

OUR "PREMIER'S" SPEECH.

DUAL AND PEACEFUL PROGRESS."

THE NEW GOVERNING MACHINERY.

(From our own Reporters.)

CARDIFF, MONDAY.

The thirty-third annual meetings of the Trade Congress opened in the Park Hall here under a civic welcome from the Lord Mayor and a more intimate one from Councillor and President of the Cardiff Trades Council, Mr. E. L. Jones, who gave his address. He pointed out that at the Cardiff Congress, there were 330 delegates representing 170 unions and a membership of 1,000,000. To-day there were about 823 delegates representing 212 unions with a membership of 2,000,000. During the past year they had passed through an industrial maelstrom. As a nation men, women, and children had themselves victims of circumstances not driven many to despair and others to a fatal submission in the belief that the present circumstances were beyond alteration. In this frame of mind they must resort to themselves and substitute humane, just, and just conditions whereby they might be raised to a higher plane of civilization.

In adopting an evolutionary as opposed to a revolutionary policy, Mr. Poulton remarked that the Government should look more to ultimate than to immediate attainments. If, he continued, the Government would fully support the co-operative movement there would come into their hands, peacefully, one of the mightiest instruments that could be used to further their emancipation from the thralldom of the present system. He thought he knew his countrymen and countrywomen well and would say that the great majority favoured peace and peaceful development rather than war and uncertainty. In the past they had suffered too much, and were still recovering from division in their ranks. What was needed after an adequately discussed programme was the application of all their strength in backing up their officers. They thought their opponents see that the age-long struggle of the workers for justice was no longer to be delayed by mistrust of one another. The present disgraceful spectacle of millions of men lacking employment and contending for the world's crying need for more goods to supply bare necessities under more equitable conditions—trading, and social.

Turning upon the proposed substitution of a general Council for the Parliamentary system, the President said that the development of the movement along with the growth of industry had rendered the existing machinery inadequate. The new Council had the germs of great usefulness. They must be the fact that resolutions approving and goodwill were not enough, and would have to consult more and more another as to the effect of any given action on the movement as a whole. The ones of capital were world-wide disputes, and lock-outs had more than compensative action. Whenever disputes on a large scale were expected there should be at the earliest possible moment consultations between the Council and the unions concerned so that there might be wider consultation if necessary. Other trades which might be implicated in a disinterested investigation of the movement by such a body as the Council might

On a motion from the Railway Clerks' Association the Congress by a substantial majority instructed the General Council to draft a scheme for establishing a national superannuation fund for full-time employees of affiliated trade unions based upon mutual contribution from the organisations and their employees.

Two resolutions were on the agenda concerning the breakdown of the Triple Alliance. One from the Building Trade Workers' Union asked for an immediate inquiry into the cause of the breakdown, and the other from the Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers expressed regret at the failure of the transport workers and railwaymen to set in support of the miners. Both, however, as explained by Mr. George Hicks, were withdrawn in view of the many explanations given since they were framed, and because it was thought that the object would be attained through the General Council. A number of delegates objected. Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., claimed that some of them who were associated with the transport workers had a right to protest against organisations finding fault with them for crimes they had committed themselves. The President, however, ruled that there could be no discussion.

The General Council was directed to take action through the Labour party for the repeal of the Emergency Powers Act.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the General Council to establish a joint board to deal with matters affecting conditions of employment in trade union offices.

Unemployed Deputation.

In the afternoon a deputation representing the unemployed was received by the Congress. Accommodation for fifty of them was found in the hall, and three delegates addressed the Congress on their behalf. Mr. J. W. Holt emphasised the keenness of the distress, and asked the Congress to support their demand for work or full maintenance. They were determined, he added, to make local Guardians realise their responsibility in order that the Guardians would do their utmost to make the Government realise its responsibility. The unemployed he represented considered that the Congress, which was known as the Workers' Parliament, ought to make a move in the direction of assisting the Guardians. Mr. E. Pitt demanded that the Congress should send a deputation to the Cabinet to put before it the two alternatives of work or full maintenance. If that were done and the deputation afterwards reported to a special meeting of the Congress the unemployed would know that Congress meant business. To approach next winter without doing anything would result in their finding the winter a hell for the unemployed.

Mr. John MacLean, who stated that he represented Sheffield as well as the Scottish unemployed, and that the organised unemployed in Sheffield alone numbered almost twenty thousand, warned the Congress that it was being closely watched by the unemployed. If it did not act, he for one would tell the workers in Scotland not to allow any of the delegates to speak there in public. He contended that the full maintenance to be allowed to the unemployed should be not a penny less than the wages of the employed, otherwise the tendency would be for the unemployed to scab and so reduce the wages of the employed. They were confronted with a crisis that would last for twelve months. The boss class had broken the Miners' Federation to smithereens. Mr. J. H. Thomas would get his share. (Commotion, and cries of "Chuck him out.")

A Voice: Chuck Thomas out.

The Chairman: We have decided to give our friends half an hour. They may use it wisely or unwisely. That is for them.

Mr. MacLean, continuing, said that for twelve months workers' wages would continue to fall stage by stage unless they were all, employed and unemployed, united. A general strike was their only effective weapon.

The Chairman finally intimated that the representations of the deputation would be considered at a later meeting of the Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Will you allow me, both on my own account and on behalf of many members of my congregation, to thank you for your leader on September 2 on Tristan da Cunha and for your advocacy of the suggestion that the Government should provide a ship for the Rev. and Mrs. Rogers? Many of my congregation are deeply interested in the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha, and having been in correspondence with Mr. Rogers I know how the present delays and uncertainties complicate matters. Also, though he breathes no complaint, I can guess how his spirits are damped by the cold reception of his self-denying offer.—Yours, &c.,

PATRICK GANNON, Canon of Manchester. The Cathedral, Manchester, September 5.

A GREEK PRELATE AND LIBERAL CHURCHMEN.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—Your issue of August 13 contains a report of a Congress of Liberal Churchmen at Cambridge. Concerning the Congress, and the views expressed by certain of the clergy, the following may possibly interest your readers.

Happening to be in Gumbok, the ancient Greek Kios, and the residence of the Archbishop of Nicosia, I showed his Grace a copy of the "Manchester Guardian" report. At first I was somewhat afraid of the Archbishop, and wondered what he would say to what many earnest people think is an attempt to undermine the faith once delivered to the Saints. But his Grace completely floored me by his attitude towards modern thought. A true Greek, he delights in discussion, and was only too happy to express his views on what he refused to consider modern problems at all, but regards as being as old as humanity itself. "My son," he said, "read your Bible intelligently, but don't read into it meanings that are not there, however sanctified by tradition. Then study your Plato, and you will see that most of these so-called modern problems are in reality as old as human thought. The trouble is that many good and terribly earnest people worry about matters of secondary importance. Many Modernists, as they delight to call themselves, are not modern at all, and I am afraid some of them are not very modest either. I notice the Cambridge Congress discussed the difficulties of a literal acceptance of the Nicene Creed. But I do not regard the Symbol as a really vital matter, or its literal acceptance as being a matter of life and death to Christians. Of course these matters are of very great interest to the theological student. But what this weary, sin-sick world requires is consecrated lives, men, and women too, for I am certain the Pauline tradition concerning women in the Church has deprived us of much valuable help in our work for Christ, who shall give of their best unselfishly for the common good. Owing chiefly to historical reasons, the early Church laid particular emphasis on the divinity of Our Lord, and attempted to define in precise terms what, after all, is incapable of human definition or conception. I always encourage my clergy to present the human Christ, the Christos Anthropos, in their sermons, as well as the Divine Christ. The heartrending cry at the empty tomb, 'They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him,' is perhaps, in a sense, true to-day. We must bring the people to Christ, but we must also bring Christ to the people. The living, loving, sympathetic, understanding Christ. And sometimes we fail to do this and, in consequence, our efforts are not so successful as they might otherwise be."

I asked his Grace if I might use his words, thinking that perhaps they might be of interest and help to a wider audience. He readily

abnormal amount of unemployment, and of the distress that is sure to be in its wake, especially as winter approaches. There is grave danger of more or less panic movements by the unemployed, and the Guardians and others. The main cause of the distress is the fact that the hungry with food that will do them good, and children physically fit to give warmth to the home. As the winter approaches it should be remembered that the unemployed are already carrying a burden that cannot be increased without doing harm to the community, and if relief is not granted as fast as it can be granted in accordance with the ratio as that granted in America will be thousands of ratepayers and those who get relief, but still obliged to bear their burden. Clearly that is indefensible. I therefore desire to suggest the following suggestions:—

1. That the Manchester and other Guardians take immediate steps to call a meeting or conference of all the Boards of Guardians and endow them with a uniform method of giving relief to the unemployed, and that the ratepayers be invited to attend.
2. That Lord Mayors and other Guardians take immediate steps to call a meeting or conference of all the Boards of Guardians and endow them with a uniform method of giving relief to the unemployed, and that the ratepayers be invited to attend.
3. To save further expense in connection, and as the present staff of Guardians will be unequal to the task, voluntary help should be called for. Many ladies and gentlemen with leisure who would be glad to serve the community in this way. Considerable voluntary service is already made in connection with unemployment insurance.
4. All relief should be given in the most important and essential cases, and is given some may be unwisely spent, and full value not obtained.
5. A committee of experts should be appointed to compile a list of foods containing the maximum calories to keep a man, woman, or child in good health. It would then not be necessary to arrange for relief, by coupons, of family of the food best quality for proper sustenance.

A conference as suggested concerning these and other points, and, if action is taken quickly, there is no reason why the work should not be completed and ready for the end of this month. No one can deny the urgency of this matter. Who is to lead? Drift and inaction are not the answer. Yours, &c., J. O. Manchester, September 5.

"EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN."

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—I have read with very great interest your letter from Mr. Peter Brown under the heading "Employment for Ex-SERVICE MEN." It is obvious that the efforts that are being made by the Joint Council of Ex-SERVICE MEN to assist in the solving of that most vexing problem—the employment of ex-service men—are not generally successful. Some twelve months ago a very good effort was made to find employment for ex-service men, and Colonel Crossfield, D.S.O. a rug workshop in this city. So far twenty men were constantly employed, one of them being minus a leg. This has since been developed and is now under the auspices of the Disabled Ex-SERVICE MEN'S WORKSHOPS (Manchester). The Committee is composed of business men of this city. The following is an inspiring confidence:—Sir Edwin L. James, Mr. W. H. Hains, and Colonel Commander Astbury, M.C.

Our only difficulty lies in finding for the rugs. On the occasion of a visit of the Prince of Wales to this city he honoured our workshop by accepting of our rugs. Since then he has shown further interest by sending an order for a rug. I feel sure that if of Manchester only need to know to ensure the disposal of the rug.

During the past year they had had an industrial maelstrom. As a men, women, and children had become victims of circumstances given many to despair and others a fatal submission in the belief that the frame of mind they must reassemble and substitute humane, and just conditions whereby might be raised to a higher plane of

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upon the proposed substitution Council for the Parliamentary President said that the development along with the growth had rendered the existing adequate. The new Council had germs of great usefulness. They fact that resolutions approving goodwill were not enough, and had to consult more and more as to the effect of any given movement as a whole. The of capital were world-wide, and lock-outs had more than action. Whenever disputes were expected there should be at possible moment consultations council and the unions concerned so might be wider consultation if necessary trades which might be impartial investigation of the which a body as the Council might cheat service and save the workers mistakes and much suffering.

Mr. Poulton continued, was one t might be considered as an interference of the unions, but corporate action were not necessary. What was needed was edge and a determination to rise

ally, too, the work was of 'increasence. They must be world-wide outlook but in their work. The understanding with the workers of was paramount. There was still next war." Were they quietly in that? He hoped not. He would make it clear beyond disitions must abandon the barbaric method of settling differences by hat those in power in the various adjust matters by peaceful

st he admitted that he wanted to a system which had produced horrible state of society, he reminded not only that they must be builders llers down, but they must so build he mistakes of the past. proceeded, they read of deliberate of production advocated by chairpanies to enable them to keep was not to be wondered at that vated restriction in the hope of work and money with which to themselves and their wives and y must press more and more and shorter working week. Unrest, he rampant, and it spoke volumes for that they were so orderly in face betrayals as the implied promises as if they agreed to a committee

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TORPEDOED BRITISH SHIPS.

REPORTED OFFER OF £1,000,000 FOR SALVAGE.

Mr. Simon Lake, of Bridgeport (Conn.), an inventor and submarine builder, states, according to a New York Reuter message, that he has received an offer of £1,000,000 from representatives of British salvaging firms, acting with the sanction of the British Admiralty, to raise about 20,000,000 tons of merchant shipping sunk during the war and lying at workable depths around the coasts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lake adds that he has virtually decided to undertake the work, and is sailing for England early next spring.

CONSTABLE'S EXCITING CHASE OF A CYCLIST.

A constable's chase of an alleged cycle thief was related yesterday to the magistrates at Highgate, where George Beech, of King's Cross, was charged with stealing a bicycle. Beech was seen by Police Constable Adams to alight from a tramcar apparently in doubt as to which way to take. He went in the direction of a bicycle standing on the kerb, but a boy came from a shop and wheeled it away. Beech, still under observation, walked on until he came to another unattended cycle, which he hurriedly mounted. The constable, who was cycling, gave chase. After a mile Beech threw the machine into a ditch and, jumping a gate, ran into a wood. The chase continued, during which the pair scaled several fences, and Beech was at last caught in a garden. When charged Beech pleaded that three men had demanded money from him, and he took the machine so as to escape.

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I asked his Grace if I might use his words, thinking that perhaps they might be of interest and help to a wider audience. He readily gave me permission to do what I asked. There are probably many readers of the "Manchester Guardian" who will welcome this expression of the views of a prominent Prelate of the Holy Orthodox Communion and a Bishop of the historic See of Nicea.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. LLOYD.

Constantinople, August 25.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian. Sir,—It is most desirable that immediate concerted action should be taken in view of the

this means alone. In any case, it greatly help.

3. To save further expenses in addition, and as the present staff of Ex-Guardians will be unequal to the voluntary help should be called for. are many ladies and gentlemen with leisure who would be glad to serve the community in this way. Considerable voluntary service is already made in town with unemployment insurance.

4. All relief should be given in kind is most important and essential. If is given some may be unwisely and fully spent, and full value not obtained.

5. A committee of experts should draw a list of foods containing the calories to keep a man, woman, or child in good health. It would then not be to arrange for relief, by coupons, for a family of the food best qualified for proper maintenance.

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Our only difficulty lies in finding a market for the rugs. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this city, he honoured our workshop by accepting one of our rugs. Since then he has demonstrated further interest by sending an order for a rug of precisely similar rug. I feel sure that the only way to ensure the disposal of the rugs is to have the names of Manchester only need to know the names of the men who have made the rugs. I am happy to send on approval a sample to you. Interested.—Yours, &c.,

DAN BLUNT, Chairman Manchester Ex-Servants' Joint Council. 128, Rusholme Road, C.-on-M., Manchester, September 3.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian. Sir,—Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck has done yeoman service in the cause of peace in Ireland. His efforts and those of his committee made a truce a necessity, and his ability. His letter in your issue of

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