

TRADES CONGRESS HAD A BUSY SESSION YESTERDAY

Pass resolution looking to improvements in conditions among laboring class—Criticism Department of Labor in connection with Vancouver Island strike.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress yesterday it was urged that the government should discontinue the holding out of special inducements to immigrants, the methods of J. O. Smith, the Canadian immigration agent in London and the Immigration work of the Salvation Army were condemned, and the adoption of an educational test for immigrants was recommended.

The Congress favored the exclusion of Asiatics, prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals, and the establishment of free municipal labor bureaus for the purpose of registering unemployed men and women and helping them to positions.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the banks were mainly responsible for the present financial stringency and industrial depression in Canada, and calling upon the government to institute a system of national banks with the sole right to issue money.

After a vigorous discussion a resolution was adopted condemning the Minister of Labor on the ground that his department had failed in its duty in connection with this strike of the miners on Vancouver Island.

The Congress went on record as being in favor of the government taking steps to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Technical Education and Industrial Training.

On motion of Mr. Powell of Ottawa it was decided to ask the government to establish a system of technical education for I. C. R. employees, similar to the systems in vogue on some private railways.

Congress decided to petition the Minister of Justice to release Joe Angelo, an organizer of the United Mine Workers' America, who was sentenced to prison during the Vancouver strike, and is the only one of several hundred men arrested now incarcerated.

Morning Session

At the morning session W. R. Trotter read the report of the committee, commencing with a resolution asking for abolition of immigration bonuses and immigration payments. The committee recommended steps to provide free labor bureaus and the abolition of private employment agencies. The operation of immigration societies, it was intimated, should be curtailed. A central board of the Imperial government with representatives of the colonies was recommended to regulate immigration. The exclusion of Asiatics was urged and legislation prohibiting employment by Orientals of white girls. With regard to the immigration of literates from Europe, a recommendation was made for the introduction of a test of education.

Mr. Trotter stated that printed questions to the Trades and Labor Congress had been submitted by the Dominion Royal Commission. The report of the committee was then taken up and discussed. Controller Simpson pointed out that the Province of Ontario had passed legislation prohibiting Asiatics from employing white girls, but the legality of the law had not yet been determined.

Mr. Trotter read an advertisement of the Dominion Government from a British publication containing statements relative to opportunities in Canada which he claimed to be untrue. He condemned the operations of J. O. Smith of the Immigration Department at London. He read letters to English papers from Mr. Smith to which he took exception. He stated that the Dominion Royal Commission would be compelled to recommend the appointment of an advisory report on immigration. Labor exchanges, he thought, in the different provinces would be of material help in solving the problem of unemployment.

Controller Simpson stated that the Salvation Army were working to assist the capitalists by crushing the laboring man after the war.

Vice-President Bancroft voiced his opposition to provincial labor exchanges. The great transportation companies had been built up not on legitimate traffic, but on fostered immigration.

Delegate F. Hyatt, of St. John, stated that St. John was one of the ports through which immigrants landed. He complained that he was unable to get into the immigration buildings, while every "sky pilot" and Salvation Army official was permitted to do so.

Mr. Rigg, of Winnipeg, moved an amendment to the report, that opposition should be made to the appointment of provincial labor exchanges. "We are not," he said, "opposed to immigration, but to the artificial schemes which have been devised to foster immigration. If I find that my brother or sister in the Old Country can do better here, I would write them and tell them to come here, and that is the true issue of immigration."

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session J. Wall, Montreal, moved the following: "Whereas, this Congress believes that the real financial stringency and industrial depression in Canada at the present time are due mainly to the closed and shortsighted policy of our Canadian banks in peremptorily denying legitimate credits to the people notwithstanding the fact that the Dominion government in its recent emergency session, came to the relief of the banks by making their notes legal tender, arranging for discounts to protect and help the banks and otherwise giving every incentive to these public utilities to help the public; and, whereas, in clearing-house transactions some of the banks refuse to accept bank notes in daily settlements but insist upon 'bank legal' or gold certificates, thus preventing other better-disposed banks from taking advantage of the privilege given by statute to issue bank notes to the extent of 15 per cent. excess on their gold and capital and reserves; and, whereas, this restriction of credits, by these well-protected institutions, means calamity to the people generally, while at the same time the banks

have millions out on 'call' loans, out of Canada, in other words, in stock gambling transactions; be it resolved, That the Dominion government be called upon to institute a system of national banks with the sole right to issue money."

Delegate Wall said the government at present directed the banks, but left to the chartered banks the issuing of all notes except \$1 and \$2 bills. He thought the workers were more interested in the small bills.

Delegate Trotter agreed with the resolution, except that he thought words industrial depression should be stricken out.

Delegate Bancroft said the opinion of those who had looked into the matter, including prominent business men, was that financial manipulation had caused the present financial stringency and industrial depression as well in Canada. "I want to say that the present industrial depression in Canada is not due to over production," said Mr. Bancroft. "If there had been no war we would still have had an industrial depression. I am entirely in accord with the resolution."

The resolution was adopted.

Resolutions. A resolution was adopted protesting against the government granting any more money to the Grand Trunk Pacific until it had accepted the award of the Arbitration Board in the matter of the machinists' trouble. The machinists' delegate said they had been forced to accept arbitration on the express promise the G. T. P. would abide by the award, but the company had not kept its promise.

A resolution was adopted calling for legislation to prohibit any manufacturer or company requiring applicants for a position to sign certain documents authorizing such manufacturer or company to retain a certain percentage of the salaries of their employees for the purpose of paying insurance premiums. It was said this kind of insurance cost 23 p. c. more than where the employees conducted mutual benefit societies. It was also said that under this system of compulsory insurance employees waived the right of compensation under Employers' Liability Acts, and if they lost their jobs they also lost the premiums they were compelled to pay.

On motion of Mr. Trotter, the Tailors' Union, the provincial executive were instructed to seek legislation abolishing the making of clothing for sale in the homes of wage-earners. The argument was that home-work of this character encouraged child labor, and promoted the spread of disease.

On motion of Secretary Draper, the executive was authorized to set aside \$10,000 as a Reserve Fund.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the government to take steps to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Industrial Education.

W. R. Trotter moved that the executive be instructed to ask for an amendment to the Railway Act empowering the Railway Commission to determine the length of a section and the number of men to be employed to keep the section in repair.

President Watters said the government had given assurance that a bill already prepared along these lines would be passed.

Presentations. At this point, Delegate Bruce was observed moving about the hall, carrying a suspicious looking object to which he paid no watermelon.

Delegate Kennedy arose and wanted to know if Delegate Bruce was carrying a bomb.

The president thereupon ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring Delegate Bruce to the platform, and when this had been done he was instructed to disclose the contents of his bomb, and produced a match and other articles.

Mr. Donohue, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L., was next called to the platform and presented with a watch on behalf of the delegates.

F. L. Surge, John Montague and Bluff, Manitoba. About fifteen years ago they went back to England.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—L. C. Collet, the British aviator, who dropped three bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf today, and in this herd sweeping down to within four hundred yards of his target is a former resident of Manitoba. He is a fully qualified pilot, and has been engaged in farming at Oak Bluff, Manitoba. About fifteen years ago they went back to England.

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the local convention committee were presented with the plan. Mr. Bruce then produced from an orange-colored pumpkin a green case containing a brooch, which he presented Miss O'Reilly, fraternal delegate from the Women's Trade Union League.

Miss O'Reilly said she did not expect presents, but she wanted every lady to pledge themselves to cooperation with the movement of the women to get what they wanted and make the world brighter for children.

At the request of the Women's Labor League, of Ontario, the Congress instructed local trades councils to take steps for organizing such leagues in their localities.

On motion of S. Powell, of Moncton, it was decided to urge the government to introduce a system of technical education on the I. C. R. similar to systems in vogue on private railways.

A resolution was introduced approving the efforts of the Vancouver Island miners to improve their condition, and expressing regret that the Minister of Labor had failed to impartially use the power of his office to effect a settlement.

Delegates Bancroft and Rigg said and not express regret.

Delegate Armstrong said he agreed with the minister of labor that they had to educate public opinion. The delegates knew something more than the delegates. The minister was no more responsible than the molders of public opinion.

Delegate Simpson said they should not try to polish off the matter, but should use plain terms.

Delegate Verville said they should use the words condemn the minister, and not merely "express regret" because the minister was an able lawyer and in parliament would point out that there was a great difference between condemning and regretting.

W. R. Trotter said the delegates of Vancouver had approved the action of the miners, and condemned the McInnes government.

The resolution was adopted "condemning the Minister of Labor for failure to perform his duty, and to use impartially the power of his office to bring about an equitable settlement of the miners' strike."

Delegate Foster introduced a resolution instructing the executive to enquire into the circumstances of the strike of the miners on Vancouver Island of the right to peacefully picket. This was adopted.

Another resolution by Delegate Foster introduced a resolution to petition the Minister of Justice to release Joseph Angelo, an American, and the only miner still kept in jail, saying the reason he was treated differently from others was because he was an American organizer of the Mine Workers. This was adopted.

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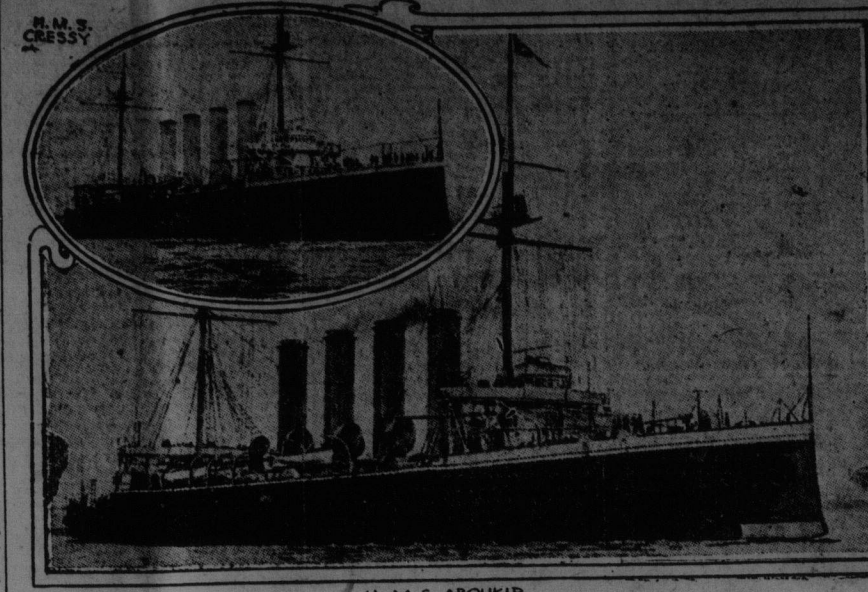
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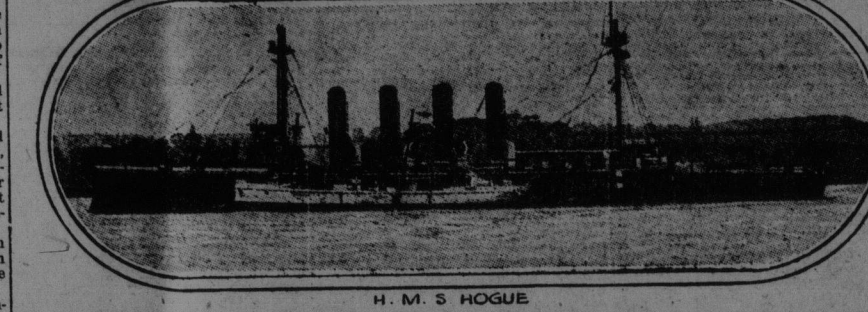
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GERMAN NAVY SINKS THREE OF ENGLAND'S ARMORED CRUISERS.



H. M. S. ABOUKIR.



H. M. S. HOGUE.

Three great armored British cruisers—the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy—with hundreds of dead, are at the bottom of the North Sea, following the first naval engagement of real consequence in the war.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first, and then, as her sister cruisers, the Hogue and the Cressy, approached to pick up the survivors their hulls were ripped open by torpedoes shot from the German submarine, which probably arose under the sea vessel.

Apparently the sea was then riddled by shots from the quick firing guns of the British war ships in an effort to slink the flotilla of submarines which had stealthily crept under them. Any ripple or eddy on the surface of the sea which might indicate the location of a submarine became the target for British steel.

All England, shocked and grieved by the suddenness of the attack, accepts this as the German reply to the declaration of Mr. Winston Spence Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, that if the German navy did not come out and fight the British fleet would "dig them out."

The Dairy Shorthorn

No satisfactory records are available regarding the steers from Dairy Shorthorn cows, though it has been my privilege to see quite a number of steers which the purchaser of feeders in this country would be delighted to secure, although they might not make new animals. As to milk production, it is easier to obtain records, though even this side of the question has been more or less neglected in some herds.

Being what we call a "dual purpose" breed, we would not expect to find any world's records in this breed, but we would naturally expect to find such records as would qualify the breed to be classed as a profitable dairy breed. Of individual cow records, one of the best, if not the best, is that of the cow known as Darlington Cranford 6th. Her highest yearly record was 12,667 lbs. a record which has been beaten by a number of other cows for the best one year's production, but this remarkable cow produced over 100,000 pounds of milk in ten consecutive years, a record which places her among the really high-class dairy cows.

The Tring Park herd of Shorthorns, owned by Lord Rothschild, is one of the prominent herds in England today, and in this herd very careful records are kept of each cow's production. The latest yearly record for this herd which I have been able to secure is that for the year 1911. In that year 74 Shorthorn cows were in the herd during the whole year, and their records and averages are given apart from those which were in the herd only for a portion of the year. The highest record was made by a cow called Dorothy, which produced 12,661 pounds of milk, and the average yearly record of the 74 cows was 6,058 pounds per cow. When we consider the number

of cows included in this test, we must admit that it is a fairly good showing even from a dairy standpoint. The cow Dorothy previously mentioned has an average yearly production of 5,722 pounds of milk for eight years. Another cow has an average record for seven years of 8,675 pounds per year, and still another cow has an average record for eleven years of 7,154 pounds of milk per annum. It would be possible to go on and give records of many other herds, some of which are considerably higher than the ones just mentioned. For example, in the herd of the late George Taylor there were 32 cows which averaged over 10,000 pounds of milk each per annum, a record of which any dairy breeder might be proud, but perhaps enough has been said to give an idea of the possibilities of the Shorthorn as a dairy cow, and the persistence with which the tenant farmers in England appear to clasp to this breed is pretty conclusive evidence of its utility.

Has It a Place in Canada? We have discussed the Dairy Shorthorn from various points of view, but there is still one other point to be considered, and that is: Is there a place in Canadian agriculture for a cow of this kind? It seems to me that she probably does not come directly into competition for public favor with the recognized dairy breeds, for the reason that the Dairy Shorthorn is not regarded as a special dairy breed, and consequently cannot be reasonably expected to give us a maximum production of milk or butter. While this is true, there are many farmers in this country who do not wish, or who do not find it practicable to make a specialty of dairy-

ing, and it is to this class of farmers that the Dairy Shorthorn will especially appeal, for the reason that she will pay her way in milk and produce a calf which it is profitable to raise for beef purposes.

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, neuralgia, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.

"How then is the Dairy Shorthorn to find a place in Canada if it cannot be bought for what it is worth?" It seems to me that, in the meantime at least, there is only one thing to do, and that is to make the best of what we have. There are many excellent milking Shorthorns in this country already if they could only be sifted out and have their merit recognized.

Not Confined to Rates Strain. I have mentioned the fact that Rates blood is very popular among the breeders of Dairy Shorthorns in England, but deep milking qualities are not confined to cattle of this breeding by any means, and it is possible to find cows of practically straight Scotch breeding which make profitable dairy cows if the owner saw fit to develop them along that line. A use of sires from deep-milking dams and the careful selection of breeding stock will work wonders in the development of dairy qualities in the Shorthorn cattle in this country. What will be the ultimate position taken by the Dairy Shorthorn in this country remains to be seen, but the breeders of Shorthorn cattle have it in their power to develop a dual-purpose breed of great possibilities provided they see fit to do so. The whole matter now rests in the hands of the Shorthorn breeders.

by profitable dairy cow. This is only one case, but cows of this kind are numerous throughout Ontario if we would only take the trouble to find them out.

It will not doubt take years to bring the Dairy Shorthorn into prominence in this country, especially since it is difficult to make importations at a reasonable cost, but the persistent use of sires from deep-milking dams and the careful selection of breeding stock will work wonders in the development of dairy qualities in the Shorthorn cattle in this country. What will be the ultimate position taken by the Dairy Shorthorn in this country remains to be seen, but the breeders of Shorthorn cattle have it in their power to develop a dual-purpose breed of great possibilities provided they see fit to do so. The whole matter now rests in the hands of the Shorthorn breeders.

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Two Years of Torture from Stomach Trouble

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up the stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summersville, N. S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I was the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years. I grew weak and nervous. My weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could not sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so insistent that I finally gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was much less. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had