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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1919

THE GREAT HALL OF HART HOUSE



The magnificent building recently presented to the University of Toronto by the Massey Foundation. The architecture is perpendicular Gothic and the arched roof is of solid oak laminated beam truss. The walls are paneled and the panels in the end walls are filled with crests of all the great universities in the Allied countries.

Capital And Labor

How Greater Co-operation In Crisis May Be Effected

(American Architect.)

Realizing that definite steps must be taken if further serious tie-ups of industry in this country are to be avoided, architects and builders this week discussed many practicable plans whereby stronger co-operation may be effected between capital and labor. The necessity for prompt action in cementing a closer relationship between these vital industrial factors has been thoroughly proven. There must be no more time lost in maintaining the advantage already secured by the United States in many lines of business enterprise.

The decided lack of a spirit of democracy in the industrial world in the United States has been one of the most insistent retardants since the signing of the armistice to the quicker resumption of business on a wider scale. It has also been one of the most insistent retardants since the signing of the armistice to the quicker resumption of business on a wider scale. It has also been one of the main causes of lessened production, particularly at a time when the cry everywhere has been for production and still more production. Co-operation should rank with thrift and work as an essential in effecting future adjustments.

Speaking of the necessity for closer co-operation between capital and labor, former Justice Charles E. Hughes recently said: "The perpetuity of democracy depends on the sentiment of brotherhood. Let us reason together, is the watchword of democracy; it should be the watchword of our industrial life. Labor has a right to the security of the processes of reason and so has capital. We have made little progress in providing the machinery for industrial justice, and in this respect we are still uncivilized." This sentiment in Mr. Hughes' remarks has caused much discussion in the architectural and building profession as to how capital and labor can co-operate and each be satisfied that it is getting a fair share of the profits. Much has been said both for and against profit-sharing, bonus and stock systems for employees, but it is thoroughly agreed that neither profit-sharing nor bonuses can be made an excuse for unreasonably low wages.

The National Council of the National Economic League which recently expressed an opinion concerning labor problems in this country, voted 6 to 1 favoring the sharing by employees in the profits of industrial undertakings. The active participation of employees or their representatives in the management, with regard to matters affecting the workers, was favored by a vote of 4 to 1, while a 10 to 1 ballot was cast in favor of the "open shop."

The action taken by the men comprising this council, which includes some of the clearest thinkers on economic topics in the country and men who have the interests of the country at heart, clearly shows what must be done before industrial peace on anything like a permanent basis can be secured. It points straight to the fact that the United States must strongly align itself against the attitude so unfortunately taken by leaders of organized labor which in their demands are in so many instances unfair and in virtual defiance of the law of the land. Organized power, either of capital or labor, cannot be allowed to work its will to the injury of the public. As former Justice Hughes so fittingly expressed it, "It is of no use to discuss liberty with those who plot to destroy the essential institutions of liberty."

Unfortunately, there is an element in organized labor that has exceeded itself in its autocracy and threatening attitude. The radicals in labor's ranks, however, have overlooked a very important factor. They have not given sufficient consideration to public opinion. If they continue their course they may soon expect to feel the brunt of an outbreak from the public. The right of many individuals in organized labor to combine for purposes of enforcing unreasonable demands, cannot be longer tolerated. We have necessary laws that should be enforced. Present conditions may be largely attributable to their non-enforcement.

HALIFAX STATISTICS

(Halifax Recorder.)
From the report of D. MacGillivray, president last year of the board of trade, we call the following facts concerning Halifax: The present estimated population of the city is 63,000 or more, the census of 1911 giving 46,619. The school registration is about 11,000. The assessments total \$40,056,750, while the tax exemptions are nearly one-half of this, or 19,000,000. The tax rate has reached the high water mark of \$2.54 and revenue is \$1,010,670. It will thus be seen that Halifax is a highly taxed city and is altogether too generous in her exemptions, thus robbing herself of nearly one-half her possible revenue. The net debt is \$4,016,522, while the realizable assets are \$5,278,165. The net interest charge is 15 per cent of the revenue. All these are interesting figures and go to show that Halifax is by no means a dying city.

Big Loss For Soldier And His English Bride

(St. Croix Courier.)

Soon after the war broke out, Albert E. Greenlaw, of Bayside, bought a farm about a mile from his father's home there, and at the first cry for "increased production" started in to bring it into good condition. He was just a young fellow, unmarried, but still living at home. He bought some stock, put in what crop he could and hoped for good returns for his labor later on.

Then came conscription and he was sent overseas. Soon after reaching "the front" he was badly wounded in the right arm. At first it was feared he might lose it; but, after many months spent in English hospitals, thanks to skillful surgeons and his own splendid physical condition, his arm is very nearly as good as ever. A few months ago he returned, and made another start at farming. The first of the present month his little English sweetheart arrived, and on the 4th inst. they were married in St. Stephen by Rev. Dr. Goucher, and returning to Bayside they started in housekeeping. He had furnished the house comfortably, and, no doubt, they were looking forward to a quiet, prosperous life, far removed from the danger zone.

But, early on the morning of November 10, a young man, Merrill Mears, happened to be coming over "Curry's Hill" when the flames came through the roof of Greenlaw's house, down in the valley. Swiftly he ran, shouting to arouse the neighbors, but before he reached the house it was a mass of flame. He could not rouse them by shouting, but broke in a window of their bedroom. The smoke poured out, and, partially stifled as they were by the smoke, they were hurried out of the house just in time to save their lives. Greenlaw caught up coat and trousers he had worn the day before and young Mears caught up a watch and a few trinkets near the window, and the bride's trunk which was partially empty, then had to jump for his life, for the building fell in, a mass of flames and smoke.

It was a sorry experience for the poor little bride, so far away from her childhood's home and friends, and just at the beginning of a winter so much more severe than any she has known. Much sympathy has been expressed for them, both in words and deeds. Last evening an entertainment was given in the old "Red Hall" for their benefit. There was a large attendance in spite of bad roads and about \$140 realized. A purse was made up for them by the residents of St. Croix and St. Andrews. The Red Cross Society in the old shire-town sent them \$50.

SOME GIANT FLAGSTAFFS

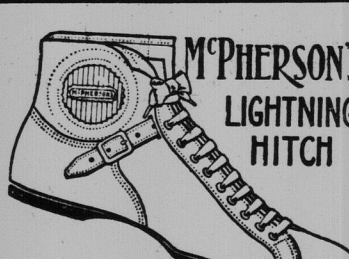
Longest One of All Could Be Secured in Australia.

In the year 1861 British Columbia presented Kew Gardens with the tree flagstaff which many of us have seen and which was 159 feet high, says Pearson's Weekly.

This, after a life of more than fifty years, is no more, and the Dominion has replaced it with another, which is even larger. It is 214 feet long, and is actually higher than the Monument in London by a matter of six feet.

It is nearly three feet through at the base and twelve inches at the top, and is a single stick of the splendid Douglas fir which grows in Vancouver Island. Huge as it is, this staff is not the biggest in existence. At the Panama

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WAS ROUGHLY HANDLED.



W. D. Euler, M. P. for North Waterloo, who was badly battered by a mob at Kitchener because he refused to kiss the Union Jack. Returned soldiers and their sympathizers found fault with an editorial he published in his paper with reference to the Prince of Wales.

Pacific Exhibition, held in San Francisco in 1914 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, a flag floated at the top of a pole which was no less than 246 feet long—half as high again as the Nelson column—and sixty-six inches in diameter at the base. It weighed over forty tons, and was cut in the Nehalem Valley of Oregon. It was also a fir, not one of the giant Sequoias of California. It was impossible to transport it by land, so it was towed from Astoria, Oregon, to San Francisco.

From Australia it would be possible to procure an even larger spar. On the west coast there grows a species of gum tree which reaches 400 feet, or about the same height as the spire of Salisbury Cathedral.

These trees are taller even than the giant red woods of California, though not of anything like their circumference. The record redwood is on the King River near Visalia. It is 322 feet in height and its circumference at the ground just 100 feet.

Killed in the War.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Eighteen and seventeen per cent of the officers mobilized during the war, were killed or died of wounds, according to official statistics published today. Sixteen per cent of the rank and file died through similar causes.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.
Progress Made in Repairing the Damage Done by Invasion.
Between November 11, 1918, and September 1, 1919, France had restored 90 per cent of the double-track railroad and 98 per cent of the single-track road which had been destroyed by the Germans, who had torn up 945 miles of double track and 468 miles of single track line. Out of 550,000 houses partially or totally destroyed by the invaders, 166,225 had been repaired or temporarily replaced. Preparations had been made for resumption of cultivation on 1,550 square miles of territory, out of 6,090 square miles laid waste. These facts are taken from a booklet on the reconstruction of France, published by Brown Brothers & Co.
It is pointed out that the total debt of the French Republic as of April 30, 1919, was \$34,846,000, of which \$5,147,000,000 represent external obligations carrying an annual interest charge of about \$800,000,000. This foreign interest charge, according to official estimates, is less than the amount invested annually abroad before the war by the French people, and is also less than the amount sent by tourists in France each year.

U. S. Ship Strikes Mine
London, Dec. 6.—The American steamer Liberty Glo, which left New York on November 22, for Bremen and Hamburg struck a mine off Terschelling, Holland, during the voyage and is now anchored off Ameland light. It is reported that the vessel is in no danger of sinking. The Liberty Glo is a vessel of 8,562 tons net.

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