

Industrial Peace a Necessity for All Workers

SUCCESS OF C.N.R. IS OBJECT OF LABOR

Sir Henry Thornton, new president of the unified Canadian National Railway system, will have little difficulty in securing the co-operation of labor in making the country's largest public enterprise a real success was the feeling expressed yesterday by Hon. George F. Graham, acting minister of railways and canals, by four prominent union officials, representing the International Association of Machinists; Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen of America. They told him that they had heard from their associates nothing but praise for the new head of the system.

A protest was registered with the acting minister against the letting of contracts to outside firms for rolling stock for the Canadian National Railway when the shops of the latter are not now fully employed. It was urged that it should be the policy of the government, as far as possible, to keep the Canadian National Railway shops running full time, and not on part time with contracts going to outside companies. It was pointed out by them that as a result of this the shops at Winnipeg, Moncton, Leaside, and

St. Malo have been operating on part time for about two years.

A charge to the effect that Canadian National Railway system was being used, possibly unnecessarily, to assist in breaking the railroad strikes in the United States was also made by the union officials. They pointed out that Grand Trunk trains are run regularly from Brockville to St. Alban's, Vermont, and complained that the officials of the Central Vermont railroad have been using Grand Trunk engines for the run beyond St. Alban's, these engines returning to St. Alban's in time for the regular run back to Brockville.

This, they declared, is looked upon by the railway men as a serious matter on account of the existing strike in the United States, it being considered that the use of the Grand Trunk engines (the numbers of the engines are given) is tantamount to assisting to break the strike in the United States. What the railway men want is that the Grand Trunk engines be used only on work as done prior to the strike.

Sympathetic consideration of both these matters was promised the union representatives by Hon. Mr. Graham.

ALL WHITE CANADA URGED BY CREHAN

Major M. J. Crehan, of Vancouver, B.C., Dominion president of the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada, who is in the city attending the Dominion Veterans' Alliance meetings said that one of the greatest evils, that of the drug habit, had been brought to this country by the Orientals in British Columbia. These Asiatic immigrants were responsible for the terrible inroads of this habit into the home and family life of Canadians. As an illustration of how powerful an influence the "drug ring" was on the Pacific coast, he said that the drug syndicate there pays double time to a man who is handling drugs when he is caught and goes to jail.

Major Crehan wished to sound the warning and to urge that Canada like Australia, should be kept a white man's country.

The seriousness of the Japanese invasion of industry in British Columbia was dwelt upon by Major Crehan and the fact that they were entrenched in the farming, the fishing and the fruit industry now, and were making competition almost impossible, because they could live cheaper than white people and worked from eighteen to twenty hours a day.

"In future, when any legislation comes up at Ottawa covering the Oriental question, give it your serious consideration and support," said the speaker. He referred to the international treaty which was said to stand in the way of total exclusion of Orientals from Canada as damnable, and declared that no such treaties should be allowed to prevent Canada from protecting her heritage of splendid resources from the invasion of Asiatics.

FAVOURABLE COMMENT ON CANADIAN LAW

Canada's Industrial Disputes Act known as the Lemieux Act, is attracting attention just now across the border. Very favorable and flattering comparisons are being drawn by some United States newspapers between its operation and that of the mediatorial machinery provided by the Keith-Cummins railroad law. It is pointed out that the Canadian boards of conciliation, up to the end of March, 1921, numbered 370, and that strikes were averted or ended in no less than 337 instances; in only 33 cases was mediation ineffectual in enabling a settlement to be reached. To achieve 90 per cent of successes is a sufficient reason for giving more attention and study to the Canadian system, it is admitted, stress being laid on the fact that it is designed for investigation only. Its findings do not take the form of compulsory awards, but of recommendations, and even the boards themselves are not imposed on the contending parties, except in the case of essential industries. But that the beneficial effect of these friendly inquiries into both sides of an industrial controversy is thoroughly realized is shown by the fact that boards have been called for in cases that do not properly fall within the compass of the act.

Nothing like the same measure of success has been attained by the United States railroad labor board, although it is limited to transportation disputes only. One important difference is that it is permanent in its character, whereas under the Canadian practice, a new board is named for each dispute, and for that particular dispute only. Each side has the privilege of naming one member, and these two appoint a chairman, if they can agree on one; if not, the minister of labor names him. A temporary board of this kind brings fresh minds, unbiassed by previous inquiries, to bear on the questions at issue, and is undoubtedly better calculated to command initial confidence, on the part of the workers particularly. Permanent boards are apt to be accused of prejudice, and that sentiment, once established, creates an unsympathetic atmosphere that makes itself increasingly apparent and tends to reduce the chance of mediatorial success. Evidently, a growing opinion exists south of the border that the Canadian system has justified itself and is worthy of more study than it has yet received.

The recent strikes in the United States and Canada have emphasized very strongly the folly of industrial strife. Peace in industry is a condition requisite to all prosperity. Industrial strife means a loss to all, no matter how small the number of persons directly affected, and no matter how unimportant the enterprise involved. Not only the welfare of the wage earner, but the welfare of the whole people is touched, when men quit work in a controversy with those who employ them. The workers lose in wages, the employers on profits, and the whole nation in the service to which it is entitled from the industry.

In both Canada and the United States progress has been made towards the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes, but it is admitted that the existing methods fall short especially in dealing with strikes that concern public utilities. In Canada the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act compels an investigation, if demanded by one of the parties to the dispute, before a strike can take place. The intention is that publicity will remedy any injustice through the force of public opinion when the facts are disclosed. This measure has resulted in the settlement of the majority of industrial disputes in Canada, but it is by no means broad enough in its scope to satisfy the needs of industrial peace in all cases.

In the United States the Department of Labor in its task of safeguarding the welfare of the wage earner, and in its duty to the whole country, works through the Board of Conciliation, directed by the Secretary of Labor, to preserve peace in industry. Authority for this work is derived from the act creating the department, which provides that "the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes, whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done." This service has worked so well that, whereas when it first began its work 70 per cent of the cases brought before it have reached this advanced per cent of the disputes had reached the strike stage, now only 30 state.

Industry bears a close relationship to every individual in the country. It is so closely woven into the fabric of everyday life that anything that interferes with the normal course of industry seriously interferes with the welfare of all the people. The public in every instance is more or less of a party in interest to every industrial dispute. The purpose of the Conciliation Service, is to encourage a full measure of production, preserve the welfare of the wage earner, and treat the employer fairly. Contented and satisfied workers means efficiency in industry and insures better returns to their capital and labor. Capital is entitled to a just return for its work. Both, if they secure these returns, go hand in hand to increase the wealth of the world by production and to insure greater comfort to the whole people. Hence every advance toward the peaceful and just settlement of industrial disputes is a natural gain, and every improvement in the means of conciliation is a national asset.

IMMIGRATION ON SERIOUS DECLINE

Fiscal Year of 1922 Shows a Decrease of 39 Per Cent.

Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, numbered just one short of 90,000 persons, a decrease of 39 per cent as compared with the previous twelve months, when 148,477 persons entered Canada as immigrants. This information is given in the annual report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, issued yesterday.

Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom during the year numbered 39,000 as compared with 74,382 the previous year, a decrease of 47 per cent. Persons coming from the United States totaled 29,945, a decrease of 39 per cent from the previous year's total of 48,059. Immigrants from other countries during the year totaled 21,634 as against 26,156 in 1920-21, a decrease of 17 per cent.

Evidence of a closer check on would-be immigrants at United States border points is shown by the reports for American immigration. During the last fiscal year 47,898 persons sought admission at United States border points, and of these 18,553 were turned back, a rejection of 39 per cent. In the fiscal year 1920-21, immigration officials refused admission to 20,131, or 30 per cent of 68,190 persons seeking admission.

Chinese immigration decreased from 2,435 in 1920-21 to 1,746 last year; Japanese immigration decreased from 532 to 471 in the same time, and only 13 Hindus were admitted during the year.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from Last Week.

In the imperfect stage which has been reached in industrial organization, there is unfortunately in all seasons a fringe of unemployment, and it would be a misfortune to Canada if these restrictions worked in such a way as to exclude industrial workers altogether, or to make the operation of the law uncertain. But as regards the introduction of British artisans it is impossible to overcome this by liaison with the home authorities. When British artisans are really wanted it is desirable to reduce the handicap of time and distance to a minimum; and to this end arrangements have been made whereby the Employment Service at Ottawa notifies the Ministry of Labour in London of vacancies for skilled workers which cannot be filled in Canada.

It is important that the artisan should not begin this life in the New World with a spell of unemployment. The American Law, prohibiting contract labor would appear, if strictly interpreted, to make such a spell highly probable. The Canadian Law, in conjunction with the machinery outlined above, avoids this dilemma. The British Overseas Settlement Committee (1921 report) makes a point of this:

"It seems desirable," they say, "to establish a system of advancing passages, railway fares and incidental expenses to men and women with their dependents who can be engaged in this country through the machinery of the Ministry of Labor for definite work in the Dominion. It is suggested that H.M.'s Government would assume this responsibility, and that the Dominion authorities should be left to assist in recovering these advances. Under such an arrangement, workers proceeding to take up employment overseas, would arrive bound by no obligation or contract to serve any particular employer, thus obviating the objection of the trade unions to anything which is in the nature of contract labor. The principle of advancing fares has already been adopted internally in this country and in the Dominions in the case of persons proceeding from one district to another for the purpose of obtaining employment. It should, therefore, be an easy matter to extend the principle as suggested."

III—Agricultural Settlement.

I come now to the policy of agricultural settlement which I shall consider mainly from the Canadian standpoint, but, first of all I will indicate briefly what is being done or proposed at home.

(1) The Overseas Settlement Committee formed in 1919 has been given the task of formulating a permanent policy and supervising the measures adopted meanwhile. It has prepared a bill, based on the recommendations of the Dominion's Royal Commission, for the constitution of a central British authority whose task should be:

(a) To give information and advice to intending overseas settlers.

(b) To exercise control over licensed passage brokers and their agents, and over immigration societies.

(c) To control propaganda in connection with foreign countries and settlement within the Empire.

The work of such a body would be immensely strengthened if some part of the cost of the scheme for the creation of an Imperial Statistical Bureau, as recommended by the Statistical Conference of 1920, were adopted. This seems most unfortunately to have been held up partly through Treasury exigencies, partly also, I understand, from inter-departmental difficulties in London. But clearly such statistics are essential if we intend to exercise and reasoned direction over the movement of population, industrial or agricultural, within the Empire.

(2) The financial assistance already given has mainly been in the form of free passages to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen, with further grants from the National Relief Fund for the purchase of outfits, etc. In some cases grants of capital have been made to ex-servicemen to enable them to settle in the self-governing Dominions or other parts of the Empire under the auspices of an approved land settlement scheme. These, however, are only temporary measures.

(3) The most desirable form of long period assistance was discussed at the recent Conference of Prime Ministers in London. The proposals submitted

by Great Britain and approved by the self-governing Dominions were:—A grant of a maximum two million pounds per annum over a period of years, divided into two portions—one million pounds in respect of land settlement, as a contribution to a comprehensive policy approved by the Overseas Governments—the balance to be devoted to assisted passages, outfit and landing money allowances.

But it was explained that in view of the Governments existing commitments to ex-servicemen and women the amount available for land settlement for the financial years 1921-22 and 1922-23 would probably not exceed £750,000. We are all aware of the extraordinary burden of taxation in Great Britain at the present time; and it is, therefore, of vital importance that there should be no waste, and that any effort by the Old Country should fit in and be guided by the policy which the Overseas Dominions are framing from themselves. To this I now turn.

In the Report of the Department of Immigration for 1921, the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London writes: "With the exception last above mentioned (i.e. the supply on request of skilled labor) there has been consistent and continuous regard for the policy laid down by the department from year to year, that Canada's demand is only for workers on the land and female domestic servants," and further on in the report, "The recognized societies dealing with the emigration of children to Canada are gradually getting into their pre-war activities, and several large parties of splendid children have left these shores for the Dominion."

The man in the streets of London would be apt to summarize the situation thus, "Canada wants Barnado boys, servant girls and farm laborers only." It seems to me a pity that in this way three very dissimilar wants are grouped together.

The emigration of children who in one way or another have come to be under the guardianship of the State or a charitable institution is of old standing; and with the care now exercised in the selection of the children and of the home to which they go, it has in itself no undesirable features. For the children it is a boon. As the Royal Commission on the Dominions says,

"While all young emigrants have great chances of success, those whose surroundings in early life have not been normal and whose environment has not been healthy are likely to benefit to an especial degree by the free life in the Dominion." (Final Report, section 508.) The applications have always far exceeded the supply; and it is highly desirable that they should. A scarcity of juvenile labor is a sign that the country is keeping its own normal children by education out of the labor market, so that they may enter it at a later age with a more stable wage earning capacity. The Immigration Report of 1921 commends a writer who remarks,

"In Canada, if a boy should lose his footing in any manner, the condition prevailing in the Motherland." This case, however, is a danger, as has been shown by the investigation of the University Department of Psychology into the undeniably big job turn over among children who have just left school. Ease of change is often the slippery path which leads into the Blind Alley job of manhood. The case of domestic servants is also a special one. From the standpoint of the Old Country it behooves to redress the disproportion between the sexes which is due to the greater emigration of males. In the point of fact the increase in the excess of the male over the female population, between 1870 and 1910 in England and Wales is practically equivalent to the excess of male over female emigration. But here again the problem must be considered primarily from the Canadian standpoint. Why is there a permanently unutilized demand for domestic service? Is it because such service is unbecomingly to the native born? If so, will not the new arrivals soon follow the example of Canadians and pass into other employment? It is a matter deserving careful study by Canadian women. No one advocates a large immigration of shop girls. It is therefore, desirable that the effect of the immigration policy should not be to encourage unintentionally this form of immigration at one remove.

To be continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT IS UNDER FIRE

Pollution of Streams May Be Prohibited.

An amendment to the provincial Public Health Act, which will prohibit pollution of streams, is understood to be contemplated by the Ontario government if certain industries of Milton, Ontario, do not voluntarily agree to remedy conditions which they are said to have brought about in Sixteen Mile Creek. The situation was brought to a head yesterday when the farmers of the Milton district waited upon Premier Drury and complained that they were suffering heavily as a result of their cattle being poisoned by drinking the water of the river.

A creamery, a dye factory, and a steel firm were held by the members of the deputaion to be responsible for the stream's condition and, in proof of their contention that the effect of the water was actually poisonous to their cattle, they submitted a specimen of the flesh of one of the animals which had become a vivid green in color. It was stated that the loss of cattle in the district had been heavy. The premier promised to investigate the situation. It is understood that the manufacturers will be called into conference in an effort to secure a voluntary abatement of the situation.

FOR POLICY OF MODERATION ONLY

Lloyd George Says He Will Not Assist in Letting Great Britain Down. There Must Be Fair Play.

"I will support any party and any government that pursues a policy of peace, economy, and steady progress, neither revolutionary nor reactionary, and does it efficiently." Lloyd George told the coalition Liberal members of parliament at a meeting this week. During his speech he made the declaration: "Great Britain must pay America all her debts."

On the question of German reparations he said: "We should not attempt to impose upon Germany any payment which is beyond her capacity. What is within her capacity she ought to pay."

The former premier expressed himself with some definiteness as regards the question of Russia.

"I am strongly in favor of the renewal of a pact with Russia," he declared.

Dealing with Great Britain's foreign relations in general, Mr. Lloyd George said: "It is said that Great Britain is not going to extend her responsibilities. But you must not be afraid of your responsibilities. The policy of Great Britain must be peace-loving, but unafraid. If I stand alone I will resist any departure from it."

"I will never let Great Britain down. I will not stand by or for any man who does. Whatever government is in power we must not offer it any factious opposition. There must be no nagging criticisms, there must be fair play."

CANADA'S IMPORTS SHOW DECREASE

Imports From United Kingdom Show Decrease and Exports a Growing Trade.

Canada's imports for home consumption, during the twelve months ended September, 1922, totaled \$732,904,818, as against \$905,961,941 in the previous twelve months and \$1,325,779,89 in the twelve months ended September, 1920. The decrease from the total of the year ended September, 1921, was over \$173,000,000, according to trade figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the same period of 1921-22, Canada's home produce exports decreased \$183,263,815 in the \$976,000,000 in the year ended September 1921 to \$792,736,845 in the year ended September, 1922. In the twelve months ended September 1920, total exports of Canadian produce were valued at \$1,208,919,173. Exports of foreign goods from Canada during the three years were: 1920, \$36,807,793; 1921, \$16,296,622; 1922, \$13,692,824.

Imports from the United Kingdom during the year ended September, 1922, totaled \$127,437,704, against \$137,624,915 in the previous twelve months, and \$217,270,658 in the year ended September, 1920. Exports of the United Kingdom in the same year showed a growing trade in the twelve months ended September, 1922, as compared with the previous year. In the last twelve months under review, Canadian products to the value of \$311,294,751, were exported to Great Britain, as against \$255,017,609 in the previous year and \$375,469,568 in the year ended September, 1920.

Trade with the United States showed a decrease during the twelve months just ended. Imports from United States during that year were valued at \$492,965,907, as against \$643,466,536 in the previous year and \$519,068,657 in the preceding year. During the year just ended the United States purchased \$323,624,068 in Canadian products as against \$427,275,374 the previous year and \$512,866,537 in the twelve months ending September, 1920.

BOYCOTT OF C.N.R. IS NOW PLANNED

Trades and Labor Council in Vancouver Island Will Take Step.

A boycott of all Canadian National Railway lines in Canada as a protest against the abolition of the eight-hour day and the lowering of wages to \$3 a ten-hour day on a Vancouver Island branch of the C. N. R. will be called by organized Canadian labor under plans shaped by officials of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council today.

The Trades and Labor Council is calling the attention of the Federal Government and the Liberal party to the "violation of the wage scale as laid down by the Dominion Fair Wage officer, which is \$4 for an eight-hour day, and will ask the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to organize the proposed labor boycott of the Canadian National lines.

Announcement of the action planned by the Victoria Labor organization was made Saturday in a written statement given out and signed by Alderman E. S. Woodward, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver city.

PRAIRIE CROPS WILL BE GREAT

380,000,000 Bushels is Estimate.

According to the final estimate by the Bank of Montreal, the prairie provinces' wheat yield this year will be close to 380,000,000 bushels.

Owing to the early harvest 7,000,000 bushels of new wheat were marketed in August and 95,000,000 in September, an abnormally large movement, with which the railway companies coped in an excellent manner. Quebec's chief crop, hay, proved unusually heavy and of excellent quality. Cereal crops were harvested in good condition, yields being highly satisfactory. In Ontario the yields of grain show an estimated average increase of 43 per cent more than last year.

Fall wheat is estimated at 18,250,000 bushels and spring wheat, 2,200,000; barley and rye, 16,875,000 bushels; hay and clover, 5,670,000 tons. Corn averaged 10 tons per acre. In the maritime provinces hay is exceptionally good, but in British Columbia most crops are below the average owing to the drought. The Okanagan valley apple output is estimated at 1,900,000 boxes, 1,000,000 fewer than last year's figure.

"You have one friend that rarely changes. He is ever constant—the Shirt."—Adv. in Palestine Weekly. He loses his cheeriness though after the first few weeks.

A FRIENDLY WORD FOR LABOR BANKS

The greatest of American banks, at any rate, is not jealous of one of the latest developments in American banking. Since the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened its National Co-operative Bank in Cleveland, we read in a recent bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, "eight other banks sponsored by labor organizations have gone into operation in different parts of the country, and fourteen or fifteen more are known to be in process of organization."

These labor banks will introduce any significant innovations into banking practice. The idea of co-operation, in the sense of a division of profits with customers, is not new in any line.

One of the most distinct services these banks will render will be in demonstrating how little there is in the idea entertained in some quarters that banking is a business of privilege and that banks do nothing that is beneficial to the common man. The labor banks have all the privileges that any other banks ever had, and if they can demonstrate their ability and willingness to render better service than other banks do they will walk away with the business. If they courage the practice of thrift, teach the value of private wealth to the community, and help to inculcate respect for property rights, as may be expected, bankers generally will rejoice in the progress of the movement.

SKILLED WORKERS STILL IN DEMAND

Union Official Says Building Trades Are Very Busy.

TORONTO.—The process of building trades mechanics which has been experienced for some months locally and throughout the Province will continue for some time, according to Business Agent Walter Thorne of the Bricklayers' and Tinsmiths' Union.

Mr. Thorne said that the industry throughout the Province was remarkably active for this time of the year and that it was likely to remain so for several weeks. "There is a large amount of big work developing. Our men are all at work and will be for some time yet," he said. "Today we were asked to supply 75 bricklayers for St. Catharines. In many other cities and towns it is just as difficult to secure men."

Kid McCoy is shortly to marry Mrs. Jacqueline MacDowall of Baltimore, who will be his sixth wife. There was a time, of course, when his favourite hobby was boxing.

No Reduction in Wages C.P.R. Conciliation Board Reports

No reduction in wages for clerks, freight handlers, baggage men and checkers employed on Canadian Pacific Railway line is the purport of the majority report received this week of the conciliation board which sat in connection with the wage dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and grades covered by the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. About 8,000 men are affected by the award. The majority award, which constitutes the award of the board, is made by the chairman of the board, Daniel Urquhart, K.C., and by J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, representing the men. A minority report is being submitted by J. T. Arundel, of Toronto, representing the company.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THRIFT IS NOT A BRAKE ON INDUSTRIAL MACHINE.

There never has been and can never be too much labor power in the world to provide for the real needs and wants of mankind.

If we spend for thoughtless and unessential trifles, we are diverting precious labor power to the industries which produce these useless and frequently harmful commodities.

Purchasing power is the despotic ruler of the industrial world. Machines, raw materials, and labor are devoted to making shoes, bread, or winter hats in proportion demanded by purchasing power.

The amount and material and energy devoted to the production of any one article is in direct proportion to our desire for that article as expressed in terms of purchasing power.

Thrift and wise spending do not dam up the stream of labor; they simply change the direction of the flow. Thrift is the steering wheel and not the brake on our industrial machine.

CO-OPERATION MEANS SUCCESS

Any one familiar with industries, of course recognizes that one cannot take a particular factory or industry and say to it "Now and at once co-operate," for co-operation is first a thing of the spirit and then must be worked out with careful adaptation to the time and the place and the conditions.

The public dreads misused power, whether it be industrial or financial, and it is a normal instinct that makes it so dread. That power which is used co-operatively, which is the result of sound values placed upon the duty of service to the public, upon the obligation to the workman, upon the duties as well as the rights of the owner, on the proper sense of the right interrelations between these three, that kind of power is not dreaded and will be welcomed.

It is a part of this spirit of co-operation that industry should give to labor that which it expects labor to give to it. It has always been strange to me that a corporation which is nothing but a union of capital should object to dealing with a union of labor and require labor to bargain as individuals when it itself bargains collectively.

I think the example cannot be lost. Side by side the man of capital and the man of labor gove of their best to help the nation. We may not continue at the flood tide that thus flowed but it will never recede to the ebb from which it took its rise.

May we not take some step which shall point the way to a broader spirit of understanding between men engaged in similar lines of trade and in the same factory so that there shall come to be in American industry which rests upon the willing consent of the public good will and which operates upon the willing responsiveness of intelligent operatives to wise and humane leadership?

LABOR TROUBLES IN AUSTRALIA

Land of Many Strikes Will Discard Compulsory Arbitration.

Sir Henry Barwell, the Premier of South Australia, in face of noisy demonstrations of hostility on the part of Labor members, whom the Speaker frequently warned last week, moved the second reading of the Industrial Disputes Bill, thus initiating in Australia a movement in the direction of abolishing compulsory industrial arbitration.

The Premier said that the present system was the chief cause of the industrial chaos into which Australia was drifting, and contended that the Federal Arbitration Court was doomed and that the passage of the Bill would hasten its end. Australia was the home of strikes; there were more in proportion to the population than in any other part of the world.

The Bill proposed the abolition of the Arbitration Court and the substitution of voluntary conciliation. The boast so frequently made that the penalties under the Arbitration Acts could not be enforced against thousands of trade unionists because the accommodation in the goals was insufficient was, the Premier added, perfectly true.

Mr. Gunn, the Leader of the Opposition, presented the Labor case against the abolition of compulsory arbitration in a sensational speech.

If, he said, the Bill were passed, depriving the workers of the means of maintaining a proper standard of living, he would assist in the organization of "direct action," as the cessation of work was the only method left to settle disputes. If the Bill were carried, many thousands of moderates would in one night become extremists, and a state of guerrilla warfare would be created.

The object of the Bill was to decrease wages and subject the workers to the dictates of the "bosses." The Australian arbitration system had lifted up the standard of living in Australia above that of the rest of the world, and the trade unionists would not yield without a fight. The passage of the Bill would be the most dishonourable act in the history of the State Parliament.

The situation, which was beginning to look extremely serious, has been eased by the refusal of the amalgamated engineers, at a mass meeting held in Melbourne, to strike against a revision to a forty-eight hours week. On the other hand, a Council of Action which has been instituted at Sydney has decided to call on all unions, including the iron trades, to resist any increase over forty-four hours.

The first stage in the threatened coal strike will be reached if the Southern miners of New South Wales stand to their resolution to strike within two weeks. The Northern coal fields are sure to be involved.

FINE HUNTING.

"Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in the New North," is the title of a new publication dealing with territory along the Transcontinental Line of the Canadian National Railways in Northern Ontario and Quebec. Full information is contained therein relative to where game may be found, guides, camp, equipment, etc., and in addition a series of comprehensive maps. "his virgin country offers ideal sport for the hunter. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways for free copy, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AMONG HIS PALLS.

The Prince of Wales made his first public appearance in London since his return from the East at the Crystal Palace. The occasion was a Rally and Sports Meeting of the British Legion, of which His Royal Highness is patron.

The Boy Scouts are another of the Prince's close interests. He has arranged to broadcast a wireless message from York House to the Boy Scouts of the Nation on coming back from their rally at the Alexandra Palace. The Wireless Society of London has invited the Boy Scouts' headquarters to send a party of fifty or sixty representative scouts to the Horticultural Hall to listen to the Prince's address, and has suggested allied provincial wireless societies that they should invite local scouts to "listen in" either at the rooms of the various societies or at halls engaged for the purpose.

FOR YOUR FALL HUNT.

Hundreds of sportsmen in Canada take their vacation in the hunting season. They are now getting their equipment ready for the chase. The question "Where to go?" is the all absorbing one. A region easily accessible, that insures ryal sport and game in plenty is the objective. Let the Canadian National Railways introduce to you the "New North," that vast area in Northern Ontario and Quebec traversed by the Transcontinental Line between Winnipeg and Quebec city. It is virgin country for the hunter, and moose particularly are plentiful. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto, for illustrated booklet, "Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in the "New North," it gives complete information.

BRITISH HOSPITALS NOW PAYING THEIR WAY.

For the first time since the war the majority of British provincial hospitals were able, last year, to pay their way. This statement is made in the third annual report on the voluntary hospitals in Great Britain, excluding London, for 1921. Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society, in an introductory note to the report, observes that it is confidently expected that the figures for 1922 will show the provincial hospitals in an even better position. In 1920, 44 per cent. of the hospitals were able to show a financial surplus on the year's work, whereas in 1921, despite the unprecedented extent of unemployment and general financial depression the number of hospitals that were able to make ends meet increased to 51 per cent. Hospital provision for patients of moderate means is probably the most urgent problem calling for solution in the hospital world.

UNEMPLOYMENT HARD ON PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

According to official British returns there are rather more than a million and a quarter persons unemployed. The greater part of these are industrial workers rendered idle by their lack of orders, they will be taken as again. The outlook, however, is much more discouraging for the large number of professional men, and clerks who are at present unemployed. Many of them have been unable to find work since their demobilization from the Services and their efforts to maintain that outward respectability of appearance which is essential if they are to obtain the type of employment for which they are fitted, are on the verge of failure. Once they take on the "down and out" look their chances are gone.

YORKSHIRE'S OWN PRINCESS MARY AT LEEDS.

Upon paying her first official visit to Leeds, where she opened the infants' ward at the City Infirmary, which is named after her, Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, had a wonderfully warm reception. She was met at the Moortown boundary of the city by the Lord and Lady Mayores. The streets on the way to the infirmary were packed with dense crowds. The Lord Mayor, in handing over a cheque made out to Princess Mary for over £5,000, stated that the ward had been founded to commemorate and celebrate her marriage. All classes of the public had subscribed eagerly towards the object, and the department was beginning its career of usefulness unhampered by want of funds. Over 10,000 schoolchildren of the city had given their mite, and a great portion of the children of the Leeds and District Sunday schools. The creation of the ward had met one of the most urgent necessities of the city. After unbolting the door with a gold key, Princess Mary declared the ward open, and later made a detailed inspection of it.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

Several hundred persons in one year, at one life every six minutes, is the startling estimate of death by accident in the United States during 1921, as presented in the report of the National Safety Council at the eleventh annual Safety Congress, held in Detroit on Aug. 25, 1922. The 1920 toll from all public and industrial accidents bulked large enough to equip the entire population of Nevada. Fatalities from automobiles in 1921 equalled 30 deaths a day, a total for the year of 11,000. Railroad accidents claimed a total of 7,769; drownings, 6,066; gas, 3,618; firearms, 2,767; mine accidents, 2,660; machinery, 2,660; street cars, 2,128; other vehicles, 2,022; conflagrations, 1,377. The burden of accident mortality continued to fall mainly upon children and the active working classes. The report was the result of exhaustive research work conducted by trained statisticians.

WONDERS AT THE WIRELESS EXHIBITION.

"I am not surprised at the delay in the inauguration of the broadcasting in Britain, which has been the subject of so much criticism. On the contrary, I am surprised at the immense amount of progress that the Private Committee has made, so much progress, indeed, that within a very short space of time broadcasting from London will be an accomplished fact. And looking ahead, I believe the time will come, and at no distant date either, when the King, with wireless words, will speak to all the various Parliaments of the British Empire at once." Such was the highly important official statement made by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., at the opening of the All-British Wireless Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster the other day. The note of official optimism which the statement touches will not be lost upon any wireless student, whether expert or amateur. And in support of the statement itself is the exhibition, in which close upon 60 scientific firms, many of them renowned in the wireless world, have grouped themselves together to submit for strictest scrutiny specimens of the very finest transmitting and receiving apparatus that British skill and ingenuity can produce. Hundreds, if not indeed, thousands, flocked to the hall for the opening wireless wonder, and the event promises to be an enormous success. The All-British Wireless Exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in this country, and marks a definite historic step forward in the collection and diffusion of "wireless."



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SMITH'S DOUBLE DEFEAT BY A MAN NAMED "GOGO"

New High Court Judge Was Scotch Enough To See the Dry Side of the Case.

Bob Smith, K.C., of Cornwall, who has succeeded the late Justice Rutherford on the high court bench, has a pawky humor worthy of his Scottish descent. He was Liberal M.P. for Cornwall-Stormont from 1904 to 1911 and won considerable personal popularity both in the House and in the press gallery.



Mr. Justice Smith

His re-election seemed certain until a few weeks before the election discussion was manifest in the party ranks so that when the convention was held Colonel Smith was defeated by a French Canadian, who was given the nomination.

On the colonel's return to Ottawa he was asked what had happened. His reply was: "I got what was coming to a man who paid more attention to his parliamentary duties than to mending his political fences. But, anyway, I'm in a class by myself. It's not often an M.P. is told to go twice by the same convention."

The name of the man who secured the nomination was "Gogo!"

Mrs. Patrick McGill, the well-known authoress made a clever retort to some objectionable man who accosted her in the street. She said in a low charming voice, which was very telling for the purpose, "You have made a mistake; you will find some women of your class further down the street."



MOST PROSAIC FEAR BURSTALL EVER MET

Always Without Quarter for Signs of Fear, General Burstall Melted Before This Practical Variety.

General Sir H. E. Burstall, who commanded the Canadian artillery in the late war, was reputed to have an iron nerve, and, in action, to have been one of the coolest men in the army. Nothing, it was said of him, so quickly aroused his anger than to see a man give way to fear, even momentary fear, and he seldom let such action pass in silence.

There was a story of the general and the driver who showed nerves in action under the general's eyes, which officers of his staff were fond of relating.

It was back in the first years of the war and the general's command was somewhat smaller than it was on November 11, 1918. A battery had just gone into action, had just unlimbered and sent off a salvo. The drivers, having tethered their horses to a clump of trees a little to the rear



Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall

of the guns, were moving out into the open again. Nearby, the general and one of his staff sat astride their horses. Suddenly a German shell "swished" overhead and broke in a clump of trees, disembowelling one of the battery horses. The general saw a driver, an awkward country lad, who was near him, throw up his hands and, face blanched, stagger backwards with a moan. For a moment Burstall watched him intently, then he blazed:

"And what is it to you?" "Noth—noth—nothing, sir," the man stammered, regaining himself somewhat, but shifting nervously from one foot to the other under the general's angry gaze. "Noth—noth—nothing, only somebody who rode here has got to walk back."

HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH TO MARRY A YOUNG MAN?

Canon Plumtre had no Fixed Rates and the Question Took Him Unawares.

A rather ludicrous incident happened to Canon Plumtre, rector of St. Augustine's church, Toronto, on an occasion when he officiated at the marriage of a young couple in the rectory.



Canon Plumtre

After the ceremony was performed the usual congratulations and good wishes were extended to the bride and groom; and as is customary the groom handed the canon a bill, for which the canon thanked him and placed



Someone Loves Wilhelm Anyway.

This is the first an exclusive photograph of the Kaiser's future wife. She has five children, the eldest being a son of fifteen years. Although gay and kindly herself, Princess Hermine comes of a family tainted with insanity. Both her father and brother

suffered from this hereditary complaint. Her childhood was sacrificed to her strange, reclusive father, her young married life was spent in nursing her husband, and now, touched by pity, they say, she intends to console an old man who at the best was never too sane.



PROVINCIAL TAX ON WAGERS WAS OVERLOOKED WHEN DRURY'S IDENTITY WON A FIVE DOLLAR BET

"All right, I win five dollars." During his travels through Ontario attending U. F. O. picnics, Premier Drury has often found difficulty in securing meals. His schedule of visits is not arranged with his personal convenience in mind. Just the other day the premier had

to rush into the railway station at a junction town and snatch a hasty bite with other hurried travellers. As Mr. Drury was rushing out again, a man reached excitedly over the luncheon counter near the door and seized him by the arm. "Wait a minute, premier," said the stranger. "You are Premier Drury, aren't you?" "Yes," said Mr. Drury, smiling.

"All right," shouted the other, letting him go again. "I win five dollars. I just bet my wife five dollars that the man on the stool was Premier Drury." The premier had no time to stop and take up the question of a provincial tax on this wager. He hurried away while the crowded luncheon table boiled.



THE MYSTERY MAN OF EUROPE

This is the latest picture of Henry Franklin Bouillon, the Warwick of France, who as French Government representative seems to have talked Kemal out of his warlike intention toward England. Acknowledged as one of the most powerful of political forces of France, he works behind the scenes. It was his boast that the first time he travelled to Angora he went with a walking stick and came back with a treaty. That treaty drove the Greeks from Smyrna and almost gained another European confederation. Forty-five years ago, M. Bouillon was born in the island of Jersey of an English mother and a French father, who was a political exile. He has played many parts in his brief career; student at Cambridge University, tutor in Paris, war correspondent for the Paris Journal, deputy liaison officer in the war between the French and English armies, head

McCubbin Accidentally Stumbled on a Rare 'Puff-Ball' Worth Weight in Gold

Although Civil Engineer of the City of Chatham, Geo. A. McCubbin's Fame Among Scientists, as the Discoverer of the Rare 'Mycenastrum Corium,' Will Probably Remain Long After His Career Is Forgotten.

Most men acquire fame through long and faithful study and application to hard work, but there are others who stumble upon it by accident, not realizing, in fact, the great importance of the things they do. George A. McCubbin, civil engineer of the city of Chatham, bids fair to be known to future generations as one of the men of the latter category.

His fame and his claim to distinction also come from the most unexpected quarter. He is known now as one of the most competent engineers in Western Ontario, but long ago



Geo. A. McCubbin

ter his career in engineering will have been forgotten, brilliant as that career may shine forth in the records of the men of his profession, he may yet be known to the scientists as the McCubbin who discovered in Western Ontario a specimen of the rare "Mycenastrum Corium."

To the uninitiated that may sound a little mystifying, but it is very simple after all. During the course of his wanderings through the woods near Vosburg, Mr. McCubbin merely

picked up a "puff ball" and brought it home, intending to eat it. He met Dr. Charles Bell, and exhibited his fungus bit of appetizing rare bit, and then he learned that his name had been made, and he was a famous man.

The particular puff ball which he had picked up for his dinner was one of the rarest specimens of plant life known to the scientists of the world.

It was quite by accident that Mr. McCubbin took the trouble to consult his friend Dr. Bell before he put the puff ball on the frying pan.

"I found this in the woods, and it looks good to eat. Can you tell me if it is poisonous?"

"Eat!" exclaimed the surprised doctor as he hurriedly made a closer examination of the specimen; "you don't mean to tell me you were going to eat that plant? Why, man," he continued, "that is one of the rarest plants known to scientists. It is too valuable to eat. It is worth far more than its weight in pure gold."

Then the whole story came out. It appears that only four of these specimens have ever been discovered east of the Mississippi. Mr. McCubbin's was the fifth. A few specimens have been discovered in France and Sweden, but they are very rare, and the plants which are in existence on the continent are very carefully guarded and highly cherished by scientists.

Parties from Chatham, led by Dr. Bell, have searched the Vosburg woods for additional specimens, but to date, Mr. McCubbin holds the honor of being the one man in Ontario entitled to the fame of discovering the one specimen in existence in this country of the "Mycenastrum Corium."

up his entrance into action. Within ten days from the time of news reached his ears he was in a fighting suit. Not long after rumours began to float back, and many of them took the form of despatches to the press, that a certain "Kite" Graham had been making a private war of his own at the front. One incident was his escape from a base hospital with a fractured arm still untreated, in order to man his gun when news of his battery's casualties reached the station. Shortly after he was made lieutenant—the first private in the Canadian army to receive a commission.

When writing the novel which was to receive the greatest literary distinction in Canada, Graham composed, revised and typed the story in a little green shack among the trees of "Twilight Island," Stoney Lake, Ontario. It is scarcely larger than the little house in "Peter Pan" where Wendy kept house, but it is the factory where many a Canadian novel of parts will have its beginning.

On the night of the awarding of the prize, Graham was, as usual, busy on Twilight Island. It was raining, and the nearest telephone station (no telegraph at all) was about six miles distant by water. In the wind and rain, a septuagenarian villager of Stoney Lake paddled the six miles to bring the message that Graham was wanted by long distance. They paddled back to the mainland together, where after long suspense and several cancelled calls, the message finally came through that he had won the all-Canadian prize novel competition—a contest which had drawn contributions from some of the most distinguished authors in Canada.

WROTE NOVEL IN PETER PAN HOUSE

Old Villager Paddled Six Miles in the Wind and Rain to Announce Graham's Victory.

When Gordon Hill Graham, winner of the \$2,500 all-Canadian prize novel competition, was a boy, he was an internationally famed amateur athlete. Among the feats which he performed were two trips to New York, one a canoe voyage from Stoney Lake, Ontario, and the other a beef and foot passage from Toronto. When war was declared he happened to be on a similar outing, this time in charge of a number of youngsters. Landing his



Gordon Hill Graham

charge at the nearest port of safety, Graham made for the first recruiting station and enlisted as a private. Later, offered a commission, he refused on the ground that the training for an officer's berth would hold

CATCHING THEM ON THE FLY.

J. G. Kerr, K.C., a prominent barrister of Chatham, Ont., is an enthusiastic sportsman, being especially fond of game fishing. He is an expert in handling the fly rod, and prefers casting the fly to any other method of fishing. His attempt to introduce dry fly fishing at Rondeau Bay this summer was the cause of a very amusing mistake on the part of one of the cottagers at that resort.

Mr. Kerr on this occasion had come with a beautiful string of fish, including black bass, speckled bass, bluegills, and perch, and was proudly exhibiting his catch to the neighbours on his way home. He had hooked them all on light trout tackle, using an eight ounce rod with a drip or floating fly.

"How in the world did you catch all those fish," one incredulous woman who is an enthusiastic baseball fan, "Oh, I caught them all on the fly," the K.C. replied. He thought no more about it until stopped in town the next day by the lady's husband who surprised him with the following remark:

"My wife tells me you have a new method of fishing, catching them in the air. I'd like to know what she means," whereupon the expert had to explain the difference between catching fish on the fly and catching them in the air.

The United States Cabinet have cautioned the Prohibition Bureau against searching ships for liquor outside the three-mile limit. It is felt that if the Bureau officials want liquor, they must buy it as others do.

MUST A COW BE EXPECTED TO READ RAILROAD SIGNS

Lord Shaughnessy, Appreciating the Argument, Paid by Check for Illiterate Cow That Was Killed.

Some little time ago Lord Shaughnessy was making a trip across Canada, when his train had occasion to stop at a small town, and a woman forced her way into his special car.

After making a respectful greeting she explained that several months earlier a much valued jersey cow which belonged to her had got through some broken bars onto the railway



Lord Shaughnessy

tracks and had been killed by a passing train. What she wanted was reparation.

"But, madam, you must take it up with the department which looks after such claims," Lord Shaughnessy is reported to have told her. "I cannot go over the heads of my managers and settle any claim."

"I have gone to them," said the woman. "I've written and they've written, and so it goes—but they do not do anything for me."

"I'm sorry, madam," repeated Lord Shaughnessy, "but I don't see what I can do. The sign is there, 'Danger, railway crossing.'"

"But, my heavens, sir, my cow couldn't read," said the woman. After a stumped moment Shaughnessy roared with mirth—and wrote a check for the value of the illiterate cow.



An Official Bird

Here's a government official in an official garb. He is L. J. Zavitz, director of forestry for the province of Ontario, who reconnoitered the great Temiskaming fire from the air in a Vickers-Viking machine. For several years, Mr. Zavitz has been using aeroplanes in his work of estimating and mapping the timber wealth of Ontario in the forest regions from Lake Superior to James Bay. On his staff are several Canadian aviators who distinguished themselves in the great war.

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Harry Meyer

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GR-RR! BAH!

BREAK-FAST!

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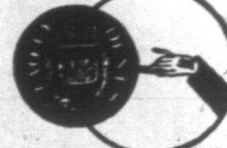
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FEWER OUT OF WORK IN OLD COUNTRY.

The Ministry of Labor states that there are 1,319,900 persons registered in Great Britain as wholly unemployed. This shows a decrease of 1,767, as compared with a week ago and 503,33 fewer than at the beginning of January. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment is 55,900 on September 25, as compared with 934,876 on July 1, 1931.

Some day a publisher will arise who has the courage of his convictions, and will print a magazine called "Nasty Stories."

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BROADCAST
From Overseas and Across the Border

NOTTINGHAM'S CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, visited Nottingham on Friday to open the new lock constructed under the Trent navigation improvement scheme, whereby barges of 120 tons will be able to navigate the river up to Nottingham. Only one lock has so far been completed, but the second is half finished and the whole scheme is expected to be in full operation by the winter of 1934. The cost of the work is being defrayed by the Corporation of Nottingham with the assistance of the Government.

STONE AGE VILLAGE IN AMERLI CAN FOREST.

One of the most notable discoveries in the history of research in north-west America, is declared to have been made by Mr. William F. Ferguson, a well-known archaeologist, working on Isle Royale, Lake Superior. He unearthed the remains of a large stone-age village, covering many acres on both sides of the Sibley River, near Graham Falls. The telegram announcing the discovery read: "Ferguson Archaeological Expedition made a great find, discovering remains of stone-age village covering many acres of dense forest along both sides of Sibley River, in Graham Falls country. Age of ruins as shown by trees growing in them, cannot be less than a thousand years, maybe two thousand."

SOUTHAMPTON TO SELL SITE FOR FORD FACTORY.

Negotiations between the Ford Motor Car Company and the Southampton (England) Corporation for a site for works of the company at Southampton have reached an important stage. It was proposed at the last meeting of the Council that the waterworks site at Millbrook should be offered to the concern for £5,500. The resolution was referred to a parliamentary committee of the council for consideration. This committee resolved, by 15 votes to one, to ask for a re-submission of the resolution at the next council meeting. The committee have decided to uphold it. Several members who formerly voted against the resolution, have also decided to support it. By the resolution the site, comprising 20 acres, will be offered to the company without any conditions attached, the committee having accepted the firm's assurance that a factory will be built.

PRINTING SCHOOL TO BE OPENED BY FRINCE.

Speaking at the Annual Prize Distribution of the Stationery Company's School, Lord Biddell said that the great new printing school which had just been established in Standford Street Blackfriars, by the London County Council, in conjunction with the printing trade, who are providing a large annual sum towards its maintenance, was going to be perhaps the finest printing school in the world. Owing to arrangements made by the Duke of Cornwall, the range of buildings formerly occupied by St. Patrick's School had been adapted for the purpose of the printing school, which will be opened for work in November. The formal opening, however, is not to take place until early next year, when the Prince of Wales, as ground landlord of the school, will be asked to perform the ceremony. The importance of this institution to the printing trade of this country cannot be over estimated.

TURKISH WOMAN OF WORLD-WIDE INFLUENCE.

At the moment one of the most influential women in the world is Mme. Halid Edib Hanoum, Minister of Education in Mustafa Kemal's Government, and his great friend and confidant.

Although born in a harem, her father being a Turk and her mother a French woman, and although married under the ordinary conditions prevailing in Turkey, Mme. Halid long since discarded the veil, and is a great exponent in the emancipation of her sex. She is a person of great ability and knows several languages including French, English and Italian.

In 1920, in order to escape from the Authorities of Constantinople, Mme. Halid persuaded an American to take her in an aeroplane to Angora. The flight was romantic, exciting and successful. She speedily attached herself to Mustafa Kemal, and there is little doubt that if and when he forms his Government in Constantinople, Mme. Halid will hold high office. She is a woman of much capacity and likely to play a big part.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE.

"You have drunk the health of your King in a house that has carried on through the time of 12 sovereigns. I only knew one before the present Sovereign, but I drank to your present King with great delight, with a knowledge of his profound sense of judgment and justice. I regard him in the light that you never had a better, more faithful, more conscientious King than you have now." This tribute was paid to King George by Mr. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, in the course of an entertaining speech at the ceremonial opening of the season at "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese," Fleet street. Mr. Harvey occupied Dr. Johnson's seat, and cut "ye famous rump steak, kidney, lamb,

and oyster pudding." Captain Thompson, challenger for the cup for the oldest ester of the pudding, claimed 40 years, but the winner was Mr. Francis Bourn, who first made the acquaintance of the "Cheshire Cheese" in 1851.

WHEN THE CITY OF LONDON WAS ROMAN.

Recent excavations in the city have led to the discovery of a number of relics of the Roman period, as the result of which archaeologists think the ancient church of St. Peter's-upon-Cornhill may have been built inside what was once a Roman fortress. It is expected that future excavations will show that this was the first fortified camp of the Romans, and, if so, it is possible that it was built immediately after the re-establishment of order following Boadicea's revolt. A well-known archaeologist, who has been largely responsible for these discoveries, says that during the next few years more Roman discoveries may be made in the City than have been made for centuries. The old Roman wall of London lies mainly about 15 ft. to 18 ft. below the present street level. Modern buildings are going down to such a depth that unsuspected remains of ancient London are being revealed, and all our theories may have to be recast and modified.

THE SOBBERING SAXAPHONE IN WRONG.

A number of saxophone players came to England from America. Presumed to be students, they very soon began work in English orchestras. The incident brought to a head the resentment of British musicians against the employment of Americans while native players were out of employment. The Musicians' Union has decided that the only effective way to deal with the matter is to approach individual employers of American musicians. A beginning will probably soon be made with a prominent West End hotel, which employs two bands composed of Americans, some of whom, it is declared, have only been employed after British musicians have been dismissed to make way for them. It has been suggested that a trade dispute shall be declared against this hotel, and that the support of ex-Service men shall be invited. In cases where British ex-Service men are affected the British Legion has already promised its active assistance.

BUSY TIME FOR OLD COUNTRY BUILDERS.

A "boom" in building in England is said to be at hand. It is attributed chiefly to the stabilizing of wages. The whole country will benefit, and London will get a fair share. Work contemplated here includes the re-building of Messrs. Fuller's premises in Regent street; the building of municipal baths at Paddington; extensive additions to the premises of the Metallurgical and Chemical Corporation of Willesden; the erection of a large block of offices in Westminster (a contract which is estimated to cost over a million sterling); the making of an annex to the Prince's Hotel and Restaurant, Regent street; an extension of the Criterion restaurant, and the conversion of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria street, into offices. The secretary to the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives says that, since wages were stabilized, building contracts previously held up for years have been released to the amount of fifteen millions sterling, of which five millions relate to London. Moreover, unemployment in the building trades has been reduced by seventy-five per cent., and business should be brisk for another five years. During that time, it is permissible to hope, even houses may be put up.

HARD PROBLEM FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Unemployed Situation Will Strain Resources of The Old Country to The Limit.

Britain's workers, especially the unskilled are facing a bad winter. A constant evidence of the lack of employment for young able-bodied men, according to the London press, is the increase of mendicants, under the guise of street musicians and flower hawkers, and it is pointed out that in pre-war days the sight of a man selling flowers was rare. In the London Communist, an organ of the Third Communist International, the condition invokes wild cries against capitalism, which is charged with "hoping and desperately trying to break the backbone of the National Unemployed Movement." The officials of labor in the political and industrial world, according to this weekly, have "become the intellectual slaves of capitalist philosophy and practice," and we read in an appeal to the workers to become revolutionaries that—

"The winter of 1932-33 is fast approaching; bringing with it the dark, cold, freezing weather, the biting wind—the miserable despairing existence for social outcasts of World Capitalism.

"The unemployed are still with us, and, according to all indications, their numbers are likely to increase. The long promised trade revival has not yet arrived. The financiers, the industrial and commercial magnates, with the politicians, statesmen, economists, and apologists, and their numerous funkies, hirelings, and satellites, have met and discussed their difficulties.

"But they have not found a solution. They still flounder in the mire of chaos and uncertainty. This despite the unparalleled success of their world offensive against the status of the working class.

"The organizations of the working class have, section by section, craft by craft, been routed and reduced almost to impotence. Their fighting spirit has been knocked out; their whole psychology demoralized."

Less emotional is the statement of a labor reporter of the London Times that the unemployment situation is "a reminder that there is an evasion of responsibility somewhere." In four or five great industries, the state of employment of unskilled men is very serious, this informant tells us, and adds:

"In building, shipbuilding, engineering, and heavy chemicals there are thousands of men out of work, many receiving benefit from their unions (which, though it is small, owing to the slenderness of their own contributions when in work, is nevertheless straining the funds of their unions) and on Estate relief. A large number have migrated or are trying to migrate into other unskilled industries and are competing with skilled men out of work in their own trades.

"Only about a third of the unskilled men usually employed are at work in the building trade. Shipbuilding owing to the ships acquired from Germany, is very depressed. The men in both these industries would be adaptable for works of public utility. In the engineering trade there has been a very bad time generally ever since the Armistice, but there are indications that conditions in this industry are improving, and by the spring of next year things may be going fairly

well, though probably nothing like normal.

"The heavy chemical industry is a key industry and has suffered very badly. During the war it worked to its fullest extent, large factories being built, and employment increased 100 per cent. It has decreased, however, by from 120 to 140 per cent. Much the same applies to nearly the whole of the other industries in which unskilled men find employment, with the exception, perhaps, of the jute and textile trades, in which there was never a large amount of what might be called labourer's work. Other great industries in which men are not working to normal capacity are tanning and currying, oil milling and seed crushing, the manufacture of paint, colour and varnish, and the soap and candle trades. The manufacture of explosives is naturally at a very low point, and the same may be said of the chain-making industry.

"The outlook for the winter, with perhaps the exceptions mentioned of textiles and engineering (which will not show definite improvement until the spring), is gloomy. The prospect of improvement in the textile trades suggested by the fact that the whole of the engineering firms who specialize in the making of textile machinery are extremely busy at the moment. During the war little textile machinery was made and factories are bringing their works up to date to meet orders in hand."

As a solution of a considerable amount of Britain's present unemployment, the Secretary of the National Federation of General Workers, Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., is quoted in The Times as saying that the elastic scheme, which since 1906 had been pressed by the Labor Party in Parliament, would prove effective if it were given a fair test. This plan is to organize works of national utility such as the making of roads, the widening of and improving of canals, the reclamation of foreshores, the making of new harbors, afforestation, and the making of public parks.

Men engaged on these tasks, Mr. O'Grady further remarks, could be gradually drafted back to their own industries as trade improved, and the cream of the workers would be immediately available without dislocating the public works on which they were engaged. According to this labor spokesman—

"Such a scheme might, perhaps, mean that £1 was paid for work worth only 10s., as many men would be doing work in which they had no previous experience, but at least they would be giving some return for the public money spent, instead of, as at present, receiving money for doing nothing, which is as distasteful to honest workmen as to the taxpayer.

"The obtuseness of the Government and their narrow vision is responsible for the present situation and the impulsion among the unemployed that it is the fault of municipalities that public utility schemes are not put in hand. The export trade, which was improving, is seriously menaced by the present complications in Turkey and Greece, and if they continue much longer we may revert to a condition of things too appalling to contemplate. We must be an exporting country, we can't live otherwise, and anything which interferes with foreign trade spells disaster.

"The younger trade unionists are alive to all these things. They are taking a keener interest in foreign politics than did their fathers, who believed that wars were a visitation of Providence and did not realize they were due to the blunders in policy of the Government."

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