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5414

5529

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White taffeta figured in dainty design is admirable for this model. The Pictorial Review waist pattern No. 5414. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches. Skirt No. 5529. Sizes 21, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 waist.

Above Patterns Can be Obtained from Newman & Shaw, Princess Street

Liberal Attitude Regarding the Claims of Labor.

Department of Labor.

"That in the opinion of this house the growing importance of social and industrial problems demand the creation of a department of the government, presided over by a responsible minister, whose chief concern should be to study and promote legislative and administrative action for the betterment of the conditions of the workers of the province; and to this department should be transferred the bureau of labor from the department of public works, the factory inspection branch from the department of agriculture, as well as the other branches of the public service particularly relating to the welfare of the industrial classes, including such administrative work as may be required in connection with the workmen's compensation act; and that provision should be made under this department for the study of social and industrial problems, including the legislation in force in other industrial communities of the world, and the efforts of such legislation in the betterment of social and industrial conditions."

This resolution, moved in the house this year by Mr. Rowell, represents a policy which the liberals have been urging for years—the creation of a department of labor, under a responsible minister, to study and promote legislative and administrative action for the betterment of the conditions of the workers. At present the various branches of the government dealing with labor are scattered and under different heads. For example—the bureau of labor is a side line of the minister of public works, the factory inspection branch is placed under the control of the minister of agriculture and the work in connection with the workmen's compensation act up to the present has been under the direction of the provincial treasurer.

Such a condition of affairs is obviously ridiculous and opposed to the best interests of labor.

Under the liberal policy all these branches would be grouped together under a minister of labor, who would deal with workmen's compensation, the factory act, unemployment, hours of labor, fair wages and other problems affecting the workers.

Factory Act.

The factory act of Ontario is, on the whole, antiquated. In the year 1907 a special committee of the legislature, including members from both sides of the house and two cabinet ministers, considered the existing factory legislation, reported that it was entirely inadequate, and recommended that a comprehensive measure should be introduced at the next session. The report concluded as follows:

"Your committee recognize the fact that at this late stage of the session a revision of the law is impracticable in 1907. They, therefore, submit their recommendations for consideration during recess, with the view to a comprehensive measure, dealing with the whole subject of factory and shop inspection, being brought down at the next session of the legislature."

Although a few amendments, of more or less importance, were passed, the sessions of 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 all passed without a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole subject being brought down.

At the session of 1913, the government, through its minister of agriculture, announced its intention of revising the factory act. It was expected that after six years' neglect and delay, radical and far-reaching changes would be made. In spite of the protest, however, not only of the liberal party, but of the workmen themselves, the government put through a bill, which, in its essentials, except in a few respects, resembles the old and outworn legislation.

Specific Proposals.

Mr. Rowell and the liberals and Allan Studholme, labor member for East Hamilton, worked hard to secure and introduce amendments for the following, among other reforms:

The appointment of additional female factory inspectors.

That no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any factory.

That no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any shop.

That a factory inspector shall have power to prevent the employment of any child at work for which it appears to be physically unfit.

That the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall by statute issue a proclamation defining hazardous and dangerous occupations.

That the hours of employment for children be limited to eight hours a day, and not more than forty-eight hours a week, and of all youths and young girls to nine hours a day, or fifty-four hours a week.

That the provisions in the existing law providing that the "custom or exigencies of a trade" may permit youths or young girls to be employed beyond the prescribed time, be stricken out.

That no child, youth or young girl under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any basement or any part of a factory or shop building below the surface of the ground.

That no child, even of legal age, shall be permitted to be employed in any factory or shop, who cannot produce a proper school certificate.

That no one under eighteen years of age should be allowed to run an elevator.

Mr. Rowell proposed these and other specific reforms, and the government voted them down, and voted against the working men, working women, working youths and working girls.

A Little Advance.

During the session of 1914 the government, although they had op-

posed the same amendments in 1913, incorporated the following amendments in the factory act:

1. That in a factory, shop or office building no person under the age of eighteen years shall be allowed regularly to operate or control an elevator.

2. That the hours of labor for a child between twelve and fourteen years of age (in a canning factory) shall not be longer than eight hours a day.

The other liberal amendments proposed again in 1914 were once more voted down by the government.

Mr. Rowell has pointed out time after time that more factory inspectors should be appointed. He affirms that the interests of the women and children employed in factories were being sacrificed by insufficient inspection. He pointed out that Ontario was behind the United States in such matters as child labor legislation, and contended that the increase in the industrial life in the province demands an enlargement in the present staff of inspectors.

Public opinion was behind the demand. Among other bodies the National Council of Women has urged upon the government the providing of more adequate inspection.

Quotation from Ottawa Citizen (Conservative), May 1st, 1913:—

"Last Thursday was child labor day in the provincial legislature and when the debate was finished, Ontario, under the direct lead of her premier, took her place at the bottom of the list of those communities and countries that are trying to make the profits of commerce secondary to the rights of the child. In Ontario commerce is still first."

"All that day there was witnessed the strange spectacle of a Government stolidly opposing its majority bulk against every attempt to emancipate the helpless child from the grasp of the competitive system which virtually forces employers in to child labor. Every suggestion made by the lone representative of the working class, who was fighting for human betterment as against trade advantage was swept aside, mostly even, without careful consideration by the government and the pleas of Mr. Rowell, leader of the opposition, all in favor of the child, were dealt with on a partisan basis which had no place on the claims of justice or altruism."

Not an Emergency Case.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Mrs. Randall had just finished instructing her new girl, who came to her from an intelligence office. Her general appearance pleased the mistress greatly, and she felt sure that at least she had succeeded in finding a prize.

"And, Lizzie, do you have to be called in the morning?" she asked as an after-thought.

"I don't have to be, mum," replied the new assistant hopefully, "unless you just happen to need me."

A CONSTANT MENACE.

The Game of Chance Played by the Ocean Liners.

The presence of ice is a constant menace to the navigator. Its movements, often fairly rapid when propelled by wind and current, make its position always uncertain. One ship may see immense fields of ice which, another, passing over the same route a few days later, may never encounter. Only those who have stood on the bridge of an Atlantic liner with her officers on a dark night when in a region where ice may appear can appreciate the anxiety of those tireless men, who know that collision with even a small floating ice mass means damage to the ship. The small masses called "growlers" often means greater danger. They float low in the water, leaving little to be seen by the lookout.

Arctic ice is great solidity and very irregular in shape. Frequently it presents sharp edges which can cut the plates of a ship, shear off rivets or drive a hole through the bottom as readily as a steel knife. The game of chance is, therefore, played by every ship that speeds through the ice area at night or in a fog.

To those skippers who have had many years of experience in navigating its presence is made known by a number of effects. Before fog can be actually seen there is a peculiar harkness observed around the berg or a dark night, except in the case of dark bergs. Mariners call this the ice "blink." It is caused by the reflection of the scattered rays of light from the sky by a white surface of the berg. Thus it is, in contrast, between the black surface of the water, which reflects none of the light, and the ice, which scatters nearly all of it. A dark berg is one casting a shadow toward the ship. When the light comes more strongly from any particular part of the sky the iceberg often cannot be seen in certain directions, while clearly visible by the ice blink in others. This is said to be the reason why the officers of the ill-fated Titanic did not see the berg soon enough to stop.

As ice is approached, too, the temperature of the air usually falls and the mariners describe a peculiar damp cold, as distinguished by the cool caused by a change of wind. Icebergs are sometimes detected also, by sea echo from the steam whistles or fog horn. Then they are frequently heard for many miles by the noise they make in breaking up or falling to pieces. The cracking of the ice or the falling of huge chunks into the sea cause a noise like distant thunder.

Yet despite all these ways of discovery, the presence of ice during certain seasons is a constant menace to those who cross the sea, as the wreck of many a good ship goes to prove.

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Mashing flies is unsanitary and dangerous because it always leaves the flies and disease germs distributed through the house when they die.

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SCREAMED WITH PAIN OF SCALDED LEG

And Foot. In Bad State, Inflamed and Festered. Could Not Sleep. Completely Cured by Cuticura Ointment in Short Time.

Middle La Havi, N. S.—"My sister scalded her leg and foot very badly with a pan of boiling water. She suffered very much and her leg was in a bad state. The skin was red and inflamed and it festered. She suffered dreadful pain. She could not sleep that night and could not get up to go to the bathroom. We tried and tried but everything seemed to make it worse and she was screaming for pain. I told my mother about Cuticura Ointment and we got a box immediately and bandaged up her foot and leg. Two applications made quite a difference and we kept on using it and in a short time her leg and foot were completely cured." (Signed) Miss L. Parks, May 17, 1913.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampooing with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, are usually effective when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

INTO FORBIDDEN CITY.

How an Englishman Entered Sacred Tibet.

The perils of a mission into a hot like country through treacherous mountain passes to negotiate a treaty with a people who refused to enter into negotiations, are described in a communication to the National Geographical Society at Washington by Sir Francis Younghusband, who headed the famous British mission to Lhasa, Tibet. His account of the trip is given in part in the New York Sun. Sir Francis is now paying his first visit to America after having spent more than twenty years on the frontier and in the hinterland of India.

Instability along the Indian frontier and the approach of a rival power in Tibet drove England into the latter country, explains the soldier-diplomat. It was suggested that secret negotiations be being carried on between the Tibetans and Russia, which would work to the detriment of India by her vast interests in India. Finally no progress having been made by attempted long distance negotiations, since the Tibetans refused to negotiate. It was decided to send a party to the sacred city of Lhasa itself. The escort of Sir Francis at the start was 200, but later the detachment was swelled to 4,200 native Indian and 800 British troops.

"We started in May," says Sir Francis. "We halted twelve miles within the border to discuss with some Chinese officials the matter of a treaty regularizing our relations with the Tibetans. Thibet being under the suzerainty of China. We made little progress, however, and in December decided to push on to Lhasa."

The hardships of the winter trip over the Himalayas, the endless and fruitless negotiations with the Thibetan military leaders and priests and the siege endured by Sir Francis and 500 of his men for two months while surrounded by 20,000 Thibetans in a small enclosure on one side of the high plateau, are described together with the final fruition of his efforts, the signing of the treaty in the palace of the Dalai Lama himself in the forbidden city, the attendant celebration, and the peaceful journey back to India.

"I thought at one time I had gone a step too far in insisting that the treaty be signed in such a sacred and famous place, knowing that my government would be as well satisfied with a document ratified in my own tent or anywhere else, so long as it was valid," continued Sir Francis. "But I clung to my point, feeling sure that the influence of such a settling of the Thibetans and the people of the territories that bound that land would greatly enhance the value of the agreement, and so it turned out."

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