

VIENNA, ONCE SO GAY, SLOWLY STARVING NOW

Rich and Poor Alike Search Streets for Food and Fuel, to Keep Alive.

CLOTHES OF OLD STYLES REVIVED

Condition of People in the Slums is Awful Declare All Travellers.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A graphic report of the distress to which the Viennese are reduced written on the scene by an investigator, was received and made public here today as follows: "There is one tell tale sign of the pitiful poverty that exists beneath the gay veneer of Vienna as it strives to maintain its elegance of before the war. It is the habit the people have formed of picking up everything they come upon in the streets.

To the casual observer, Vienna is just as gay as in the old days. Its shop windows are filled with the admirable goods which draw buyers from all parts of Europe year after year. The streets are as crowded as in days gone by. But at a second glance, old and young, shabby and well dressed, will be seen to stoop and pick up some bit from the sidewalk or street, slip it furtively into a pocket and hurry on.

All Are in Distress.

Sometimes it is the feeble old man, watching the butt of a cigar or cigarette, but not aware so fully as often a well-dressed woman will stoop to seize a bit of wood—a mere chip—and thrust it into her pocket. A fallen twig from one of the trees on the shaded benches lies upon the ground but for a few seconds and a bit of metal is salvaged by the ever-stooping pedestrians who find some value in almost anything that is dropped on the streets. Not a scrap of paper escapes attention and to see the picking up process repeated a dozen times in a few blocks, tells only too plainly that there is dire need beneath the surface of Vienna, which will always be polished and as care-free as the resolute people can make believe.

In the railroad yards where once the poor swarmed, gathering lumps of coal from passing trains, women and children search for bits of paper thrown from passenger cars. Even an orange peel does not go to waste. Never before were the tracks so clean of every bit of wood and iron and refuse from trains. One train stopping just outside the station was surrounded by the usual swarm of children, frail and eager. A passenger leaning forward a bar of chocolate toward a little girl. There was the usual frantic scramble, but the little girl secured the prize. She unwrapped it, not with the eagerness of a child craving candy, but with the greatest care. The tin for the wrapper was folded with great pains and placed inside her dress. It was more precious to the candy-finished child than the chocolate itself. The wrapper, too, she folded, but it fell from the pocket of her ragged little apron. At once there was a scramble as violent as for the chocolate itself and into the pocket of the victor went the coveted bit of crumbled paper. It would help to serve as fuel, he said; his mother and sister were also turning bits of sticks and paper, for there was no other fuel to be had.

Back to Old Styles. There is a hint of the underlying poverty, too, in the crowds that throng the streets. There are women unmistakably of the higher class, wearing the leg of mutton sleeves of the nineties. The material, costly without question, looks strangely out of place in this day of different styles. And in the city which was always a formidable rival of Paris, here are hats which adorned the beauties of a decade ago. It is as though the thousands in an old family album had stepped forth into the streets where one expects to find the latest work in fashion. The clothes have been resurrected from attics and rag bags by rich and poor alike for there is nothing to be had today. When money will buy no meat, no bread, but the blackest and coarsest, adulterated to the utmost point of edibility, there is little choice.

The Stumps Are Awful. In the stumps there is no concealment of the ravages of poverty. Gaunt men and women, hoping vainly for work are unable to provide for still more feeble children, beset by the diseases that come with hunger. With-out fuel, nor fire, nor food, they are living as best they can. It was an army of such desperate people fully armed that broke boldly through the lines of guards and in one day carried away an entire forest just outside the city. The guards, themselves hungry, could not find the heart to stop the lines of people that broke through dragging branches and stumps of the once royal forest.

"Diamond Dyes"
Don't Spot, Run
Don't Risk Material in Poor
Dyes that Fade or Streak
Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.
Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has color card.

ENGLISH LABOR VEERING AROUND TO CO-OPERATION

Two Threatened Strikes Averted by Mutual Compromise in Last Two Days.

COAL STRIKE INJURES UNION

Opposed by Majority of Public Opinion—Still Hope for a Settlement.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.) London, Sept. 21.—Officials at the Labor party headquarters admitted today that the miners' strike would do a great injury to the cause of organized labor, and expressed the belief that a compromise could be reached.

It is generally recognized that organized labor in England is in a period of transformation. There is a move toward greater co-operation which eventually will make it impossible for one union to picket another, or to go on a strike that will cause the shutting down of other factories, unless it is by general agreement. The first step toward that end was the decision to do away with the parliamentary committee of the Labor party and elect, at the meeting of the trades union congress next year, a national council of seven members, divided into sub-committees, to consider all of the railway, transport and mine same way as does the triple alliance alliance of the railway, transport and workers today, but on a broader scale.

Herald Not Official Organ

When questioned in regard to their attitude toward the Bolshevik subsidy of the Daily Herald, which is recognized generally as the labor organ, those same men pointed out that the Daily Herald is not the official labor publication, and that organized labor is in no way responsible for its action, even though some labor leaders are on the board of directors. The spirit of compromise is proving an effective antidote for the strike mania which has been affecting British labor. The disputes today in two industries which threaten to become nation-wide strikes, have been settled during the last forty-eight hours by the owners and workers in conferences, assisted by government officials. There is still hope of an agreement in a third.

Announcement was made today that the strike of printers in Manchester and Liverpool, which resulted in the stoppage of printing of all newspapers in that area, has been settled and work will be resumed Monday. The walkout was the outcome of the printers' refusal to accept the national arbitration award which had been in existence for several weeks. The terms of the agreement will remain secret until after its formal acceptance at meetings of the local branches of the Typographical Association Monday. The second dispute to be settled is a threat to the tin foil industry, which threatened to shut off all of the industries dependent on electrical power because of a disagreement over a foreman's membership in the union. Lockout notices by the employers' federation and strike notices by the electrical unions had been issued. That meant no light, no electric current for factories. Following a meeting of the national industrial council of trade unions, it was decided that employers had the right to hire non-union foremen. Both sides agreed to withdraw their notices and all men on strike are to return to work immediately with an understanding that no "victimization" is to take place.

Hope for Coal Deadlock.

Negotiations have not been so successful in the coal miners' case, but the very fact that during the last week the miners' leaders have conferred among themselves, with their partners in the "triple alliance" and with Sir Robert Horne, representing the Government, is indicative that, as predicted two weeks ago, the strike will not become a reality. At first the miners demanded a reduction of fourteen shillings two pence in the price of coal to householders and two shillings increase per shift in wages. Now they have virtually dropped the first demand, but have added to the second that the higher wages must not be added to the selling price.

Lloyd George has guaranteed that Government control will not be resorted to, and Sir Robert Horne has consistently offered the miners increased wages based on an increased production, which is today far below normal. The miners have refused to submit the matter to an impartial tribunal, but are willing to discuss the question of increased output with a competent committee, though not until after their wage demands have been met. In spite of the failure to reach an agreement yesterday, the miners' executives will meet again on Monday, and although a deadlock seemingly exists on the surface, the belief is strong that before the strike notice expires next Saturday a compromise will have been reached. Preparations for the conference of miners' wives on Wednesday are completed, when resolutions against the strike will be adopted. Public opinion against the miners' proposal increases daily.

BRIDE-ELECT FOUND DEAD.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—Miss Rubine Naven, a young girl from Masco, who disappeared last Friday afternoon after leaving her home, telling her folks she would return in a few minutes, was found dead in the well owned by a neighbor named Shodorick. The girl was about to be married.

NOISES MENACES NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 21.—Noise is menacing the health of New York City, Health Commissioner Copeland declares. He announces that the police and health departments will next month start a big campaign against unnecessary racket.

GERMANS TO SELL NEWSPRINT IN U. S.

Initial Contract of 300 Carloads May be Followed by Regular Shipments.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.) Berlin, Sept. 21.—German newspaper publishers in one respect are in a happy condition compared to the American publishers. The price of paper, long so high that many of the weaker newspapers were forced to suspend and the industry in general kept going only by the aid of a government-paper subsidy, now is falling, and publishers are able to buy all the paper they require at figures materially below that charged a few months ago.

One of the biggest publishers informed your correspondent that he constantly exports great quantities of paper so far as supply is concerned. He now is buying at three cents a pound and hopes to obtain an even better price. There is even a surplus of newspaper grade used by illustrated papers, and there would be for the ordinary grade of newsprint if the manufacturers were not selling their excess abroad.

Hope to Sell in America.

One large sale contract for 300 carloads has just been placed in the United States, and the manufacturers hope to continue their sales in America if the government will grant the necessary export permits. The contract is for the sale of 22 representative titles of the general public and an equivalent number of representative titles of various bodies of organized employees.

War Emphasizes Policy.

"The importance of this," it continues, "is emphasized by our experience in this district during and since the war. No large industrial district in the nation has such an enviable record of freedom from strikes and industrial unrest as the Pittsburgh district. This is to a large extent, we believe, due to the fact that perhaps in no similar district is there so large a proportion of workers identified with labor organizations. Notwithstanding this, in no similar district were the workers better paid, better treated or more prosperous. "There is a very large number of intelligent, industrious, conservative and patriotic workers and the country who are capable of considering the questions which will come before such a conference in a broad, unselfish spirit, and who by their experience can materially aid in settling the questions that now confront us. "We suggest that, if a definite number of delegates were allotted to certain districts or trades to represent the workers affiliated with labor organizations, and in the manufacture of special products but not included in any of the accredited labor organizations or federations, an equitable selection could be made by a popular vote taken in each company or plant during working hours, the final representatives to be elected by the electors from among their own number."

What Labor Does.

The program is just. In recognizing only the members of organized labor to speak at labor government meetings, labor's spokesmen do not unionism, labor's spokesmen do not unionism. They organize and talk. There are more than 44,000,000 persons in America engaged in gainful occupations. The majority of them may be classed as labor. There are more than 105,000,000 persons in this country. Organized labor has a membership of about 4,000,000. That is a decided minority of labor. It is a small percentage compared with the public at large, which receives only the same proportion of representation in the government. In effect, the government, by recognizing organized labor and ignoring unorganized labor, boosts the unions at the expense of those opposed to unions. This tends to create a labor monopoly controlled by the leaders of organized labor. The federal laws prohibit monopoly. The government's action in this instance, and in various other labor cases, promotes labor monopoly.

The Boosting of Rents.

Office rents are being hoisted in a way to make some persons use strong language. In one instance the boost has been from \$14,000 a year to \$40,000. That is an increase of 200 per cent. In numerous cases the advance is 100 per cent flat. In others it runs from 125 to 150. No doubt there is justification for an increase, but apparently there is no warrant for the pronounced advances against which some of the victims protest vehemently. The tax department should take cognizance of what the office-building people are doing. The owners are establishing a basis on which the tax department can obtain much larger revenue for the city. There is a decided shortage of attractive office buildings in Philadelphia. The shortage would be less.

THIS CAT CAME HOME.

Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 21.—Red, Bloomfield's champion tom-cat peddler, has just completed a hike of eighty-seven miles from a farm which its owner, Lawrence Blaney, sold a year ago. Thinking his pet cat would prefer field mice to those of the domestic variety, he left Red on the farm. The exhausted feline finally succeeded in finding the new home of his master. Red's claws were worn down to the quick.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso, Sept. 21.—Canada's trade with South America has more than doubled since 1913, according to statistics published here. The latest volume of business was done with British Guiana; Argentine was second; Peru third, and Brazil fourth. The total commerce between the Dominion and South America during the last year amounted to \$23,690,563.

BROKE DIVORCE RECORD.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Local divorce records were broken in a four-day campaign by Circuit Court judges against an ever-increasing divorce docket. Six judges granted a total of 135 divorces on one day the average of cases heard was one in every 36 seconds.

MEN AND BUSINESS

(By Richard Spillane)

A pertinent question has been raised by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. It asks the President of the United States why the great recognition to organized labor but gives no recognition to the vast body of labor outside of the American Federation of Labor and such bodies. It has forwarded resolutions to President Wilson calling attention to the fact that he has called a conference, to be held in Washington on October 6, "for the purpose of discussing the labor situation in the country and the possibility of formulating plans for the development of a new relationship between organized labor." The call states "there will be 22 representatives of the general public and an equivalent number of representatives of various bodies of organized employees."

The protest says: "It is well known that the number of employees in this country who are not organized generally exceeds by millions who belong to labor organizations. It seems to us unfair and unjust that labor representatives should be confined to those connected with such organizations." It goes on to say that "the body of workers who are not affiliated with organized labor, who faithfully served the nation in its time of need, should be recognized in such a gathering. . . . Such men are in a position to consider the problem of the employer from the standpoint of the actual worker rather than that of the organizer who is not engaged in actual labor."

It declares this conference as planned will not fairly represent the labor of the United States.

War Emphasizes Policy. "The importance of this," it continues, "is emphasized by our experience in this district during and since the war. No large industrial district in the nation has such an enviable record of freedom from strikes and industrial unrest as the Pittsburgh district. This is to a large extent, we believe, due to the fact that perhaps in no similar district is there so large a proportion of workers identified with labor organizations. Notwithstanding this, in no similar district were the workers better paid, better treated or more prosperous. "There is a very large number of intelligent, industrious, conservative and patriotic workers and the country who are capable of considering the questions which will come before such a conference in a broad, unselfish spirit, and who by their experience can materially aid in settling the questions that now confront us. "We suggest that, if a definite number of delegates were allotted to certain districts or trades to represent the workers affiliated with labor organizations, and in the manufacture of special products but not included in any of the accredited labor organizations or federations, an equitable selection could be made by a popular vote taken in each company or plant during working hours, the final representatives to be elected by the electors from among their own number."

What Labor Does.

The program is just. In recognizing only the members of organized labor to speak at labor government meetings, labor's spokesmen do not unionism, labor's spokesmen do not unionism. They organize and talk. There are more than 44,000,000 persons in America engaged in gainful occupations. The majority of them may be classed as labor. There are more than 105,000,000 persons in this country. Organized labor has a membership of about 4,000,000. That is a decided minority of labor. It is a small percentage compared with the public at large, which receives only the same proportion of representation in the government. In effect, the government, by recognizing organized labor and ignoring unorganized labor, boosts the unions at the expense of those opposed to unions. This tends to create a labor monopoly controlled by the leaders of organized labor. The federal laws prohibit monopoly. The government's action in this instance, and in various other labor cases, promotes labor monopoly.

The Boosting of Rents.

Office rents are being hoisted in a way to make some persons use strong language. In one instance the boost has been from \$14,000 a year to \$40,000. That is an increase of 200 per cent. In numerous cases the advance is 100 per cent flat. In others it runs from 125 to 150. No doubt there is justification for an increase, but apparently there is no warrant for the pronounced advances against which some of the victims protest vehemently. The tax department should take cognizance of what the office-building people are doing. The owners are establishing a basis on which the tax department can obtain much larger revenue for the city. There is a decided shortage of attractive office buildings in Philadelphia. The shortage would be less.

THIS CAT CAME HOME.

Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 21.—Red, Bloomfield's champion tom-cat peddler, has just completed a hike of eighty-seven miles from a farm which its owner, Lawrence Blaney, sold a year ago. Thinking his pet cat would prefer field mice to those of the domestic variety, he left Red on the farm. The exhausted feline finally succeeded in finding the new home of his master. Red's claws were worn down to the quick.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso, Sept. 21.—Canada's trade with South America has more than doubled since 1913, according to statistics published here. The latest volume of business was done with British Guiana; Argentine was second; Peru third, and Brazil fourth. The total commerce between the Dominion and South America during the last year amounted to \$23,690,563.

BROKE DIVORCE RECORD.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Local divorce records were broken in a four-day campaign by Circuit Court judges against an ever-increasing divorce docket. Six judges granted a total of 135 divorces on one day the average of cases heard was one in every 36 seconds.

Tower Canadian, Limited

Toronto
Halifax - Winnipeg - Vancouver
"Canada's Great Store"

STRANGE CAREER OF AN ENGLISH M. P.

Sir Luke White Dies in Work-house Infirmary—Romance to Tragedy.

Special to The Standard. London, Sept. 21.—A tragedy of public life is recalled by the death in Driffield Workhouse Infirmary, England, August 18, of Sir Luke White, M. P., for 18 years for the Buckrose Division of the East Riding of Yorkshire. His career began in romance and has ended in tragedy. He was born in 1845, at Deighton, near York, started life as a messenger boy, became a solicitor's managing clerk, a solicitor, an East Riding County Councillor, a coroner for the East Riding, and, in 1900, Liberal M. P. for Buckrose. In 1908 he was knighted.

The war and its financial changes revealed the fact that Sir Luke had undertaken judicious investments, and, in October of last year he filed his petition, the statement of claims showing a deficit of £21,000. Later, a Driffield solicitor who had been Sir Luke's managing clerk, was prosecuted on a charge of alleged fraudulent conversion of £200, and it was alleged that the money had been converted to Sir Luke's use. A warrant was issued against the M. P., but was suspended owing to his illness and advanced years. The case against his former managing clerk was eventually dismissed.

Sir Luke had become a foreman's friend in that part of the East Riding of Yorkshire of which Driffield is the seat. He had been a member of the Driffield Urban District Council, chairman of magistrates, and chairman of the Board of Guardians. In the year of his knighthood he was made Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire. The county knew no more powerful or energetic a public man. No duty was too exacting for him to undertake, no function in his broad constituency too trivial. For years he was one of the chief spokesmen of agricultural interests. In the House of Commons he devoted much time to committee work, and was chairman of the Special Committee which dealt with the Electrical Bill for London. About three years ago there were rumors of impending trouble, and bankruptcy proceedings were instituted by clients who had entrusted funds to him. He was without means. His health, both physically and mentally, gave way. There remains only the workhouse, but to spare him somewhat friends paid the cost of his maintenance. Lady White died before the crash.

SUNFLOWER ON TREE.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Mary G. DeWitt of this town is exhibiting a horticultural curiosity. It is a sunflower, with a three-foot stem and a big flower in bloom, growing out of the trunk of a large maple tree, some distance from the ground. The theory of Middletown gardeners who have examined the freak is that a bird carried the seed into the tree.

AIRMAN TO CATCH GAMBLERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—Because of the failure of the police to break up crap games which are held every Sunday in a thickly wooded ridge near this city, county officials have engaged an aviator to fly over the section and spy out the gamblers. It is said the games are held for very high stakes.

needed if enterprising real estate men put new fronts on some of the old structures in the business centre and made better use of the land and buildings that now are drab, dark and dreary. Today it is difficult almost to get suitable office space in which to transact business as to obtain a suitable house in which to live. That gives spur to profiteering. There is no shortage of buildings that could be transformed into fully good office structures. But there is a shortage of enterprise and financial initiative on the part of real estate men.

LONG SENTENCES NOT GOOD MEANS STOPPING CRIME

Brig. Gen. St. Pierre Hughes' Address Gives Subject of Penitentiaries as Now.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 21.—That the special benefit of prolonged imprisonment as a means of repressing crime has been over-estimated, was asserted by Brigadier-General W. St. Pierre Hughes, superintendent of penitentiaries in Canada, addressing the weekly lunch of the Kiwanis club at the Chateau Laurier yesterday. General Hughes further stated it can be shown that more successful means of reducing crime may be found in a combination of the Big Brother Movement and philanthropic work, assisted by a vigilant but human police supervision. He urged that no proper opportunity is afforded to study a man while in prison, and in prison he is not his true self. His environment is different; he is forced to obey rules and regulations and all his acts are directed by authority against which it is useless to resist.

How Prisoners are Fed.

General Hughes detailed the new methods of serving meals on the canteen plan where each inmate takes as much as he wants without wasting any, and there is no rationing as in the old days where much food was wasted owing to the varying appetites of inmates. The speaker displayed samples of the clothing worn, and remarked that

VIENNA WORKERS ORDERED OFFICERS TO TAKE OFF SPURS

Vienna, Sept. 21.—A former officer of the Austrian army was walking through a poor quarter of the city in full uniform when a workman's comrade ordered him to remove his clanking spurs. An altercation ensued leading to a suit by the officer for defamation. The court gave him damages to the amount of 1,000 crowns and told him he could wear the splendor of his former estate when and where he would. The workman's comrade pleaded that he and his neighbors objected to such a reminder of the old-time authority of the military class.

Since the ratification of the treaty officers in the full uniform of the old army with broadloads of medals and decorations have become very much in evidence on the promenades. Many of them say their uniforms are the only decent clothes they have.

WAITERS WANT RAISE.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Waiters in the hotels and cafes of Seaboard, Spain have requested the suppression of tips, but ask a small increase of wages and demand a 20 per cent. share of the hotel receipts according to advances received here today. A banker visitor to Kingston had remarked to him that the master in one suit represented a \$10 better suit than he was himself wearing at the time. Duncansons have been abandoned in Canadian penitentiaries, and punishments modified.

For four hundred years the freedom of the Empire has been maintained by the sacrifice of countless gallant lives on land and sea.

"He that Commands the Sea is at Great Liberty"
—Bacon

Liberty to Live
Liberty to Trade

Trade Means Prosperity—
Liberty to Trade
Lies Upon the Sea!

The congregated wealth of the Nation must stand behind the forward movement to the sea.

Every pound of Canadian products shipped from a port outside Canadian territory retards our maritime growth, weakens our National prosperity, and places control of part of our sea-borne commerce in the hands of a competitive nation.

The Navy League of Canada.

4,000,000 PEOPLE TAKE NUXATED IRON TO HELP BUILD UP THEIR STRENGTH, ENERGY AND ENDURANCE. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST. DON'T ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES.

See? There isn't even a tiny bit of Lantic left at the bottom of the cup! Every crystal dissolved immediately—So OF COURSE it takes less! Lantic "Fine" Sugar brings concentrated sweetness to all beverages (hot or cold) because it's fine! buy Lantic in original packages—2 & 5 lb. cartons 10, 20 & 100 lb. bags