

Long Hours for Trainmen Has Tendency To Make Travel Unsafe

SAM GOMPERS IS ONCE AGAIN RE-ELECTED HEAD OF A.F. OF L.

Cincinnati, June 24th.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was re-elected without opposition yesterday at the federation's annual convention. It was his 41st election to the office.

The convention also re-elected James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., representing the Granite Cutters Union as first vice-president; Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati Moulders' Union, second vice-president; Frank Duff, Indianapolis Carpenters' Union, third vice-president; William Green, Indianapolis Miners' Union, fourth vice-president; W. D. Mahon, Detroit St. Car Men's Union, fifth vice-president; and T. A. Bickert, Chicago Garment Workers' Union, sixth vice-president. Thomas F. Flaherty, of Washington,



representing the Post Office Clerks' Union, was elected seventh vice-president; and Matthew Wall of Chicago Photo Engravers' Union, eighth vice-president.

Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, president of the Teamsters' Union, won re-election as treasurer over Jos. A. Franklin, of Kansas City, Kan., president of Boiler Makers' Union.

The election of officers was completed except election of fraternal delegates, by the re-election without opposition of Frank Morrison of Washington, as secretary. He is a member of the Printers' Union and has been secretary for 25 years.

Aside from the election of officers

ESTABLISH LABOR DEFENCE COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio.—With the avowed purpose of meeting all legal attacks aimed at labor unions, the American Federation of Labor has added to its programme for curbing the power exercised by the courts by directing the establishment at Washington of a labor defence council, composed of lawyers selected by the federation's officers. The council primarily will defend the unions against any suits that may be filed under the recent supreme court decisions adverse to labor.

Four constitutional amendments adopted by the convention by an almost unanimous vote include a congressional veto of supreme court decisions, the guarantee to labor of the right to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike, the prohibition of child labor and adoption of an easier method than the present for amending the constitution.

Approaching the end of the convention, the delegates set aside tomorrow morning for the annual election of the federation's officers.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, mansions, rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home. No happier appellation than "clear sky" could have been adopted, as the altitude of the region—one thousand feet above sea level—gives splendid atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable land, brilliant with rich coloring, its air pungent with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as to those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk

WORLD SHORTAGE IN TEA RESULTS IN HIGHER PRICES.

During 1919 and 1920 the greatly increased production and unlimited shipping facilities resulted in enormous quantities of tea reaching every market of the world. A consequent drop in price was the result. To stabilize the situation, the tea growers of Ceylon and India agreed to curtail production 20% in 1921. Since that time the demand has been constantly increasing and the price rising. The recent reduction of duty on tea entering England has further increased the demand, and the price is expected to rise accordingly.

AN UNUSUAL MOVE

Toronto.—Secretary James T. Gunn of the Canadian Federation of Labor, stated that commercial telegraphers in Western Canada had severed their connection with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and had taken out a charter in the National Labor Movement. Mr. Charles Mitchell, who organized a national union, in the West, endeavoring to extend the organization.

RAILWAY WORKERS TO HOLD MEETING

Plans are being laid by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees for a meeting of the executive committee of the organization in Montreal during the first week in July, when arrangements will be made with the Canadian Railway association for a conference on the wage reductions which become effective July 16, W. Aspinall, general secretary of the brotherhood announced this morning. No new developments are anticipated by Mr. Aspinall, until after the meeting of the committee.

Notice of the wage reduction was received Tuesday, at the local headquarters. The cut affects 40,000 men, Mr. Aspinall says, and amounts to approximately nine per cent. reduction. "The men are determined to fight the effort to reduce the existing living standards," declared Mr. Aspinall, who added that the men would quit work rather than tolerate a further cut. A strike ballot was taken some time ago, in anticipation of the association's attempt to reduce the hourly wage. Mr. Aspinall expresses the opinion that the results, when tabulated, will show an overwhelming vote for rejection of the proposals.

NECESSITY OF RAIL STRIKE AGREED ON

Cincinnati.—Further meetings to consider joint strike action are being planned between leaders of the striking coal miners and the rail unions that are threatening a nation-wide rail walkout next month. The union chiefs indicated that they expected to hold conferences here this week to be followed by a later meeting in Chicago, where the rail leaders will canvass the strike vote next week.

An unanimity of sentiment as to the necessity of the rail strike was shown by a joint statement of President John L. Lewis, of the miners, and B. M. Jewell, head of the rail unions, issued last night after the first formal discussion of the proposed joint strike action. The statement, which the union men said they regarded as important on account of its dual authorship, declared a "common crisis" faced both the railroad men and the miners, and added "it is only natural that these workers should decide to do everything necessary to protect their separate interests."

COAL MINERS ARBITRATION BOARD

A board of conciliation has been established by the minister of labor to deal with the dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and coal miners employed by the company. John R. Osborne, solicitor of Ottawa, has been appointed chairman of the board, M. G. Mitchell, of Halifax, will represent the company, and L. D. Currie, of Glace Bay, the men.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY MEETING

The British Labor Party has just announced the programme for its annual Congress to be held in Edinburgh the end of June. The most important item before the Congress will be the nationalization of mines, railroads and land, which is being strongly pressed by the Miners' Federation and other unions. Several resolutions declare against any alliance between the Labor Party and capitalistic political parties. One resolution provides for the recall of any member elected to Parliament who votes contrary to the interests of labor. Abolition of the Co-operative and Communist parties is called for in other resolutions submitted.

BEIGIAN MINERS DEMAND NATIONALIZATION

The recent national Congress of Belgian coal miners held at Brussels formulated three chief demands for the operation of the coal industry: (1) Profits must be sacrificed before wages; (2) The miners must have a voice in the government of their industry; (3) The new coal deposits should be nationalized to prevent exploitation of the public.

While the Belgians are taking these aggressive steps, the French miners

LOCKOUT FULLY LIFTED

London.—The Boilermakers' Union of England, has accepted the terms of the Engineering Employers' Federation on managerial rights, and the lockout is now completely lifted.

REPRESENTATIVES APPEAR BEFORE RAILWAY COMMISSION

A DECISION IS RESERVED ON APPLICATION OF THE MEN

That the public, if aware of the true conditions under which locomotive engineers, firemen and enginemen labored on many occasions, would be aroused to a point where they would demand a regulation restricting the excessive hours of service was the salient statement made by Mr. William L. Best, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, before the Board of Railway Commissioners. The statement was made in connection with the application of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for an order prescribing such regulations as may be deemed necessary with respect to the limitation or regulation of the hours of duty of employees engaged in the operation of trains of railway companies under the jurisdiction of the board.

The application which demands in effect a maximum continuous period of 16 hours on duty, similar to the regulation in force in the United States, was opposed by the representatives of the various railway companies. Mr. E. P. Flintoft, assistant general solicitor of the C.P.R. said he did not feel there was any justification for the regulation demanded. He did not believe that an arbitrary limit of time of continuous service would improve conditions. While there were instances where delays resulted in employees working long hours, the general average of the time worked showed that conditions were not such as to demand a limitation of hours. If the suggested regulation were in effect, it would tend to increase the cost of operation and cause congestion of traffic. It would also tend to bring about unsafe operating conditions by the men being held out in many cases where they would otherwise get to the home terminal.

Need for Regulation.

The application was also opposed by Mr. W. C. Chisholm on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway, and by Mr. E. S. Fraser on behalf of the Canadian National lines.

Speaking in support of the application, Mr. Best emphasized the need for a regulation. The application, which had nothing to do with the question of labor, was actuated solely by a desire to bring about conditions that would make for greater safety for both the travelling public and the employees themselves. He reported cases where men were continuously on duty as long as 30 hours, while the average of the excessive hours worked was around 18 hours. These were not special cases.

Don't Want Change.

Mr. W. D. Donahue, Canadian superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, told the board the employees of that railway did not want a change such as that suggested in the application for a regulation.

Mr. Byron Baker, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also made a strong plea in favor of the enactment of a regulation limiting the time of continuous service. He said that if the board knew the actual conditions under which the men worked, it would not be necessary for him to beg for a regulation. Mr. Sam Berry, of Toronto, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, queried on whose authority the minority was asking for a regulation which would affect the majority of the employees.

The board reserved its decision on the application.

REACH AGREEMENT ON RAILWAY WAGES

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS FROM MANY COUNTRIES

Montreal.—An agreement has been reached between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employees, outside the overtime; 7,000 men are involved. It was decided that overtime will be running trade and shop mechanics, as paid at pro rata for the ninth and tenth hours after the regular eight-hour day for the following classes; shop, roundhouse, classified and unclassified laborers, scrap yard employees, stationary engineers and firemen and other boiler room and power employees, and time and a half for all hours thereafter. All other classes will be paid pro rata for the ninth hour and time and a half thereafter.

In regard to payment for holidays, it was agreed that month rated employees should be paid double time if they work the seven legal holidays. If not working these holidays they will receive the ordinary rate. Hourly rated employees will receive straight time for holidays.

Work performed on Sunday will be paid straight time rates for all employees. Two weeks vacation with pay will be paid after one year's service for all clerical workers, depot masters, baggage masters, depot gate men, ticket examiners, supervisors of crews and crew dispatchers, car checkers, train checkers, car markers, baggage checkers and various grades of station employees.

PRINTERS TO EXTEND INTO SMALLER CENTRES

Toronto.—A move in the direction of widening the scope of the Typographical Union of Ontario and Quebec, until it has included many of the smaller centres, where unions do not now exist, was made at the closing meeting of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Printers at the Prince George Hotel. In order to carry out this aim, the executive was given authority to use the necessary funds to organize the workers in the small towns in the two provinces, and it was decided that the newly-organized centres will be relieved of strike dues until they are firmly established. Next year's convention will be held at Kingston.

The old executive was re-elected for the coming year, as follows: President, A. J. Bolwell, Toronto; vice-president, Joseph Gauthier, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Bentley, Hamilton; chairman of the apprentice committee, Hugh McColl, London; secretary of the apprentice committee, H. Cruton, Hamilton. Several fraternal delegates from the United States were present at yesterday's meeting, and following the closing session the delegates held a theatre party at the Royal Alexandra.

And a lot of timid folk go through life pure and disappointed just because they don't know how to go about being wicker.

There's something about a soft collar that reminds us of the kind of pants sculptors use to drape deceased statesmen.

DANISH WORKERS CUT ARMY

Due to the insistence of the organized workers and farmers of Denmark cut from 11,500 to 6,500 men. The workers and farmers of Denmark do not believe that a big army promotes peace. They are also wise enough to know that a big army means heavy taxes.

CHURCHBUILDERS' RESUME

The churchbuilders employed at the De Dion Bouton Works, North Flacley, who have been on strike for four and a half weeks in sympathy with the locked-out engineers, have returned to work. A few who did not return have found employment elsewhere.

AUSTRIAN GOVT. FOUNDS LABOR DEPT.

The Federated State of Vienna and Lower Austria has created a Labor Chamber which more nearly represents the interests of the workers than does any other state department of labor outside of countries controlled

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS FROM MANY COUNTRIES

Belgium.—About 10,000 men are on strike in the Province of Antwerp following the agreement among the metallurgical industry and other factory owners to make a 10 per cent. reduction in all wages.

Maltese Emigration.—There has recently been under discussion at London, between the Superintendent of Emigration of the Island of Malta and the London authorities, the difficult position of the population of the island due to the reduction of employment on admiralty work and the objections raised in various British colonies to the arrival of Maltese emigrants.

Wage Rates.—Since the beginning of 1922 changes in rates of wages reported to the Department of Labor have resulted in a net reduction of £1,210,000 in the weekly rates of wages of nearly 5,900,000 workpeople and a net increase of about £3,400 in the wages of 30,000 workpeople.

Reconstruction.—It is reported that industrial reconstruction is well advanced in the Department of the North, 66 per cent. of the destroyed factories having been wholly or partly replaced.

Bavaria.—The machine industries were idle throughout April owing to the continuing strike in the metal trades, and the textile industry has been in a critical position on account of the higher prices for raw material and the latest increase in wages.

Hungary.—Mining Wages.—Upon request of the miners employed in the State collieries, the Hungarian Government has decided to pay them the same wages and to grant them the same favors received by miners employed in private mines.

Spain.—Wage Controversies.—Strikes are predicted at Barcelona and Bilbao, principally among the metallurgical workers, because of continued disputes as to wage reductions announced by employers. At meetings of the laborers in the principal centers of the industry it is stated that the decision has been to refuse to accept any reduction in wages or increase in working hours.

'PROGRESSIVES' WIN IN TYPOS' ELECTION

The re-election of John McParland as president of the International Typographical Union has been announced. The other officers elected were: C. P. Howard, Detroit, first vice-president; W. R. Trotter, Vancouver, second vice-president; J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer; trustees, Union Printers' Home, T. McCaffrey, Colorado Springs; S. R. Brown, Los Angeles, and M. A. Knock, Boston; agent Union Printers' Home, J. M. Johnson, Washington; delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, G. W. Howard, Winnipeg; auditor, D. W. Baird, New York; delegates to A. F. of L., F. Morrison, Chicago; M. S. Hayes, Cleveland; W. Young, Philadelphia, and A. A. Couch, Des Moines. Over 60,000 ballots were cast. The result is considered a victory for the so-called Progressives, several of the administration having gone down to defeat.

WORLDWIDE GROWTH OF LABOR UNIONS

The U.S. Department of Labor's "Monthly Labor Review" has collected figures showing the remarkable growth of labor unions since 1913. The first place goes to Germany with 13,000,000 organized workers in 1920. Great Britain comes next with 8,900,000, then Russia with 5,179,000, the United States with 5,000,000, Italy, 3,827,000, France, 2,500,000, Czechoslovakia, 2,000,000, and Poland, 1,037,000. Twenty-three of the countries have memberships under 1,000,000. The total number of organized work- ing men and women in 1920, figures are not available, is put down as 48,037,000 in 1920.

OFFER OF FURTHER RATES REDUCTION

An intimation that further freight rate reductions would be offered may be agreed to by the railway companies, is expected to lead to a considerable shortening of the season. For the last couple of days there have been rumors of something in the nature of an old-fashioned blockade when the report of the special committee on transportation costs came into the house. Today, however, it is understood that there is a likelihood, when the committee meets this afternoon, that it may have placed before it a further reduction in grain rates, proposed by the railways, which, it is thought, will bring the three parties in the committee much nearer agreement than any previous proposal. If this offer is accepted, it is expected that the report will go through the house with little comment, and members are again seriously talking of the possibility of finishing the sessional business before adjournment to-morrow night.

NO OPPOSITION TO SAM GOMPERS

Cincinnati.—Organization politics came to the front at the convention of the American Federation when a movement got under way to bring out

Items of Interest from Overseas

are facing wage cuts totalling nearly \$1 a day. The miners are preparing to resist the cut, although the employers are backed by the government on the ground that low wages are necessary to meet competition of English mines.

SEBES ORGANIZE LABOR FEDERATION

The Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, with a membership of 50,000 workers, has been organized in a convention held at Belgrade. The Federation adopted a radical programme calling for the eventual establishment of a workers' cooperative commonwealth. In order to avoid conflicts with the government, it declares it is independent of all political parties.

HUGE WAGE CUTS FORCED

The employers of Sweden, who made colossal profits as neutrals during the war, are now "defeating" Swedish labor at breakneck speed.

Employees of Swedish iron works have been forced to accept a reduction of 45% and pulp and paper mill workers have been cut 42%. Several hundred thousand workers are still unemployed or working intermittently.

Steps to protect the Swedish workers are being taken by Hjalmar Branting, Socialist Premier of Sweden, who has secured the enactment of a generous unemployment law by the government, under which the city of Stockholm alone has paid out 300,000,000 crowns (\$5,000,000, par) in unemployment insurance during recent months.

Premier Branting shows his own attitude by calling three hundred unemployed workers into the Prime Minister's mansion and setting them up to a square meal served by his wife and daughter and other friendly women. Branting declares that unemployment occurs because a few men are permitted to monopolize the land and the machinery of production.

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Entered at Ottawa Post Office as second class postage.
The Canadian Labor Press
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
 138-140 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA
 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

LABOR DOES NOT WANT STRIKES

Replying to the insinuation that organized labor was eager to hold the public up by threats of strikes, Representative Huddleston of Alabama told his fellow-Congressmen:

"Mr. Chairman, I have heard a lot of silly talk on this floor about the labor leaders being eager for strikes, that they always use their influence for strikes. There never was a sillier thing said in this or any other body. The real fact is that the labor leader is always the most conservative member of his organization."

LABOR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

While the policy of allowing German goods into Canada, at the present exchange value of the mark, is being discussed, it is interesting to note that there is comparatively little unemployment in Germany. At the same time, it is hardly correct to refer to the German workers as underpaid, as compared with the purchasing power of wages in Canada.

Prices have been much inflated in the German home market, but wages have been increased more than prices. This information can be verified by statistical records. While inflating currency, to keep the wheels of industry running in Germany, the German government has exercised some control over prices. Price control has been only partially effective. But it has helped to maintain the purchasing power of wages.

As for unemployment, there have been fewer men out of work, in actual numbers, in Germany's 60,000,000 than in Canada's 8,000,000 of population. While the United States has had nearly 6,000,000 unemployed, and Great Britain nearly 2,000,000, Germany's unemployed has numbered about 100,000, and does not now exceed 200,000. The difference in unemployment conditions in Germany and the countries with which she was lately at war is one of the outstanding economic mysteries in the slow process of reconstruction.

THE "HOME-BREWING" CLAUSE

A small item in the Budget but one fraught with great possibilities was Clause 10, which proposed to prohibit the brewing of beer by anyone other than a regularly licensed brewer, and Mr. Fielding was wise in striking it out.

We do not say this because we believe that the absence of the clause will open up a wide field for "home brewing" operations. Neither do we believe that the clause remaining in the Budget would have materially lessened the number of those who are manufacturing beer for their own consumption.

We think Mr. Fielding was wise for the reason he gave, "that the remedy would perhaps be worse than the disease." Since the Prime Minister's open statement with regard to Prohibition this is the most encouraging sign we have had that the Government is relying on the natural good sense of Canadians rather than the law of "thou shalt not."

Some Honorable Members saw in "home brewing" a "menace to the country."

There is an even greater menace to the country; the men and women who are intent on making others live according to their own standards. If the standards are good, example and education will carry them forward, if they are opposed to reasonable liberty no law will enforce them.

On the whole Prohibition, while it has not prohibited, has done good, more because the people have realized that temperance is a good thing. It will be a disaster too great for words if misdirected energy ends, as it usually has, in causing a reflex action in the community.

Again, we think Mr. Fielding was wise.

RELATES DOWNFALL ASQUITH CABINET

Anonymous Writer Says Lord Beaverbrook Had Big Part in Incident.

London.—Considerable speculation has arisen over the authorship of the book "Pomp and Power," published recently, the writer dealing with matters of high policy and persons having the handling of them in a style showing his intimate acquaintance with both. The author of the book is a warm friend of France and while unhesitatingly criticizing Premier Lloyd George, fully recognizes his achievements and abilities. Revelations in the book concerning the fall of the Asquith ministry are particularly interesting. The writer says:

"It was difficult to see how matters could be brought to a crisis except by Lord George himself taking a personal political risk which he was always indisposed to do. He wanted rebellion from within which would oust H. H. Asquith and carry him to Downing Street. In many respects the details of the intrigues are still

unknown or obscure. The person who had the greatest part in carrying them to a conclusion was Lord Beaverbrook (then Max Aitkin), but it is doubtful whether he conceived the original idea. The probability seems to be that it originated with others, and it was while casting around for some one to influence Bonar Law that they disclosed the project to Aitkin."

The author declares that the only two people of whose opinion Lloyd George has any fear are Right Hon. Winston Churchill, secretary of state for the colonies, and Lord Derby. For Winston Churchill's power to be unpleasantly pugnacious the minister has a wholesome respect, he says. Churchill has all the moral courage which Lloyd George lacks, but some of the latter's tact in negotiation nor caution in acting; he will never be in opposition to Lloyd George if the latter can prevent it.

Lord Derby, according to this writer, has exactly what Winston Churchill lacks, namely, a following in the country.

The author of "Pomp and Power," regretfully declares that one of Premier Lloyd George's chief weaknesses is his sensibility to newspaper criticism.

OUR SPORT REVIEW

The West in Lacrosse.

Writing in the Manitoba Free Press, W. J. Finley says:

Winnipeg is sure to be the scene of a stirring championship lacrosse series here next September, when either the eastern or western winners will combat the Manitoba champions in the semi-finals for the Canadian championship. President Abbie Coe, of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, has been assured from the east that the Ontario association will take part in the playoff and is awaiting a favorable reply from British Columbia, the home of the Mann cup. That Toronto writers are treating Manitoba lacrosse rather lightly is noticed by certain references being made to the winners going to the coast next September. They evidently feel that Winnipeg is not displaying lacrosse of a senior calibre and that the matches here to decide which team travels to the coast for the finals will just be a matter of form.

The eastern writers evidently forget very quickly the fact that Fred Wagborne's Toronto boys were trimmed in the semi-finals by a Winnipeg team in the last championship tourney held here a few years ago, which was won by the Foundation team of Victoria. Lacrosse has improved in every way since the tournament. Under the new system of 10 men in an enclosed field the play has speeded up to such an extent that it is quite safe to say that the easterners are going to get a neat surprise when they play here next fall, and just like their junior hockey champions at Fort William last year, may be forced to turn back after securing their transportation farther.

Winnipeg learned a lot by the exhibition of lacrosse put up by the coast champions in that notable tournament and the boys are still picking up the fine points of the game until they are just about ready to defy the world for amateur honors.

President Coe's chief trouble in bringing the best of the east, middle west and west together for the Canadian championship is the deciding upon the style of play. The east swears by the 12 man game and will insist on it being played in the finals. Manitoba wants the 10 man game, while the coast doesn't care much which is played, as they feel they are good enough to turn back anything in Canada, whether at the abbreviated game or not.

Jockey Succeeds to Title.

Lord Middleton, who died at Malton, Yorkshire, England, recently, is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Ernest Willoughby, official starter to the Jockey Club.

The new peer, who was born in 1847, was appointed starter in 1902, on the resignation of Mr. Arthur Coventry, whose immediate predecessor in the office was Lord Marcus Beresford, the King's racing manager, who retired from the position in 1890.

Mr. Willoughby, like Mr. Arthur Coventry and Lord Marcus Beresford, was for years a successful gentleman rider, and won many races on Cavaliers. One year he rode as many as two dozen winners, and he was often pitted against such crack horsemen as Mr. Arthur Yates (who died recently), Mr. George Ede, Mr. Tom Pickersell, Mr. H. Crawshaw, Mr. C. S. Newton, and Mr. William Bevil.

Thorpe Gone Back.

Ten years ago, Jim Thorpe, the famous Indian, was hailed as the greatest all-round athlete in the country.

The other day the wires carried the news item that Jim Thorpe had been released by the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League to make room for younger blood.

It was in 1912 at Stockholm that Jim Thorpe in the Olympic games won the decathlon championship, the hardest test in all-round ability that track and field sports offer.

Later Thorpe was stripped of all the honors won at Stockholm as an amateur, when it was discovered that he had accepted a very small salary for playing professional ball in a tank-town circuit in the south.

It probably marks the passing of the great athlete from the world of sport. At least it will take him very much out of the limelight.

Thorpe was unquestionably one of the greatest athletes in the history of sport. He could do everything well. On the track and field he was a star, on the gridiron his great feats are still the talk of the sporting world.

Baseball was Thorpe's poorest sport, yet as a ball player Thorpe had much natural ability.

When Thorpe was secured from the Carlisle Indian School by John McGraw for the New York Giants the news was heralded from one end of the United States to the other. No other player who ever came to the majors was press accepted quite so widely as Thorpe.

Thorpe was a graceful player. He developed into a fine fielder and had an excellent arm. He was fast on the bases.

Jim's one glaring weakness as a ball player was at the bat. He could murder a fast ball. When he hit one in his groove and got those muscular shoulders of his behind the drive, the

pill would certainly travel. At one time he achieved considerable reputation as a home-run hitter.

The old curve ball was the trouble-some one for Jim. He just couldn't resist slicing away at the curve. As a result pitchers began to feed Jim on a curve ball diet, which drove him from the majors and slowed him down in the minors.

A Successful Manager.

Branch Rickey, directing-boss of the Cardinals, has ideas all his own in running a ball game. Branch is an ex-collegian, and has proved that a big league manager can make good without resorting to unsportsmanlike methods. Rickey is one of the keenest students in baseball. His major league career was comparatively short. He served with the Yanks for a comparatively short time, and then started coaching college teams.

The St. Louis manager learned his baseball quickly, and was not afraid to put his ideas into practice. He has built his team around batting and baserunning, Rickey more than anybody else has been a slave to the policy of using pinch hitters. For many seasons he has travelled round with virtually two teams. Not often is a left-handed batting Cardinal ever seen hitting against a port-side pitcher. Rickey is after the percentage, and will pull out of the hardest kind of a left-handed hitter if a south-paw opposes the teams.

Without spending great sums of money for players Rickey has won big success in baseball. The Cardinals have never yet won a pennant, but they are generally always in the championship scramble, and the team makes big money for its stockholders year after year, due to the judicious way it is handled by Rickey. As coach of the University of Michigan team Rickey developed one of baseball's mightiest players in George Sisler. Rickey had much to do with the fact that Sisler is playing with the Browns today instead of the Pirates. Pittsburgh had quite a good claim to Sisler's services, but when George learned that Rickey was to manage the Browns he declared he would not play professional baseball unless awarded to the Michigan mentor. So the National Commission awarded Sisler to the Browns. Barney Dreyfuss lost about \$200,000 worth of player flesh and Rickey went to the Mount City as manager of the American league team there.

In a season or two Sisler was one of the commanding stars of baseball.

Nervous Emotion Necessary.

Alonzo Stagg, the powerfully built little man who has coached at Chicago university for more than 20 years coined an athletic truism recently, which according to the belief of many competent observers of things athletic who heard the phrase is one of the truest bits of athletic philosophy ever uttered. Stagg was asked to name what he considered to be the most vital or valuable trait in the truly great athlete.

The man who has had thousands of varsity candidates in all branches of intercollegiate sport under his control hesitated only for a moment. Then he said:

"The capacity for nervous emotion. That capacity will carry a man through when his arms, heart and legs are gone."

"The capacity for nervous emotion!" Stagg's audience began to reflect. It was recalled that Larry Brown ran the last 50 yards of his great half mile when the Penn team broke the world's record for the two-mile relay, as if he were in a trance. On almost every stride he stumbled and reeled and from the stands it looked as though he would collapse before he reached the tape. According to all visible evidence, Brown was physically through. Stagg believes that only his "capacity for nervous emotion," the ability to command hidden reserves of the spirit, kept him going on to finish that last, brilliant half in 1:54 and clinch a new world's record for his team.

Stagg illustrated his point with the story of a Chicago halfback in a game played about 20 years ago. The player weighed 149 pounds, but Stagg believed that he had to a marked de-

gree "the capacity for nervous emotion." He was playing in a game when the score was tied with only five minutes to play. Chicago had the ball with ninety yards to go for a touchdown. Stagg ordered the Chicago quarterback to give the light half-back the ball on every play. On line bucks and end runs the halfback took the ball ninety yards in four minutes and won the game.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE.

There is something about this delicious month of June that gives the average girl a yearning to lean over a gas stove all the rest of her life. No woman can explain this, least of all those who have been married several years.

It may be the excitement of paying up installments on furniture and pianos and goldfish. There is, in fact, no explanation of brides at all. They just happen.

Some of them happen several times. But the third or fourth time they get no sympathy.

Back in the last century an old-fashioned society editor invented the phrase: "The presents were numerous, but ten-cent stores have been invented since then."

Brides used to look forward to a life sentence darning husbands' socks. Now they use stronger language. The sock situation is growing rapidly worse.

all voyage.
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FAMOUS "WITS" OF HISTORY

Little Stories of Men and Women Whose Sayings Are Still Remembered
By MARK STUYVEBANT

HOW EUGENE FIELD "FOUND" CAMILLE

With an unusual capacity for appreciation of the dramatic, an unusual and whimsical imagination, and the gift of mimicry, Eugene Field the poet, would have gone far as an actor.

In fact, when he was 21 and inherited some money, one of his first purchases was a complete set of theatrical costumes. They included costumes for the characters of Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and many other famous personages of the drama.

Field organized a company of his own, wrote a comedy, and played the woman's parts, while the other sole member of the company—a lady—played male roles. He always saw the ludicrous and any possible way of twisting a condition or situation to make it absurd.

The spontaneity of his fun and his love of impersonation often afforded him the opportunity of making the most commonplace occurrences a record of humorous history.

When a very young man, Field was one of the journalists appointed to accompany Carl Schurz, the German-American patriot, on a lecture tour.

Francis Wilson, in his "The Eugene Field I Knew," tells us: "At one of their halting places the gentleman who was to introduce Mr. Schurz did not put in an appearance. It was suggested that Field make the introductory remarks. The audience was large, and expectation ran high. Field puffed out his chest, and assuming a super-dignified manner and a strong German accent, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: 'I have such a severe cold that I cannot make a good speech tonight, but I had the pleasure of introducing to you my brilliant young ejournalist-companion, Mr. Eucene Field, who will speak in my place.'"

"With this, Mr. Schurz was presented. It is said, in no very pleasant frame of mind. The explanation which

If cigarettes really affect the brain no one should be permitted to smoke them except lounge lizards.

Some men never know what it is to have a master and some marry for money.

The man who has nothing to regret probably has very little fun to remember.

The world is getting better all the while. Very few people now say "as it were."

And another reason why grocery bills remain unpaid is because bootleggers won't charge it.

Democracy is a wonderful institution, but you don't hear anybody yelling "Long live a senator."

As one paces the board walk at the seashore and thinks of his hotel bill, he is reminded of pirates and those who walked the plank.

Negotiations reach the critical stage no more frequently than they reach the hypocritical stage.

followed caused uproarious laughter. Field could turn an embarrassing situation into a delightful and amusing one. On one occasion he had invited several friends for Sunday dinner. Unfortunately, the maid did not appear, and Mr. and Mrs. Field were on the verge of a family jar. Before they went into dinner, Field made several allusions to "Camille," the maid.



The Day Was Saved.

When the guests sat down the soup was already on the table. After they had finished, Field called several times for "Camille," each time Mrs. Field becoming more nervous. Finally, Field jumped up and carried out the soup plates himself.

In a few minutes the door opened—the roast beef appeared, carried by Field dressed as "Camille," with a cook's cap on his head, a foreign smile and French accent.

The day was saved. The dinner was served entirely by Field, the guests bursting with laughter at his acting, and Mrs. Field was put at ease.

Years after, in a letter to one of the friends then present, Field wrote: "I will now repair to the kitchen and help 'Camille' boil soup for the vesper meal."

The melting pot is like hypnotism. It can't get results without the consent of the other fellow.

When the loser smiles, it does not mean that he is a good loser. It means that he is a good actor.

If you are neither clever nor rich, you can cultivate the same feeling of superiority by being good.

To keep fresh kindnesses upon ungrateful men is the wisest but without the most cruel revenge.

A wise man knows his own ignorance, a fool thinks he knows everything.

Man is ruler of the world, but he doesn't feel conceited about it when outworn get at his tomato plants.

Man is superior to woman in some ways, but he can't pay a compliment that will make the recipient squirm in impotent wrath.

When one sees a girl painted like that, one can't help yearning to take her to some quiet place and show her how to put the stuff on.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON AMENDMENTS

Woodworth Bill Passes the Special Committee of the Commons. Close Vote.

The Woodworth bill to amend the Criminal Code in regard to seditious was reported favorably to the house of commons Thursday, by the special committee which has had it under consideration. Two amendments were made but they were for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the bill.

The first section of the bill was carried on a close vote, four to three. This section proposes to repeal the section added to the Criminal Code in 1919 during the Winnipeg strike. It defines seditious associations. The majority was composed of Messrs. L. H. Martell and E. J. McMurray, Liberals; Sexsmith and Stewart of Humboldt, Progressives. The minority were E. B. Rickman, W. G. McQuarrie and Gen. Ross, Conservatives.

To Preserve Authority. On the second section, which proposes to bring back the old section in the Criminal Code exempting criticism of the King in good faith from the scope of seditious, Chairman Archambault said that he had always been opposed to the repeal of this section of the code. The clause carried with the dissent of Mr. McQuarrie, who registered an emphatic protest.

"I am voting against this bill," he said, "because I believe such provisions as we are repealing are necessary to preserve constituted authority."

Messrs. Rickman and Ross were absent when this vote was taken. The last section of the bill was also carried. This section returns to the old penalty of two years for seditious words, seditious libel or seditious conspiracy in place of twenty years as enacted in 1919.

The bill was then reported and the committee rose. Under the rules of the house, this bill now goes to the foot of the list of public bills and orders. It has little chance of being reached this session unless by special arrangement.

Feminism advances rapidly, but we shall be spared the sight of woman pulling on a cigarette while darning the children's stockings.

Much of the "higher criticism" is done by people who think Deuteronomy was a prophet.

The man who doesn't know what he is talking about usually talks about an hour too long.

Another good way to save daylight is to depend on the products of a farm for a living.

There are many ways to solve our problems, but experience indicates that killing those who offend the majority isn't one of them.

PETTICOAT LANE

The wonders of London belong to the present as well as to the past. Things happen daily and weekly in our city which are as astonishing in their way as the great treasures which are guarded in our museums, or the tall buildings whose splendour bears witness to the toil and genius of men who died long centuries ago. And of those things which are an established part of the London life of today, few are more characteristic than the Sunday morning street market in "Pettycoat-lane."

All Londoners, and most people who know anything about London, have heard of that market, but how many people have visited it? Out of a dozen people whom I questioned, only one had ever been there, and one confessed that, although he had heard that it was worth seeing, he had never been able to discover where it was. He added that he could find no "Pettycoat-lane" in any guide to the streets of London. I had to explain to him that the street changed its official name in 1830, since when it has been known as Middlesex street, and that it runs from a point just east of Aldgate Station, on the Underground, to Bishopsgate, just beyond the Tower of Babel.

Most obliging of cities, London will be to you whatsoever you may make of her, a joke or a tragedy, an opportunity or a disaster. Pettycoat Lane, which contains in itself the essence of a great part of London, is plain-

WILL DEVOTE TIME TO IMMIGRATION

Hon. Charles Stewart To Give Matter Close Personal Attention in Western Tour.

The Honorable Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, has made arrangements to go west immediately after the session for the purpose of giving careful personal attention to the conditions and alleged grievances of the Indians throughout that part of the Dominion.

While in the west, Mr. Stewart will discuss with the different provincial governments the possibility of the provinces appointing representatives to confer and co-operate with the federal department of immigration and colonization. He will observe western conditions very carefully, that he may have first hand information in connection with immigration and colonization possibilities, so that his general policy may be developed along broad and comprehensive lines, with a view to getting the very best possible results at the earliest possible moment. The minister has already discussed immigration matters informally with representatives of different provinces and the different transportation companies, and as soon as possible after his return to Ottawa he intends to arrange a conference with the provincial government representatives and representatives of the various transportation companies for the purpose of working out an arrangement for the fullest possible co-operation and co-ordination of the efforts of all organizations actively interested and engaged in immigration and colonization.

In order to achieve the best results there must be concentrated effort from every direction, and it is the minister's intention to avoid all overlapping and wasted energy in this respect. The contemplated conference with the provincial representatives and transportation companies will, it is expected, go a long way toward bringing this about.

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood.

An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing craft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the widest choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville on the Grand Trunk, 148 miles north of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

HARNESSING THE JORDAN

Launching of a Five Million Dollar Project. Labor in Protest.

A 70 years' monopoly of all the water power in Palestine, and of every public installation for producing or supplying electrical energy, has, according to Sir William Joynton-Hicks, M.P., been granted by the British Government to a Russian engineer, Mr. Pinkas Rutenberg.

Rutenberg, who was, by the way, Chief of Police under Kerensky, and is a strong anti-Bolshevik, is granted a period of two years in which to form a company, with a capital of £1,000,000, to work the monopoly. At the end of this time, according to a statement made by the well-known M.P. already mentioned, he will, if he produces £200,000 in cash, enter into full possession. All the waters of the Jordan, apparently, will be his, and he may do with them whatever he pleases.

"He may construct a canal from Lake Tiberias to his power-house," states Sir William, "and may even dam up the lake. He may divert the River Yarmak as he sees fit."

The company is to take the first 10 per cent. of all profits, and to divide the next 5 per cent. equally with the Government of Palestine. Profits over 15 per cent. will belong to the Government.

Rothschild Money. Some light on the interests behind Mr. Rutenberg, is afforded by the fact that Baron Edmond de Rothschild and the Palestine Development Council have each already subscribed £100,000 to the company, while the

Jewish Colonial Trust, a London banking house, is taking up shares to the value of £200,000.

Sir W. Joynton-Hicks and his friends, whose agitation will no doubt make things awkward for the Colonial Office before long, have, so labor men say, no objection to capitalist monopolies so long as they are kept for British capitalists. The crime of the Government, in their eyes, is that it has handed out a large plum to a foreigner. And the crime of Mr. Rutenberg is that he has friends of his own with whom to share the plum.

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS

SPANISH SAYINGS.

By night all cats are gray.
The pen is a sixth sense for the absent, because they cannot use the other five.
The fool in his own house knows more than the wise man in the house of another.
He who makes more of you than he used to, either would cheat you or needs you.
The majesty and grandeur do not lie in being a lord, but in being acknowledged one.
It is well said that fortune belongs only to those who find her, and not to those who seek her.
The woman who is determined to be respected can be so in the midst of an army of soldiers.

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Muleskin gauntlet gloves and one finger mitts, on 85c pr.

Railroad Caps, in khaki, plain black and blue with white stripes. Prices 35c and 50c each.

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The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



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INDOOR SPORT



The pessimist wonders what the world is coming to; the optimist wonders when it is coming to.

After all, the division is fair enough. The bride gets the showers and the groom catches the thunder.



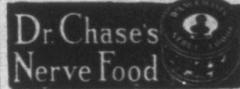
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How About Oles.
The North Coast District of New South Wales, Australia, is suffering from a severe dry spell. Cattle are

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Soviets Pay Good Wages.

The steamer "Karl Marx," said to be owned by the Russian Soviet Government has reached Hull, England. The vessel carried a cargo of lumber and saw the Red Flag with letters representing the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics. The ship's doctor, who wore a gold watch and chain, said that his pay amounted to sixty million roubles a month. The wages of the crew averaged fifty millions a month per man.

Balfour Defends Lloyd George.

Lord Balfour (who visited Canada as Mr. Arthur Balfour), speaking at a coalition banquet given in honor of Mr. Lloyd George, said, in reference to the Genoa Conference, "It seemed to me that while every leading article writer professed to mourn over any incident that seemed to indicate any expectation of the Conference might not be fulfilled as a matter of fact they thoroughly rejoiced in anything which could be considered as a disappointment to the hopes of the Prime Minister... in his efforts to raise Europe from the morass of difficulty if not despair in which she has plunged."

Open Air Schools.

Open air classes for school children are becoming extensively formed in London, England. The public parks and numerous open spaces are used, and the teachers report that educationally the results are all to the good.

Jolly Along at \$5.00 Per Week.

Advertisement from the "Times," London, Eng. "A Jolly woman (40) with a hearty laugh, sound education, some refinement and much common sense, wishes useful position in London flat as a comfort producer and gloom dispeller, \$1 weekly.

Edward Prince of Smiles.

The passengers in a Kioto street car left their seats when the Prince of Wales boarded it during his Japanese visit. This is a custom hitherto reserved as a mark of deference to the Japanese Royal Family, and the compliment, coming from so patriotic a people as the Japanese, is full of significance. "The Prince of Smiles" conquers all lands and all peoples.

British Columbia is Busy.

According to "The Times of India" Mr. J. W. Clark, an officer of the British Columbia Government, is in Simla, discussing with the military authorities there the possibility of offering to officers, whose services in the Indian army will be dispensed with, facilities for settling in Western Canada.

According to Hoyta.

The tribal war in India between the Dir and Swat has ceased for the purpose of allowing the combatants to return home and reap their crops. A truce has been signed to last until the middle of August and sentries have been posted to guard the battlefield until such time as the opposing armies are ready to resume hostilities.

How About Oles.

The North Coast District of New South Wales, Australia, is suffering from a severe dry spell. Cattle are

drying up rapidly, and the output of butter in Canada has dropped from 40 to 21 tons a week within the last few weeks.

No Fools for The Old Country.

The English "Grocer," commenting on New Zealand's suggested compulsory dairy produce pool, says that this system of dealing would be resented by the British distributing trade. The public, adds the "Grocer" would consider the pool as a replica of the American Beef Trust and practically as a second edition of Government control. The Grocery Trade has had enough of this kind of thing.

All Lined Up and Ready.

No fewer than fifteen women candidates are lined up ready for the next General Election in Great Britain. Mrs. Eleanor Rathbone is said to have canvassed the 30,000 electors in East Toxteth (Liverpool), while Mrs. Burnett, (Annie Swan) has been well received by all and sundry in Maryhill where they seem to appreciate her non-political talks. In the Forest of Dean division Mrs. Combe Tennant has had a unique compliment paid to her by the Trades Unionists, who have formed a "Tennant's Workers' Association" for the purpose of securing her return to Parliament.

Duke Boasts Canada.

Speaking at the Canadian Club of Great Britain, in London, on Empire Day the Duke of Devonshire said that Canada was the land of optimism. No country was going to be judged simply by its material resources—it must be judged by the character of its inhabitants and he felt justified in looking with ever growing confidence to a Canada still greater, happier and more prosperous.

HOW AUSTRALIA GETS IMMIGRANTS

Unlike Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia has adopted a comprehensive plan of immigration which is attracting large numbers of the best Britishers to the island continent. The Prime Minister of South Australia, the Hon. H. Newman Barwell, arrived at Quebec on the "Empress of Scotland" recently on his first visit to Canada, in a continuation of his first journey outside of Australia, as prior to leaving his home for Europe a few months ago he had never left his native shores.

"While in England," he said, "I launched the scheme for taking out to Australia a large number of immigrants, beginning with 6,000 young boys ranging from fifteen to eighteen years who will serve to take the places of an equal number of South Australians who fell in the Great War. The first instalment has already left. These boys, who are the finest to be had, are under articles of apprenticeship to approved farmers of South Australia and under the leadership of the Minister of Crown Lands, their apprenticeship is not to exceed three years. There is a compulsory saving scheme of wages, the amount of wages to be fixed by the Minister according to the work accomplished. The boy receives four shillings per week pocket money. The balance will be paid by the farmer to the Treasurer of the State to be held by him, and paid out to the boy on the completion of his apprenticeship with accumulated interest at four and one-half per cent.

"Besides boys, we are taking out

girls for domestic service, and are also prepared to receive as large an amount of nominated immigration, that is persons nominated by friends or relatives who will assist them in their passage, as possible. Skilled agricultural workers are sorely needed.

"Each state controls its own immigration policy, and all the Commonwealth States are prepared to take as many immigrants as can come. While unemployment is considerable in some states, South Australia is happily altogether free from it, owing to the action of our Government in strongly insisting that wages must be brought back from the abnormally high war level to a proper economic basis. Queensland and New South Wales have been under Labor Governments, but now the latter is under the Premiership of Sir George Fuller, and in these states the economic situation is serious as labor, which is in power, will not cut the wages. In the general elections held twelve months ago, the Liberal Party, under my leadership, secured a majority of ten in a house of forty-six members. The Laborites were crushed, and the Nationalists lost every seat."

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO

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