

# U.S. LEARNS FROM CANADA

Experts From Russell Sage Foundation Study Our Industrial Dispute Acts to Advantage

## SYSTEM EFFECTIVE

New York City, Oct. 19.—Prohibition of strikes and lockouts by legislation is a futile means of attaining industrial stability, according to a report by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is based on a study made by the foundation in Canada during the 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 purpose 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 industrialists—namely, 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 utilities, the other members being representatives of the employers and employees."

The report shows that in 536 disputes handled under the Canadian Act 99 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 disclose the relevant facts for the education of the community, but as peace-makers called on to create a friendly and informal atmosphere which would help to bring about amicable settlements. No definite code of industrial

## 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 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 membership 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."



## Record Wool Year in New South Wales

Sydney, N.S.W.—The quantity of greasy wool recorded for the year ending 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 17 1/2d. 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 indicates that 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 prevent 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. 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 \$200,000 to relieve the overcrowding in the slum districts. Dr. Sadick Higgins says that Cape Town needs 6500 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 Survey 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 picturesque nature 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 with muskrats, and marshes swarm 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 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 Com-

pany 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 Survey staff acting as navigational officers. Not all of The Pas sheet was photographed, hence 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 mentally behind such a trick is very difficult to gauge; for no one can really suppose that anyone is thereby deceived.

## Britain Wor'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 fight for any sordid cause, would still fight for a sure and known ideal, and their readiness to fight would be likely to make us a fighting superpower. 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 middle in which purblind Ministers may have involved it, that Government will be likely to get a rude awakening.

"The politicians have 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.

## 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 photographer to get this picture.

## Adventure Follows Science in Tibet

Hunting Flora on World's Roof Mid Strange People, Ice 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 grasslands 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 against a seeming endless and impenetrable 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 amphitheatres 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 slips and sloughs, and broken bridges often blocked the trail.

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, snow-mountain, blue-tail, bush robins, cormorants, ravens and shrikes. Approximately 300 various species of birds are represented in the collection, according to Dr. Outram Banks, ornithologist at the museum, who is preparing the specimens for classification.

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 1922-24. 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 Kansu.

Lake High in Clouds  
Lake Ko-Ko-Nor covers an area 65 miles long and 40 miles wide, 9975 feet above the level of the sea in the midst of 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-frames 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-frames, relics of a bygone age were found in the bog in such numbers as to give paleontologists 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.

Through the rapid sinking of the subterranean water level within the last few centuries, however, the pile-frames 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-frames, relics of a bygone age were found in the bog in such numbers as to give paleontologists 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.

Through the rapid sinking of the subterranean water level within the last few centuries, however, the pile-frames 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-frames, relics of a bygone age were found in the bog in such numbers as to give paleontologists 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.

Through the rapid sinking of the subterranean water level within the last few centuries, however, the pile-frames 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-frames, relics of a bygone age were found in the bog in such numbers as to give paleontologists 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.

## Mining Experts Leave Canada

Much Impressed

Secretary of British Institute Foresees Glorious Future

### ENJOYED TRIP

#### Surprising Yields Expected in Gold Deposits of North

Nearly 30 of the original party of 450 leading mining and metallurgical authorities of the British Empire, who have been on a five-weeks tour of the Dominion of Canada, sailed from Montreal recently for England. The departure was characterized by cheering and shouts of farewell to Canada. Among the departing group were Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.B., director of the Gold Coast (Africa) geological survey; Lady Kitson; Charles McDermaid, secretary-general of the British Institute of Mines.

Mr. McDermaid, in speaking of the completed inspection of Canada's mineral resources, declared that there was a greater future in the gold deposits than was generally known, and that he expected surprising yields from the more modern minerals which have not as yet been applied to industries.

### Will Bring Results.

Mr. McDermaid, in commenting upon Canada as a whole, declared that the result of the visit of the Mining and Metallurgical authorities was "beyond what was expected." He said that he had found Canada to be a country rich in minerals and with resources far in excess of what was generally known. He said that he had been particularly impressed by the hospitality of the Canadian people, and that he had been particularly impressed by the success of the trip.

The party of returning mining authorities is part of that section of the Congress which took the route westward from Montreal through the Prairie Provinces to the Pacific Coast simultaneously with another group of about 150 members which travelled by special accommodation through the Maritime Provinces and through Newfoundland.

### At Nickel Refineries.

Among the leading points of interest taken in by the tour of the "travelling congress" were the nickel refineries of Port Colborne, Ont., the silver and cobalt areas surrounding Cobalt and Sudbury, Ont., and the copper areas surrounding Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. In Saskatchewan the Congress gathered at Estevan, in the southern part of the province, where the interesting gold deposits are found. The Crown's Nest coal fields at Fernie, B.C., presented material for the investigator, and the Kootenay and Nelson area of British Columbia was the scene of much discussion.

The largest smelter in the world, situated at Trail, B.C., was viewed by the visitors with admiration. This is a sight which was declared to be an invaluable experience for mining authorities. At Kimberley, B.C., a copper-lead-zinc mine was inspected. This project attracted wide interest on account of the many by-products which it produces.

The visitors also called at Britannia, B.C.

The coal of northern Alberta, in the district of Cadomin was examined by the party following a visit to the undeveloped mining areas surrounding Port Williams.

The party concluded its tour with a visit to the new smelter at Noranda, Que., the gold mines of Rouyn and the Thetford asbestos mines. Asbestos will play a prominent part in the future development of Canada, the visitors declared.

### Why We Marry—and Divorce

People marry because of a biological appeal for a certain person. The mind may reject the person and a divorce may result. But the emotional appeal may be stronger than the mental rejection, and bring about re-marriage. Which probably explains why a woman will live with a man when everybody else wonders "why in the world she doesn't leave him?" This also applies when the brainy man marries the empty-headed duddell, and everybody wonders "what he gets in her?" The wonder is there should be any wonder.—Capper's Weekly.

### Help Wanted, Female

Found Ladies' hand bag; left in my car while parked. Owner can have same by identifying property and paying for this ad, or if she will make satisfactory explanation to my wife I will for ad.—Ad in a Toronto (Texas) paper.

## "The Battle of Somme"

A Review of a Film Which Shows Our Great Populace

London—The long of "The Battle of Somme" has now been presented at the Grand Theatre, and popular draw. This is the first of a series of films which show the actual fighting on the Somme. The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers.

No fiction is introduced. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme. The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers.

We are shown the tanks, the aeroplanes, the gas, the machine-guns, the snipers, the British soldiers, and the German soldiers. The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.

The film is a masterpiece of photography, and shows the bravery of the British soldiers in the face of the German machine-guns and snipers. It is a true and honest record of the fighting on the Somme.