In Sympathy With the Men

Rousing Mass Meeting of the Citizens of London.

Into Princess Rink.

The Strikers Given an Ova tion as They Entered.

Grievances of the Men Placed in a Strong Light.

Promised by the Meeting.

Stirring Addresses by the Mayor, Col. F. B. Leys, M. P. P., T. D. Hodgens. M P. P., Ex-Mayor Little, Ex-Mayor Essery, Ex-Mayor George Taylor, and Others-

It was a remarkable outburst of pubbut a few hours, it caused an outpouring of all classes, eager to stimulate and support the cause of the men who have stood up for their rights. The white ribbon fluttered everywhere. The white ribbon fluttered everywhere. The with treatment like that. Every citizen spacious rink, holding 5,000 people, was should come forward and back the jammed, and hundreds of ladies vied in enthusiasm with the men. The atmosphere was cold, but the general feeling was warm. So were the speechspeakers commended the street railway employes and denounced the company. THE KEYNOTE OF THE OBJEC-

TIONS RAISED was that the request for a hearing of the employes had been refused; and, that nothing fairer than the demands made by the men could have been asked, was the general comment.

The street railway motormen and conductors congregated, before the meeting, at Labor Hall on Dufferin avenue. Shortly before 8 o'clock, they formed in double file, fellow-conductors and motormen in pairs, and were es-corted to the rink by a volunteer band of about 20 pieces. The line of march was south on Maitland to Dundas street, west to Richmond street, north to Queen's avenue, thence to Princess Rink. All along the route the streets were crowded, and the strikers were cheered vigorously and often. procession stretched out to consideralength. 84 men in uniform being in line, besides many without uniforms. Following the band at the head was a carriage containing Mesers. R. Orr, of Detroit, secretary of the International Association; Joseph T. Marks, president of the Trades and Labor Council; H. T. Smith, ex-superintendent of the ondon Street Railway Company, and Mr. R. Westby. Several of the strikers were on duty at the meeting as ushers, and were unable to be in line.

THE STRIKERS GET AN OVATION. When the men reached the rink they were greeted with cheer after cheer. The majority of the audience rose to their feet, and the ovation was kept up all the time the men were taking their seats in the center of the hall.

ON THE PLATFORM.

The platform was built at the center of the east side, and among those on it were: Mayor Wilson, Col. Leys, ex-Mayor Little, T. D. Hodgens, M.P.P. for East Middlesex, Rev. J. W. Pedley, Rev. George Gilmore, Rev. W. J. Ford, ex-Mayors George Taylor and E. T. Essery, Dr. Roome, ex-M.P., Ald. Graham, Cooper, Wilkey, Dreaney, and Douglass, Messrs. H. T. J. T. Marks, F. Plant, W. Hunter, W. Burleigh, R. Westby, S. Grigg, W. H. Bartram, ex-Ald. J. Fitzgerald, H. B. Ashplant, and W. D. Mahone and R. Orr, of Detroit, president and secretary of the International Street Railway Employes' Association

The Speeches MAYOR WILSON.

Mayor Wilson was given a rousing ovation when he assumed the duties of chairman at 8:15 o'clock. The meeting had been called, he said, at the request of a large number of citizens, who wished that an opportunity be given to discuss the grievances of the street car employes. He would endeavor to place before his hearers, the two sides

Fully 5,000 Persons Crowd | car company first. The company had received from the city, five years ago, and electric franchise. They promised many things, some of which they had not carried out. They had done much, he admitted, by which the citizens were benefited. But some things they had done were not a credit to the manager at the present time. The speaker was sorry to say anything against the manager. He was but the servant of the company, and there was something behind his action to be con-sidered. That the company had tried Moral and Financial Support to give London a good service was all that could be said in their favor. They and, looking towards the phalanx of uniformed men in the center of the audience, he said, "and they are as fine-looking a lot of street railway men as we need have in London." (Great applause.) "Every citizen should be proud of the action of the men," he continued. "They have tried in every Rev. W. J. Ford, Rev. J. W. Pedley way, peaceably, to have the dispute settled. They organized a committee and tried to see Mr. Carr. But what was the reply? 'We don't receive committees. We will receive you individually. Then they sent a representative to request Mr. Carr to arbitrate. meeting on behalf of the striking tration? Their representative said to street railway employes was announced Mr. Carr, 'All we want is that you

> The speaker then referred to the manner in which the street railway company had dealt with the letter carriers. Until recently, he said, the Government paid the company \$400 per

these men have to pay out of their own pockets. Was that right? Dealing then with the employes' side of the question, the mayor said they were obliged to pay \$13 75 for a suit of clothes every year.

A Voice—Every six months.

Another Voice—No.

"Well, we'll say each year. The company has enough sins to answer for. (Laughter.) He went on to say that an overcoat and cap made the cost to the men for a complete uniform \$25. As to the wages paid the mayor said sixteen men got \$150 per day; ten men A great many of these poor employes have families, and \$2 55 per week

is not much divided between half a dozen people." This was greeted with cries of "How much does Carr get?" The mayor dwelt upon the modera-tion and forbearance of the men in their dispute. They had tried every way possible, and failing to get redress themselves, they had applied to the council, and every member of the council had stood by them. The speaker had not throughout the year, he said, been more proud of the council than he was that night, when they said they would see "fair play." "Every citizen should give them his support," he said. There's a monopoly crushing these men. Let us come forward and say they can't do it." (Prolonged cheer-

ing and cries of "More.") REV. W. J. FORD.

Rev. W. J. Ford, pastor of the Centennial Methodist Church, showed a keen interest in the strikers. He was in sympathy with the workingmen, he said, and was not ashamed to wear one of their badges. A stranger had accosted the speaker on the street during the day, on seeing the badge, and contemptuously told him that if he was one of that crowd he ought to sell his clothes and give the proceeds to poor men."You want no second-hand clothes," the speaker went on; "you want a fair wage for a fair day's work. (Hear, hear.) Your rights have not been respected. Every man has a right to be heard. If I had had a single spark of sympathy for the company it would have been blotted out when they refused to hear the men. Under British law the greatest criminal has that

The speaker had no quarrel with rich men as such, but he found fault with them crushing poor men. The members of this corporation had no right to large dividends for themselves, and to grind the men as they did. It was like smoking out a lot of bees to get at the honey. He did not believe in it. The men were unable to properly support their families upon the wages quoted. The street railway company was making money, and they should distribute it. The men were not asking for too much. He was on the side of the of the question—the side of the street workingmen every time, and in this

city were with them. Mr. Ford eloquently described the trend of the struggle between labor and capital, and said that if it went on it would end in a revolution, In the French revolution the very degrathe French revolution the very degradation the people had been crowded down to made them the more fierce. The speaker was proud of the street railway employes. They had acted in moderation, and deserved credit for doing no injury to property. There was legal redress. British law was a good thing when one got it, but a bad thing when it got the one. He advised them to stand by the thought that ed them to stand by the thought that there was a God above who would stand by them. (Applause.)

REV. MR. PEDLEY. Mr. Pedley said he was glad to be on the platform to express his sympathy in the present trouble. He was always on the side of the workingmen when they were in the right, and this was a case of that kind. He had thought the day of strikes had passed, and that better methods would prevail, by reasoning and arbitration. Arbitration was the enlightened method of settling such matters. "I am fully convinced that there was no other course open for the men-our brethren the one they have taken. think I am in my proper place standing on this platform defending these men." He hoped that the men would be suc-cessful in the strike. He never knew the men were working under such "When we ride on the street cars again—if we ever do"—(Applause)—said the speaker, "I hope we won't have to ask ourselves if the motorman or conductor is being paid \$2, \$3 or \$5 a week." It was a splendid tribute to the men to have the sympathy of the citizens with them. He believed every citizen outside of those interested in the company, was in hearty sympathy with the men. He was glad to be able to express his opinion against a great wrong. Any influence he could give would be cheerfully rendered for justice

to the oppressed. COL. LEYS, M.P.P. The genial colonel, in opening his remarks, said he was sure that success for the men was at hand. When the ladies were interested—as they were in the present instance-success was certain. (Laughter.) The previous speakers and left very little for him to say, but he would state with emphasis—"If Manager Carr is the man he is reputed to be, he should get a notice, giving han so many hours to leave our city." (Tremendous applause.) I don't think the citizens of London want that kind of timber. Any man who wants to put the iron heel of tyranny on good and honest men should be given the cold shoulder. In no city on this continent that I have passed through in my extensive travels, have the street railway companies had a more respectable, ef-

ficient, courteous and honorable class of men than we have on our cars. The colonel said he hoped that every citizen, man or woman, boy or girl, would stand by the men, and until they got justice WALK. "Even go further than that," he said, "keep within the laws, but don't allow a car to be brought out." Manager Carr is a tool in the hands of a combine. That combine is not going to run our city, and tread down the honest citizens. hope the company's franchise will be taken away. The stockholders should be ashamed to face the public. They are the machines that run Mr. Carr. The citizens should stand by the men until they get a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. "If necessary, I will go out on strike with the men," he said. "Let every citizen put his hand sixteen men got \$150 per day; ten and got \$142 per day; 41 men averaged \$558 per week—(hisses and cries of "Shame!")—"and twelve of the men," the mayor went on, "averaged \$255 per week. (More hisses and uproar.)

A great many of these poor emspeaker was given a great ovation on taking his seat.

EX-MAYOR LITTLE. Ex-Mayor Little was greeted with great cheering. "When the committee representing the employes called on me," he began, "the thought flashed through my mind-'Have we a right, as citizens, to interfere in this matter-to meddle in other people's business?' But it did not take me a second to make up my mind that we have a right. The company is enjoying a franchise conferred by the city, and they are expected to make returns for the city's expenditure on the streets." He referred to the return in the way of cheap tickets, and said he believed there was not a citizen but would be willing to pay more for street car tickets, or more taxes, if there were no other way of getting better wages for the men. He believed they would be willing to pay 10 cents for their tickets sooner than the men should go on with the wages

hey had been receiving.

If the statement of the men were correct, there was not a single man or woman with a heart in them who would fall to sympathize with the em- their rights. Men would not stand by ployes. If it were not correct, why did eind see such wages as \$2 58 a week not the company deny it? It was right, being paid to honest and industrious under the circumstances, to assume its men. correctness, and stand by the men in men of capital were capable of doing every way possible. (Cheers.)

As one who used the street cars a mony of the previous speakers in favor of the men. Without going out of his way to compliment the company, he would say that he did not think they could get together a better class of men. They were obliging and attentive. The position of motorman was of more importance than some people thought. He had tried it, and would not take \$2 58 a day. (A voice-A week.) -Laughter.-No, nor a day, Mr. Little went on. A motorman was always in hot water because of the constant danger of running into someone or something. As to the conductors, he said, it was not right to ask men to handle money and work for \$2 58 a week. He believed they were honest, straightforward men, but the company put in the way of those men a temptation they had no right to do.

Mr. Little said he had tried in a quiet way to bring about a settlement of the strike. He had been in communication with Mr. Orr and with the street railway company. Mr. Everett, he believed, would be ready to meet the men in a fair way, and as he was to be here today, there was a strong probability of a settlement in a very short time. But, if the company persisted in being unreasonable, there were provisions in the bylaw to make them come to time. (Cheers.) Harsh words would only make a settlement more difficult, and he would say no more on

this line. Speaking of the men, Mr. Little said: "As I saw the procession tonight, I thought that if I were in Mr. Carr's manage, and give them pecuniary assistance if necessary." (Great cheering.) The strike was an unpleasant thing for all parties, but it would no doubt soon be all over. (Applause.)

case the strength and wealth of the izens present. It would be seconded by ex-Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald. Mr. Essery then proceeded to read the resolution,

Whereas, the London Street Railway Company's employes are engaged in a struggle for their just and honest rights, therefore be it resolved that we, the citizens of London in mass meeting assembled, indorse the position they have taken, and pledge to them our moral assistance and support to the end."

The resolution was received with storm of applause.

Two reasons why the resolution should be supported by the citizens, the speaker said, were that the men might be able to support their families properly; and, secondly, that the men have acted like diplomats in the present trouble. He would not call Mr. Carr any bad names. He was a representative of a syndicate, "and in the name

of God," said Mr. Essery, "I ask you, what does he expect when he refuses to listen to the men of the labor syndicate? Mr. Carr is a servant of an association, and the men belong to an association just as honorable. If Mr. Carr wanted to meet the men individually, he should throw up his job, and meet the men on any street corner, as any private citizen would do. The railway company did not come in and build up with the city, but came in when London was a great city. They saw a chance for a good grab, and got the best streets of London for nothing. Citizens would well remember the trouble of 1893, when the tracks were ripped up. The company said they would get an injunction, but the council started at the other end, and the company had to foot all costs. It was going to be the same in this case. The men were starting at the other end, and the company was again losing money. We want the company to understand that if they want honest and upright men to work for them, they must pay a fair wage. We, as patrons of the road, should demand this. They must learn to treat men as men, and not as slaves. If they don't the citizens will refuse to ride until the men's demands are fairly met." He would like to ask the directors of the company what they would say of a man who would ask men to work for \$2 50 a week-as some of them were doing, and have their families nearly at starvation's door. Mr. Carr was simply a tool, obeying orders. If he didn't do so, he would re-

change. At this juncture Mr. Essery caught the word "wrong" from someone in the audience, and challenged the speaker to come to the platform.

ceive notice to quit. How could they

ask men to be honest in handling the

company's money, when they paid them barely enough to keep body and

company shall provide tickets, but the

men have to purchase and resell them,

and also carry a large amount of

soul together? The bylaw says

An aged citizen finally came forward, and said that Mr. Essery had taken him up wrong. He said if the company did this it was a shame-it was wrong for them to do it. (Uproarious ap-

Mr. Essery, in closing, said the resolution spoke for itself, and he called upon everyone to stand by the men as long as necessity required.

EX-ALD. F. J. FITZGERALD. Ex-Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald seconded the resolution, and said the men had his hearty sympathy. He couldn't see how the men could live on such a wage and keep themselves so respectable. He was sure they would be suc-

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm and by a hearty handclapping. MR. T. D. HODGENS, M.P.P.

Mr. T. D. Hodgens, M.P.P., member for East Middlesex, regretted very much to have to be called upon to address an assemblage of this nature. It was no doubt one of the greatest blots on the city that had ever been witnessed. He was satisfied that the large assemblage present was in sympathy with the employes. All companies were not far-seeing. They entrusted a certain man to run the business. If that man is not on friendly relations with his fellow-employes he is not working in the interests company. This he had found out by personal experience. When the men. were refused arbitration methods, it was very unfair. On receiving an invitation to attend this meeting the speaker's mind was somewhat in doubt; but as he had given some of the men letters of introduction to Manager Carr, he felt it his duty to come forward to show his sympathy. He was very glad, indeed, that none of the men on strike took part in the disorders of the day. This is a matter of rights-the company have their rights, and the men want theirs. If called upon the men should not give in one iota until they have received He could hardly believe that such a thing. An amicable settlement of the strike ought to be brought great deal, he could indorse the testi- about, if possible. The company had made a great mistake in not hearing the men. British fair play was not re cognized, or they would have had a hearing. Many boards depended largely on their managers, and he was satisfied that some of the stockholders of the company did not wish to keep the men from a just and fair wage. was satisfied that Mr. Smallman would pay good wages and have fair play. It would be better for the strikers, citizens and company to have the matter amicably settled. ly in sympathy with the men, and a wage under \$1 25 a day was not The men had right on their side, and he had no doubt they would be successful in carrying the day. EX-MAYOR TAYLOR. Ex-Mayor Geo. Taylor said he was

right at home on the platform he stood on just now—the workingman's platform-as he had always been one of their number. There was no written provision in the company's franchise as regarded wages, but it was understood that a fair wage would be paid. "Why shouldn't they be just as well paid as the police, school teachers and city officials," said the speaker. Their positions were responsible. They have to be efficient men, or valuable lives will be lost through accidents. We should expect a company that has received a franchise to pay their men a respectable wage—one that would give them

Dear Sirs,-I was for seven years a sufferer from Bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. J. F. VANBUSKIRK,

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Men's Suits, Single-Breasted,

\$3.75, \$5, \$6, \$6.50

Men's Beaver Overcoats,

Well lined and beautifully tailored,

\$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50

Men's Heavy All-Wool Frieze Ulsters,

> Double breasted, deep storm collars, muff pockets, three shades,

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Extra Value in Men's Pants.

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OAK HALL.

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periods. Persian and Oriental Rugs, a large

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fine heavy wool. Sizes 7.2 x 10.3,

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Buluwayo rugs, reversible and therefore doubly serviceable, sizes 6 x 3, \$2.75; 5 x 2.6, \$2; 4.6 x 2, \$1 50.

A nice range of squares for bedrooms, sitting-rooms and reception rooms, size 9 x 12 at \$15, \$18

These goods are found here in assortment as nowhere else in Canada, and being imported direct by ourselves prices are particularly reasonable. We are filling many orders for rugs from out-of-town shoppers. Write us at any time.

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men were charged for petty breaks, of man in town. all kinds, in instances where it was impossible for the men to help it. This was an injustice pure and simple. He would counsel the men to be careful in their actions, as they had been up to the present time, and he hoped the men would be successful in fair play. They were simply trying to get their just rights, and he believed citizens would stand by them to the end.

ALD. COOPER. Ald. Cooper said he was a work

ingman's representative, and that the car men had often aired their grieve ances to him. The men had to be the barns at 6 a.m., which meant that they had to be up at 5 a.m. And to offer them such wages for hard work that required such hours! Manages Carr had frequently ignored the city engineer, as he did the employes and the mayor. The council had been very lenient with the company. "I am going to kell you something," said the speaker, "that this company do what would account to the same thing as taking clothes from children's backs. The contract price for the employes' clothes is \$9 80 and the company charge the men \$13 25. This was an outrage, and should be stopped. want to see the men get fair play, and I think the men deserve great credit for the stand they have taken. tried your MINARD'S HONEY understood that Mayor Wilson had instructed Manager Carr to have the cars running in the morning, as the bylaws call for. (Laughter.) Citizens I would heartily recommend it to anymade. "Mr. Smallman doesn't run one suffering from throat or lung this town yet, and he isn't likely to."
The speaker closed by stating that it NBUSKIRK, was the only time he could remember when the council was united as one man. He considered he railway em-

The ployes were just as good as the richest

PRESIDENT MAHONT.

Mr. W. D. Mahone, of Detroit, president of the International Association of Street Railway Employes, was the next speaker. He reviewed the or-ganization of the London union, and said he had received telegrams from time to time from the associations representative here as to the position of affairs. He had in reply urged that every effort to settle the matter without a strike be made. Finally he was notified that every effort, even an attempt to bring about arbitration, was

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY

A Slave to Chronic Catarrh for Years -Remedies Failed-Specialists Failed-Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder (Simplest of All) Cured Him.

D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Installment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with chronic catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has proved the one good thing in my case. In almost an instant after I had made the first application I had relief, and a little perseverance in its use entirely rid me of this offensive malady. I would be glad to personally recommend it to any and every-

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Health, Strength and Vigor to the Exhausted Body.

These October days, that see the melancholy preparations of Nature for the storms of winter, bring many

pains to mankind. The human system seems to be in evmpathy with Nature, and, when the skies are dark, lowering and gloomy, when the air is raw, chill, and damp, looking, when the chilly winds whistle the air is filled with dead leaves, humanity grows sad and oppressed. The spirite are low; the blood eluggish, and ail vim and vigor has departed. The digestion is imperfect and sluggish.

THESE DULL AND DREAR OCTOBER DAYS ter her long summer's work. She needs a "bracer," to tone up, strengthen and

Such a "bracer" is found in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They make the digestion perfect. They tone up the stomach and liver, and insure a plentiful

supply of fresh, rich blood. The small, brown tablets found in every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are especially useful at this season. They act on the liver, stimulating it to vigorous action, and creating a free secretion of bile.

They regulate the bowels, thus insuring a prompt disposal of all waste and poisonous matter collected in the sys-

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets make the when the trees are bare and forlorn young feel strong and vigorous, happy and ambitious, because they create mournfully through the branches, and health. They make the old feel younger, banish their pains, and add years to their lives.

Are they not worth using?
They cost only 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2 50, at all drug stores.

position, I would turn out with them, whether right or wrong. It was a credit to be at the head of such a body. They had behaved nobly, and there was no doubt of the issue. Outsiders would not be helping by going to extremes. "Back them up, but let them

MR. E. T. ESSERY. The speaker said he had a resolution trouble to present that he believed would meet with the hearty support of all the cit-