

By Juanita Hamel

WHEN A MAN HAS LOST HIS JOB

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle

Bread lines are forming in our big cities. The churches are being invaded by the unemployed. Many industries have reduced their working forces fifty per cent. Many shops and factories are running on half time.

In the United States there are today probably 2,500,000 workers out of jobs. The largest groups among them are the following: Building trades, 300,000; automobiles, 250,000; textiles, 225,000; clothing, 150,000; railroads, 200,000; steel and iron, 150,000; shipping, 125,000; food products, 100,000; others having from 50,000 to 100,000 are amusements, metal mining, ship building, rubber, shoes and leather, printing and casual labor.

Charity organizations and relief societies are besieged for work and assistance as they have not been in many years. Fortunately for the poor their suffering has been minimized because of the warm winter weather.

No doubt, a very considerable percentage of the unemployed consist of men and women who were taken on in certain industries during the war when the demand for labor was so great that many inexperienced and incompetent people were employed. The bosses are now simply letting them out. On the other hand, it is insisted by the trade unions that in many of the industries men are being laid off so that they may be hired again at reduced wages and apparently there is good ground for this statement. It is a shaking down process which some employers seem to think is justifiable.

There is always a large unemployable class, particularly in our great cities—employable because of physical and mental inefficiency, old age, or general incompetency. Also, there is usually unemployment of about 10 per cent. due to changes of employment, voluntary days off, and a certain amount of shiftlessness. These percentages must be considered when studying governmental reports on the amount of unemployment in industry.

Furthermore, in a large number of states, child labor is increasing which means that children are taking the places of adults in certain industries. In most of the states in which child labor is decreasing, it is due to new labor, school, or continuation school laws.

To what extent the great increase in the number of crimes committed in our large cities may be attributed to unemployment is problematical, but it usually happens that when large numbers of men walk the

streets at night because they are out of jobs, robberies, and hold ups always increase.

Growing out of the unemployment situation is the increasing spirit of social unrest, particularly among the unorganized groups and migratory workers—the men who during the summer are employed in construction camps, in the wheat fields and in other seasonal occupations, but who in the winter season flock to the cities, expecting to find jobs there.

So great has the amount of unemployment become that considerable objection to the incoming of foreigners has been aroused. The Canadian government has ordered that all immigrants must possess \$250, instead of \$50 as formerly, the order applying to mechanics, artisans, and laborers. In the United States, several bills are now before Congress, chief consideration being given to one practically prohibiting all immigration for the period of one year.

It is commonly charged that while working men had good jobs, and were earning big wages they squandered their money recklessly, but one of the great industrial life insurance companies has pointed out that because the workers were enabled to eat good food and to enjoy more comforts of life, death rates have greatly decreased and the amount of diseases due to mal-nutrition has also been lowered in both the United States and Canada. Working people are therefore better prepared for the evils of a period of unemployment than they are ordinarily.

It is deplorable that in spite of the constantly recurring unemployment situation—for these periods seem to come in cycles—nobody assumes the responsibility of getting ready to cope with the unemployment situation.

One of the worst effects of unemployment is the demoralization of the workers. A mechanic out of a job rarely "comes back." As a matter of self-protection, therefore, employers of labor should find jobs for their men whenever possible. When the necessity for production is decreased, it is a good time to clean up the shop, thus giving a certain amount of work to the unskilled men who usually suffer most during a time of unemployment.

If unemployment should greatly increase, it will be necessary for the national government to function in this field through the establishment of employment agencies. It may be possible in some cases for the government to furnish work, but where this cannot be done, the government may at least bring the jobless man

and the manless job together. Even under ordinary circumstances, there is too much child labor in many of our industries. These children should be replaced by adult workers. A loan fund judiciously administered, but not available for unknown transients, will help.

However, there are some fundamental things which may be done to decrease unemployment. One of the most important of which is the education of the worker so as to increase his efficiency, for it is the unskilled worker who is first to lose his job.

Industrial education will help. Our public schools are today conducted primarily for the 6 per cent. of the scholars who go to college. Many young men and women at 18 and 20 find themselves in "blind alleys," unable to go any further because they got a wrong start. Vocational guidance might have helped them.

Large industries should seek to change the curve of employment so that there will not be such great fluctuation in the labor market. This has already been done in some of the big shoe factories. It should be done in the clothing and other industries.

Compulsory subsidized unemployment insurance, the trade bearing the cost, will some day be an important factor, and the courts will decide that it is just as unlawful for a large industry to suddenly throw its workers out of employment as it is today in some parts of the country for the workers to suddenly and without warning leave their jobs.

An industry is not self-supporting unless it yields wages not only for the time of employment but also for the time of inevitable unemployment. Every industry that is not self-supporting is a parasite. It remains alive only because healthy industries are giving of their life blood to sustain it.

Men who are walking the streets looking for work are peculiarly sensitive. They feel that they are not to blame for the industrial situation which has thrown them out of jobs and they become very bitter when they are brutally repulsed by those who have it in their power to give them work.

Therefore, Don't turn a man down simply because you cannot give him a steady job. Sometimes a day's work will put new life into a man who has lost all hope.

Don't turn away applicants for minor positions on account of their poor appearance. If you give them a little work it will help them to pull themselves together. Don't fail to pass applicants along to any other jobs that you may have heard about if you cannot find jobs for them. Don't speak gruffly to the chap

who stands modestly waiting for work. Brace him up with a word of cheer. Don't preach at a man who is asking for a job, telling him it is his own fault. Maybe it is, but if he doesn't find work now, it may be his fault.

Don't forget that the unemployment problem must be democratized. It is everybody's job to help and jobs for the jobless.

Don't forget that some day you may be the fellow who is standing on the other side of the rail pleading for something to do.

Don't forget that the average man fears being out of work more than he fears going to Hell.

Don't lose sight of the fact that after all, the best cure for unemployment is employment.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY DURING THE WINTER

Many Troubles May be Avoided if the Blood is Kept Pure.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise, lack of fresh air, and a more restricted diet are among the things that combine to lower the tone of the body and weaken the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes are dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mr. B. M. Day, Newcastle Bridge, N.B., who says: "From my own experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I can most heartily recommend them. Some time ago I was badly run down and my blood seemed thin and watery, accompanied by the usual symptoms of this condition. A friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking several boxes I felt like a new man."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WOMEN BANDITS

They Are Growing in Numbers in France.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Women bandits are becoming nearly as numerous as their male counterparts in France and a number of them have already been arrested.

The police have just arrested a gang of burglars who have long been

DOLLS



The dainty little doll designed to hide a telephone or decoratively to serve some other use, is no more dainty, and no more lovely—thinks he who buys it for her, than she, herself. But if he thinks SHE is a doll "another guess is coming to him"—if not a shock! For finery and the love of it doesn't make her a doll, nor yet does love of playing. Just let him touch her heart and learn—to his joy if she truly loves him—to his sorrow if she doesn't, that her heart doesn't play.

wanted by the authorities for house-breaking in the suburbs and discovered that the gang was led by a widow aged 54 and her three sons. Another of the burglars was aided by

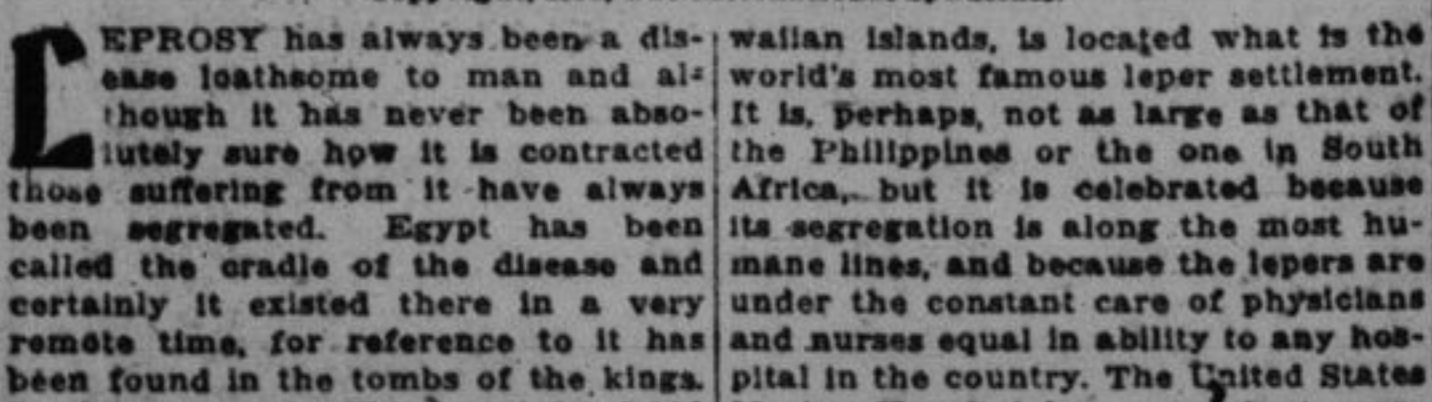
his sister and two other women formed part of the band. Many of the robberies were accompanied by particularly brutal assaults.

Drury's Tariff Policy. (Toronto Telegram) Premier Drury seems to want a tariff that will make farmers rich and city dwellers poor.

The Famous Leper Settlement of MOLOKAI



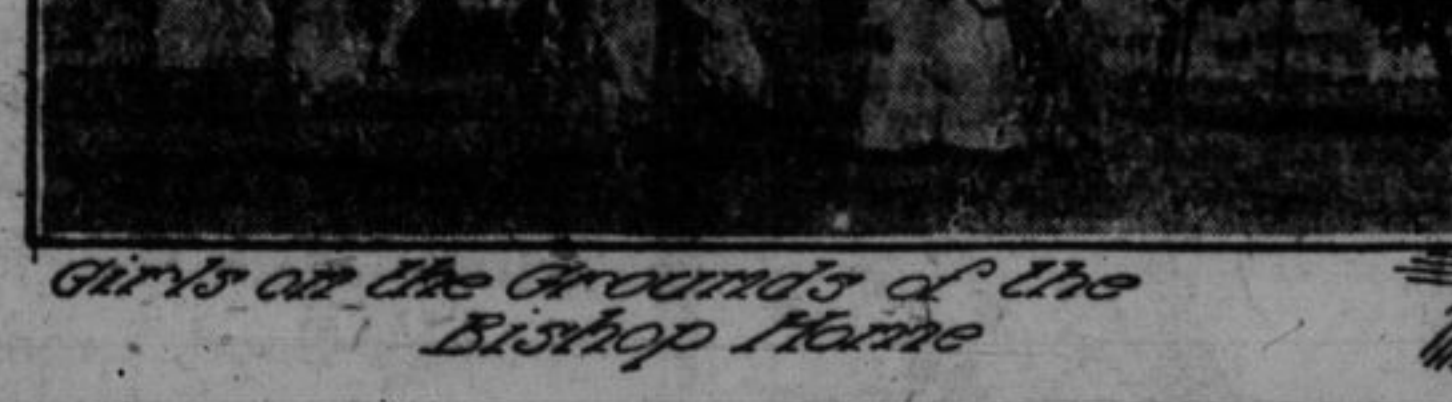
Leprosy Boys at the Baldwin Home



An Intimate Sketch of the Two Segregation Towns of Hawaii.

LEPROSY has always been a disease loathsome to man and although it has never been absolutely sure how it has always been segregated. Egypt has been called the cradle of the disease and certainly it existed there in a very remote time, for reference to it has been found in the tombs of the kings. It also existed in China at least 2,000 years ago. It was probably taken to Arabia in the time of Mohammed and was known to be common with the Jews 200 B. C. The troops of Pompey are said to have carried it into Italy in the first century, B. C. According to Simpson, pilgrims from the Holy Land carried it into England and the returning Crusaders in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries spread the disease thoroughly. Finally every land became infected, but its progress was less rapid in some countries and every once in a while we hear of the isolation of a leper in the United States. There are leper hospitals, in Louisiana, California and Massachusetts. Other States build sheds for lepers if any are found.

Girls at the Grounds of the Bishop Home



State of the Comfortable Cottages at Kalaupapa

While segregation causes great grief at first the distress wears away, and altogether the patients seem to be a rather contented lot of people, and they soon realize that they are far better in segregation on account of the constant medical attention. The disease is hardly more loathsome than tuberculosis and certainly not as disagreeable as cancer, nor is there as much suffering. Naturally this disease weakens the whole system and the leper generally dies of pneumonia or some other ailment than leprosy.

Leprosy Women having a Social at Her Room



Home Life

Home life is enjoyed among the people, but the leper is not allowed to do much cooking, for in this disease there is an absence of feeling and those in charge fear that the lepers may burn themselves without knowing it. The cottages are unusually well kept and are always surrounded by flowers. Female children are reared as soon as possible to the Kalaupapa Girls' Home near Honolulu. The boys are not so fortunate, for they are usually adopted by their relatives.

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