

therefore, in offering our services gratuitously to our people as mediators and conciliators in behalf of permanent industrial peace for our city of Vancouver, B. C., declare it to be our intention and desire to act only for the best interests of all our citizens, and that justice and fair-dealing shall ever be our first consideration, and to this end we call upon our upright and fair-minded fellow-citizens, the press and pulpit, to give their honest effort for our city's good, their joint co-operation and support, it being clearly and distinctly understood that the Vancouver, B. C., branch of the Industrial Peace Association is simply and purely a Canadian institution, having for its ultimate object the bringing about of permanent industrial peace to our entire country."

(Editorial from the "Province," Thursday, October 6, 1910)

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

A recent visitor to Vancouver was Mr. P. H. Scullin, general secretary and manager of the National Industrial Peace Association of the United States. Mr. Scullin recognizes the desirability of establishing on a sound footing in this country, as well as the neighboring republic, the organization of which he is the leading spirit, and is surveying, with that end in view, the conditions which prevail here.

The object of the Industrial Peace Association is to organize a movement in every city where by all industrial controversies shall be considered and terminated by conciliation; that is, it is an association for the promotion of industrial peace.

Surely no more laudable aim than this should be entertained by any association. Any movement to promote unity of action between the employer and the employee, between labor and capital, is worthy of the best wishes and genuine assistance of all good citizens.

The claim of the National Peace Association is that its best work has been, is, and in the future will be, in quietly and without publicity settling disputes in their inception or before they ever reach the acute stage of either strike or lock-out. The public only knows that the disputes have been adjusted. It does not know how, nor is it material. The great thing is that a settlement has been effected. But the most enduring and far-reaching effects of the association's work must be in education and in the awakening in men's minds, in all walks of life, the economic truth, that improved conditions, social, moral or material, can not be brought about by any method whose active principle is waste; by any method that aims at inflicting loss; by any method or plan which, when put into practice, will for a moment either stop the production of wealth or disrupt the even trend of trade or business. Both employer and employee must be brought to realize that their disputes cannot be justly settled by force on either side, and that when they do appeal to force through the strike or lockout, no matter how the contest ends, they are both bound to lose heavily, the loss on each side being just in proportion to the duration of the contest.

It is thus that the association proposes to work as it has heretofore been working. It places two postulates before the public in support of its existence. They are:

It is impossible for our association to do any harm. It is capable of doing much good.

All labor disputes must be settled sometime. Why not before they hurt?

(Editorial from "News-Advertiser," Vancouver, B. C., September 27, 1910)

The blessing promised to the peacemaker belongs especially to him who averts industrial war. There is no war which arouses more bitter passions, causes more distress, interferes more with the progress and well-being of the country. Employers of labor have always before them the menace of a strike, making them afraid to embark in larger enterprises and uncertain of their own future. Employees are never sure that the next month's or the next year's work and earnings will be theirs. The individual workman or employer is himself often the helpless victim of circumstances and organization. Industries are dependent on each other, and men who have no disputes on their own account are drawn into conflict through no act of their own.

The Industrial Peace organization, of which a branch has been formed in this city, is trying to prevent these wars. In Vancouver the movement is welcomed by men of all classes. Representatives of labor unions, employers of labor, commercial men and clergymen are actively enlisted. Mr. Scullin, the secretary of the Industrial Peace Association, has reason to congratulate himself on the result of his work here. Much more reason have the citizens of this community if the organization can assist in maintaining good relations between the parties to industrial contracts. Vancouver has perhaps been more fortunate than some other communities. But the province has been a heavy sufferer from strikes and is liable to suffer from labor trouble in the future.

In spite of the conciliation acts and other legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes, the Labor Department reports loss of time and earnings in Canada through strikes running up to 10,000 working days per month. The greatest sufferers through these troubles are always the wives and children of the working people. In their interests and for the welfare and progress of the whole country, every agency which can help to keep the industrial peace ought to be encouraged.

PAID AGITATORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

London "Standard" Deplores the Growth of the Profession

(Friday, February 16, 1912)

In an article on "The Paid Agitator," the London "Standard" says:

At the present time there are upwards of 2,500,000 trade unionists in the United Kingdom. To manage their affairs there are over