U.S. LEARNS FROM CANADA

Experts From Russell Page Foundation Study Our Inrustrial Dispute Acts to Advantage

SYSTEM EFFECTIVE

New York City, Oct. 10.—Prohibition of strikes and lockouts by legislation is a futile means o fattempting to avert indistrial disturbances; getting both sides in a labor dispute together for discussion and conciliation, on the other hand, is shown to have been an effective means of governmental intervention in serious industrial controversies—these are some of the conclusions in a 400-page report on "Postponing Strikes" published here to-day by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is based on a study, made by Ben. M. Selekman, of the efforts to prevent strikes in Canada durin gthe last 18 years by means of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In a foreword to the report, Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the Industrial Studies Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, says: "We seek not to bring enlightenment to Canadians, but to look across the border toward our neighbors' mines, railroads and factories, and to ask whether the Act has accomplished its purposes satisfactorily and whether it can wisely be followed in this country.

"The continuous and efficient service of public utility industries, under conditions fair to employees, is essential to the welfare of the general community," Miss van Kleeck said, "but it cannot be secured by the short cut advocated by many influential citizens in recent years—legislative limitations on the right to strike..

"The study of Canada's experience in postponing ,and so averting strikes was undertaken because in the United States the wage-earner's right to strike in transportation systems, coal mines, public utilities or in any industry affecting large communities, is being challenged by a considerable section of the community and in the effort to prevent such strikes legislatures are repeatedly proposing and sometimes enacting laws patterned after the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. These proposals are often based upon a mistaken idea of the actual scope and operation of this law."

The Canadian Act prohibits declaration of a strike or lockout in mines, transportation systems or other public utility industries until a report on the dispute has been made by a board of conciliation and investigation and imposes fines for violations. A new board is appointed for each dispute and in each board a representative of the public presides, the other members being representatives of thhe employers and employees.

The report shows that in 536 disputes handled under the Canadian Act 490 strikes (91 per cent.) were ended or averted; during the same 18 years, however, there were 425 strikes in which the Act was completely ignored, and 40 per cent. of the working days lost through all strikes, were lost through disputes in coal mines.

On Canadian railroads where conditions are fairly well stabilized, the report says, the Industrial Disputes Act has worked well; in coal mines where instability and chronic irregularity of employment prevail, it has failed. Although a coal strike gave rise to the Act, and one of its primary purposes was to prevent the recurrence of such strikes, the report attributes this failure more to difficulties inherent in the coal mining industry than to flaws in the Disputes Act.

Contrasting the situation in the United States with that in Canada, the report says: "Just as the policy of conciliation pursued by the Canadian government has won the cooperation of labor in the administration of the Industrial Disputes Act, so the policy of coercion sometimes pursued by government bodies in the United States has intensified the opposition of labor to similar laws. The Canadian experience indicates that governmental bodies can obtain the best results in industrial disputes, not by threatening arrest, imprisonment or fines, but by intervening in a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit to find those terms upon which agreement may be reached."

Mr. Selekman, the Russell Sage Foundation's investigator, points out that while the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act was drafted on the principle of compulsion, it has been administered largely as a measure to secure voluntary consultation and agreement. . Thus while 472 punishable violations of the law occurred in 18 years, only 16 of these were brought before the courts and none of these at the instigation of the government. The government's policy has been against resorting to prosecution of violators of the Act, despite the fact that the Act provides a penalty of fines ranging from $100 to $1000 a day for employers and from $10 to $50 a day for employees declaring a strike or lockout in violation of the law.

Mr. Selekman found that the Canadian boards of conciliation and investigation heard industrial disputes not as judges called on to render decisions, nor as investigators to discover the relevant facts for the education of the community, but as peacemakers called on to create a friendly and informal atmosphere which would help to bring about amicable settlements. No definite code of industrial principles has been laid down or developed to govern decisions of the boards.

Commenting on the apparent tendency of the boards of conciliation and investigation, appointed under the Canadian Act, to ignore the education of public opinion, the report says: "Canadian officials have frankly assumed that the community is not especially interested in knowing the truth in an industrial dispute but in avoiding any interruption of service that will jeopardize its comfort and routine."

Warning Against Fake Stock Selling

The most important method of fraudulent stock selling is carried on through medium of the mails. The two chief ways of developing clients by mail are the distribution of market letters and market newspapers. In both cases the firm from which they originate is important, the only definite line that can be drawn is that of merbership in a reputable stock exchange, preferably the Toronto Stock Exchange or the Standard Stock Exchange. The stock being foisted on the publishers' clients may be detected almost without fail by two general characteristics. It is usually a low-priced stock and the successive issues of either the market letter or the newspaper will continue to harp on this particular stock.

Two other bits of good advice to the prospective investor are first: "the quality of the stock being sold is very likely to vary inversely to the sales pressure being applied to such selling;" the second, "Never buy a stock if its purchase is urged by telephone or telegraph, except where the firm is reputable."

In the last analysis "Before you invest, investigate."

"The synthetic thrill in kissing is dangerous—to your bridge-work, unless your car boasts shock assorbers."

Record Wool Year in New South Wales

Sydney, N.S.W.—The quantity of greasy wool recorded for the year ended June 30 last, and of which Government figures are but recently available, was 495,820,000 pounds, of a total value in this city of over £35,000,000. The average price in the grease was 17½d. per pound. This clip, representing 1,539,700 bales, was the heaviest known in New South Wales. There are between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 sheep in this State. The exact total is not ascertainable just now, but the fact that last year the total was set down at 51,880,000 indicaes that the figures just given are conservative. The State may be considered as carrying to capacity, and if there is a prolonged dry time the strain on the pastures generally will be severe.

French Methods for Keeping a Kitchen Odorless

No housewife likes the odor of cooking to go through the house. To precent this happening, the French are known to resort to one of two simple devices.

If the odor of the anticipated cooking is not exceptionally strong, they take a potato, cut it in two, and lay one half, skin down, on the stove. It warms there, but without becoming cooked. The potato absorbs the odor of whatever happens to be cooking, provided the odor is not too intense. If it should happen to be very strong, the housewife may take an orange peel, put a few drops of vinegar on it, and lay this peel on the stove in the same way as the potato half. The skin gets a little warm, but does not cook, and the kitchen is without odor.

Cape Town to Relieve Over-Crowded Slums

Cape Town—A motion is being tabled by members of the Cape Town City Council for the raising of a loan of £500,000 to relieve the overcrowding in the slum districts.

Dr. Shedick Higgins says that Cape Town needs 6250 houses immediately, and 900 more will be required each year to cope with the increase in population. Over 75 per cent. of the non-European population, he says, live constantly under overcrowded conditions and the position constitutes a menace to the city generally.

Canada Busy As a —

HER NATIONAL EMBLEM AT WORK

The busy beaver doing his stuff in Jasper National Park

New Maps

Early Days of Fur Trader and Indian Recalled by Maps Recently Issued by Government

The early days of the fur traders in Canada are recalled by the publication of two new map sheets of the National Topographic series by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa. These are the provisional editions of the Grand Rapids and The Pas sheets, adjoining each other and showing that portion of Manitoba and a small portion of Saskatchewan lying between latitudes 53 degrees and 54 degrees, and between longitudes 98 degrees and 102 degrees. These maps are published on the scale of four miles to an inch in five colors and may be obtained from the above office. The Department makes a nominal charge of fifty cents each for the maps in folder form or if printed on linen-backed paper, and twenty-five cents each if on ordinary map paper.

The main topographical features are the Saskatchewan River with its tributaries, its devious passages and its lake expansions, and portion of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Winnipeg. The early fur traders and explorers in canoes or York boats used the route from Lake Winnipeg via Saskatchewan River to points in the far West or North. Much has been written of the picturesqueness of these early voyageurs and it is interesting to trace out on these maps some of their routes of travel. The lower valley of the Saskatchewan is largely level country subject to periodic flooding, as may readily be seen from the map by the labyrinth of watercourses shown. This valley is really the delta of the Saskatchewan River before it enters Cedar Lake on its way to Lake Winnipeg and the area has the characteristic delta formation. There are regular water routes followed by steamers and motor boats of shallow draught. In the duck shooting season this district is visited by numerous hunters as it is a feeding ground for all kinds of wild ducks. It is a trapper's paradise as the swamps and marshes swarm with muskrats. Thousands of pelts from these little fur bearers are taken every season, and find their way to the fur auction sales in Montreal or London.

From Cedar Lake to Lake Winnipeg the character of the country is entirely different and the Saskatchewan River flows swiftly with several rapids culminating in the Grand Rapids, where there is a fall of about 75 feet. In the early days it was necessary to portage around these rapids, but the Hudson's Bay Company now has a tramway from Lake Winnipeg to a point on the river above the Grand Rapids. . There is a very great potential source of power in the rapids at this point and no doubt some day this will be developed and utilized.

The information shown on the maps was largely obtained from photographs taken from aeroplanes under the guidance of Dominion Land Surveyors of the Topographical Survey staff acting as navigational officers. Not all of The Pas sheet was photographed, hense there are still blank spaces in the southwestern part of that map.

The two map sheets lying directly to the north of these two are also in course of preparation and will be issued soon.

Face-Lifting

Dr. Leonard Williams in the Empire Review: The practice of having the skin of the face "lifted" by surgical means, in order to obliterate wrinkles, is a procedure of which from time to time one hears a good deal. Like dyeing the hair, such attempts to deceive all and sundry are seldom convincing. Perhaps the most ludicrous subterfuge belonging to the category of personal fake is that of the bald-headed man who tries to cover up his baldness by bringing the hair from over one ear across the dome of the head. With his genius for apt generalization, it is thus that Mr. Punch usually depicts the grocer. The mentality behind such a trick is very difficult to gauge; for no one can really suppose that anyone is thereby deceived.

Britain Won't Shirk

Wickham Steed in the Review of Reviews: There are worse things than war. One of them is slothful degeneration of the moral sense. A day may come when we shall have to make up our minds whether we will face the risks of war for the sake of peace. Were that issue ever presented frankly to the people, there would be little doubt of the answer. They, who would not flight for any sordid cause, would still fight for a sure and known ideal, and their readiness to fight would be likely to make fighting superfluous. But if any British Government, present or future, imagines that the people of this country will fight again for a cause it does not understand, or merely to cut its way out of a muddle in which purblind Ministers may have involved it, that Government will be likely to get a rude awakening.

The politicianshave nothing on the suburbanite when it comes to "running for office."

The "backward" South is no more backward than much of New England. —Don C. Seitz.

Adventure Follows Science in Tibet

Hunting Flora on World's Roof Mid Strange People, Icy Heights and Arid Desert

HIGHER THAN EVEREST

A fascinating recountal of three years of exploration and botanical research in the most extensive and loftiest plateau region in the world, the mountain fastness and grass-lands of semi-civilized Tibet, is made by Dr. Joseph Francis Rock, director of the Arnold Arboretum-Harvard University botanical and zoological expedition.

It is a thrilling tale of adventure in a country of mountain ranges rising one upon another in a succession of gray, hacked ridges againsta seemingly endless and insurmountable panoramic background of snow and ice; a land where the lowest valley floors are 15,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level; where huge amphitheaters of bare, eroded limestone are cut into myriad cliffs whose sides drop steeply into narrow chasms of rivers whose serpentine courses are hemmed in by precipitous walls of red and brown sandstone.

Dr. Rock in an interview tells of the difficulties he and his escort of faithful natives encountered while pursuing a path into the unexplored region, where biting winter blasts of the rarefied atmosphere of the high mountain contrasted sharply with the terrific heat of arid deserts; where icy torrents, interminable mud slipes and sloughs, and broken bridges often blocked the trail.

Collection New in Boston

Dr. Rock's collection of botanical and ornithological specimens from the regions heretofore unknown to botanists has been placed in the Arnold Arboretum and the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. It consists of approximately 30,000 sheets of plants, several hundred packages of seeds, samples of woods, 1046 birds, 700 photographs and extensive data compiled from the explorer's note books.

Among the collection of birds are specimens of bearded eagles with a wing spread of 10 feet, Kolonor cranes, black-neck cranes, several unknown species of pheasants, eared pheasants, bar-neck geese, white ibis, herons, cormorants, blue-tail bush robins, snowcocks, ravens and snipe. Approximately 300 various species of birds arerepresented in the collection, according to Dr. Outram Bangs, ornithologist at the museum, who is preparing the specimens for classification.

Expedition Started in 1924

The expedition started in 1924 with the object of exploring the regions in Central Asia of which little was known from a botanical and zoological standpoint. Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent was partly responsible for the promotion of the expedition and it was entirely financed by officials of the Arnold Arboretum. Dr. Rock was also director of the National Geographical Society's Yunnan-Tibet expedition in 1923-24. Traveling overland from Indo-China Dr. Rock operated along the vast, sand-swept areas of the Gobi Desert, and entered Tibet. In 1925 a war between the Tibetans and the Muhammadans prevented Dr. Rock from following the course he had mapped out, and he traveled north to Lake Ko-Ko-Nor, the Blue Lake, in Tibet, not far from the Chinese Province of Kan-su.

Lake High in Clouds

Lake Ko-Ko-Nor covers an area 66 miles long and 40 miles wide, 9975 feet above the level of the sea in the midst of semi-arid grasslands, and is very rich in fish Large flocks of sheep, goats, yak and horses graze in the surrounding plains.

After exploring the Richthofen range which runs parallel to the north Ko-Ko-Nor barrier range, Dr. Rock crossed the Minshan, southwest of which lies Tebbu land where he found some of the most important specimens of his collection.

To get into Tebbu land he was forced to go through the great Shimen or Rock Gate at an elevation of 11,600 feet. The highest portal of this natural gate is 16,000 feet high.

Tebbu land is a country of steep slopes and dense forests of conifers and spruce and fir trees with an undergrowth of scrub rhododendron varying in colors from rose pink to turquoise blue and deep purple shades. Curious walled villages were discovered in alpine meadows where grew scattered clumps of willows and barberries or occasional orchards of pears, cherries and jujubes.

Dr. Rock attempted to explore the country in the direction of the Anne Machin, a mountain of extraordinary geographical interest which is said to be many thousand feet higher than Mount Everest, hitherto believed to be the highest mountain in the world. The explorer learned of this range through Brig. Gen. George Pereira, who made a special trip from Peking in 1922 to explore the peak, and passed on within 100 miles of his goal.

When General Pereira returned to Peking after his first view of the Amne Machin, he rescribed it as "towering aboue everything else in its snow-clad grandeur."

The Chinese call the mountain Ma-chi Hsieh-Shan. The director of the Arnold Arboretum expedition was thwarted in his attempt to reach the Amne Machin by the Goloks, nomads of Tibetan origin, a warlike people who recognize no authority except their own chiefs. They are robbers by profession, according to Dr. Rock, having raided and preyed upon other tribesfor many years. For this reason the country has been left untouched by exploring parties.

Tribesmen Block the Way

The Goloks gathered their warriors and formed an impenetrable chain of armed and mounted tribesmen across the country Dr. Rock had to cover, and he was forced to turn back. The explorer and his attendants had several skirmishes with brigands and robbers.

Most of the inhabitants of Tibet who number approximately 2,000,000, are semi-civilized members of Mongolian races somewhat related to the Burmese, Dr. Rock said. In places where they can live in houses and cultivate land, the Chinese will come, but the pastoral work is done by roving tribes of Mongols and Tibetans, living intents among their flocks. In these tent villages of the Tibetans the crude shelters are constructed of black yak hair in the form of a rectangle. The tents of the Mongols are circular and made of sheeps' wool felt.

Dr. Rock reported that the expedition was successful from every standpoint. All of the specimens arrived in Boston in perfect condition, and not even a letter was lost while on the trip.

Ancient Pottery Dug Up in Berlin

Relics Thousands of Years Old Indicates City Was Cite of Prehistoric Settlement

Berlin. — Numerous prehistoric relics found under the former royal library by workmen restoring the pile-frame on which the building's foundation was built point to the existence of some earlier settlement on the site of the present city of Berlin. These relics, believed to be thousands of years old, comprise the bones of unknown species of animals and specimens of unadorned pottery.

Berlin was originally erected on a swamp and even to-day vast peat-bogs are under some of the city's principal streets. It therefore became necessary, even as late as the eighteenth century, when Frederick the Great built the royal library, to construct the foundations of larger structures on pile-frames of hundreds of huge tree trunks driven into the bog until they were entirely flooded by the water.

Through the rapid sinking of the subterranean water level within the last few centuries, however, the pile-frame under the library was exposed and started to rot, thereby causing the foundation to give way and threatening to cause the collapse of the massive building.

In the course of restoring the library's pile-frame, relics of a bygone age were found in the bog in such numbers as to give palentologists and archeologists a new incentive for assiduous research.

It is believed that so many remains of animals found in a comparatively small area point to some catastrophe of nature that killed all these animals about the same time, whereas the pottery specimens are considered proof of a community of fairly civilized human beings having existed at a remote age on the spot where Berlin now stands.

Who Wouldn't Like to Scratch Their Silky Ears?

NINE BUNDLES OF SUBDUED MISCHIEF

Bloodhound puppies snapped at the Edmunds' Kennels, Leighton Buzzard, England, look rather bored as they pause in their play for the photo-grapher to get this picture.

Must Have Cut Out the Movies.

"I never go where people talk behind my back."

"You don't attend the movies then?"

One thing is certain: the airplane freight won't have to pull over on a siding to let the passenger planes go by.