his crew were all native-born Canadians. The cook and his assistants soon put the foreigners to flight, but not until the attacking party had scored several "direct hits." The next day the whole cook-house crew quit. One of the cooks was a returned soldier and he was here today. "I used to be a Liberal before I went overseas," he declared, "but after the last Federal election, and what I have just seen of the Provincial Government's methods of handling the St. John Valley Railway construction, I'll never cast another Liberal vote as long as I live."

When asked as to the outlook for having the Valley Railway completed so that trains can run into St. John by July 1st next, the same man said this province would be lucky if it was finished by July 1st, 1920, under the present conditions.

## U. S. AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR 500 AIRPLANES

Plan to Keep the Industry in an Ever Ready Condition to Meet Any Emergency.

Washington, May 12.—Contracts for at least five hundred airplanes of the very latest types will be awarded American manufacturers under plans prepared by the army air service and sent to Secretary of War Baker today for his consideration. The primary purpose of this action, says the secretary, is to keep the industry in such a condition as will ensure its rapid expansion to meet the requirements of a national emergency.

## LITHUNIANS AND POLES BECOMING MORE FRIENDLY

Turn in Feeling Comes With the Occupation of Vilna by Polish Troops.

Paris, May 12, (French Wireless Service).—Since the occupation of Vilna by Polish troops and the issuance of a proclamation by General Pilsudski, head of the Polish state, the relations between the Poles and the Lithuanians are reported here to have taken a more friendly turn. The Lithuanian government, which has its seat at Kovno, with M. Slezevich at its head, has sent to Warsaw a mission headed by Dr. St. The secretary of the mission is M. de Sumpas.

## DEMOCRATS AND CENTRISTS TO QUIT

Inform Scheidmann They Will Withdraw from Gov't if Peace Terms Are Signed.

Paris, May 12.—The heads of the two German Democratic parties, and the parties of the centre, have informed Chancellor Scheidmann that their parties will withdraw their representatives from the government in case the cabinet decide to sign the peace treaty, according to a despatch from Berlin received here today by way of Basel.

Socialist Vorwarts, in commenting on this action, says it is the first step toward a cabinet crisis.

## BOLSHEVIK GUN BOAT SUNK

Allied Flotilla Aided by Airplanes Conducted Brisk Bombardment on Vaga.

Bulletin—Archangel, Monday, May 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—One Bolshevik gunboat is reported to have been sunk on the Dvina river Sunday during an engagement between the British river flotilla and land batteries and the enemy fleet. The Allied flotilla, aided by airplanes, also conducted brisk bombardment along the Vaga river.

## THE WORK OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Generally speaking, the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture during the last three or four years, have been mainly directed towards increasing agricultural production and improving methods of production for marketing agricultural products in this country. Of the many new lines of work that have been opened up and of the many others carried to a satisfactory conclusion during the last year, those given in the following brief paragraphs are the most outstanding and important. The method of utilizing Western flax straw, usually burnt after threshing, for fibre purposes.

A further step forward has been taken in the study of that disease which has often caused enormous losses in the Western grain-fields, namely, black or stem rust. In order to work out effective control measures with all appliances and modern facility, field laboratories have been established at Brandon, Man., and at Indian Head and Saskatoon, Sask., where the various stages of the disease may be carefully studied. Steps are being taken to eradicate the common barberry which it has been established, acts as a host-plant, and thus carries the disease over from year to year.

Another notable line of work of the Experimental Farms Branch has been the production of field root and vegetable seeds, in co-operation with the Seed Branch, in order to prepare for a threatened shortage of these seeds in the near future. This work was commenced in 1917, on certain of the Experimental Farms, as well as on a number of leased areas, and, as two seasons are required for the production of these seeds, 75,000 pounds of mangel, turnip and carrot seed was obtained in 1918 from the 200 acres of stockings produced from the 1917 seeding. The seed produced all of proved varieties, is now available for sale to seedsmen, farmers' organizations, etc., and, besides this, large quantities of stockings have also been grown so that, if thought necessary, these may be utilized for the production of further seed during the present year.

Plant breeding work with fruits, vegetables, tobacco, forage plants and cereals has yielded some valuable and interesting crosses. Of these, the most important new varieties produced in sufficient large quantities for distribution are Ruby wheat, a heavy-yielding, early-maturing kind. Liberty oats, a hullless variety and Alberta barley, a very early-ripening variety. With live stock, the work with milking machines and experimental calf-feeding has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, while some poultry surveys may be utilized for the benefit of very work and egg-yielding contests have been commenced. Other work has included the study of fertilizers and substitutes, plant diseases, tobacco growing and bee-keeping.

The Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch was organized in 1917, to purchase live stock feeds and distribute them to farmers at cost and thus counteract, if possible, the shortage of cattle feed that had developed and the curtailment of live stock production that seemed imminent. Notwithstanding the successful utilization of elevator screenings, feeds had to be imported to meet the situation. This was done as a war measure and it is not intended to continue it beyond the present year.

Owing to the early summer of 1918, a serious feed shortage developed in the southern districts of the Prairie Provinces, while in the northern parts the carrying capacity of the range was reduced to a minimum. In order that the cattle might be brought through the winter, the Department undertook to meet half of the freight charges of carrying feed from the north to the south or cattle from the south to the north, the other half being met by the railways. The Live Stock Branch was given charge of this work, and over 10,000 cars of feed were transported under this policy, while in Alberta 31,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep, and in Saskatchewan 118 cars of cattle and one car of sheep were moved north.

The work of this Branch has also consisted of assistance to various Live Stock organizations to encourage the breeding of better live stock. Increased meat production is likely to result from the newly inaugurated policy of giving assistance in shipping back unfinished live stock and live stock fit for breeding purposes that has been placed on the market.

The Health of Animals Branch has established a new research station at Hull, Que., for the study of various live stock diseases and the testing of biological products.

A Dominion Dairy Conference was held under the auspices of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch. At this conference a National Dairy Council, to be composed of representatives of the various dairying industries of the country, was organized. A uniform standard of grading for dairy products was inaugurated and the legal standards for milk and its products revised, with a view to their recognition and adoption by all Canadian municipalities engaged in food inspection.

A survey of seed stocks was taken by the Seed Branch in collaboration with the United States Seed Stock Committee, with results showing the seed testing work at the seed laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary has been increasing greatly during the last few years, over 15,000 samples being tested at Ottawa and nearly 14,000 at Calgary in 1917. It was accordingly found necessary to open a new laboratory at Winnipeg in October last, in order to test, for purity and germination, samples sent in by farmers and seed merchants. The operations of the Seed Purchasing Commission were extended to include ryegrass, beans and corn, and a new marketing service for clover and grass seed was started at the Canadian Government Elevator at Calgary with successful results.

The Fruit Branch has been of great assistance to the Canada Food Board in enforcing its regulations and in this connection has also done a great deal by aiding shippers in marketing their fruit and vegetable products to the best advantage. Certain amendments were made to the Inspection and Sales Act last year, aiming at more clearly defined grades for fruit, and the greater standardization of fruit packages.

The efforts of the Entomological Branch have been specially directed towards the protection from insects of field, fruit and vegetable crops and forest trees. A number of parasites of destructive insects were successfully introduced, while the inspection of imported plants permitted of the interception of a number of foreign pests.

The foregoing paragraphs are only intended to give very briefly the outstanding features of the work of the Department during the past year or so. Besides the above there are, of course, many other lines of the regular work, all of greater or less importance to the agricultural progress of this country.

## BAGDAD

Bagdad, May 12.—Friends of Mrs. Charles Panjoy are glad to hear that she has recovered somewhat from her illness.

Mrs. Benjamin Panjoy and her little daughter, Edna, spent the week-end with Mrs. Panjoy's daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Glendinning of Sussex.

Mrs. Damgard and Miss Gladys Panjoy spent a week in St. John with relatives and friends there.

Mr. Benjamin Panjoy went to St. John on business, returning by way of Sussex to accompany his wife and daughter home.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Panjoy of New Settlement, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. Walter Myles and Edward Patterson went to Fredericton Monday.

Mr. Daniel Panjoy of Cambridge, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and family, have moved back again to Union Settlement.

Mr. Roland Jeffery is spending a

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work with his sister, Mrs. Phillips of St. John.

Mr. Alfred Stilwell and his daughter, Miss Lone of St. John, spent Easter with Mrs. Mary Stilwell of Union Settlement.

Mr. George McGarity captured a fine bear Saturday and Sunday.

## THE CASE DISMISSED.

"Not sufficient evidence adduced to send them up for trial," was the verdict of Magistrate Ritchie in the case of Gerald O'Reilly and Charles O'Hara, charged with obtaining monies under false pretences from Dr. E. J. Broderick while they were employed as sub-liquor inspectors in the city.

The magistrate, in giving his decision yesterday morning, cited the law to its fullest, and pointed out that in obtaining such money it must be shown to the court that there was an intention to defraud, but O'Reilly and O'Hara, especially the latter, had emphatically stated to Dr. Broderick that they were inspectors; the doctor, knowing this, then paid them a sum of money by cheque as deposit only after first consulting his legal adviser.

Further, he cited the evidence where the doctor stated "You have no debt, I will come to your terms." Under the evidence alone he concluded the accused were not guilty of the charges entered and dismissed them.

## RETURNS FROM WRECK.

Diver Fred Doyle has returned from Brier Island where he has made a thorough examination of the sunken steamer Corinthian which was sunk some years ago. Diver Doyle was working for a wrecking company and reports that the big steamer is badly broken up, but there is yet a large quantity of lead and other cargo along with anchors, chain, etc., that can be saved. It is quite possible that the diver will return to work in the near future for the purpose of salvaging a large amount of valuable stuff.

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