

TRADE UNIONS AND THE WAR

Manifesto to Its Members and to Its Affiliations in Europe and America.

In Germany and in Austria, and also in the neutral States of Europe and America, the persistent attempts are being made to misrepresent the attitude of the British Labor movement towards the Government, and towards the crisis through which Europe is passing. Extracts from speeches and cuttings from newspapers are collated and conclusions drawn which cannot be justified by facts, and which do not represent the real opinion of the British working-class movement.

Under such circumstances, an organization like the General Federation of Trade Unions, which represents, and is to a great extent interested in the financial stability of, the working-class movement, must remove all doubt concerning its own position and intention.

It cannot better begin this task than by stating that it is national as well as industrial peace, it has consistently tried to develop fraternity between peoples of different nationalities: it early identified itself with the international Trade Union movement, attended its congresses, contributed to its upkeep, and endeavored to extend its influence. With the General Federation and its members, faith in the common interests of working humanity, and determination to advance them, was warm and strong, while the possibility of war was regarded as one of the shadows of an indescribable catastrophe.

The Federation entertains no delusions concerning the consequences of war, or the share of those which the class it represents will bear, and in placing its position before the world it is actuated only by the desire to prevent misapprehension, and to secure effective national and ordered consideration of all those interests it directly or indirectly represents.

To fully analyse and discuss the causes of the war and the responsibility for its outbreak is beyond the in-

tention of the Management Committee. Sufficient for the moment to say that, in the opinion of millions of Trade Unionists, the responsibility for the war does not rest upon the policy or conduct of Great Britain.

This opinion is supported from our own side by documentary evidence, and by the fact of our unpreparedness and from the opposing side by the utterances of their soldiers, their statesmen, and their teachers, and by their terrible and immediate capacity for striking effective and terrifying blows.

It is obvious that the immediate participation of Britain in the war was neither desired nor expected; her day would gladly have been postponed. Loyalty to herself, to her best traditions, and to her treaty obligations made abstention from the conflict impossible, and to-day, especially her workpeople, are determined to support not only the neutrality of heroic Belgium, but the honor of nations and the inviolability of treaties.

Once involved in such a war, the duty of the movement stood out clearly. It became necessary, apart from all personal considerations of friendship, to offer the fiercest resistance to the aggressor, and to take any sacrifice necessary to bring the war to a definite and honorable conclusion, to join with others in making the fullest provision for this policy, to see that the political circumstances arising were used to develop and broaden national life and outlook, and particularly to insist that the economic and moral disabilities of war should not fall altogether on the shoulders of the poor.

A real love of country inspired the leaders of the people to ask of the manhood they represented the greatest of all sacrifices. In acting so there was no desire to arouse or develop racial animosities, but there was a general determination to prevent in this country the outrages on

women and children, and the massacres and burnings which have desolated Belgium and Northern France.

Not less imperative than the problems of national defence are those problems which affect the political and economic life of the State during the war, and which will continue to affect it long after the war is over. The consideration of these does not imply hostility or lack of patriotism, it simply indicates foresight and a desire to turn the extraordinary circumstances of the war to national account. Some of the problems which affected transport and the public services have been dealt with on communal lines. Under the stress of war, the Government assumed control of the railways and fixed the munition food prices; the impossibilities of years became actualities in an hour when the alternative was national disaster. The lessons learned in the hour of danger must not be lost, but improved and retained. The anarchy of the past must be strenuously fought. If railways can be nationally and effectively controlled, co-ordinated, and worked under abnormal war conditions, they can be made to work under the easier conditions obtaining in times of peace.

War has compelled the Government to give practical effect to the admission, long made verbally, that the State was responsible for the physical efficiency of its units, and measures of relief have been planned. The Management Committee is altogether inadequate, and cannot meet the situation. The Management Committee also insists that works of relief must be also works of utility. Nothing so discourages men as to find that their work is without intrinsic value or use; nothing so affects so-called "relief" with the taint of pauperism. The pamphlet on "Unemployment" published by the Management Committee in 1911 suggests examples of useful and co-ordinated work.

The Government has paid for the material things it required for the war, it has extended its financial assistance and credit to banks and private concerns, and it would act illogically if it hesitated to meet the demand for payment for that human element, without which States cannot exist or wars be made. Surely if the human element voluntarily places itself at the service of the State, it is the duty of any Government to pay for this at least as fairly as it paid for its coal and its corn.

Great Britain is the richest country on earth, yet she largely depends upon charity for the care and comfort of her discharged soldiers and sailors. The biggest effort yet made in this direction is totally inadequate; even the Prince of Wales' Fund, large as it seems to the thoughtless, can only relieve a tithe of the distress which already exists. In this war the men at the top of the social scale have given their lives freely, and it would be ungenerous not to give credit for, and express appreciation of, their gallantry and self-sacrifice. The man who, at the call of his country has left his job and his home and is doing his share, and doing it voluntarily, but there is a large percentage of the comfortable class whose main contributions during the crisis have been in the nature of criticism and advice. It is these who must be made to contribute, and to contribute regularly and in proportion to means. If one half of last year's increased profits upon industry and commerce could be exacted by means of a special income tax the totals of all the voluntary funds would be instantly eclipsed, and the basis of a practical fund provided. It is necessary at once to withdraw from the realm of chance and charity the interests of the soldier and his dependents. For ages writers and poets have joined in singing the praises of soldiers, extolling their sacrifices and glorifying their prowess. Times have changed, and to-day there is a labor movement, dissatisfied with mere vocal effort and strong enough, and also wise enough, to see that the soldier receives more than adulation in life and laurels in death. To leave him or his dependents to the care of charity is unworthy of a great nation. Inquisitorial methods and voluntary effort must give place to specific scales of pay and proper public State control.

Reform in the army itself must be pressed, particularly in the direction of increasing allowances and facilitating promotion from the ranks. An immediate minimum of £1 per week is not too much to ask for soldiers or sailors who are wholly or partially disabled by wounds or disease, contracted on active service. There is also need for more humane treatment of the dependents of men who die of disease, similarly contracted, shortly after discharge. The fact that these reforms will cost money should not retard their institution. We believe in a voluntary army; we expect it to cost more per head than if it were obtained by conscription; we believe also that the relationship of the army to the state needs overhauling, and a Royal Commission, including representatives of labor with personal and first hand knowledge of labor conditions and needs should be appointed now.

The co-ordination of existing charities and relief funds is imperative. Already in London much has been done to prevent the waste and overlapping consequent upon the multiplicity of organizations, but much remains to be done, and it will be done better and more sympathetically if organized labor co-operates.

Amongst the voluntary associations which may justly demand consideration at the moment the Trade Unions stand pre-eminent. Some have made magnificent efforts to meet the dis-

stress consequent upon unemployment, but they cannot indefinitely continue their disbursements. The contributions and benefits were calculated on a peace basis. They never attempted to secure, nor could they have secured had the attempt been made, contributions equal to the requirements developed by a war. The collapse of their efforts would mean more than trade union humiliation and bankruptcy, it would mean national disaster. Subsidies have already been promised and given. These must be extended and increased, and wherever trade unions have securities not easily realisable these should be taken over, where request is made, by the state and the unions given the equivalent in cash.

The sickness and disablement which will follow upon the war must disturb the actuarial equilibrium of most approved societies, and these should combine to secure resources from disaster which threatens unless the state shoulders at least that part of the burden arising from war.

In the furtherance of all these objects the management committee is prepared to work with all the forces, and influence at its command, and it invites the co-operation of all persons or organizations who desire to realize the objects set forth. In explaining its position and advancing its claims of the people it wishes to avoid the folly of the Chauvinist and the meanness of the merchant who haggles while death waits at the door; it speaks only in the discharge of its duty, and in the name of the co-operation of those who were responsible for its election. It does not overlook its obligations to the workers in other lands, and it hopes that with the aid of the Prussian military caste, which for so many years worked for war, international friendships and efforts may be renewed, but for the moment its whole duty lies at home.

LABOR PAGE 5. H 52
SETTLED BY COMPROMISE
Typographical Union Signs For One Year on Same Wages.

Toronto, July 31.—The result of the arbitration between the Typographical Union of America and the publishers of Toronto newspapers and the Toronto Typographical Union is that a one-year agreement has been signed and the men are not to get an increase in pay and will work the same hours. Sir William Meredith, the fifth member of the Board of Arbitration, recommended that arrangements be made so that the men will get a half holiday Saturday afternoon.

Two U.S. Marines Killed in Haite

Washington, July 31.—Two Americans of the landing force from the cruiser Washington were killed at Port au Prince, according to a message from Admiral Caperton, received yesterday.

The men, members of a patrol, were shot from ambush by snipers last night. The Marines returned to the ship and no further disturbances occurred.

Admiral Caperton reported the town was attacked from the south at 8 o'clock Thursday night. He had been ordered to disperse the forces for defence, and repulsed it. He said there was no cause for alarm.

The battleship Connecticut with 500 additional Marines has been ordered to Port au Prince to restore order.

The seamen killed were: William Gompers, next of kin, Mrs. Sophie Gompers, 107 Stockton street, Brooklyn; Casson S. Whitehurst, next of kin, Casson M. Whitehurst, 608 Clay avenue, Norfolk, Va.

GRAY HAIR
Dr. Tremaine's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to natural color or money refunded. On sale at W. H. Robertson, Limited, Drugist, Brantford, or sent postpaid price \$1.00. Write Tremaine Supply Co., Dept. 22, Toronto.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
To Western Canada, Each Tuesday Until October 26th Inclusive.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is now round trip Home-seekers' excursion tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, each Tuesday until October 26th inclusive. Take the new transcontinental line. Short route between Eastern and Western Canada. "The National" leaves Toronto 1.45 p.m. via Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, thence to Winnipeg, and thence to the coast. Equipment the finest, including Colonist Sleeping cars, Tourist Sleeping cars, Dining car, and electric-lighted first-class coaches operated through without change between Toronto and Winnipeg. Connection is made at Winnipeg with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton and other points in Western Canada. Through tickets and reservations made by all Grand Trunk ticket agents. Costs no more than by other routes.

Further particulars and berth reservations on application to agents or write C. E. Fortin, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

COOK'S Cotton Root Compound
A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three sizes of strength. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per box. Prepared on receipt of 7c per box. Free of charge. Write to the COOK MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ENGL. (Genuine Waterbury).

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

The War Against Health Is Quickly Ended By "Fruit-a-tives".

MRS. DEWOLFE
East Ship Harbour, N.S.
"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefit I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For years I was afflicted with Constipation and Headaches, and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person and I am deeply thankful to have relief from those sickening Headaches."

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.
"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the medicine made from fruit juices, has relieved me from sufferings from Headaches, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HERE AND THERE
The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, which has now come to an end, has lasted thirty-three years. It was the outcome of the irascible of Italy over the French occupation of Tunis in 1881, as in the following year Italy joined the Dual Alliance composed of Austria and Germany. The Triple Alliance was renewed in 1891, in 1902, and lastly in 1907. The terms of the Alliance have been kept a strict secret, but it has always been understood that it was purely defensive, and only bound the signatories to support each other in case of attack. When Austria attacked Serbia and Germany invaded Belgium and France, the alliance terminated almost automatically.

In the British House of Commons it has been stated that there had been altogether fourteen attacks by hostile aircraft extending over wide areas and chiefly directed against undefended British towns, villages, and country districts. The total casualties in these raids are:—Killed: Men, 24; women, 21; children, 11; total 56. Wounded: Men, 86; women 35; children, 17; total 138. Totals: Men, 110; women, 56; children 28. Total killed and wounded 194. Adding the 127 persons boarded and 567 injured in the warship bombardment of the Harlequins, Scarborough and Whitby, the German raids have resulted in 183 killed and 705 wounded, a total of 888.

For dinner each group of ten Russian soldiers receives a large dish of "Borscht". This contains cabbage and potatoes mixed in various gravies. The ten men sit around the dish, each with a big wooden spoon, and all help themselves at once. After this comes the national dish, "Kasha", a kind of porridge. "Kasha" is very cheap in Russia, and soldiers can have as much as they want. When this has been disposed of the meal finishes with an allowance of half a pound of meat per man.

The name given to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea seems a passage or crossing for cattle—Oxford is the exact English equivalent for Bosphorus. Did the Greeks so name it because agricultural knowledge there crossed from Asia into Europe, or because the

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMIT
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the fifteenth day of September, 1915, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area situated north of the Transcontinental Railway, west of Lac Seul and south of English River in the District of Kenora.

Tenders shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to the price of 20c. per cord for other spruce and 20c. per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to. Such tenders shall be required to erect a mill or mills, to clear the territory, and to manufacture the wood into paper in the Province of Ontario—the paper mill to be erected within such time and in such place as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall direct.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque drawn to the Honourable Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into an agreement to carry out the conditions.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, price to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.

G. H. FERGUSON,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines,
Toronto, June 5th, 1915.

What wonder that mothers are so enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets?

Phrygians crossed there when the oracle told them to follow a route that one of their own would take if driven to the water? Or was it because the Phrygians first crossed in a vessel that had an ox for a figure-head? Or because, when Zeus had transformed her into a white heifer, swam the strait to escape the tormenting gadfly? Ancient writers give all these explanations.

Doll making, the latest British industry, of whose handwork the Queen has lately accepted a specimen, is among the oldest of the world's trades.

Fifty Against Two. It is not remarkable to expect two sacks of outfit to overcome the effects of fifty weeks of confinement. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla along with you. It refines the blood, improves the appetite, makes sleep easy and restful.

Many mothers can't get the children to drink enough milk for their growing needs.

Serve them good ice cream! They'll get the same food elements—in better, purer form. Be sure, though, that it's

Brant Ice Cream
We make this superb frozen delicacy from the richest pasteurized cream only, supplied from selected dairy herds of regularly inspected cows.

Buying Brant Ice Cream you can rest assured of healthful conditions and scrupulously clean methods of manufacture.

And the flavor is something to make you wonder.

Sold in bricks or bulk. Try some to-day—for the children's sake ask for Brant Ice Cream at your dealer's.

N.B.—Brant Ice Cream bricks are carefully packed in improved sanitary cartons.

Brant Creamery, Brantford, Ont.

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"I am so delighted with Dr. Cassell's Tablets that I don't know how to praise them enough. I am quite sure they saved the life of my little baby." So says Mrs. Emma Martin, a happy young mother, residing at 28, Edward-street, Hessele, Hull, England. And she goes on: "Baby was only a few weeks old, a poor little girl, when she fell ill, and nothing that we could do for her was of the slightest use. For months she was under treatment, and had ever so many bottles of medicine, but she only got worse. Nothing would remain in her stomach, she was just wasting away for want of nourishment. We had all sorts of infants' foods for her, and she would not touch them. Poor little Marjory could do nothing with them. Whatever we gave returned almost at once."

"We were told it was very severe dyspepsia, and that there was nothing to do but persevere. We did persevere, but I am sure I did everything I could, but all the time my child was getting thinner and thinner till she seemed just skin and bone. She looked like a little shrivelled-up old woman. At last we lost hope altogether, and quite made up our minds that baby could never recover. Even baby who saw her thought the same. She was positively dying of starvation, poor little mite, for no food at all agreed with her."

Mrs. Bate continued: "Baby had not been strong from birth, and when he began cutting his teeth he got even weaker and ill. First there was a breaking out on his little body, and then he just seemed to waste away before our eyes. We were told it was severe bowel trouble, but though everything possible was done to him, poor baby appeared to be beyond hope of recovery. He was always in pain, with severe diarrhoea, and he got so thin that you could have almost blown him away as the saying is. Whatever kind of food we gave him returned. He was very restless, and hardly got any sleep. We were constantly in fear that his would die when we were not watching. We had sat up with him all one night, when next day, by a lucky chance, we read about Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and at once sent for some. Very soon there was improvement, the sickness stopped, and from that time baby got better and better, till now he is as well as any child could be."

Surely the honest truth, as set out in the above authentic testimony, is sufficient to prove that Dr. Cassell's Tablets will do all that is claimed for them and effect cures even in severe cases. Guaranteed perfectly safe for even the youngest babe, Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a reliable remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Neuritis, Infantile Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, and all the ailments specially valuable for nursing mothers and girls approaching womanhood. All druggists and chemists sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets in case of emergency. A Free Sample will be sent on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing, by the Sole Agents for Canada, H. F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto, Ont.

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Tell him, too, that you want it in the Packages originated for **Redpath** Sugar—2 or 5 lb. Sealed Cartons or 10, 20, 50 or 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

Then you will be sure to get the GENUINE REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations—the sugar to whose preserving purity you can safely trust good fruit.

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Steamers "MODJESKA" and "TURBINA" leave Hamilton and Toronto 8 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m. daily (including Sundays)

NIAGARA FALLS, Queenston, Lewiston, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Buffalo
Steamers leave Toronto (Yonge Street Wharf), week days, at 7.30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 5.05 p.m.; Sundays at 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5.05 p.m.

1000 Islands, Montreal, Quebec
the Saguenay. R. & O. Steamers sail from Toronto at 3 p.m., daily, including Sunday.

Low Week-End Rates to 1000 Islands
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