

In The World Of Labor

A Budget of News For Those Interested in Labor

By G. A. M.

Gleaned From the Exchanges and Other Sources

World of Labor

At the Baltimore convention the United Brewery Workers International Union donated \$100 to the striking textile workers in Fall River, Mass.

The Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, that recently had to fight its practically unorganized workers in a bitter strike because of intolerable conditions, has now put into effect another 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The British war office is sending 1000 expert railroad men to France to help the French lines, the war and the constant handling of thousands of troops and munitions of war requiring a largely augmented staff.

In all sections of the United States attempts are being made to reduce wages, and it is significant to note that it is the poorly organized crafts that are being attacked first. The unions of the organized trades will resist any such attempts, and their slogan is "We will not stand for any wage reduction."

Machinists and nailmakers in Seymour, Connecticut, through negotiations, have secured a reduction in the hours to 48 per week without any decrease in wages. The agreement provides for extra rates for overtime and better working conditions and the adjustment of all future differences by arbitration.

Under a new ordinance recently passed by the County Board of Supervisors at Los Angeles, Cal., inside of a year the union rate of wages will be paid to all classes of labor engaged by the municipality. Most of the trades will have the union scale immediately, while others will be gradually raised until the minimum is reached. Working conditions are also to be improved.

The Electrical workers of Quincy, Ill., after being on strike for a week have won their demands for an eight-hour day and a wage increase of five cents per hour. Apprentices will also work the shorter hours and receive higher wages. The rate of wages will be 42½ cents per hour instead of 37½ cents, as heretofore, and an eight instead of a nine hour day.

Four thousand umbrella makers are out on strike in Greater New York. For nearly a year past the bosses have refused to consider a proposition from the international union for an increased wage rate and improvement in working conditions. The industry is completely tied up, and with the rainy season due and an insufficient supply on hand, the strikers predict that nothing can prevent their winning their demands.

With not thousands, but millions of artisans and laborers unemployed, the cost of living constantly rising, and conditions rapidly becoming worse intensified because of war conditions, the sentiment in favor of public ownership is making immense headway in all sections of the United States. At trades union, Socialist and public meetings the popular cry has now become "Government ownership and operation of the trusts."

After three years strike of its girl employees, which it combated with relentless barbarity, the Kalamazoo Corset Company finds itself in the hands of a receiver. Formerly the firm was doing a most prosperous business, but its big factories were run under such intolerable conditions that the girls were forced to revolt. In car-

rying on the fight many of the strikers were jailed for exercising their right to ask strike-breakers not to take their places. The affairs of the firm are in very bad shape. The company blames its present trouble as an outcome of the industrial battle. The girls were upheld by the labor unions who granted them financial assistance. The probabilities are that new blood in the management will reconstruct the company and come to a settlement with the employees.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor is putting up a campaign to induce the State Legislature to amend the Compensation Act so that benefits for vocational sickness, as provided in the Ontario Act, will be paid, as well as for a mother's pension law.

During the past month the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union has secured new agreements conceding highest wages and improved working conditions in the following places: Muncie, Ind.; Billings, Montana; St. Joseph, Mo.; Reading, Pa.; and Cedar Rapids, Ia. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has only lost one out of eleven recent strikes. During the last six months the organization has only paid out \$13,738 in strike and lockout benefits, and during the same period the increase in membership has been more than 8,000.

Because sixteen members of their union had been summarily discharged, the newly organized division of the Street Railway Employees' Union in Fort Smith, Ark., went on strike recently. Securing physical valuation of all public utilities, and provide a fair and workable method whereby the public may acquire and operate gas and electric light plants.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will propose to the State Legislature that the following measures be submitted to the electorate for a referendum vote: The public ownership and operation of street rail ways, and to make it illegal for children under six years of age to work more than five hours per day; an eight-hour day for women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments; securing physical valuation of all public utilities, and provide a fair and workable method whereby the public may acquire and operate gas and electric light plants.

The Worker, official paper of New Zealand unionists, has been fined \$6,000 for libel, and a suit for a similar amount is hanging over the publication. The Worker roasted a couple of strike-breakers, declaring that after God made the adler and snake He made the scab out of what was left. The cases will undoubtedly be appealed and the issue of a free press will also be raised at the next election to secure news to protect labor journals in the right to call a scab a scab.

Much railroad work is going on at the present time in Chile. A trunk line 2,200 miles long, extending from Tacna in the north to Purto Mont in the south, is now completed with the exception of 93 miles. Many branch lines are also being built, and over 600 locomotives and 7,000 cars are already in use on the State Railway, while 100 more locomotives and 1,000 cars have been purchased. All

the rails and most of the equipment was procured from English, German, French and Belgian companies. An immense amount of heavy equipment and rolling stock will be needed, which, if the war continues will have to be secured in Great Britain and the United States.

Food speculators are milking the New York public to the tune of \$1,000,000 a week since the war began, according to reliable estimates. This huge sum constitutes their unearned profits which the consumer is forced to pay on account of the boost of prices in foodstuff costs. At this rate in a year the public would be paying into the pockets of the food barons at least \$52,000,000. It is an open secret that million dollar fortunes have been made by unscrupulous dealers who advanced their prices when the war started. This, it is to be remembered, are the figures for a single city. The total scoop throughout the United States would be simply staggering if the total could be adequately figured up.

Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago, in an address to school teachers in Joliet Ill., told them that if they wanted their wages to raise it was up to them to organize; at the present time the rate they were receiving was ridiculous and was far below what was paid to factory workers. The only way to secure better wages and improved conditions was to get into line with the American labor movement; the profession in Chicago had found this out by experience, and they had a great organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., and were represented on the Chicago Federation of Labor. There was something wrong when the school teacher was worse off than the girl in the workshop. It was lack of organization alone that was to blame.

When President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust bill on Oct. 24th, it meant one of the greatest victories ever won by organized labor in the United States. Under its provisions lawfully labor organizations are exempted from the pains and penalties of the Sherman Act, a result for which the A. F. of L. has battled for years and which the National Manufacturers' Association has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to defeat. Under the provisions of the Sherman Act as formerly interpreted the trades unions suffered a heavy handicap. Injunctions were granted against strikes and strike leaders, individual organizations were fined thousands of dollars and heavy costs because they had declared strikes that injured the business of the employers, their funds were liable to seizure, and even the private property of their members was not immune. It was under this Act that a fine of \$20,000 was assessed against the United Hatters of America in the celebrated Danbury case, simply because the action taken by the union in the big strike had resulted in inability of the firm to dispose of its wares. It is little wonder, therefore, that the A. F. of L. leaders are jubilant at the successful ending of the long and expensive struggle that will mean so much to the wage-earners of the Republic.

Business as Usual

Reports from all sections of the Dominion are to the effect that the business interests are everywhere taking on an optimistic tone. In fact there seems to be a growing feeling prevalent everywhere that things are going to pick up and that, despite the existing state of war, good times are ahead for Canada.

Probably no other country in the world is more fortunately situated at present than is the Dominion. In spite of the prevalent unemployment, it is a fact that in most localities factories have gone on full time and others are working night and day shifts to fill their orders.

Authorities in Great Britain and France have assured the Canadian government that in appreciation of the part that Canada is taking in the war preference will be given to her manufacturers over all other countries in the securing of supplies.

Already enormous contracts are being let for boots and shoes, clothing, blankets, saddles, ammunition and food stuffs, to be followed by still further orders.

Fine Old Gentleman Suffered 40 Years With His Kidneys

He even had Hemorrhages from the Kidneys, so you may know how bad he was. Yet today, at 67 years, Mr. Allen is able to do a good day's work or enjoy a long drive without the least pain. This is what Gin Pills did for him. They will do as much for you if you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble.

Port Elgin, N.B. November 12th.

"I feel it my duty, for the sake of those afflicted with similar troubles, to send you these few lines about Gin Pills. I am about 67 years old and have been troubled with Kidney Trouble since I was 25 years old. This was brought on by my getting over-heated and then sitting on cold steps in a draught.

At last, I had Hemorrhages from the Kidneys. I went to three doctors and tried most everything on the market but got no relief. I got very weak, had pain and lameness in the back; often, I had to lie down during the day and it hurt me to walk on a wagon. I began to think there was no help for me. The bleeding continued for 10 months until I just happened to try Gin Pills which has now put an end to the trouble.

Now I can look back over 15 months at my relief from suffering and anxious care. I can do a lot of chores, drive all day, have no pain, although I am still taking 2 pills a week as they seem to make things easier."

JEREMIAH ALLEN

Gin Pills are sold by dealers everywhere at 80c. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial treatment sent free on request. These pills can be had in the United States under the name "GINO" Pills.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto



English and French importers are also turning a favorable eye upon the resources of the Dominion and the opportunities that are presenting themselves in the way of expanding trade.

Reports showed that an enormously large acreage that was formerly interdicted to the growing of wheat and other foodstuffs.

There is ample reason that the optimistic spirit should be manifesting itself in no uncertain manner, and there is only one way in which coming activity may be retarded. The reduction of wage-rates will do more to hold things back than any other action that could be taken by the business interests. If Canadian manufacturers will adopt the motto of "wages as usual," it will do more to destroy blue pessimism and develop a spirit of hopefulness than any other action it would be possible for them to take.

If the manufacturers really want "Business as usual," or even "Business better than usual," they should be prepared to pay "wages as usual."

This would benefit the manufacturers themselves. It would put more money in circulation and enable their employees to buy more goods, and the business men to make more sales. It is a proposition that it might be well worth while for the manufacturing interests to figure out.

Political Action

It is time that preparations should be under way in the different localities of the province where it is the intention of running labor candidates in the approaching municipal elections. In the past only too often things have been allowed to drag until the eleventh hour and the candidates have been selected to lead what is usually nothing more than a forlorn hope.

While it is true that in several places the bringing out of labor candidates met with a large measure of success, it is certain a far better showing would have resulted if time had been taken by the forelock in order to allow of ample opportunity to get things into shape for an aggressive campaign.

Generally the other fellows are always out on the job and going strong before the laborites have even started to wake up.

Past experience should teach the needed lesson that to ensure success in any line of action it is a safe proposition to go after things in the right way.

If labor, to make a good showing in the 1915 election now is the time to get busy. If the game is worth playing, it is surely worth playing right.

The Spirit of Equality

If there is one thing that our laws should observe most religiously, it is the spirit of equality. One law for the rich and another law for the poor is an abomination in the sight of God and should be an abomination in the sight of the people of Canada.

Squeezed down by the high price of goods, squeezed down by taxation, squeezed down by the intensified competition of an absurd immigration policy, squeezed out of jobs by the speculators holding land vacant, and squeezed also by the increased tribute to the landowners, he is led as a lamb to the slaughter, and before the shears is dumb.

To fight the bosses by strikes is to beat against a stone wall. No more powerless was Mrs. Partington, when she took her broom to sweep gack

Unreserved AUCTION SALE

Of Farm Stock, Implements, and Household Furniture.

W. Almas, Auctioneer, has received instructions from Mr. Charles S. French, to sell by public auction at his residence, situated one mile north of Burford Village, 1-2 mile west on 6th con., on

Monday, November 9th commencing at 1 o'clock sharp.

Horses—One black mare, 16 years old, supposed to be in foal to Nov. well; 1 Durham grade, 5 years old, a dandy.

Cattle—3 grades, supposed to be in calf; 1 Durham grade, 8 years old; 1 Durham grade 2 years old; 1 Holstein heifer; 1 Durham grade calf.

Pigs—1 Yorkshire brood sow due Nov. 20; 9 shoats, weighing about 125 pounds.

Poultry—75 white Leghorns, pullets; 25 white Leghorns, hens, a number of pure bred Leghorn cockedals.

Feed—100 bushels of good seed oats about 5 tons of hay, 700 bushels of sugar beets; 6 acres of sweet corn stalks; 4 acres of corn in shock.

Harness—1 set of heavy team harness; 1 set of light single harness; set with collar and hames.

Implements—1 Noxon binder, 7 ft. cut; 1 Massey-Harris mower, 1 grain drill, one 3 horse Noxon cultivator, 1 Cockshutt disc harrow, 1 turnip drill, 1 Cockshutt roller, 71 good lumber wagon and box, 1 good hay rack, 1 fanning mill and bagger, 1 set of bobshields, 1 new cutter, Brookville make; 1 Cockshutt cutting box, 1 se scales, capacity 1000 lbs.; 1 root pulper, 1 Noxon hayrack, 1 top buggy, 1 furrow plow No. 21; 1 DeLaval cream separator, chains, forks and shovels, 1 Daisy batch churn, one wheelbarrow, 1 corn sheller, 1 little giant seeder.

Household Furniture—1 Dominion organ and stool, 2 wooden bedsteads, 6 cane seated chairs, 1 wood box stove and one cupboard, 1 meat block, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale—All sums of \$100.00 and under cash; over that amount 11 months credit will be given on furnishing approved security or 6 per cent off for cash except hay, grain and poultry which will be sold for cash.

Chas. S. French, W. Almas, Proprietor, Auctioneer, C. Kelly, Clerk.

Going Out of Dairy—Unreserved AUCTION SALE

Of Farm Stock and Implements

W. Almas has received instructions from Mr. R. H. Shaver, to sell at his farm, situated one mile from Brantford, on the Burford Road, on

Wednesday, November 11th commencing at one o'clock sharp, the following:

Horses—Two clyde mares, 3 years old, imported Clyde stallion, good in all harness and city broken.

Cattle—23 head—one cow, due Oct. 26; 1 due Nov. 3; 1 due Nov. 9; 1 due Nov. 13; 1 due Nov. 21; 2 due Nov. 23; 1 due February 23; 2 due May 21; 1 due May 29; 1 due June 6; 8 heifers, 1 year old, 2 bulls, one year old.

Pigs—One brood sow with 7 pigs, 10 weeks old; 15 shoats, about 4 months old.

Implements—Massey-Harris disc drill, nearly new; Massey-Harris corn binder, in good shape; two-seated carriage with canopy top, 1 wagon.

Feed—About 150 shocks of corn stalks, about 30 tons of hay.

Miscellaneous—One steel range, for coal or wood, nearly new, 1 cold blast heater for wood; 1 cream separator, 450 lbs. cap., National; 2 sets light double harness.

Buildings—Two sheds and 1 drive house.

Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under cash; over that amount 11 months credit will be given on furnishing approved security or 6 per cent off for cash.

R. H. Shaver, W. Almas, Proprietor, Auctioneer, A. H. Strickland, Clerk.

Grand Unreserved AUCTION SALE

Of Household Furniture

W. J. Bragg, auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Monday next, November 9th, at 103 Aberdeen Ave., Eagle Plate, commencing at 1.30 p.m. sharp, the following goods: 2 parlor rugs; 3 parlor tables, 1 couch, 2 rockers, 1 gas heater, 1 extension table, 6 dining chairs, 2 arm chairs, 1 small rug, 1 baby buggy, 1 souvenir coal range, 133 partner perfection oil stove, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 child's high chair, 1 kitchen table, 1 washing machine, 1 bath, glassware, pots, pans, curtains and blinds, linoleums, pictures, also 3 bedrooms complete and 1 child's iron cot.

No reserve, on Monday next, Nov. 9th, at 103 Aberdeen Avenue at 1.30 sharp. Everything is new and up to date.

Terms—Spot cash. Mr. W. E. White, W. J. Bragg, Proprietor, Auctioneer.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
FOR SALE—A most desirable building lot in the East Ward, corner Park Ave. and Arthur St.

Also two houses on same property for sale—one brick and the other frame, to be removed at once.
Apply H. SIMPSON, 108 Park Ave.

"THE TEA POT INN"

"TEA AS YOU LIKE IT" 134 Dalhousie Street

Bell Phone 560 - Automatic 560
The Gentlemen's Valet
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Repairing
Ladies' Work a Specialty
Goods called for and delivered on the shortest notice.
G. H. W. BECK, 132 Market St.

Do You Buy Goods in Brantford Made by Canadian Manufacturers?

How time flies! Fourteen weeks since the war started. With it a feeling of depression spread broadcast; some at the beginning prophesied "hard times ahead." Still the fact remains that while certain lines of goods have been reluctantly raised in price, on account of shortage in raw materials, we are all holding our own, and striving to make conditions better by trading with our local merchants, and buying Canadian-made goods.

Brantford Merchants Need Your Support

By buying at home we are helping the bread-winners of Brantford to keep the wheels turning; a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of every adult Brantfordite at this time. Every dollar spent in Brantford indirectly goes to help a multitude of Brantford people. If we send our dollar out of town we lose this mighty effect, and others who are in no way responsible for the re-investment of our money with us, are benefited.

War at its best is a mighty hard proposition to deal with, but we, as good British subjects, unhesitatingly accept our responsibility, and bear our burden unflinchingly. In several different lines large manufacturing concerns have benefited and are working night and day shifts to turn out their goods. Those who are closely identified with these concerns are the gainers. In other lines it may be that business has slackened to some extent. This state of affairs cannot be governed in these times. Our own responsibility rests with keeping the wheels turning at home.

Patronize Your Local Merchant

Spend your money where it will do the most good to the majority, and don't forget you are one of the majority. Your money spent at home, with the other fellow's money spent at home, gives the local merchant a working capital to re-invest in labor. Your sons and daughters, husbands and neighbors are the gainers. We are all dependent on one another; and don't think that by buying out of town, for an imaginary gain, you are saving money. You cannot prove it, and it will not work out.

Why is it that when a circus comes to town it is taxed a high rate by the city authorities to show privileges? Because it takes so much money out of town. It is here to-day and gone to-morrow, but we remain. We have got to look to home industry for our daily bread—something that is a fixture, that produces in our midst. We all should become fixtures, producers, not mere transients, in that we exist from Brantford capital, and spend it for the benefit of others.

Brantford needs your money—you need Brantford money. It is give-and-take game all around. Talk this "Buy in Brantford" proposition over with your neighbor. Compare opinions. Find out from yourself just where you stand on this vital question. Courier ads tell you where to go.

DO IT NOW.

Buy Goods Made by Canadian Manufacturers!

Children Cry CASTLE

The Kind You May Always find in use for over 30 years and is the most reliable and All Counterfeits, Imitations, Experiments that irritate Infants and Children—E.

What is Castoria?
Castoria is a harmless sugar, Drops and Soothing Experiments that irritate Infants and Children—E.

GENUINE CASTORIA

Chas. H. Shaver
In Use For The Kind You May Always Find in Use For

THE CENTAUR CO.

It's Simple

You don't know how to buy ice cream can be until you

Brant Ice Cream

made in a model, up-to-date conditions, from not cream, refined cane sugar and

Brant Ice Cream may be used as the foundation for

Tempting Frozen Delights

Try serving Brant Ice Cream with melon, strawberries, peaches, apple or other delicious fruit preserves—also with chop nuts, and see if it does

N.B.—Brant Ice Cream packed in Imp.

Brant Creamer

"MADE IN CANADA"

The last three days of the display, and will be given this city, when every merchant give the utmost prominence his store, to the merchandise which is "Made in Canada." to familiarize the people of the goods that are the market that such an increased demand that the wheels of during these trying times minimum.

When it is remembered nearly \$700,000,000 worth which could have been made that if this business can be country that the commerce would be largely minimized a strong sense of loyalty, to make the people more familiarly means, undoubtedly, this country will be increased.

Let every merchant and see that his store is an in-Canada merchandise of next, and every citizen is days to become more familiar the goods that are made every two dollars spent deprives a Canadian worker

USE "COURIER"

Oiled Floor Mops
Sanitary and easy to operate—Mops and oil in great variety.
We also carry a full line of **Hair Brooms, Banisters Radiator Brushes**
—REMEMBER THE PLACE—
HOWIE & FEELY
Temple Building - Dalhousie Street

Be Sure You Get Redpath EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES

20 lbs. 10 lbs. 5 lbs. 2 lbs.

20 AND 10 LB. BAGS. 5 AND 2 LB. CARTONS