BRITISH LABOR CHAMPIONS OF IRISH FREEDOM

Since First Day it Entered Politics Stood For Home Rule For Ireland.

IRELAND NOT TO BE MENACE FOR SUBMARINE WARFARE

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas Points Out Some of the Differences in Ireland.

Special to the Labor Press.

DENVER, Col.—"Don't assume that the British Labor movement stands for an independent Irish republic. They don't." Thus declared Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention from the British Trade Union Congress. Continuing Mr. Thomas said: "They stand for freedom, for dominion home rule, if need be. In fact the only limitation we put is that we are not going to have Ireland made a menace for submarine warfare." Mr. Thomas deliberately refrained from commenting on the Irish question and only did so upon request. He had concluded his address conveying the fraternal greetings of the British workers to their American comrades when he was handed a written question, sent to the platform from the audience. President Gompers turned the question over to Mr. Thomas, after which the British Labor leader replied as follows:

"I had deliberately refrained from introducing in my speech anything that would bring me in the category that would make me take sides in pure domestic policy and you quite understand that many delegates could have been entitled to have said, 'No, Thomas had no right to introduce a matter of which he knew perfectly well there were differences of opinion, but nevertheless, your president has handed me a question: 'What is the British Labor Movement doing for Irish Freedom?' and he says I can please myself whether I answer it.

"Well, of course, that is fairly obvious that I could, but I nevertheless appreciate the way in which he put the question—friendly. Yes, it was handed to the president and the president handed it to me.

Not Afraid Of Question.

"If I refuse to answer it would be construed that I was either afraid of it, or afraid of you. Now, I am neither. And, therefore, I very briefly state to you the position:

"Let me briefly preface my remarks by saying that nothing that happened on my arrival in New York either upset me, warped my judgment or altered my views with regard to America or Ireland, because I am quite sure that if a gathering representing the same people gave me a hospitable reception it would have been a very embarrassing situation for me, and therefore I treated it at its full value.

Labor For Home Rule.

"Now, so far as the Irish question is concerned, I don't want to go into the history of it only so far as the Labor Movement is concerned. The Labor Movement in Great Britain from the first day that it entered politics at all, stood for Home Rule for Ireland. In John Redmond's time, in Michael Davit's time, in Parnell's time, in O'Connor's time, from all those periods, the British Labor Movement stood for freedom for Ireland, and it stands for that today. But don't make the mistake of deceiving the Irish people. Now, we have 20,000 members in Ireland. Therefore, if I don't know anything about it, no one else does. I have 20,000 members in Ireland in my own organization. Twenty thousand Irish—because the Irish won't have an Irish railway organization. They prefer an English one and they have got it because of their good judgment, because they know how much good it has done for them.

"Therefore, we have them divided somewhat in this proposition. About 52 per cent. in the South and 48 per cent. in the North, so that there we have what you call the two sections—North and South.

No Government Can Dictate.

"Now, we notwithstanding that have always stood as I repeat, for Home Rule, because we believe that no Government can dictate to a people, the form of Government those people require.

"But equally, I don't want you to make the mistake of assuming because we have thought that — you have thought you knew—I did more for the hunger strikers to get them released probably than anybody else. I walked to Mount Joy Prison where there were a hundred thousand people on their knees reciting the Rosary, in Dublin prison, on my way to the prison but I don't want to be accused of not having sympathy, but the facts shortly are these: Don't assume that the British Labor Movement stands for an independent republic. They don't. They stand for freedom, for Dominion Home Rule if needs be. In fact, the only limitation we put is that we are not going to have Ireland made a menace for submarine warfare. Now, that is exactly the position and we have fought and fought, but we don't want that, we want—we don't want your movement disrupted because of differences in it.

The McSwiney Incident.

"Our Brother Healy will remember that he was at Portsmouth last year when Mr. McSwiney was on a hunger strike, and he had then been on a hunger strike nearly 30 days, and I had, on my own responsibility, seen the Government, seen the Home Secretary, seen Mr. Balfour, and urged the release of McSwiney, because I believed that you have no right to make martyrs of people who are fighting for the freedom of their country. Therefore, McSwiney's sister came to the Portsmouth convention, and I was in the chair just as your president is, and the chairman of the Standing Orders Committee came to me and said: 'Miss McSwiney is here and wants to address congress; she is very excited. We have got her in an ante-room and she is very hysterical.' I said; 'Very well,' and I deliberately closed the convention. I don't want to make a secret of it—that is one of the charges against me. And I didn't tell the delegates why I closed it, and merely said: 'Now, I will give you a couple of hours off; you have done so well with the work I will give you a couple of hours off,' and they applauded me and every one went out and no one knew about it until the next morning, when the papers announced all this row. Brother Healy will confirm it.

"But now you are entitled to ask me why did I do it. Why did I take that unusual course? First, denial of the right to state the case, and secondly, closing the convention rather than allow her to do it.

Why Request Refused.

"My answer, in the first place it will be a pretty dangerous thing for you or our movement to allow anyone that likes to come along, however good the cause, and have the right to address the convention. When once you open the door in that way it will be a pretty difficult thing to close it. That was the first reason, the second was this: Supposing she had come, her demand was that organized labor should withhold their labor and strike for the release of McSwiney, that was the demand. Supposing she put it before the congress and congress refused it, that would have immediately strengthened the hands of the Government by saying even the congress is against it; and supposing she had come, her demand was that organized labor should withhold their labor and strike for the release of McSwiney, that was the demand. Supposing she put it before congress and they refused. That would have immediately strengthened the hands of the Government by saying that even the congress is against us, and supposing they had carried it, no one knew better than I that it would have been hypocrisy because they could never give effect to it, and the real trouble is that Ireland had been deceived for so long that she trusts no one today.

Broken Promises.

"Ireland has been fed on promises, broken promises by England, by English statesmen for years and she don't trust anybody's word today and I was not going to allow a mere resolution to be passed that would have wrought up the feelings of the Irish people and then deceive them as they have been deceived before, and I equally warn you against trying to create in their minds the feeling that you can solve their difficulties. Because they love you. The Irish people love you. The Irish people know their friends, they know you are their friends, know their relatives are yours. They don't understand at all and isn't it a cruel thing for people to merely assume by the passing of a resolution that you can solve this problem of hundreds of years. Now with 7,000,000 members, 60 per cent. of the Irish workers are in our unions today. Don't forget that. There is no Irish union, but 60 per cent. of all workers in Ireland are members of the International unions. Therefore, not only have we sympathy, we have a direct personal interest, but we ask that you not disrupt or deceive the Irish people. The position doesn't trust anybody's word today It is indescibable. I took a deputation of Irishmen to Lloyd George from the North and the South, nearly 11 months ago and I said to him: "You may talk about your ministry, you may talk about your force, but if the streets of Dublin are running with blood tomorrow, there will still remain an Irish problem to solve. Why not solve it now and realize that you have tried everything in Ireland except liberty. That was 11 months ago. You know the position today, but remember we in the British Movement whilst we condemn militarism don't forget we condemn the murder and outrages against policemen and civilians equally as much as murder by the policemen and soldiers. Neither can be justified. Murder, whether it be of a policeman or by a policeman, of a soldier, or by a soldier, neither can be justified. Crime begets crime. The position in Ireland today is due to that fact plus the unfortunate difference in Ireland.

Wishes Luck.

"We do not despair. We will continue to do our best. We will continue to fight, but we will not allow our movement to be disrupted on any question, no matter what it is, and I would ask our Irish friends in America who feel, God knows, keener than I can say, I ask them to believe me when I say that it is not quite so easy to judge this question 3,000 miles away as we find it at home, and if we have been unable to solve the problem as a labor party, now, all I can say is that I wish you luck in solving it 3,000 miles away."

Delegate Healy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question with your consent. I would like to ask Mr. Thomas if anything was done by yourself or your movement to save the life of Kevin Barry?

Mr. Thomas: Yes. The tragedy of Kevin Barry's life, or rather of his death, was a very sad one. Kevin Barry was a young boy 18 years of age. He was charged with murder. The evidence against him was conclusive, and, so there will be no misapprehension, I say that I know he admitted his guilt, because I quoted his confession in the House of Commons.

Kevin Barry not only would not deny that he committed murder—no, I don't want to use that word—Kevin Barry would not deny that he shot a policeman. On the contrary, he expressed regret that his revolver got stuck and that is how he got caught. He was trying to adjust the trigger of the revolver when he was caught. There was a trial and he was convicted. He was just over 18 years of age, but he did not hesitate to face the situation.

Kevin Barry was ill-treated in the prison, in my judgment. I got one statement that he made the night before he went to the scaffold, and I read that statement in the House of Commons in defending the case, because we all had made an effort to get him released. We knew perfectly well that in the case of a boy like him, fighting as he felt for a noble cause, it was sheer madness to hang him. Within a minute after 8 o'clock, when he was hung, hundreds of students became Sinn Feiners. All we had done for his release utterly and absolutely failed.

Delegate Healy: Is it not a fact that for the past two years, up until quite recently in Southern Ireland where the Republican administration was functioning, in that great territory where there was neither policeman nor soldier, perfect order was kept amongst the people under the direction and control of the Irish Republican army? I want to ask, too, if any crime or murder was committed in any part of this great territory until the military and police went in there to seize the men who presided over the courts, who were chairmen of county councils, and who were the men functioning the government of that section of the country? Was there any murder until the military forces put in an appearance?

Mr. Thomas: It is perfectly true, so far as the south of Ireland is concerned, that the Republican administration was functioning absolutely. It is equally true, and the records will prove it, that when the Dublin police were disarmed and revolvers taken from them, the records show there was no crime; but in the deputation I took to the Prime Minister this happened in Downing street: I said to the Prime Minister: "Trust the people, they will keep order," and I urged them to withdraw the military.

Lloyd George turned to one of my colleagues who was on the deputation with me in Downing street and said: "Would you agree to that, Mr. So and So?"

"Well, I am afraid I could not, because you know I come from Belfast in the north."

"That happened in a deputation of which I was chairman, and shows the awful difficulty we are in between the north and the south in this matter; but I honestly believe that if militarism goes on to doomsday they will never solve the Irish problem because the Irish people and all people, the history of the world proves, cannot be governed by the sword. But the situation was aggravated by these unfortunate things.

"Brother Healy knows that when he was there some of our own trades unionists actually insisted upon the Catholic trades unionists being dismissed in Ireland itself. The British trades union movement said: 'No, we are not going to have any man boycotted because of his religion.' You can see the awful difficulty when Irishmen are so bitter they would starve their own fellow-countrymen because they happened to disagree with their own particular religion."

Delegate Healy: "Mr. Thomas, in my report I have gone fully into this question, out of justice to the men of Belfast who were supposed to have driven out their Catholic fellow workingmen, and so that this convention will thoroughly understand it is a notoriously political movement and not a religious movement."

Disgruntled Disruptionists

Elmer E. Roper in the Alberta Labor News.

The reception received by Tom Moore and Alf. Farmilo in Vancouver was what might have been expected in a city where so many free speech advocates reside and where the B.C. Federationist is published. A few weeks ago when there was some disturbance at a meeting held by Lindsay Crawford in the coast city, the Federationist voiced a violent protest. The same paper is responsible, however, to a great extent, for the display of hoodlumism at the Tom Moore meeting. Its vicious attacks upon Mr. Moore were calculated to bring the result which was obtained. It was no unorganized mob, but a well planned attack which broke up the meeting. The disturbers were at the hall before the doors opened and almost filled the auditorium. They even went to the extent of carrying banners with vicious inscriptions bearing a close resemblance to phrases in Federationist editorials.

Such actions are, of course, the acts of disgruntled disruptionists who have failed in their attempt to betray the working class. Only in desperation could they resort to such tactics, because Tom Moore's undelivered speech was more effective in revealing the mental cowardice and all-round impotency of the disrupters than would his address have been did he possess on top of his own eloquence all the persuasive powers of a Demosthenes or a Cicero. Not likely the anti-trade union leaders themselves were among the mob; the directing general staff usually is to be found in the rear while the dupes do the dirty work.

Mr. Moore himself described the disturbers well in the Victoria meeting, where according to a pre-arranged plan the mob yelled out the names "Russell," "Johns," "Bray"! "Yes," said Moore, 'I can hear the 'bray' all right; I'd expect a bunch of asses to bray."

A. F. OF L. PUT

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they were in France and in a very tight fix, and they were called upon by the enemy to surrender. One of our own men in command said: 'Retreat.' Most of them were raw recruits and had only been in camp for a few weeks or months, and they gave back the answer: 'We can't retreat; we were not taught to retreat; we only know how to go ahead and forward, and advance.'

"The American Federation—the American labor movement and every other properly conducted labor movement in the civilized world—has been taught how to go forward, but not how to retreat. They only know to go marching onward and forward and upward.

Onward and United.

"Let us go on in our movement, united. The same character and type of enemies to the American movement of the workers in industry are at work also in trying to drive back the position secured by the farmers of our country in these past few years. We must get nearer and closer to the men engaged in the agricultural work of America. The farmers, the men enaged in agriculture and the men engaged in industry must have a closer alliance and co-operation, in order to see that we shall not be crushed by the reaction of industrial captains or princes of finance.

"You know that there is a drive being made to wipe out or to weaken the Department of Labor and also to destroy the Department of Agriculture. Now, what other departments are there left in the United States Government? The Department of State, the Department of War, the Department of the Interior, the Treasury, the Department of Navy, and the Department of Commerce. What other departments are there?"

A voice from the audience: "The Department of Justice." (Laughter.)

Mr. Gompers: "Oh, yes, Department of Justice, and the Post Office." (Laughter.)

Where Reaction Leads.

"Friends, think of that. Under the pretense of trying to create a Department of Public Welfare, it is seriously proposed to destroy the Department of Labor and the Department of Agriculture. No one can forget [illegible] as a matter of fact, the only two departments in the Government of the United States that represent at all the producers of the wealth of our country, it is seriously proposed to destroy.

"I believe that the time will come and we have earnestly striven and we will continue to strive for the time when there shall be total disarmament in all the countries of the world and that disarmament being based upon universal agreement. But I ask you, my friends, in any event, whether the production of the wealth of our country is not of greater importance to civilization and our progress than is any other department of our Government? However, we see what we do see, and we will recognize the conditions as they exist and we shall do anything and everything within our power to prevent such a destructive piece of legislation.

Speak For Unorganized.

"When the delegates to the convention of the A. F. of L. speak they speak in the name of the producing masses of our country, for the unorganized have our sympathy and they have our protection, and we safeguard their interests for them—they know that when any trouble overtakes them—they know where to come, and they don't go to the chambers of commerce, but they come to the offices of the organizations of the men and women of labor, the organizations which they have neglected or failed, for one reason or another, to join. But when they are in distress, and when they are in trouble, when they can no longer remain content with insult and tyranny and imposition, they come to the doors of the organizations of labor, knowing that by God, if we can't help them, we will not hurt them.

Co-operate With Farmers.

"The one great thing with which we must deal is a greater co-operation and unity and spirit of solidarity among the great masses of the toilers of our country. A new vision, a new campaign, a new spirit, not only of resentment, but of constructive work, to protect and to promote the rights and interests and welfare of the wage-earning masses of America, and by so doing, we solidify the ground work and the wonderful structure of the Republic of the United States of America.

Present Solid Front.

"The labor movement of America is endeavoring to cultivate the best possible relations with the peoples of the world, with the peoples of our own country. We must see to it that if we wish to maintain our standards, if we wish to maintain our rights, politically, judicially, or industrially, and economically, we must present a solid front, united in fact, in spirit, in aspiration and in idealism."

METAL TRADES

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for the specific purpose of making it impossible for their employes to enjoy a similar right. In substance and in effect they are endeavoring to establish in industry the principle of class distinction.

Blacklisting Prevalent.

"The right of the employer to organize and the right on his part to prevent the exercise of this right by employes is a part of their programme and method. They have given employment to numerous private detective agencies; they have discriminated against and blacklisted active trade unionists, and in numerous instances have coerced employers who believed in collective bargaining with organized employes. The testimony given by President Grace of the South Bethlehem Steel Company before the Lockwood Committee in New York City indicated that it was the policy of his corporation and that of the United States Steel Corporation to refuse to sell structural iron in New York City and in Philadelphia to building contractors who employed union men, and that it was their policy to extend this practice throughout the United States. This policy carried the blacklisting of active trade unionists to the blacklisting of employers who believed that their employes had the right to organize. In addition, within recent months they have revived a system in vogue shortly after the Civil War through which the workman, in order to secure employment, is compelled to sign a contract which provides that during the period of his employment he will not become a member of any trade union; will not take part in any strike and will not permit any trade unionist to speak to him upon the subject of trade unionism. When workmen, because of bitter necessity, have been forced to surrender their right to trade union activity, the employers, through their attorneys, notify the officers of international unions that any effort on their part to organize these employes will result in a suit for damages based upon breach of contract.

Bind Workers.

"Not only this, but recently employers have seized upon the present condition of unemployment to bind the workmen during a lifetime. They are called upon to sign an agreement which provides that neither during the employment nor at any time thereafter will they make any effort or any attempt to unionize the plant or in any way participate in any strike against the plant or in any picketing or boycotting. The price of employment is the surrender of inherent rights for a lifetime. The employer becomes the autocratic ruler in industry.

Courts Support.

"What is most amazing in connection with these conditions is the decisions of high courts supporting this un-American condition which is intended to establish class distinction. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of the machinists employed by the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Massachusetts, held that it was contrary to the judge-made law of Massachusetts for the members of the Machinists' Union to strike against the company's attempt to force individual contracts upon their employes. In other words the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has held that organized wage earners in that state have no right to resist, by striking, an effort to force these individual contracts upon them although the courts must be aware that the signing of such a contract is a surrender of the right to organize. Such a decision is nothing more or less than the establishing of class distinction abhorrent to every right thinking American and intolerable to trade unionists. A clash between such decisions and the actions of such employers and the traditions upon which our government is founded is unavoidable.

Right to Organize.

"We cannot as citizens, and we will not as trade unionists waive our right to organization as the price of employment. We would be undeserving of the liberties won for us by our forefathers if we consented. Application of any such theory or principle, any effort to deny the American workmen the right of organization is un-American, is intolerable, and is one which all right minded citizens as well as wage earners will resist with every power at their command."

U. S. DID NOT RESPOND TO REQUEST OF LEAGUE.

GENEVA, Switzerland. — The Council of the League of Nations opened its thirteenth session at Geneva on Friday. It was stated that no response had been received to the invitation to the United States to send a representative to attend the Council.

Sir Eric Geddes says our railways have been built up in a "parochial way," and that "tens of millions can be saved annually" in their working. These are our "business" methods. And shall we nationalize the railways? Not with this lot in power.

"Evidences multiply day by day that the promises made to Labor during the war and since are not to be carried out"—Tom Shaw, M.P.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR A NECESSITY FOR ONTARIO.

By Ernest Heaton.

I have received a number of letters, asking when the Ontario Temperance Memorial is to be presented to the Government. Mr. Drury is reported to have said that if the people want Government control, a measure will be brought forward to give effect to their desire. A copy of the memorial has been given to the Attorney-General, with a report on the progress that has been made. It rests with the Government to say how many signatures they want to this memorial. It is evident that more are needed and they are coming in every day from every part of the province. The work of obtaining signatures cannot stop until sufficient have been obtained to justify the Government in bringing in a measure of Government control.

If anybody dreams of slackening his efforts, let him consider what it will cost to make a serious attempt to enforce total prohibition. Three dollars per head is said to be the cost of trying to enforce total prohibition in the United States in one year. With our great province and sparse population, it will probably cost us more than this to discover that prohibition cannot be enforced. If the referendum returns are any guide, we can only depend upon the support of one-fifth of our population, including inmates of old women's homes and young girls, and it does not help matters that nobody's conscience is bound by a law, based upon the assumption that it is a crime to drink wine, which not one man in 5,000 will help the Government to enforce.

Three dollars a head, with a population of two and a half million, comes to $7,500,000. Add to this the loss of say five million a year from permits and sales under Government control, and we have a total annual cost of $12,500,000. This does not take into account the millions that are spent annually in this province by summer travellers and conventions, which in future will be diverted into the Province of Quebec, or the emigration from this province of those who do not like its laws.

But there is much more than money at stake. Our civilization rests upon two posts—religion and respect for the law. No minister of the Gospel can at the same time think straight, advocate prohibition, and be true to his ordination vows. We have now to pay the penalty for loose thinking and loose talking. No church can use its pulpits for social propaganda without losing ground as a church. Already we see everywhere a tide of hostility against that church organization which claims to have won the fight, an hostility which threatens all organized religion. Already we have seen men batoned by police in our streets, and there is no room for our criminals in the jails. This is no time to cut at the roots—no time to make a sudden change, when we have the problem of the unemployed and the red spectres that stand behind. The devil himself could not devise a better plan to pave the way to Bolshevism.

The question is often asked "What is Government control?" Government control is control by the Government of the purchase of all alcoholic liquors and the sale of pure liquor by the Government as a beverage to such persons and under such conditions as the Government may decide. It is always understood that it shall not be necessary to obtain a doctor's certificate. Many suggestions have been made as to the conditions under which liquor may be sold. It has been proposed that the Government should issue permits to individuals, appoint local vendors, and compel each holder of a permit to buy only from the vendor in his locality. It has been suggested that the Government should ration the quantity that may be purchased by any individual in a given place, that a greater freedom should be given for the use of wines and beer than for strong liquors, that permits should be issued for private cellars, subject to proper conditions, and that the local option principle may be applied.

To take a concrete example—In the last referendum, Huron County farmers went very dry, and Ottawa City went very wet. With local option and Government control, Huron County would be as dry as a bone. Nobody in the county could buy any liquor anywhere except upon a doctor's certificate. What more could the Huron County farmers want? Are they so interested in making the city of Ottawa pay tribute to the doctors that they are willing to contribute $3.00 per head per annum, and sacrifice a provincial income which would provide and maintain good roads throughout the length and breadth of the province for all time to come? Are the Huron County farmers so set upon keeping Ottawa under their thumb, that they are willing to inflict upon that unfortunate city, an army of stool-pigeons, to incite the members of Parliament to commit a crime and then send them to jail?

But local option in abolishing the bar is one thing. It is quite a different matter to apply majority rule to dictate what a man shall eat or drink upon his own farm. If ten farmers in Huron County insist upon their personal rights, have all the other farmers in the world the right to impose their will? The final definition of Government control to be adopted in this province must be decided by a committee of wise men after careful consideration of the experiments which have been tried elsewhere.

Government control should be made the paramount question of the day, for if democracy is to endure, it is the duty of every good citizen to see that no laws are passed which conflict with elementary principles, and make for anarchy. Men who make bad laws are a greater menace to the state than the men who break them. The proposed law is bad because it breaks a basic principle of democracy that things innocent in themselves may be regulated, never prohibited; and the referendum is no indication of the considered opinion of mature intelligent people, because there was no opportunity to vote upon Government control and the girls were stampeded. We should do well to see that the fool hangs high who first suggested that a prohibitive law, affecting human liberties properly used, should be passed upon a referendum which does not show an overwhelming support of those who are affected by the law.

Friends of Government control can take heart from the probability that the law worked by the recent referendum will be disallowed by the courts, but they should begin to consider how, the kind of Government control that will best meet the situation we shall have to face.

INDUSTRY SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT

Loss of Time Due to Strikes Increases in May.

OTTAWA.—May, 1921, was characterized by a gradual improvement in the industrial situation as a whole without distinctive movements in any groups apart from usual seasonal variations in dairying, fish canning, building construction and automobile manufacture. According to a general review of conditions contained in the Labor Gazette, the upward tendency was continued with fair regularity throughout the entire month.

Iron and steel products showed improvement in some lines, varying between localities. Automobile plants experienced the usual seasonal expansion, though on a moderate scale. The textile group also varied, net changes being relatively small. There was a slight improvement in the leather industries. Railway transportation, construction and maintenance recovered to some extent the losses of the previous month.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes was greater than during April, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 45 strikes, involving 8,238 workpeople and resulting in an estimated time loss of 163,520 working days, as compared with 19 strikes, 3,697 workpeople and 57,071 working days in April, 1921; and 79 strikes, 13,856 workpeople and 159,972 working days in May, 1920. On May 1, there were on record 10 strikes affecting 942 workpeople. Thirty-five strikes were reported as having commenced during May. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and 15 of the strikes commencing during May were reported terminated, leaving 26 strikes, involving 6,709 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

"Ulcer," wrote a schoolboy, "is the unhealthy part of Ireland."

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School Girls' Nerves

"I give my children Nerve Food during examinations, and am sure it helps them," writes a Vancouver lady.

After the long school term the children's nerves are keyed up to the highest pitch. The fear and worry of examinations are often the last straw which brings the nervous breakdown.

It is usually the naturally nervous child who has the greatest ambition, and by denying his or herself the requisite amount of outdoor exercise comes up to the examinations with too little energy and vitality left.

Fortunately the child's system quickly responds to such restorative treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The blood is enriched, the nerve cells are replenished and health and vigor is soon restored.

Mr. S. F. Flarity, Wiarton, Ont., writes:

"My daughter, eleven years of age, was in a run-down condition and suffered from a nervousness which showed a tendency toward St. Vitus' dance. I got a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for her, and by the time she had taken three boxes there was a big change in her. She is much stronger, and her system in general is built up. She has recovered from her nervous weakness, and you could not detect a trace of it now."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is in a class by itself as the most popular of nerve restoratives. 50c a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE of WALES
CHEWING TOBACCO
The Tobacco with a heart
Canada's standard since 1858