

The Producers and The Consumers Are Still Out of Line

NEGOTIATING A WAGE CONTRACT TO END THE SOFT COAL STRIKE

Cleveland, Ohio.—Negotiation of a wage contract, which, according to sponsors of the plan, will probably result in breaking of the soft coal strike was begun Thursday by operators and miners, who decided to leave the details of settlement to a committee of twenty-one, which will begin considering its report, tomorrow. The start was made after the policy committee of the United Mine Workers voted in favor of contracting with those operators of the central competitive fields who had enrolled in the conference.

Approximately 29 per cent. of the normal coal production of the central competitive field was represented in the conference, but this proportion did not deter President John L. Lewis in predicting that a settlement of the conference here would result in more than 300,000 miners returning to work in the soft coal fields within a week.

"The miners have won this fight, and it is practically over," he said.

RAILWAYS REPLY TO THE MINISTER

Montreal, Que.—The executives of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways today issued a statement on the issue between the companies and the men over the Industrial Disputes Act. It is in answer to the minister of railways' communication on the subject.

The statement says: "The railways upon the advice of the crown counsel are not in accord with the opinion of the Department of Justice. The contention raised has been before the supreme court of Nova Scotia in District 26, United Mine Workers of America, against the Dominion Coal Company and others, where the court in a carefully considered judgment unanimously decided that a similar proposed reduction is not a change of conditions within the prohibition of Section 57 of the Act. It is thought that this authoritative decision may not have received full consideration in the preparation of the department's opinion.

Feel Action Improper.

"It is to be pointed out also that it is one of the functions of boards of conciliation to recommend the date when rates recommended by them shall come into force. The fairness of the companies' action in tentatively applying a revised scale of wages is a question before the conciliation board now in session and we feel that an expression of opinion from the government upon the question, obviously based on a misconstruction of the law, is improper and is bound to have an embarrassing effect upon the proceedings before the tribunal properly constituted pursuant to the statute.

The payrolls for the last half of July have already been made up and it is impossible to alter them for payment upon the approaching payday.

"On the other hand, if as a result of the proceedings of the board, additional payments are agreed upon for the period referred to, they may be added to subsequent payrolls.

Summary of Situation.

"We would refer also to the facts which led to the present situation. On June 14th, pursuant to their agreement, with their employees, the railways gave notice of their desire to revise wages and specified the reductions proposed to be effective a month afterward. In the negotiations which followed it developed that, owing to conditions affecting the same classes of labor in the United States the employees were unable to consent to any downward revision, and that it would be impossible to conclude any agreement until the situation in the United States should have cleared. The railway then proposed that the reduction should be applied conditionally from July 16th, with the understanding that the rates finally agreed upon should be made retroactive to that date. This proposal, it will be observed, effectively protected the interests of the employees as well as of the railways and is the method which has obtained between the railways and the classes of employees involved in negotiations during each of the last four years, but, as it was not accepted on this occasion, the issue then resulting has been referred to a board of conciliation.

Situation in U. S.

"The situation on United States railways has materially changed since the date of the negotiations to which the last six weeks (forming a large

None of the Illinois or Indiana associations of operators was represented in the conference as it settled down to business, but independent operators were present from both states.

The union's demands for a settlement center on the re-establishment of the wage contracts that expired last March 31, the eve of the strike that has tied up the coal industry for more than four months. This was made clear by Mr. Lewis at the meeting of the union policy committee when he declared "there will be no reduction of wages, and the miners will not go back to work except under the old contract."

No announcement came from the operators of their demands. The committee of 21 that will frame the settlement, which will be presented to the general conference for acceptance or rejection will include 11 miners and 10 operators. These will be chosen from among the 64 members of the wage scale committee of both sides.

there, who have been on strike for definitely announced by the employees we have referred, it having now been majority of the members employed on Canadian roads have applied for a board of conciliation) that they were willing to return to work at the same reduced rates, effective July 1st, as were proposed by the Canadian railways, effective July 16th.

"In these circumstances we submit that, in fairness to all parties, the railways could not adopt a course of action which they believe is not in accordance with law nor required by the merits of the case.

"(Signed) Howard K. Kelley, president Grand Trunk Railway System; D. B. Hanna, president Canadian National Railways; E. W. Beatty, president Canadian Pacific Railway."

STRONG BOARD ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Toronto.—Through an order-in-council passed at a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet, the following have been chosen to act on the Provincial Employment Service Council:

Employers' Representatives—Geo. Gander, Toronto Builders' Exchange; A. C. Mambert, Canadian General Lumber Company; R. F. Fitzpatrick and O'Connell, and William H. Shapley, of Toronto.

Women's Representative—Mrs. Rose Hodgson, Dundas, Ont.

Bankers' Representative—Donald Alexander Cameron, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Farmers' Representative—William C. Good, Paris.

Soldiers' Representatives—Hugh McLeod, G.A.U.V., and William D. Sharpe, Brampton.

Employees' Representatives—John W. Woggett, Building Trades; John A. P. Hayden, Canadian Congress Journal, Ottawa, and William Tite, London.

The Council has as its chairman, Prof. Gilbert Jackson, of the University of Toronto, who will receive \$15 a day for each session of the committee, while the remainder of the members will be paid \$10 a sitting. Traveling expenses will also be allowed.

The chairman is appointed for a term of three years, as well as Messrs. Doggett, Gander, Shapley and Mrs. Hodgson. Messrs. Cameron, Mambert, Sharpe and Tite are appointed for two years, while Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Hayden, Goode and McLeod, are chosen for one year.

The duties of the Council will be confined to alleviating further unemployment situations and raising the standard of employment bureau efficiency.

F. T. COSTELLO NAMED CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

F. T. Costello, barrister, of Alexandria, Ontario, has been appointed chairman of the board of conciliation and investigation in the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its employees who are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labor in the absence of a unanimous recommendation from the two parties. The men are represented on the board by H. S. Ross, of Montreal, and the company by Geo. D. Kelley, of Ottawa. The dispute is over a reduction in wages.

FORMS MAIN OBSTACLE TO A RETURN OF PROSPERITY

DIFFERENT OPINIONS AS TO THE DANGERS OF INFLATION

In looking over the industrial field, it may be observed that the main obstacle to real prosperity still exists—namely, the disparity between prices of different commodities, more especially between the prices of producers' and consumers' goods. It is estimated that half of the whole population get their living by producing raw materials; that is, farm products, metals, woods, etc. If we compare the prices of these products with those of 1913, it will be found that some, like copper, zinc, and farm animals, are still below the earlier year; farm crops are at a little above 1913, while steel, wool, and cotton range from 10 per cent. to 25 or 30 per cent. above. But consumers' prices on such things as foodstuffs, coal, timber and clothing, are very much higher relatively, being almost twice as great as in 1913 as pointed out by Wm. C. Cornwell, in the Bahe Review.

The recent advance in wholesale prices has been accompanied by an advance also in some important raw materials, and retail prices are following suit. These movements do not make for an increase in demand, but rather set the consumer in an attitude of resisting further advances by buying less.

Rise in prices is an accompaniment of inflation, and the large supply of credit and the enormous accumulation of idle gold have caused much cogitation as to whether America is going into a period of secondary inflation.

The Financial World is conducting a canvass among the leading bankers of the country, for opinions on this subject. The majority of opinion thus far reveals possibility of only a mild, secondary inflation. Mr. James F. Sullivan, President of the Market Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, however, believes that inflation is already general and widespread. Real estate and rents are higher than ever before, he says, while cotton, wool, coal, coke, iron, steel, food supplies, and most other commodities, have rapidly advanced in price and appear to be going still higher.

"Securities of nearly all kinds are higher than they have been for many years.

"Throughout the land, the cost of living is on the increase. Labor is restless and discontented. Higher wages bring about inflation and lower wages lock-outs and strikes. The taxes of the National Government continue to be burdensome and city and state taxes are mounting higher and higher.

"Inflation is brought about by super-abundant energy and ambition of the business men of America. They are discontented and intensely eager to acquire great wealth. In order to do so they are willing, some at least, to take all sorts of chances and put their money in extra hazardous enterprises."

Mr. William O. Scroggins, in the "Business To-Day" column of the Evening Post, however, takes an opposite view. He does not think that the recent upturn in wholesale prices is sufficient to bring about sustained inflation.

"Prices may continue to advance somewhat further, but no one expects to see a restoration of the high levels of 1920. Just at present there are several conditions tending to give added firmness to the prices of most basic commodities, but there seems to be little reason to fear a return of real inflation. Lower price levels and the slackened pace of industry during the past two years have caused a large amount of the idle funds to accumulate in banks throughout the country. The war and its aftermath had caused an expansion of credit and currency that was in excess of the country's normal requirements. In other words, banking facilities, as well as physical plants had, in some cases, been overbuilt. The reaction of 1920 left some capital temporarily unemployed, and it began to be diverted into investment channels. The situation thus appears on the surface to invite inflation, but the steady decline in note circulation of the Federal Reserve system and in its rediscounts for member banks points to a readjustment of banking facilities to the needs of the country and affords ground for the belief that temporarily redundant credit will not be able to sustain any prolonged advance in prices."

accumulated pension privileges. Seniority, the statement said, depends upon continuity of employment, while pensions are based upon the total years of service, regardless of whether they are continuous or not.

MEN WILL DECIDE WORK CONDITIONS

Cleveland.—Railroad brotherhood chiefs here practically served notice that their members might decide for themselves whether objectionable working conditions at railroad terminals in competition with the actions of shopmen justify their remaining away from their jobs. "We are not going to have our men shot up or beaten up or threatened by armed guards at railroad shops and yards," Warren S. Stone, president of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers said when told that several hundred members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods had gone on strike at Joliet, Ill., last night.

"When the men cannot go to work without having irresponsible armed guards endangering their lives, they may go home and stay there until the condition is removed," he said.

Brotherhood engineers have already been notified that they may refuse to take out locomotives in defective condition, but have been cautioned not to be "too technical."

Pensions Are Safe. Philadelphia, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad in a statement says that loss of seniority by returning strikers did not involve forfeiture of ac-

RESTRAIN MEMBERS CLOTHING WORKERS

Montreal.—By agreement of counsel, the argument on a restraining order issued a week ago by Mr. Justice Rinfret against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at the instigation of S. Hart, and the Society Brand Clothing Company, has been postponed until next Friday.

The order is to prevent the officers and members of the Clothing Workers from picketing the premises of the two applicants and to restrain them from molesting, following, assaulting or in any way interfering with the employees of the latter or prospective workers.

Peter Berovitch, M.L.A., K.C., appearing for the union disclaimed all responsibility for the actions alleged by Mr. Weinfeld, attorney for the manufacturers, and stated that if any misdeeds were perpetrated this was at the order or with the sanction of local unions which had no connection with the amalgamated workers.

DOMESTIC LOAN OF \$178,000,000

Hon. W. S. Fielding Makes Announcement. Will Be Issued on November 1.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has given out the following statement concerning government loan operations:

"Our Loan Act, passed at the present session, gives us authority to borrow \$350,000,000. We do not require all this money immediately. A five-year loan of five and half per cent. bonds issued in 1917 now amounting to \$178,000,000 will mature on the 1st December, 1922. It is our intention to provide for retiring these bonds by a domestic loan to take the form of a conversion loan. Any portion of the bonds that may not be covered in the meantime by arrangements for conversion will be redeemed in cash on the first of December. It is believed, however, that a great many of the holders of these bonds will desire to reinvest their money in Dominion securities. To meet what we believe to be their wishes we will issue new bonds bearing the same rate of interest, namely five and a half per cent., either for five years, maturing in 1927, or for ten years, maturing in 1932, as the bondholder may prefer. A further advantage to the investor will be that while the maturing bonds will be retired on December 1st, 1922, and the interest coupons of that date will be paid, the new bonds to be delivered in exchange will be dated November 1st, and will thus carry one month's accrued interest. The privilege of investment on these terms will be confined to the holders of the outstanding bonds about to mature.

"The bonds of the Canadian government, it is hardly necessary to say, are the very highest class of security that can be offered to our investors. In offering the terms above stated for renewal of the maturing loan, we are making a substantial concession to the home investors, inasmuch as our recent loan was placed in New York at a figure that yielded a little over five per cent. We believe that this high class of security offered on such terms, will readily be taken up by the holders of the bonds that are shortly to mature.

"The government will avail itself of the services of the chartered banks in effecting the proposed conversion. Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to take advantage of the offer will be asked to communicate with one of the banks as early as possible and make their decision not later than September 30th. Receipts will be given for bonds that are deposited to be exchanged in due course for the new bonds when ready.

May Be Further Loan. "After the conversion plan has been completed, it may be necessary

to make a further loan in which new money will be required. But that is a matter not calling for attention at present.

Arrangements are being made with the banks for the carrying out of this conversion plan. More formal announcements will be made by official advertisements within a few days."

Asked whether or not the new bonds would be exempt from taxation as were those issued in 1917, Mr. Fielding replied that they would not. It was not the intention of the government to issue any more tax exempt bonds, he said.

MURDOCK OPPOSED TO A COMMISSION

Calgary, Alta.—Unanimity of opinion that the primal responsibility for unemployment rests upon the Federal Government, was expressed by nearly all delegates to the conference on that subject which assembled here. There was some difference of opinion, however, on the methods of applying this responsibility. Victoria and Vancouver delegates at the outset emphasized that if the Federal Government would assume full responsibility for establishing ex-service men, these cities would feel the National Government had done its part.

Stating that as far as he was personally concerned, he was sympathetically disposed to help in aiding the solution of the unemployment problem, Hon. James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor, addressed the conference at the afternoon session.

"My position personally will be this, that whenever provincial or municipal governments think that they need help and ask the Federal Government to aid them in solving their problems of unemployment, it will see that prompt and equitable co-operation in aiding the solution of the problem will be undertaken by my department," he declared.

He said that while he was eager for a solution of the unemployment problem, he would not recommend or countenance the appointment of an expensive commission to administer to the unemployed. There will be an expense involving hundreds of thousands of dollars even before relief to the unemployed was undertaken, and the work of investigating, and reporting upon the situation could be done just as well by the provincial and municipal governments themselves, without the formation of an expensive commission whatever. He stated that certain individuals had written to Ottawa suggesting formation of such a commission, and suggesting the names of certain individuals who might act on the commission, but that so far as he was concerned, there would be no commission.

It is always much easier to get your mind back on the serious things of life after the home team loses.

RAIL SHOPMEN'S AWARD

A largely-attended meeting of railway shopmen in North London, held at the Argyle Hall, received a report from their delegate, F. W. Parker, on the finding of the Industrial Court in regard to the railway shopmen's claims. J. Hicks presided, and on the proposition of J. H. Gynes, the delegate was warmly thanked for his elucidation of the various points in the award.

Stratford No. 2 branch of the N.E.R. expresses regret that the Industrial Court failed to recognize the justice of the shopmen's claims, and that the award failed to satisfy further demands.

SPECIAL POLITICAL FUND.

London.—While the fate of the Trades Union Amendment Act, which would deprive trades unions of the right to collect money from members for political purposes unless members gave the assent in writing, hangs in the balance, the Durham colliery employers are forming a federation to put forward candidates in the next election in opposition to the labor nominees.

A special political fund is proposed among the coal mine owners on a basis of two shillings per thousand tons of coal mined.

IRON TRADE WAGES.

Nottingham.—It was decided at a meeting of the Conciliation Board at

MINISTER SENDS LENGTHY LETTER TO RAILWAY HEADS

The text of the letter in which the minister of railways conveyed to President Hanna of the Canadian National Railways and President Kelley of the Grand Trunk, the view of the government, that there should be no reduction in wages pending the report of the board of conciliation between the Canadian railways and their shop employees, has now been made public.

MURDOCK OPPOSED TO A COMMISSION

"Strong representations are being made to the government," said Hon. W. C. Kennedy in this letter, sent in similar terms to the heads of the two systems of government railways, "and it is a matter of current report in the press that pending the decision of a board to be constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amendments, the railways contemplate withholding from employees the difference between wage schedules that have been in effect and new schedules which they propose to establish. This procedure has been vigorously protested. On behalf of the government, I have to express the view that the railways should act in exact accordance with the law applicable."

Intention of Parliament. "Upon consideration of these provisions," the opinion goes on, "I find it difficult to escape the conclusion that the intention of parliament in enacting this legislation was to prevent the doing of that which the railways are proposing to do; that is to say, that the making of a reduction in the actual amount of money paid out to employees on payday is making an alteration in the conditions of employment with respect to wages within the meaning of the statute, notwithstanding the fact that the intention of the railways is to account to the employees for the difference if and when a report in favor of the employees has been made by the board.

"I do not overlook the fact that in case the railways continue payments at the old rates and the board reports in favor of a reduction they may not succeed in recovering back all the over-payments so made, but I do not think this circumstance can be looked at as affecting the interpretation of the plain words of the statute."

Opinion of Justice Dept. Mr. Kennedy then cited the section of the act applicable, and enclosed an opinion from the department of justice in regard to its interpretation. The opinion of the justice department, which is signed by W. Stuart Edwards, acting deputy minister of justice, is in substance as follows:

"Upon hasty consideration which I have been able to give the matter, it would seem that the question depends almost altogether upon the provisions of section 57 of (the Industrial Investigation Act), which reads as follows:

"57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in dis-

not getting fair treatment from the governments and the executive was instructed to urge the federal government to change the law so as municipalities could collect from provincial governments a share of the money expended in relief. Alderman Lesage of the city of Quebec, said the city had spent over \$150,000 for relief of which \$40,000 should have been paid by the provincial authorities and the federal government, but no settlement had yet been made.

OLD AGE PENSIONS UNEMPLOYMENT

Winnipeg.—Problems of unemployment and old age pensions were dealt with at the sessions of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in convention here. Recommendations that the federal government assume full financial responsibility for an unemployment and distress amongst ex-service men and provincial and federal governments contribute one-third each to the relief of unemployment other than ex-soldiers, were adopted following a lengthy discussion. Many delegates declared the municipalities

were not getting fair treatment from the governments and the executive was instructed to urge the federal government to change the law so as municipalities could collect from provincial governments a share of the money expended in relief. Alderman Lesage of the city of Quebec, said the city had spent over \$150,000 for relief of which \$40,000 should have been paid by the provincial authorities and the federal government, but no settlement had yet been made.

The federal government, in a resolution sanctioned by the convention, is asked to introduce at the next session of parliament an old age pension bill to provide for the aged indigent people residing in the Dominion.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED.

The Ministry of Labour announces that the number of persons on July 27, 1922, was 1,369,200—2,234 fewer than in the preceding week, and 454,433 fewer than at the beginning of last January.

RAILMEN'S COMPLAINT.

Cardiff.—The South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of the N.E.R. has passed a resolution protesting against the introduction of the split turn of duty at some stations in South Wales, as being a violation of the national agreement. The Council calls on all concerned to resist wherever possible. The Council also passed a resolution calling on the National Executive to resist any attempt to interfere with the basic rates specified in the national agreement; while in a further resolution it requests the Government to renew the subsidy to the mining industry.

LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

The L.C.C. Special Committee on unemployment has prepared a report for the Council, in which it states that the total of 130,618 unemployed on July 10 is the smallest recorded during the last nine months.

The Committee also states that it has obtained reports from Chief Officers as to works which could be put

TRouble BREWING!

Newport.—Trouble is brewing among the employees of Monmouthshire County Council, which now has a majority of anti-labor members.

The Salaries and Wages Committee has decided on an all-round reduction of wages by 10 per cent., other than for certain chief officials.

The committee, which has plenary powers, has declined to receive a deputation from the clerical staff.

TRADE UNIONS FINED.

Sydney.—The Australian Workers' Union has been fined £300, and two union officials and the editor of the Labor newspaper, "The Worker," £100 each, for encouraging the shearers' strike.—Reuter.

(Note.—The Federal High Court, sitting at Brisbane on June 23, granted an injunction restraining members of the Workers' Union from doing anything to affect the situation in the strike.)

PROTEST TO HOME OFFICE.

Manchester.—The Trades Council has forwarded to the Home Office a resolution of protest against the recent sentence of two months' imprisonment imposed upon a youth of 21 for making a false declaration at the Employment Exchange. It is alleged that the youth was tricked by the officials into signing the declaration. A Home Office inquiry is wanted.

FINNISH M.P. ARRESTED.

Copenhagen.—The Committee of the Finnish Workers' National Organization has circulated a public protest urging trade unions to take counter-measures against the arrest of a member of the Landtag, M. Matti Vuorisalo, chairman of the Workers' Organization, and also of other officials in connection with the recent Communist sawmill strike in North Finland.

IRON TRADE WAGES.

Nottingham.—It was decided at a meeting of the Conciliation Board at

:: Items of Interest from Overseas ::

Nottingham that under the sliding scale arrangement blast furnaces and ironstone quarries shall receive a reduction of 5 1/2 per cent. on the percentage over base rates for the next seven weeks, to take effect from and including the first pay day in August, and a further 5 per cent. over the remaining six weeks of the quarter.

A reduction of 10 1/2 per cent. on base rates, including the 8 per cent. carried forward for discussion from the last quarter, should have been made, but the employers agreed further to meet the men to the extent mentioned.

London.—While the fate of the Trades Union Amendment Act, which would deprive trades unions of the right to collect money from members for political purposes unless members gave the assent in writing, hangs in the balance, the Durham colliery employers are forming a federation to put forward candidates in the next election in opposition to the labor nominees.

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THE WRONG ANGLE

While we are, perhaps, giving the One Big Union Bulletin undeserved prominence we must confess that we find in it so much humor of an economic variety that we are reluctant to deprive it of a wider circulation than it appears to get. The Bulletin is nothing if not "slashing" in its methods, and its bombastic proclamations to the "proletariat" are in the true Napoleonic strain. Almost we can see the O.B.U. editor, surrounded by an admiring circle of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council, chest well out and with hand raised to Heaven calling on mankind to witness that he, and he alone, has the true and infallible remedy for the woes of a suffering world. Almost we can hear the plaudits of his auditors and without undue exertions we can visualize the Winnipeg Central Labor Council dissolved in tears, as it emotionally gasps its devotion to a modern Moses. It is a touching vision.

True to the Communist creed of "hypnotic suggestion" the Bulletin harps on the well worn string of coming starvation. "Capitalism cannot feed its workers," announces Moses in capital letters and proceeds to elaborate the them that with the further development of capital employment will decrease and the lot of the working class be harder to bear. Finally, in a glowing peroration of eloquence, he announces the Remedy—

"It is in our interests to organize with our fellows into an organization of our class to propagate our ideas so that, when enough of us are ready, we may scrap this old mad-house system of exploitation and erect in its place a system where the existence of an abundance of good things shall be a blessing to society and not, as it is today, a curse."

Wonderful and yet again Wonderful, or perhaps, as Alice would say in Wonderland, "Curious and Curiouser."

Capital cannot feed its workers. What is Capital? Capital is Labor. Therefore Labor cannot feed its Workers.

With the further development of Capital, that is with more work, which creates Capital, the workers will be worse off and employment will be less. This paradox we leave to the O.B.U. Bulletin to explain.

The only way is to erect a system where the existence of an abundance of good things shall be a blessing and not a curse.

Exactly, but what is the system. Some hundreds have been tried. One is now in operation in Russia. Where Lenin and Trotsky, with Russia to play with, have failed, we do not think the Editor of the Bulletin will succeed, notwithstanding the assistance of the Winnipeg Central Labor Council.

BALFOUR'S WAR DEBT NOTE

Probably no official pronouncement since the close of the world war has caused greater comment than that of Lord Balfour in his statement of the financial position of war indebtedness amongst those nations who, for nearly six years, stood together as allies in the cause of world security and liberty. The document is admirable in its clarity and the generous moderation of its language. The pity is that it was necessary.

After the glorious fellowship of those who, irrespective of tongue, nation or creed, combined to "make the world safe for Democracy" it is far from reassuring that the matter of expenditures made jointly and severally in a common cause should need official pronouncements in an attempt to obtain an adjustment, especially when every nation involved knows that without an adjustment, and a speedy one, economic ruin may drive the world into another war even more ruinous than the last. That one nation stands in the position of a creditor carries with it no honor. That another is a debtor infers no disgrace. The debt was incurred and the credit given to "make the world fit for heroes to live in," and to quote Lord Balfour, "It can never be agreeable to generous minds to tear the monetary aspect of the War from its historic setting and treat it as ordinary commercial borrowing and lending."

Much has been made in American papers of the idea that Lord Balfour had in mind to "let the American people know where they stood in the estimation of the world." No more mischievous statement was ever made and none more alien to the intention of Lord Balfour or to the wishes of the British nation. Whatever may be the faults of the British people an inclination towards a "holier than thou" attitude cannot be attributed to them.

Whether the American nation is called upon to assist in the readjustment of world finance by foregoing its claim against its former allies is a matter for its own decision. Great Britain certainly will not even suggest that it should do so, however much she may feel that such a course would lead towards ex-President Wilson's ideal. That America, or at all events those who are presumed to speak for her, should blame France for complicating European settlements by insistence on reparations from enemies while herself insisting on the payment of debts from friends is a policy which somewhat bemuses the mind of the ordinary man.

The New York Times reviewing Lord Balfour's pronouncement editorially surmises that America is not in a mind to "forgive her debtors" although such a frame of mind may in time be developed. The forgiveness, should it come to pass, will, however, be on clearly understood terms, namely that the "Great original aims of America in lending the money" are secured. These aims were "sound finance in the countries it is desired to help, cutting down of armaments and, in a word, guaranteeing a lasting peace."

How far this statement echoes the opinion of the American

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100 Per-Cent Pure

"SALADA"

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people as a whole we cannot judge. We feel confident that the underlying sentiment is to show that America, whose material war burdens were insignificant, and whose losses in human life bore small proportionate relation to those of France, Great Britain, Russia and Canada, cannot be counted as failing in generosity when compared with countries whose economic, industrial and social systems have been jettisoned in an effort to save civilization.

One thing appears certain, that sound finance, disarmament, (in spirit as well as in munitions) and lasting peace cannot materialize until something like normal business conditions prevail in Europe. Normal business depends, in the main, on normal currency and that in it turn depends, so far as we can see, on forgiveness of debts. Great Britain is facing this position and is willing to take the only practical step towards a lasting solution of the problem.

That she will do so irrespective of the action of any of her late allies, or associates, we feel sure. Whether she will eventually benefit in material gains remains to be seen. That she will gain in the estimation of humanity we have no doubt.

THE DRAWN BATTLE WITH MOUNT EVEREST

Climbers of the British Expedition, assisted by oxygen and favorable weather, managed to reach a record height of 27,300 feet on Mount Everest, more than half a mile higher than men have ever sealed mountain heights before; and then came the monsoon, and the whole expedition was forced to retreat to a base far down the mountainside. Mountain climbing authorities, both in North America and England, who were only a short time ago so optimistic that the great peak would be conquered, now admit that the attempt will have to go over, for this year at least. The story of the final attempt which although it did not completely succeed, nevertheless represents a huge advance in mountaineering records, is told by George Finch, one of the two men who made the record climb, in a special cable dispatch copyrighted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger. With Captain Bruce, brother of the commander of the expedition, he set out on May 20 from Camp Three, located at an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet. They prepared oxygen apparatus with some difficulty, since, as he reports, "only one out of ten was fit to use, and it was only by stripping the remainder and reassembling the sound portions," that they managed to get masks that functioned properly and didn't leak. The latter part of the climb is thus described:

The plan of attack was to climb 1,500 feet above the camp (at 25,500 feet), there relieving Tejibir of his cylinders and sending him back to camp. After climbing a few hundred feet in the intense cold a fresh breeze began to affect Tejibir's sturdy constitution and he showed signs of wavering. All efforts to spur Tejibir were to no purpose, for he was quite played out and really unable to go farther, so by relieving him of four cylinders, we sent him back to camp to await our return.

Now it was our turn to taste the burden Tejibir had hitherto borne. Forty-eight pounds is never a joke to carry, whatever the altitude, and at 26,000 feet a decidedly cruel imposition. As climbing was easy we mutually consented to dispense with the rope, thus allowing each other more free movement. At 26,500 feet the ground was much steeper, the wind much fiercer and colder. While following the ridge we were climbing perfectly straightforward, but on these evil slabs greatest care was needed to avoid a slip. Our progress was not rapid but steady.

By midday the climbers reached a northwest shoulder and the summit point almost half-way between the of the mountain, the altitude being 27,300 feet. At this record altitude, Mr. Finch continues:

The wind, cold and far from abating, seemed bent upon doing its worst toward us. Bad weather also was clearly on the way, for huge banks of grayish rolling clouds filled the great valley at the head of the main Rongbuk Glacier, a fierce west wind driving them hard toward us. Only an occasional glimpse of the North Peak, 24,730 feet, through the mist clouds scurrying across the North Col, was possible. Gyachungking, 23,910 feet; Chouyo, 24,867 feet, and another mountain off there to the left were the only peaks or summits well above the cloud limit, which is easily over 25,000 feet. We could look across the former peaks to clouds on their far side, a fairly sure indication we were still above them.

We both felt the cold in our feet, which lost all sensation in a short time. We also were tired and our shoulders were aching with the weight of oxygen apparatus, which we had now carried five and a half hours. These circumstances added to the idea that by depositing two cylinders each on a ridge below the shoulder we should have a much finer chance of reaching the summit, but after a second attempt we decided to return. Arriving back at the ridge, which we struck somewhat above 26,500 feet, we dumped the four cylinders underneath a rock, making it by a small cairn. This time we were really in the midst of bad weather. Encountering the same old winds and mists, we decided to go back to camp,

rejoicing at the light loads we were at last permitted to carry.

We found Tejibir, well wrapped in our sleeping bags, really no worse for his outing. We heard the porters talking lower down the ridge and telling Tejibir to await their arrival. After replacing his two spent oxygen cylinders with fresh ones we started downward. We were tired, deplorably tired. Our knees did not seem under proper control, sometimes bending against our will, causing us to reel and stagger, and sometimes we had to sit down.

An almost insatiable craving for food and drink was about all that animated us to plod to the North Col camp. We were refreshed and started on the final stage of the day's journey to reach Camp Three, arriving there at 5:30 o'clock. From our highest point we had descended 6,000 feet when we were finished, and I doubt if either of us could have taken another step.

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Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct. The Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways have issued a booklet that provides an introduction to some of Nature's finest playgrounds, set down in the Province of Ontario. In these vast playgrounds of Ontario, Nature is at her best. Ages ago, giant glaciers from the north carved out the beds of Ontario's rivers, lakes and valleys with prodigious profusion and in splendid disarray. To such an ideal setting for a summer sojourn, Nature has added yet one boon more, that of a perfect summer climate. The air is pure and bracing, laden with the scent of pine. A very brief sojourn in these delightful altitudes brings relief to those afflicted with hay fever. To all—old and young, the strong, the weak—this beautiful land, where summer lingers long with its cool nights and halcyon days, brings rest and vigor. A handsomely illustrated booklet entitled "Playgrounds of Ontario," may be had for the asking by applying to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railways, Montreal.



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Colonel Haskell, head of the American relief work in Russia, returns with his family.



PICNIC AT HIGH PARK, TORONTO.
J. H. News and his son J. News at the Annual Picnic in High Park Saturday, July 31st, 1922, of the Oriental Order, Humility and Perfection.



The funeral of Cathal Brugha, Irish insurgent leader, in Glasnevin cemetery



The grandsons of Baron Kato, Japanese premier.



Emily Newell Blair, organizer of Democratic Women of the United States and her children.



Children under ten racing in an international meet held in Paris.



Sessue Hayakawa, famous Japanese movie star, and his wife return to Japan.



Sir William Bragg, English scientist, with his X-ray spectrometer with which he hopes to separate the atom.



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GERMANY'S MURDER GANG

(Berlin Correspondence, Manchester Guardian.)

It is now possible to make some estimate of the forces engaged in the latest civil war between the Republic on the one hand and the monarchist movement on the other. The monarchist movement, the counter-revolution, and the militarist reaction are practically identical, for the overthrow of the Republican government and the restoration of the Monarchy are only to be the first step towards a Germany sufficiently militarized to wage a war of revenge against the Entente, or at least against France.

The whole of German organized labor is Republican. Its only weapon is the general strike, which is probably sufficient to destroy any attempt to overthrow the government. But it is a defensive weapon, and is practically helpless against preparations for an overthrow and against the monarchist agitation. All the landed gentry and the bigger farmers are monarchist. Of the middle class probably the majority are monarchist, although most of them are practically indolent and inert. The officers of the Reichswehr, the regular army of 100,000 men, are nearly all monarchist, most of them fanatically so. The N.C.O.'s are predominantly monarchist. The rank and file are either monarchist or indifferent. They would probably follow their officers in a civil war.

The Security Police, 150,000 strong, are a semi-military force. They are not mobilizable, and are not under the Ministry of War, but under the Ministry of Interior. They have no general staff, no transport, and no artillery. But they have rifles and machine guns, and are drilled like soldiers. Their officers are mainly monarchists, and so are many of the rank and file. Others of the rank and file are indifferent, others Republican, and some even Socialist.

Nearly all the university professors, school-teachers, and university students are monarchists. The professional classes are mainly monarchists. Nearly all higher officials, lawyers, judges, and magistrates are reactionary, and that is why reactionary offenders usually escape unpunished. The lower officials are predominantly Republican. Heavy industry is reactionary, though not necessary monarchist.

The strongholds of the monarchist movement are Pomerania, East Prussia, and Bavaria. In Pomerania and East Prussia it is united and resolute enough to crush all opposition within its own frontiers. It is conceivable that it could seriously menace Berlin by stopping the deliveries of grain and dairy produce.

The Danger at Munich.
 It is possible but unlikely that the Monarchy will be proclaimed in Bavaria, although it could not last for more than a few days. Perhaps organized labor in Munich alone would be strong enough to overthrow it. Franconia and Bavaria north of the Danube would certainly not accept it, so a monarchic restoration in Munich would mean the isolation of Bavaria south of the Danube, a region incapable of independent existence, being dependent on the Ruhr for coal and on East Elbia for grain. Although the Bavarian monarchist movement is utterly futile, it is a danger in so far as it harbors the cliques of agitators and assassins who are plotting against the lives of the ablest and most respected leaders of the German Republic.

The backbone of the active monarchist movement are the secret military organizations which exist all over the country. The most powerful of these is the "Organisation Consul." The police have now arrested nearly a hundred of its members. It is a secret society, with hidden depots of arms and ammunition, and with its own service of spies and agents. Many of its most active members live in Salzburg, in the Tyrol, in Carinthia and in the Bavarian Alps. Some of them are officials in the Bavarian frontier-control, so that members of the society as well as arms and ammunition can pass freely in and out of German territory. A section of the organization exists in Bavaria disguised as "The Bavarian Wood Utilisation Company, Limited," which does a certain amount of business in timber so as to conceal its real character. Schulz and Tilsen, the murderers of Ersberger, belonged to this gang. They returned to Munich after the crime and then fled to

Budapest, where they were shielded by the Hungarian authorities.

The Aims of "Consul"

The avowed object of the society is to "spread the national spirit and to oppose every international movement, especially Bolshevism and Judaism." Members who betray any of its secrets fall under a kind of vendetta (Feme). The dead body of a young man, a victim of the "Feme," was recently discovered at Mannheim. One of the couriers of the society, named Brautigam, was commissioned to prepare the murder of Scheidemann, but he gave Scheidemann timely warning and then begged him for protection against the "Feme." He has now taken refuge in a hospital at Treves, where he lives in fear of his life. Gunther, who organized the murder of Rathenau, also belonged to the society. It is mainly his indiscretions and his boasting that revealed the conspiracy in all its details. He corresponded with Ludendorff, Count Westarp and Helfferich, and was a contributor to the "Deutsche Tageszeitung." The car used by the murderers was provided by two other members, the brothers Kuchmeister, of Freiburg. Their premises have been searched by the police, who have found a formidable store of trench mortars, machine guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition.

The society has a branch in Hamburg. The two recent attempts to wreck the office of a Hamburg Communist paper with hand-grenades were carried out by its agents. The "Dynamite Section" (Sprengkommando) was commanded by Lieutenant Warnecke, who has been arrested. The "Murder Section" (Mordkommando) was instructed to assassinate the banker Max Warburg on the Monday after the assassination of Dr. Rathenau. Lists of prominent men marked for assassination have been found by the police. Besides Warburg, there were about a dozen others, including President Ebert and Theodor Wolff, the editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt." Affiliated to the "Organisation Consul" are patriotic societies and clubs like the Stahlhelm, Deutscher Treuhund, Bund der Aufrechten, and Deutschnationaler Jugendbund, with membership made up almost entirely of students and ex-officers. They are all in touch with the conservative German National People's party, and they all have the same purpose to promote the monarchist movement, to undermine the Republic, to reduce the influence of the Jews, and to spread hostility against the Entente, especially against France.

The quantities of arms and ammunition discovered by the Allied Control Commissions and by the German police show that the secret organizations are well equipped for civil war, although not for war against a foreign power.

German reaction has been growing steadily ever since the Treaty of Versailles was published. It is impossible to say exactly what percentage of the German people is monarchist now and what percentage republican. It is probable that the Republicans are still in a slight majority.

Motives of the Plotters.

These modern German anarchists have a mentality that is quite unique. They are not fighting for freedom or against injustice or oppression. German reactionaries have not been treated unjustly. On the contrary, German justice has been biased in their favor. They are fighting to restore the partially lost privileges of their own class, to re-establish the military caste system of the former empire and the military predominance of Germany in Europe. They are largely actuated by racial hatred against all foreigners, against the French and the Poles more than against the English, and most of all against the Jews. They have a superstitious belief in the existence of a pure Aryan stock and in its superiority over all other races, a belief invented by a Frenchman, Count Gobineau, popularized by an Englishman, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, and fostered by German schoolmasters and professors. It has resulted in an inability to conceive that any great man could be anything but an Aryan of the pure variety—that is to say, a German.

It may seem ridiculous but it is nevertheless true that there are educated Germans who seriously maintain that Christ was a German. Many German reactionaries have been worked up into a kind of pseudo-religion by seeing themselves in Teutonic paganism, not as it really was but as it appears in the unobjective "Germania" of Tacitus, in German romantic literature, and in Wagnerian opera.

Education and Reaction.

The Republican government has not succeeded in changing the German educational system. School teachers who have pronounced democratic views and favor neither with their colleagues nor with their superiors, and promotion rarely comes their way. In theory politics are banned from the schools, in practice reactionary ideas are forced on the children, and the Republic is discredited in their eyes. The text-books of German history are little more than nationalistic propaganda.

The German universities are notoriously retrograde politically. Professors with democratic ideas are in a small minority and they suffer from continual chicanery. The vast un-

iversity of German professors are extreme reactionaries of the most rabid kind. There are many who combine the highest academic learning with political ignorance greater than that of a negro. Republican or Socialist students are also in a small minority that seems even smaller than it really is. Students have played a sinister part in every Butsch, and they are guilty of many if not most of the political murders committed in Germany.

The reactionary press, which includes the papers owned by Stinnes, commands more than half the reading public. These papers and their innumerable sister-sheets in the provinces have created the atmosphere in which crime like the murder of Dr. Rathenau is possible. Phrases printed in their columns and inciting to hatred of the Jews, of the Wirth government, or of the Entente can be heard repeated in the German home, in the street, in shops, trams, or railway carriages at any time.

Extent of the Danger.

Of the two aims of German extreme reaction, the overthrow of the Republic and a war of revenge, the first is probably unrealizable and the second certainly so. Germany has been disarmed too thoroughly for war against a great power. Besides, a declaration of war, even against France, would inevitably be followed by a general strike. Nevertheless, Germany may still have enough hidden stores of arms to be a menace both to herself and to her weaker neighbors like Poland and Czechoslovakia. It is in the interest of the peace of Europe that the Reichswehr should be still reduced, and that the disarmament of the illegal forces should be carried out until the last rifle, and the last round of ammunition has been surrendered.

OPERATORS OFFER TO ACCEPT AWARD

Calgary, Alta.—The coal miners' dispute in District 18, bore a more cheerful aspect owing to an offer of the Western Canada Coal Operators after a further conference with Premier Greenfield, agreeing to accept the majority report of the Knowles conciliation board.

The offer now made by the operators is practically a reduction of 25 per cent. off the old agreement rates. It is stated unofficially that Premier Greenfield was informed by the miners' representatives that they would accept a cut of 20 per cent.

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FLASHES

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It might be worse. Suppose the fly and the mosquito had the same working hours.

A boob is one who thinks flowery beds of ease are developed from political bunk.

What mankind needs just now is a little less talk about evolution and a little more of it.

It must be fine to be an oil man in Mexico and have nothing to do but be held for ransom.

It's worse than a cold to wear a suit that doesn't yearn to dress in something that will reveal his ankles.

The first step in the task of elevating a people is to fill its stomach at regular intervals.

About the only thing more unlovely than a cold fried egg is a wilted collar after the picnic.

The chief fault of the typical reformer is his conviction that his opinion makes it unanimous.

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University Degree for Prince.
 It is proposed to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. of St. Andrew's University on the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to St. Andrew's in September, when he plays himself into office as Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. The Prince has agreed to accept the degree on the understanding that the graduation ceremony shall not be public.

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