

ociety

# England's Big Strike Ends

London, August 20.—A wave of relief swept over the country last night after 11 o'clock, when the announcement was made from the board of trade offices that the railway strike had been settled and that the men would return to work immediately. The cabinet had been working night and day since the strike was threatened, to arrange a compromise between the railway managers and their employees. Most of the credit for the ultimate success of their efforts appears to rest upon the shoulders of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who, in his statements to Parliament and in an interview with the managers and the men, worked for conciliation when all others of the interested parties seemed to have given it up.

A joint committee of five members, composed of two representatives of the railway companies, two of the men, and a non-partisan chairman will be appointed Tuesday to investigate the workings of the conciliation act of 1907, which the men declare is the root of all their grievances. This device overcomes the men's objections to a royal commission, which, they contend, always has been in practice a synonym for delay. So far as technical

advantage in the compromise goes, it appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representatives. The official statement concerning the agreement says the managers consented to this scheme in view of certain representations made them by the government, including a promise of legislation to permit of an increase in railway rates.

### Victory for Unionism

The men claim victory for unionism on the point of recognition of unions, which was one of the most vital principles at stake. Messages were sent to 1,800 branches of the labor unions last night, saying:

"The joint committee has settled the strike. It is victory for trades unionism. All men must return to their work immediately."

As a result of the settlement, the soldiers who had been scattered at strategical railway points about the country will be withdrawn. There is no doubt that yesterday's affray at Llanelly, Wales, in which the troops fired on a mob, killing two men and wounding others, had much influence in ending the strike. The Liberal government had almost its existence at stake because of the strike, as it depends on the working classes for power. The shooting of citizens by soldiers occurs less in the United Kingdom than in any other country, and is particularly repugnant to all classes.

The settlement of the strike brought little change over the conditions of Friday. The men's boast that they would tie up all the railroads in the kingdom and the managers promises to maintain a curtailed, but adequate service, both failed of realization. The men estimated the numbers of their fellows on strike yesterday at 250,000, a gain of 50,000 over Friday, but the board of trade estimates gave only 150,000, while the railway managers held that to be an exaggeration. Traffic with the south of England was well maintained, while in the north and in Wales it was greatly crippled. Although Premier Asquith did not attend yesterday's conference, which effected the settlement of the strike, it is believed that he brought pressure to bear with the railway managers in reaching the desired end.

### Statement Given Out

The settlement of the strike was reached at a conference between David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the executives of the men's societies. The labor leaders said yesterday that the men would return to work at once. Premier Asquith returned to London yesterday afternoon from the country. At the conclusion of the conference, the following official statement was issued:

"Acting on representations made to the railway companies by the government, they today empowered G. H. Cloughton, a director of the London and Northwestern railway, and Sir Guy Garnet, general manager of the Midland railway, to confer on their behalf with representatives selected by the joint executives of the trades unions and railway employees, with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the board of trade. There were present at the conference, Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Garnet, on behalf of the companies, James Henry Thomas, member of the House of Commons, and Messrs. Bellamy, Williams, Fox, Lowther and Charlton on behalf of the men; and Mr. Lloyd George, Sir H. L. Smith, and G. K. Askwith. On behalf of the board of trade, Ramsay MacDonald was also present during the conference.

"Mr. Cloughton stated that upon certain representations by the government, he and Sir Guy Garnet had the authority of the railway companies to meet the representatives of the men with a view to discussing terms of an agreement. The terms having been discussed and agreed to, Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Garnet said the recommendations of the commission would be loyally accepted by the companies, even though they were adverse to the companies' contentions on any question of representation and should the settlement be effected any trades misunderstanding which might have arisen certainly would be effaced."

The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members,

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including representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers and an impartial chairman. The names of the commission will be announced next Tuesday, and the commission will proceed immediately with the inquiry. Assurances have been given by both parties to the agreement that they will accept the findings of the commission, and the government has assured the railway companies that it will propose in Parliament next session legislation providing that increase in the cost of labor due to improvement of conditions of the railways will be valid justification for a reasonable increase in charges within the legal maximum.

### PRESIDENT VETOES WOOL BILL

Washington, Aug. 17.—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives, characterized the wool tariff bill as a blend of avowed "tariff-for-revenue-only" and anti-protection measure, with a professed protection bill, and vetoed the measure. In explanation of his course, President Taft said the bill was not in harmony with the platform on which he was elected. Furthermore, he declared that the American people are deeply impressed with the conviction that the interest of the consuming public can be properly guarded only by revising the tariff, one schedule at a time, and then upon "accurate scientifically acquired information." After promising that the tariff board will be ready to report in December, the president argues that failure of the present bill should not be regarded, therefore, as taking away the only chance for reduction by this congress.

### STATEHOOD BILL VETOED

Washington, D.C., Aug. 15.—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives today, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the "recall of judges" clause in the Arizona constitution. The fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with Arizona meted out to her the same fate, and neither territory can come into the Union at this time, unless friends of the joint resolution in Congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted. The president did not spare words in condemning the recall feature of the Arizona constitution, which, he said, would compel judges to make their decisions "under legalized terrorism." The message was received with great interest by the House, largely because of the president's long association with the judiciary.

### NOVA SCOTIA VISITOR

An interesting visitor at The Guide office last week was F. M. Chute, of Waterville, Nova Scotia, representing the United Co-operative Fruit companies of that province. The fruit growers of the far famed Annapolis valley expect this year to have 1,500,000 barrels of apples to ship, and are in need

of the widest possible markets. Mr. Chute is himself a large fruit grower, and expects to have on his own farm 3,000 barrels. Co-operation is a new departure among the fruit growers of Nova Scotia, being only three years old. Formerly they were content to allow the speculators to fleece them of a goodly portion of the products of their toil. Today they are learning the lesson the farmers of the West have learned through the Grain Growers Grain Co. With the prospect of the greatest crop on record it was decided to invade the Western market. The Gravenstein apple is one of the early apples grown in Nova Scotia, which is without a superior. There will be 150,000 barrels of this variety for shipment this fall. It was this apple that Mr. Chute was endeavoring to place in the West. He was very successful, and booked orders for 14,800 barrels and 4,800 boxes. The fruit was sold in Winnipeg, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Saskatoon. The price was \$2.50 f.o.b. the shipping point, and the freight charges \$1.23 to Winnipeg and \$1.95 to Calgary. Two full trainloads of apples of thirty cars each will be shipped westward in October. The co-operators in their advertisement say: "The Lord might have made a better

### The Visit of Curzon.

From time to time during the last few months the cryptic message "Curzon are coming" has been flashed across the Atlantic. Doubtless



MR. T. CURZON.

many of our readers have seen this message, and seeing wondered as to its full purport. It is certainly not a communication of every day importance, for explained in its entirety it means that the greatest measure tailoring house in England of modern times is coming right into Canada to pay a personal visit to its thousands of customers and friends, living throughout the Dominion. It means even more than this, for with the Curzon contingent come the choicest confections of the leading woollen mills of England, Ireland and Scotland, making a wonderful collection of real British materials in the latest shades and designs. Tweeds, Worsteds, Vicunas, Serges, Cheviots, Meltons, Beavers, and in fact every class of fabric for which the Mother Country is so justly celebrated.

The Curzon tour throughout Canada is being conducted by the leading representatives of the house, including one of the Principals, and is conducted not altogether for the purposes of lifting business but with a view to the Principals getting into closer touch with their friends and clients residing overseas.

It is true that the Curzon service annihilates the distances separating Britain's Colonies from their Mother, but this step on the part of the Proprietors to personally pay a tour of inspection to their ramifications across the Atlantic, must do much to even strengthen the very life spirit permeating the house, and enable them to give even more efficient service to their thousands of patrons.

Mr. T. Curzon and his staff will carry with them on their tour all the leading samples, all the latest West End of London and New York and Canadian fashions and will, in short, be fully equipped to take orders and to measure clients for their tailoring needs.

The arrival of the Principal and Staff will be duly advertised in the Dominion newspapers during the tour, and visitors will always receive a hearty reception at the various hotels at which Messrs. Curzons will be staying during their progress through the country. They will all ways be honored by a visit from clients and will not importune orders. Briefly Messrs. Curzon intend to bring a touch of the Mother Country right into the Dominion. Look out for definite dates.—Advt.

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