

Would any man or woman in this city refuse to give some small help to a little orphan child who has neither father or mother to provide for him? **NOT ONE.**

On Sunday next the unselfish Sisters of Belvidere Orphanage are asking the Catholic people of St. John's to help a little in the upkeep of

140 FATHERLESS INNOCENTS,

who must have food to eat and clothes to wear --- the bare necessities of life. But a few close friends of the Institution who know of the reticence of those good ladies and their dislike of publicity, have jointly arranged to extend this appeal to

All Charitably Disposed Citizens

no matter what class or creed, who would deem it a pleasure to do something for those helpless little orphans!

Could any father or mother, remembering the sheltering care given to their own dear ones, refuse to give an extra dollar to the upkeep of these little ones?

If he who "gives to the poor, lends to the Lord," won't you fathers and mothers who love your own dear little tots, please remember kindly the BELVIDERE ORPHANS on Sunday next.

Please Give Them All That You Can Spare!

THE PRAYER OF LIPING LITTLE LIPS WILL BE YOUR REWARD

"FRIENDS OF BELVIDERE ORPHANS," P.O. Box 263

Labor's Rights And Labor's Duties.

The thinking world has come to recognize that Labor has certain rights and generally it has come to the conclusion that those rights must be granted. The old idea that God intended a certain class to be forever hewers of wood and drawers of water while another class lived in perpetual ease and luxury, is not well received to-day. Men have come to the conclusion that a righteous God can have no favorites, and they reason rightly that the distinctions to which we have referred are purely man-made mistakes, and must be remedied by man himself.

There was always a recognition of the rights of Labor, but of late that recognition has been much more comprehensive than in former days. This is a matter of necessity as civilization has become more and more a very intricate and complicated affair, and individual effort has given place in an ever-increasing degree to co-operation and specialized toil. Civilization seems to demand this change, and it should not object to pay the price for it. If left alone machinery will enslave man and it cannot be allowed to do so. If left alone greed for wealth will destroy the multitude, and religion and humanity alike must interpose.

A Real Danger.

Labor has a right to remain free and this right must be defended. There is no danger of a return to old-fashioned slavery, but there is a real danger of the new-fashioned kind, which binds men with fetters of fear, and poverty, and ignorance, and insists that only so can they be made to do their share of the world's toil. The fear that makes men cringe before their employer simply because he is their employer, and because he holds their lives, and those of their families at his mercy, this fear is not consistent with human freedom, is not conducive to political progress, and is a breeder of revolution, and as such it must be done away. Labor has a right to insist that if a man is able and willing to work he should not be dependent for continued existence upon any man or any set of men. Labor has a right to freedom of speech and freedom of action, and there must be no intimidation from any quarter, high or low, that such

freedom will mean loss of employment or industrial blacklisting. The employer who insists upon perfect freedom of action in threatening or dismissing his employee, is an enemy of our present civilization and the worst foe of the employing class. Labor has a right to freedom.

A Living Wage.

And Labor has a right to a living wage. The feeling to-day is that this means not only the necessities of life, but also some of the luxuries. Labor has a right to a comfortable home, suitable and sufficient recreation, constant and efficient medical attention, and provision for old age. If it be objected that certain industries cannot afford this, then the answer is that the nation cannot afford these industries. If it be contended that a living wage will mean inability to compete with the underpaid workmen of other lands, we answer that if other nations can afford to degrade their workmen Canada cannot, and will not. And we cannot lose sight of the fact that the civilization of a country and its wage-rate are very closely connected. If Canada is to have a high civilization she cannot pay a low wage. But equally as important as the rate of wages is the matter of education, and this is even

more fundamental. If any country is to advance it must stress the education of its people. We realize that this means sometimes revolution, but it means at least well-regulated and wise revolution. What the world needs to-day is not less light, but more; not inability to grasp intelligently the issues of the day, but ability to reason out our problems to a safe and satisfactory answer. We need books; we need manual training; but above all, we need wise and progressive teachers, who love the truth and follow ever after righteousness.

Proper Share in Govt.

And Labor has a right to its proper share in the government of this country. We do not favor class representation very much; but if it be the only alternative to class non-representation, then we see no way out of it. A man has no right to be in Parliament simply because he is a blacksmith or a cooper, but on the other hand he has no right to be shut out because of this fact. Of course we shall be told that in this country one man has just as good a chance politically as another; but while this may be true, theoretically, practically it seems to work out mostly to the exclusion of poor men from our legislation. If this be not true to the facts we shall be glad to know it. One thing we have a right to insist upon and that is that the men who do the work of our country shall be represented in our legislatures by brother workmen, not necessarily fellow craftsmen, but still men who understand their needs and who in the

legislature and out of it shall be in the completest and most intelligent sympathy with the toilers of the country.

Honest Work For Honest Pay.

We have argued for the rights of Labor; we should like to emphasize also its duties. There is growing up in this and other lands a belief that a man should seek to make as good a living as possible with the lowest possible minimum of toil; and we have a right to insist upon the old, old truth that men must labor. Labor is essential to the life of the race, equally so to its development, and is necessarily fundamental to civilization. There is an idea abroad which is finding some favor with unthinking men that labor is really a necessary

evil, and men should do as little as possible. This is surely a mistake and one which, if persisted in, will have disastrous consequences. We believe in the short-hour day in relation to all; but we believe also just as firmly in an honest day's work for a full day's wage. There has been a tendency to insist upon increasing the wage and decreasing the output. This may easily bring us disaster. If Labor has its undoubted rights it also has its equally undoubted duties, and one of them is that it work faithfully and honestly.

Making Harder Toil.

A man is known by his work, and the man who shirks his share of honest toil is making it harder for some other men. If our shoemakers refuse to make shoes then the rest of us must go barefoot. If the blacksmith and the machinist refuse to toil, then our machine shops must close and the world would stagger back to its old methods of toil. If our farmers refuse to raise grain or cattle, the world must starve. And even if those workers do not refuse wholly to toil, but simply curtail production by twenty or thirty per cent, then there will be twenty or thirty per cent. less shoes, and machines, and grain, and the race will be the poorer by that much. We are all members of one body and if one member fails all the rest will suffer.

The One Solution.

Now this is not nearly so popular as the insistence upon the rights of Labor, but it is just as true, and we fear that in certain cases it is just

as necessary. Capital in the past has insisted upon this duty of Labor, and has failed to insist upon its own, and the moment a man begins to talk about the duty of Labor we are apt to suspect that he has some secret sympathy with the old-fashioned individual who worked men like machines until they were worn out and then threw them away. But we are arguing not from the point of view of the capitalist, but from the point of view of Labor itself. If Labor is to live and live comfortably, then Labor must toil; and if one class of Labor insists upon its rights and forgets its duties, other classes of labor will suffer for it. We used to face these questions in all honesty and all fairness, and we can solve them only as we proceed in the true spirit of Christian brotherhood. We are looking forward to an era of co-operative effort in all industry, but

that effort can only succeed if each individual is willing to do his share. This is a duty laid upon us alike by humanity and religion. The work of labor can only come to its own by honest work and hard work.—The Christian Guardian.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.
(Signed)
W. S. PINEO,
"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

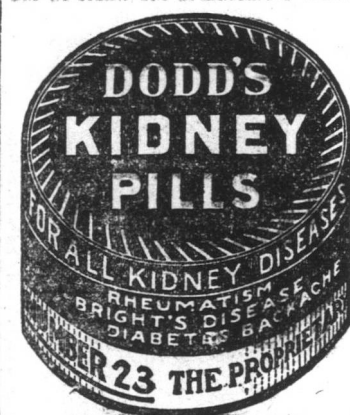
JUST RECEIVED.

A large shipment of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Face Powder, Face Cream, Cold Cream, Tooth Paste, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Wampole's Codd Liver Oil, Colgate's Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, Shaving Sticks, Shaving Powder, Shaving Cream, Talcum Powders and all kinds of Soaps and Perfumes.

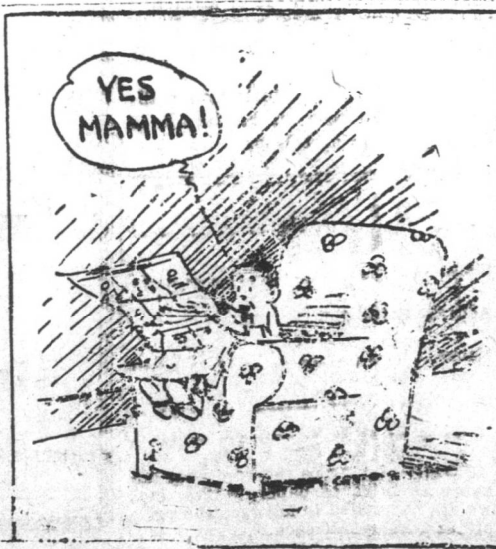
Dr. F. Stafford & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists.

NO CHOIR PRACTICE.—Owing to the Synod meeting there will not be the usual choir practice at St. Thomas's Church this evening.

By Gene Byrnes



"Regular Fellers"



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