

A BUDGET OF NEWS FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN LABOR  
**IN THE WORLD OF LABOR**  
 GLEANED FROM THE EXCHANGES AND OTHER SOURCES

**Industrial Canada**  
 FROM COAST TO COAST

Bookbinders who have had much unemployment in Ottawa for a long time past, now report that the trade is brisk, and all craftsmen are again working steadily.

Union bookbinders in Regina, Sask., have formed a dramatic society that is making a decided hit. Business in the craft has considerably improved, and is steadily growing better.

Reports from Timmins, Ont., show that the Hollinger has struck another new pocket of extremely rich ore, which promises to be a big find, though the extent of the pocket is not as yet known.

Windsor has granted tax exemptions to the Maxwell Motor Company of Detroit, which will erect a \$65,000 plant in that city, and it will spend \$1,500 for land to provide switches for the corporation. The concern will employ a number of hands.

The rolling mill, steel and moulding shops of the Canada Car and Foundry Company of Amherst, N. B., which have been shut down for months, are again being operated, and a considerable force of men employed. There are orders ahead sufficient to keep them going for a long time to come.

Reports from nearly all the industrial centres in Nova Scotia show that business is active in most of them, and fair in others; in fact, better than ordinary, as a large number of workmen are employed in manufacturing, and supplies. The unions are in good shape and constantly enrolling new members, and the general outlook is considered by labor men to be most satisfactory.

There is more unemployment in the city of Quebec at the present than there was a month ago, but most trades are going good. Business is, in fact, even better in most industries than in normal times. In the Ross Rifle factory and other mechanical plants, work is going on night and day. In the organized crafts wages

have generally advanced, and hours have been shortened. All the international unions are making good headway.

The shortage of mine labor in Nova Scotia is growing more pronounced. The miners and other workers employed in the mines and collieries continue to enlist in large numbers, immigration on which the coal barons formerly depended for cheap labor, is no longer available, as able-bodied men are not allowed to leave Europe. It begins to look as though the only way to secure help will be to put up higher wages as an inducement.

More men have been employed in snow shoveling on the railways in western Canada this season than in years past, many hundreds of men have secured employment as a result. The snowstorms have been frequent, and traffic has been greatly disturbed at times. This has proved a boon to many who otherwise would have been on the idle list. Unemployment has been far less prevalent throughout the entire West than it was a year ago.

A ladies' auxiliary in connection with the various locals of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners in Hamilton has been formed and will be known as No. 2. More than sixty names were signed to the charter application, and it is expected that the membership will rapidly increase. A capable set of officers were elected. The membership is composed of the wives and daughters of union craftsmen in the district. The new auxiliary starts out with fine prospects ahead.

Bookbinders in Victoria, B. C., are complaining that many of the girls employed in the government bindery, while they are working full time and receiving the full union rate of wages, refuse to join the union which has secured these conditions for them. Efforts are now being made to show them the injustice of the stand they have taken and that it is their duty to join the union in order to secure still better working conditions if possible.

Miners in New Ontario predict that the new districts opening out will rival the best that have yet been discovered, and it is said there is no doubt but what great nickel properties only await discovery, and that it

is confidently predicted that the richest gold mines are yet to be developed. A number of Australian gold miners who were looking over this territory two years ago consider it so promising that a number of them will be on the job this year, and will engage extensively in prospecting enterprises.

Last Monday evening Local 294, International Association of Machinists, St. Thomas, held their annual ball in the auditorium of the splendid Locomotive Engineers' Building. This ball has always been one of the biggest Trades union social events in the Railroad City, and on this occasion it upheld its previous enviable reputation. There was a very large attendance, many visitors being in evidence from outside centres, and the committee of management was the recipient of many bouquets for the splendid way in which all the arrangements were carried out.

While many of the members of Local No. 91 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Montreal, are employed or working on short time, the organization is in fine shape. A series of entertainments are being held to help organize the craft, and at a recent gathering in the Alliance Nationale Hall, Controller Joe Ainey and Editor Gerard, of La Patrie, spoke on the benefits conferred on the workers by trades union organizations. There was a very large attendance of both men and women, and several applications for membership were received.

There is trouble on in Ottawa over a strike that has occurred in the office of the L'Action Catholique, a clerical office at Quebec. It is alleged that the King's Printer, J. De L. Tache, induced printers to go to the ancient capital to supplant strikers. This led to considerable feeling on the part of the types employed in the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, and a special meeting of the union was held at which a committee was appointed to secure the real facts of the case, and, if the allegations are found to be true, an appeal will probably be made to the Secretary of State.

For years past trouble has nearly always existed in Montreal in regard to the law wages paid to stone cutters

by some cheap bosses who are always on the lookout for cheap labor. Complaints are made that fair wages had not been paid by contractors in the erection of the Public Library. The City Attorney has advised the city that as fair wage clauses were incorporated in all the contracts, the municipality can deduct the difference between the money actually paid by the contractors to the stonecutters and other workers, and the sums they should have received. This will mean that all workers employed on the party will get the standard or union rate of wages which will be paid them out of deposits now held by the city from the said contractors, as a guarantee of good faith.

The struggle between right and justice on the one hand and oppression and tyranny on the other is as old as the history of the race.

**UNIONISM IN THE TRENCHES**

Returned Soldier Says Men at the Front are Favorably Disposed.

A soldier recently returned to Canada because of injuries received at the front, and one, moreover who has never belonged to a trades union, states that it is wonderful how favorably disposed are the men in the trenches toward the Labor Movement. This is particularly true in regard to the English Tommy. The percentage of union men from England serving with the colors is very large, and through their agency received the fact as to how the Labor Party in the United Kingdom has been the means of increasing the soldiers' pay and securing a larger separation allowance for the wives of married men is now well understood. It is also generally known that the Labor Party is agitating for a larger pension for the soldier boys, and it has made the men in khaki believe that the union movement is their best friend.

A considerable percentage of the men in the Canadian training camps in England are also union men who take no pains to disguise the fact and seem to be proud of it.

Of course this cannot but make for the advantage of the Labor Party in Great Britain after the war is over, for there is no more grateful individual anywhere than the soldier, and this soldier in particular states that he has heard numbers of wounded Tommies who were with him in hospital state that they would never again vote for Liberals or Unionists. It was Labor for their lives after this. Asked as to how the German and

French soldiers view the unions, he said there was no means of finding out—a man might be in the trenches or on the firing line and know very little of what is going on even inside of his own lines; they see few if any prisoners, and as a rule there was mighty little chance of finding out anything. When a man gets to the firing line he does not mix up promiscuously like the fellow in a factory who can suit himself when the day's work is over, and a man in Canada ought to know what was taking place at the front better even than the fellow who was facing the enemy. All it needed was to get on the firing line or up near it to have one's mind disabused of all previously formed conceptions.

Asked what his opinion was as to the effects of the war on the working-class movement in England, he modestly confessed he knew very little about it; all he could say was that the soldiers he had mixed with were very friendly to the Labor Movement, and it would not surprise him if more Labor representatives were elected to Parliament after the war. He said he had seen very little of England while in training, and learned more after he was wounded than he otherwise would have done, and it would be well to be suspicious of a soldier after he came back from the front who claimed to be able to tell you a whole lot about England, or the French and Germans, and other people, when as a matter of fact, a fellow does not get the opportunity to find out.

**The Law of Conscience**

In Future No Nation Will Live Unto Itself.

(Edward Alexander, in the Public) The world is just beginning to realize that no nation liveth unto itself. Each nation is an instrument, a trustee, not only for its own people, but for the world. If any nation contains within its borders resources which the world needs, it may not lock them up, although it may, to be sure, make the terms for opening them up as onerous as possible. It is in the position of a property holder whose land is needed for a public purpose, but who finds there are no condemnation laws to compel him to sell at a fair price.

The kingdoms of Belgium and Holland can in theory bar the mouths of the Rhine to the vast commerce of Germany. The kingdom of Roumania can likewise, in theory, dictate the use of the Danube by through commerce. The province of Quebec in Canada, attempts to control for her own advantage the exportation of wood pulp. Brazil has attempted to control the price of coffee. Hopelessly inefficient regimes in Mexico attempt to control the oil supply and

other resources of the country needed by the world. These and many other opportunities for legitimate oppression of the world by individual nations exist without appeal to any law but the law of conscience and the law of force. It should not be necessary for the United States to violate the law of nations and American principles in order that Mexico might be reclaimed for the world. The development of the unused resources of the uncivilized world should not be the spoil of this or that individual nation. It should eventually not be necessary for Great Britain to maintain an enormous fleet in order to be sure of being able to feed her millions at all times.

The exhausted nations of Europe in their peace arrangements will not be content with a mere realignment of boundaries. However improbable it may now seem, it is quite possible that for their conference the nations will select to represent them not the type of cratty diplomats who have hitherto delivered them into misery, but real statesmen, men who realize that the state has no existence except in its people, that the people are greater than the state, that there can be no such thing as a superior condition of one people gained at the expense of another; and, finally, that the principles of freedom and equal consideration for all peoples are the only safe foundation for a nation to be guided by.

Treasure trove was unearthed a few days ago when the roof of an old house in Augher, County Tyrone, collapsed. When the owner was clearing away the debris he was lucky enough to find a roll of bank notes, which had been hidden in the thatch of the dwelling. A number of gold coins were found secreted in the same house on a previous occasion.

A sad occurrence was reported from Gleanworth a few days ago. A young farmer was killed by a kick in the forehead from a mare. The young man went to the stable some time before his breakfast, and when his sister went to call him she found him lying on the floor of the stable with a deep cut in the forehead.

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On account of the unprecedented demand for Dunlop Rubber-Made Goods, we need more workmen AT ONCE. If you are ineligible for military service and are a British Subject, we would like to see you at our Time Office, 244 Booth Ave., Toronto or have a note from you as to past experience, age, character, etc.

Previous experience in the rubber business is, of course, an asset in your favor, but lack of it is not a debatement, if you are sober and industrious and will repay good treatment with conscientious work.

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**The Lyons Electric Co. Will Supply and Install Six ELECTRIC STOVES FREE!**

In Order to Place in Brantford Homes Before May 1, 1916

**215 Electric Stoves**

**HOW IS IT DONE ?**

These Stoves are of a new and superior type, made in Canada and fully guaranteed. They are rust-proof, extra large ovens, and operate as cheaply as gas. They work equally well on Western Counties or Hydro current, and both companies offer special reduced rates for current. The Hydro, in addition to a special rate of 1/4c, less 10 per cent., will pay half the cost of installation on all stoves connected to their three-wire service before May 1, 1916. This means a cost to you for installation of only \$7.50 to \$9.00, instead of \$30.00 to \$40.00, as formerly.

**6 Stoves FREE!**

The Free Stoves are obtainable thus: Fill out and sign the coupon and bring it to our store, 71 Colborne St. There we have a time clock which will stamp on it (and a duplicate you will retain) the date, hour and minute. On May 1, 1916, independent of the number of stoves sold, these coupons will be checked, and in the order received and stamped by the time clock the signers of the fourth, nineteenth, thirty-eighth, eighty-fourth, 125th and 215th coupons will have their money refunded to them and a clear receipt in full given for both stove (no matter what type they bought) and the cost of installation.

**IN ADDITION PLEASE NOTE—**

The prices of all Stoves are reduced about one-half in a special effort to get your business and get it quickly. Take advantage of this splendid offer and sign the coupon now. You may be lucky.

**3 Hole . . . . . \$60.00**  
**4 Hole . . . . . \$65.00**  
 Installed on Hydro 3 Wire Service  
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Enter my order for one Model ..... Electric Stove, to cost ..... for which I enclose a deposit of ten dollars, the balance to be paid, ten dollars when stove is installed and ten dollars each month thereafter, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Signed .....

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Established 1899 71 COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD Phone 387

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**Red Tea**

For 25 cents you can save your hair. In less than ten minutes you can double its beauty. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and charming as a young girl's after applying some Danderine. Also try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few week's use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it.

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