

LABOR.

The whole matter of preparedness in peace or in war, is concerned with our social organization for industry, commerce, and all the process of production. We can reap benefits by the experiences of other countries, and devise such policies and methods as to make out of preparedness for defence, a national benefit instead of a menace to the ideals of a free people. The present European conflict, is exactly a contest between the workshops of the different nations involved, and can only be determined between such nations mobilizing their economic forces, and showing their ability in the struggle. The part which wage earners will do in this war, will be of primary importance, for the factories of such nations, will have to be maintained in operation, in order to increase the scale of output, and the intensity of munitions, production vastly augmented the services, which the workers perform in the factories and workshops, is of equal importance with that performed by the soldiers of the firing line in France and Flanders, precautions for the protection and conservation of those who are employed in industrial services, should be just as thorough as for those in active field service.

To secure this end, the representatives of Labor will meet at Quebec this year, in convention where delegates, from all Unions, will meet where they will educate and discuss between one another, the many important questions which prevents wage earners from carrying on the work, which is, and will be placed upon their shoulders, from time to time while war is on, and when peace is declared.

Labor has always demanded the right in war time, to be the recognized defender of the wage earners, against the same forces which is formed. Wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods, as the representatives of Labor, we assert that conditions of work and pay in all occupations should conform with principles of human welfare and justice, a nation cannot make a very effective defence against an outside danger, if groups of citizens are asked to take part in a war, though smarting with the lense of keen injustice, inflicted by the Government they are expected to and will defend.

The one, and only agency which can accomplish this for the workers, is the organized Labor Movement, the greatest step that can be made for one national defence, is not to brand and throttle the organized Labor Movement, but to afford it the greatest scope and opportunity for voluntary effective co-operation in spirit and in action.

Industrial justice is the right of those living within our free country and with this right, their is associated obligation in war time, obligation of the nation against enemies, and we recognized that this service maybe either military or industrial both of which are equally essential for national defence.

We hold this to be indisputable, that the Government which demands that men and women give their Labor power, their bodies, or their lives to service, should also demand the service, in the interest of these human beings. Of all wealth, and the products of human toil. We hold that if workers may be asked in time of national peril or emergency, to give more exhausting service than the principles of human welfare warrant, that service should only be asked when accompanied by increased guarantees and safe guards, and when the profits which the employers shall secure from the industry which they are engaged, have been limited to fixed percentages.

We declare that such determination of profits, should be based on costs of processes actually needed for production. The Labor demands, that no employer, should place any obstacles in the path of the Labor movement, which will prevent the workers from uniting and educating one another in devising ways and means in carrying on the industrial work of the nation.

We deem that industrial service shall be deemed equally meritorious as military service, organization for industrial and commercial service is upon a different basis for military service, the civic ideals still dominate. This should be re-organized in mobilizing for this purpose, the same voluntary institutions that organized industrial, commercial, and transportation in time of peace, will best take care of the same problems in the times of war.

The guarantee of human conservation should be organized, in war, as well as in peace, whenever any changes in the organization of industry are necessary, upon a war basis, they should be made in accord with plans agreed upon, by representatives of the Government, and those engaged and employed in the industry of their representatives. We recognize that in war, in certain employments requiring high skill, it is necessary to retain in industrial service, the workers specially fitted for that purpose, and in the event where women may be employed, we insist that equal pay for equal work, shall prevail, with regard to sex. Finally, in order to safe guard

all the interest of the wage earners, organized Labor should have representations on all agencies, determining and administering policies for national defence. It is particularly important, that organized Labor should have representatives on all Boards, authorized to control publicity, during war times. The workers have suffered much injustice in war time, by limitations to speak freely, and to secure publicity for their just grievances.

The organized Labor Movement, is pleading itself, by deed and action, that it is standing behind the Empire in Peace in war, as long as democracy and justice and fair play is the object. But the movement has not had a square and honest deal, from their employers and Government which is the cause of all the unrest among the workers of North America especially Nova Scotia.

Let us meditate on the Labor situation in Great Britain, long before this present European War broke out, the English Workers who were ninety per cent trade Unionists, had gained control in their conflict, and the Labor Market had become particularly the property of the Labor representatives in the British Isles. The Union man was not the exception and "Collective Bargaining" long the dream of Industrial Leader of United States had long controlled the Industrial Organization. Thus British industry, presented two compact armies "Organized Workmen and Organized Employers", the two sides dealt with each other, through their organizations, such questions as wages, hours, and conditions were matters of negotiations and treaty, thus the closed shop prevailed everywhere. Thus the Leaders had succeeded in introducing all those limitations and restrictions, that have represented the Goal of the Labor movement. The next, the workers in the old land was to have their representatives in parliament, which they succeeded and finally ended up, by putting Dr. David Lloyd George, a man who sprang from the ranks of Labor, as the head of their Government, to fight the battle of democracy, for the workers of our land and Empire. And in order to receive the same concession which the British people are receiving, we will have to place Labor men in our Parliament, to represent that body who produce ninety-five percent of the revenue of our country, then, and then only, will the workers of Canada be doing their duty to our Canada and Empire. Then will they be doing justice to themselves, to their soldiers, and their families, and to follow us, then will our country be able to complete, and take its place with other commercial countries of the world, in sharing the commercial trade of the world, thereby making a rich and prosperous country for people to live in.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are making available ewes for breeding purposes. Several hundred have already been purchased by the local Department. Assistance in the transportation of these to any railway point in Nova Scotia will be furnished by the Department. To take advantage of the present low price, orders should go in early, as prices may be higher if additional lots are purchased. Here is an opportunity to get into a most profitable side line in farming. The ewes will be furnished to intending sheep breeders at cost. For further information write to Sheep Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Truro, N. S.

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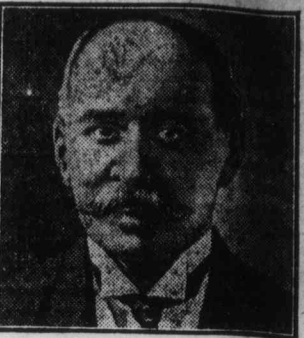
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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

TWO OLD MINISTERS.

Many stories are told of the happy faculty of saying a word in season possessed by Dr. Hall, an old Minister of Princeton, New Jersey, years ago.

At one time a difficulty had arisen in the Presbyterian Church at Cranberry. The presbytery was convened to hear and adjust the matter. They met at Cranberry, and the discussion became so very hot that a good deal of unpleasant feeling was discernable in the tones and faces of those who were carrying on the arguments. Just at the most critical point old Dr. Hall rose to pour oil on the troubled waters, as was his invariable custom.

"Mr. Moderator," said he, in his gentle voice, and with no suspicion of a smile on his fine face, "Mr. Moderator, I rise to offer a resolution, which is, that a little sugar be put into this cranberry tart."

The effect was instantaneous; the laugh came at just the right moment and the bitterness that had begun to gain ground was checked then and there.

Another old New Jersey minister of the Presbyterian denomination was Dr. Comfort, who was known as a man of great drollery out of the pulpit, as well as a most excellent preacher and much-loved pastor.

On one occasion the well-known Dr. Cannon, professor of theology and Church history in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, heard Dr. Comfort preach at Kingston.

"Brother Comfort," he remarked at dinner, "I heard an old lady say this morning that your sermon was very comforting."

"Only a natural consequence, my good brother," replied the Doctor, modestly. "But how remarkable when we hear of comfort coming from a cannon's mouth!"

JAMES SPENCE RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

On the afternoon of the 6th. Policemen Boes, and Tattre, Sheriff McKim and Provincial Constable Cribb, went to Lornevale, Col. Co., where they visited the home of the Spence Brothers and placed under arrest, James Spence, the brother, who was wounded by a revolver shot during the midnight fight, September 2nd, when Policemen Boes and Tattre attempted to arrest the three brothers, James, Lawson and Harry Spence.

The prisoner is quite ill from the effect of his wound, and it will receive medical treatment and nursing at the jail until his health will permit him to have his preliminary examination before Stipendiary Layton.

Miss Dorothy Hallet of Bermuda, has been visiting for a few days with her cousin, Mrs. A. A. Smith Park Street, Miss Hallet left on the 9th for Mt. Allison Ladies College Sackville.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Murray, Prince Street East, have gone to Sydney on a month's visit with their daughters, Mrs. W. D. McDonald, and Mrs. Atkinson.

THE DUTY OF OUR GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA.

We do not wish our readers to construe this article as an attack on the Union Government; it is simply our viewpoint of the present situation.

If the government at Ottawa, wishes to put an end to industrial unrest, and speed up the production of coal and munitions, all they have to do, is to regulate the prices now being paid for the necessities of life. What does an increase in wages avail the workers, if they are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for everything they consume? When labour demands increase in wages, the millers, butchers, farmers and clothiers advance their prices, not in proportion to the wage demanded by the workers, but some 25 per cent or over. What is the result? There is a constant demand for increases made upon employers, and the increases so obtained, is of no material benefit to labour, it only keeps them running around in circles; the goal aimed at, namely a reasonable share of creature comfort, for themselves and families, with an opportunity for making provisions against the time when they are unable to earn a living at their usual avocations, becomes instead, a further demand for wages and as a consequence, strikes, loss of employment, and a decrease in the production of the commodities, vitally necessary to a successful prosecution of the war, and the comfort of our people at home.

There is something radically wrong with our economic system, or else we have arrived at the stage in our civilization, when every man engaged in trade and production, is determined to exact the very last pound of flesh, regardless of the hardships and suffering inflicted upon the rest of the people. It seems, that a small number among our people, are determined to become millionaires even if the Hun should be victorious and the sacrifices made by our boys on the different battle fronts in this cruel war, be in vain. How are we to account for this? What can we say of the man or men, who would coin the blood of the nation, and the tears of the widow and the orphan, into dollars and cents? It seems preposterous to believe, that such is the case; yet we have the evidence of our senses, and the truth cannot be gainsayed. We are told, that in time of war and stress, that men are seized with a sort of hysteria, that causes them in many instances to commit even murder. We have institutions to care for those whose actions brand them as enemies of the state. Are not those who bring suffering and privation on their fellow men fit subjects for such institutions?

What will we say of those, who traffic in the very necessities of life, thereby causing strikes among coal miners and steel workers, when every pound of coal and steel is needed by the nation in this the hour of their bitter trial. Are they not as culpable, as the soldier who deserts in the face of the enemy; and should they not be treated in the same manner? Instead of camouflaging the situation, by trying to poison the minds of our boys at the front against their brothers at home, when they are forced to ask for a wage that will keep body and soul together; shouting patriotism from the house tops, and through the public press, that is the brand of patriotism that corporations are supposed to possess, get every dollar in sight and to hold with the other fellow. Let the government regulate the prices now being paid for necessities, so that the wages now being paid, will suffice to give the workers a fair share of the good things of this world. What is the use of preaching the doctrine that the Almighty created all men free and equal, or that all men have the same rights and privileges when we find that seven eighths of the people, are forced to eke out a miserable existence, while the other eighth are getting more of this world's goods, than is good for them. Is our government at Ottawa sincere in its desire to do everything possible to win the war? If so, then let them say to the corporations, you must sell at a reasonable profit, or we will compel you to do so. No man, or men, should be considered greater than the cause we all have at heart, not even the political life of any government, or any member thereof.

Miss Elizabeth Elderkin of Bridgetown, spent the weekend in Truro, en route to Mount Allison Ladies College Sackville to pursue her studies. While in Town Miss Elderkin was the guest of Miss Marion Doane Park Street.

Mrs. Wilfred Watt, with her little daughter— Evelyn, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. H. Smith, and cousin Mrs. Eugene Mcsher, Park Street.

Mr. Jack Ross, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Antigonish spent the week end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ross, Wimburn Hill.

Every man, 18 to 45 years of age, must register in the United States, for the Select iv Draft by Sept. 12.

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Mrs. W. E. Bligh, has left New York, and is now in Ottawa, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. P. McKay; thence she goes to Wolfville and will visit her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Calkin.

German troops in Esthonia, and at Reval in Finland, hoisted the red flag, got into processions and sang the "Marseillaise" to "beat the band"; and their officers were powerless to stop such insubordination.

Miss Jean Miller of Stellarton is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Ross, Wimburn Hill.

Mrs. McMillan, Truro is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ackles, at West Brook, Anna. Co.

Mushrooms are plentiful this season. Last year they were a failure.

Rev. John and Mrs. Adamson, and family have returned to Westville after spending a pleasant vacation in Tatamagouche, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The widow of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph McLeod, of Fredericton died on the 3rd. She is survived by three daughters, and two sons. The sons are Col. H. F. McLeod, M. P., and Capt. N. P. McLeod, now serving in France.

A late visitor of the offices of the Agent-General for New Brunswick in London was Capt. L. E. D. Stevens, Truro, N. S., Royal Air Force.



STIR YOUR TEA

Stir the pot of Tea a minute or so before pouring. This evenly distributes the Tea essence that has been drawn from the leaves, but is lying mostly at the bottom of the pot. You will then get the full flavor from your Tea. And if it is KING COLE Orange Pekoe, note when you stir, the delightful fragrance of the infused leaves. Note also the rich color of the Tea when poured—both indications of unusual quality. KING COLE Orange Pekoe is different from other Teas. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT BY THE FULL NAME SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY.



B. L. Tucker, Parrsboro, has bought the schooner Mayflower, bilt at Lower Selma, in 1906, 132 tons, and hails from Maitland.

Daniel Wier died at Rawdon Aug. 22, aged 78 years. He leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters.

Brookfield, Col. Co., Creamery, butter got 4th prize in tub and 7th prize in prints at the Toronto Exhibition.

The ladies will be interested in reading our adv on page 4 today. "Wait for the show."—The Layton Millinery Parlors.

The N. S., Department of Agriculture has offered \$2500 in prizes for field crops of wheat, oats, and turnips. These prizes are supplemented by good prizes from the Halifax Board of Trade.

W. H. Farley of Dayton, Ohio, will lecture under the auspices of the Truro Board of Trade, in the Academy Hall Thursday evening of this week at 8.30 o'clock. All merchants are requested to close their places of business at 8.30 o'clock so as to give their employees an opportunity of attending.

A splendid wash—EARLY!

Purity—complete cleanliness—garments that are unworn and unfaded—with the wash-board rub-and-scrub done away with so the clothes are out early—that's a Sunlight Soap wash day. Good news!

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