

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Government Propose to Make Investigation Compulsory
in Labor Disputes—Measure Only to Apply
to Public Utilities.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, minister of labor, introduced a bill in parliament Monday to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in coal mines and industries connected with public utilities. The reason why he amended the title was that since giving notice of the bill, many representations had been made from all parts of the country and from several members of the House that the operation of the measure should be extended to all public necessities. Such public utilities would include not only coal mines, but steamships, transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies, water and gas supply electric light and street railways, to mention but a few of them.

Mr. MacLean—Why not steam railways?

Mr. Lemieux—We have already legislation providing for the settlement of railway disputes.

Mr. Bergeron—The bill does not touch factories.

Mr. Lemieux—Public utilities only. The purpose of the measure is to prevent any strike or lockout in a coal mine or any other public utility being declared until the difference or difficulty existing between employers and employees has been submitted to a board of arbitration or arbitrators.

The bill is the result of the investigation into the Lethbridge strike. The existing labor legislation consisted of two acts, one adopted in 1900, known as the Conciliation act, which was a voluntary arrangement to have a matter of dispute arbitrated. The other act was that in regard to railway labor disputes.

If the offer of conciliation in labor disputes has no effect then the minister of labor steps in and appoints arbitrators. One nominated by each side and the third elected by the other two. In the case of two parties failing to agree then the minister of labor or governor in council can make the appointment. After that, compulsory investigation will follow.

This was done in the telegraphers strike, the only case that occurred under the railway labor dispute act. The operation of the railway disputes act was optional. The operation of the present bill will be obligatory. Pending investigations under the new act the strike or lockout will have to cease in every case under penalty. The award will be made by the arbitrators but will not be enforceable by any necessary law. But as it has been shown by other countries, especially in several states in the union, this award is backed up by public opinion and carries with it a moral force which, in 99 cases out of 100 brings about a settlement.

Mr. Foster understood that the government did not propose to make the acceptance of the award of the arbitrators compulsory, because there did not seem to be any way by which it could be binding. If a minister and a man in his employ could agree about wages, that is their concern, and parliament or nobody else has a right to enquire. With a case like that at Buckingham it was not on the same plane; there were employers on one hand and employees on the other; a strike takes place, the peace of the community is disturbed, therefore a third factor came into the arena, the great silent partner, the community, therefore the public authorities should properly interfere in the interests of peace and order and avoid a menace to society.

In the case of transportation and other great public services, when strikes occurred the main party interested was neither employer or employee, but the great silent partner, the country as a whole, which has given the franchise, was the sufferer, therefore the quarrel imposes the

great brunt of the calamity and loss, arising from cessation of work, upon the public, that is not in any way a party to the trouble. The public could not be expected to stand by and see its business sacrificed and the public had a perfect right to step in and parliament ought to have the power, where the comfort or homes of the people are tightly bound up and distress may arise, to say before there can be a strike, the parties must submit their case to arbitration and that somewhere there shall be a power to judge between them.

Mr. Foster replied he thought there are ways that could be taken to compel observance of the practice he had suggested. The people had rights.

Mr. Foster, in conclusion, suggested sufficient time to have arbitration and making that arbitration compulsory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, suggested that Mr. Foster had traveled very far afield and had given expression to some very radical ideas, more radical, at any rate, than the parliament of Canada had seen fit to apply in its legislation, up to the present time.

If Mr. Foster meant anything, he meant simply that we should have compulsory arbitration in all disputes between employers and employees, and that parliament should, with all the power with which it is vested, enforce its laws.

Mr. Foster—I think that I shall have to call the prime minister down a little. He must not widen the proposition more than I did, for I made it wide enough, but not as wide as that. I confined myself to public utilities, not all labor disputes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—My honorable friend is more conservative than I thought he was. I give him credit for being more radical. Let us see how far we have gone in attempt to settle disputes between employers and employees in this country. Sir Wilfrid, continuing, suggested that the conciliation act had on the whole worked out satisfactorily to the country at large, as it had been applied by the department of labor. Certainly, Canada has escaped many such labor disputes as has endangered society in other countries. Three years ago a little more drastic legislation was applied to disputes between railway companies and their employees. This year it was proposed to go a little further by a bill applying to labor on public utilities coal mining, transportation and connected industries.

The proposal of the government was simply to make the investigation compulsory, and the government did not propose to make arbitration compulsory.

The moment a strike threatened—say in a coal mine—the minister of labor orders an investigation into the causes of the dispute. This is a considerable step in advance. The investigation takes place, the causes of the dispute will be exposed to the public, and the public will follow the investigation day by day as it unfolds.

Sir Wilfrid said that he believed this publicity a great guarantee that a final settlement was possible. Mr. Foster went further. He said not intend to enter into a controversy on the subject at present. He continued that the acceptance of the award should be made compulsory. There was a great deal to be said in favor of that, but, on the other hand, he must remind Mr. Foster that in this country, up to the present, parliament had not been in favor of compulsory arbitration. It had been tried in other countries, and had not been an unqualified success.

The bill was read a first time, and, and (to some it seemed) with a look that said, "I hope I won't be playing second fiddle next time."

In describing one wedding, the correspondent said—"Mrs. J. G. Blank done the graceful act for the bride, and Mr. C. W. performed the most important duty for the groom. They left on the Limited to open their honeymoon at eastern points."

"The many flowers added fragrance to the large crowd according to one correspondent. 'The bride carried a large bouquet of white roses, lilies, the valley, ferns and evergreens, with strings of white silk ribbon, which made the wedding party much arrayed. And after reading the good words of the wedding service, they were joined together in the holy band of matrimony at 3.30 p. m. forever. Then came the wedding breakfast, which was highly celebrated by large number of guests, which occupied two dainty spread tables, and, as everything was so delicious, a very hearty time was enjoyed by all. The bride was dressed in a lovely grey travelling suite, a blue satin waist and a blue hat trimmed with white satin ribbons and ostrich spray and white silk veil."

And this is the latest to come into the office: "I would that my pen had been plucked from the wing of a bird of paradise and dipped in the fabled dyes of the rainbow, that I might fittingly describe the beautiful marriage scene enacted at the home of the bride, Sept. 6, 1906, just as the day God had clothed in majestic sublimity had withdrawn his galaxy of golden quivering beams and waited a good night kiss to the young evens that was fast approaching with her cloudless brow surmounted by a crown of jeweled stars. It was then

that the cards of confidence, hope and love binding the hearts of John H. and Emily—was indelibly traced on the scroll of life and the sacred seal of holy matrimony affixed thereto. The happy couple will make their home in Winnipeg.

AUTUMN DRESSES.

When the maple turns to crimson,
And the sassafras to gold;
When the geese's honk is heard
And the aster in the field;
When the moon is lapped in vapor,
And the night is frosty cold.

When the chestnut burrs are opened,
And the acorn drops like hail,
And the drowsy air is startled
With the thumping like the fall—
With the drumming of the partridge,
With the whistle of the quail.

Through the rustling woods I wander,
Through the jewels of the year,
From the yellow uplands calling,
Seeking her who still is dear;
She is near me in the autumn,
She, the beautiful, is near.

Through the smoke of burning summer,
When the weary winds are still,
I can see her in the valley,
I can see her on the hill,
In the splendor of the woodlands,
In the whisper of the rill.

For the shores of earth and heaven
Meet and mingle in the blue;
She can wander down the glory
To the places that she knew—
Where the happy lovers wandered
In the days when life was true.

So I think when days are sweetest
And the world is wholly fair,
She may sometimes steal upon me
Through the dimness of the air,
With the cross upon her bosom
And the amaranth in her hair.

Once to meet her, ah, to meet her,
And to hold her gently fast,
Till I blessed her, till she blessed me—
That were happiness at last;
That were bliss upon our meetings
In the autumn of the past.

—Bayard Taylor.

A Fraid to Come Back.

"How can Skinnem afford to stay so long in Europe?"

"It's a good deal cheaper than it would be to come back here and pay his debts."—Detroit Free Press.

MAILS CLOSING

In effect, October 1, 1906.
6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen and Charlotte Co., Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7.00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

WAY MAILS—East Side St. John River.

7.00 a.m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

West Side St. John River.
7.00 a.m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

6.30 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer—For Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.15 a.m.—St. John, etc., C. P. Railway stations, East, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a.m.—For St. Mary's Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.
WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashwaak and St. Mary's Ferry, daily; Nasom, New Maryland, Hanwell, Lower St. Mary's and Royal Road, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4.15 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boiestown, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham, and I. C. Railway Stations, north and south.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, W. stock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West West Provinces.

8.15 p.m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

4.30 p.m.—British mails via New York, Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

puw 70p 150p 150p 150p 150p
Nova Scotia.
From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11.00 a.m.—From Nasonworth and New Maryland, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12.00 noon—From Montreal, Ottawa, Northwest Provinces, etc., and United States.

1.20 p.m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec.
St. John River via Steamer.

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

8.20 p.m.—From Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and St. John.

WAY MAILS.

7.00 p.m.—West Side River, St. John—From Meductic, and Way Offices, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
St. John—From Woodstock and Way Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Two patterns:
6769—sizes, thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure.
6770—sizes, twenty to thirty-four inches waist.

The price of these patterns is twenty cents, but either will be sent upon receipt of ten cents.

To the, Fredericton Herald:

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Age of child's or miss's pattern.....

CAUTION—Be careful so send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss's or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

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In all cases where there is any wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its early stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, chronic coughs, bronchial and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not effective. It is in the lingering coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from the lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

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You know how you feel—blue, sickly and heavy. Each morning you waken in a dull "dopy" condition and wish it were night again. Your liver is wrong and needs fixing with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they do cure all liver ills. At once the system is relieved of poisons, blood is enriched and purified, appetite increases and digestion picks up. Health and vigor return because Dr. Hamilton's Pills make the body proof against weakness and disease. For your liver your kidneys, your stomach, for the sake of your looks and feelings, try Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box at any dealers.

A Big Mosquito.

Mosquitoes grow to great size in Burma. A young Scotchwoman who was making her first visit to that country had heard travelers' tales of the insect pest and was prepared for the worst. When she saw an elephant for the first time she said, "Will you be what's called a musketeer?"

The Price.
If one sets one's heart on the exceptional, the far off—on riches, on fame, on power—the chances are he will be disappointed. He will waste his time seeking a short cut to these things. There is no short cut. For anything worth having one must pay the price, and the price is always work, patience, love, self sacrifice—no promise to pay, but the gold of real service.

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To Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich., Port Arthur, Ont., and points in Canada as far east as Montreal.

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Going December 24th and 25th, Good for Return December 26th, 1906.

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