

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1910.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

It will be the general feeling that the Toronto Street Railway has not got off cheap. It was known from the first that every effort would be made on both sides to avert a strike. We do not believe that either side took advantage of that knowledge to press their terms on the other. What was more evident was the determination of both to convenience the public as far as possible, and not to incur the wrath of the people, which would most certainly have been excited had a strike tied up the trolley service during the exhibition.

The men have exercised great forbearance throughout, and this will not be forgotten by the public. As a body the street railway men are a worthy, intelligent and obliging class. That there are exceptions to this rule is to be admitted, but when the exception is noted, he is at once recognized as below par.

The Street Railway Company is a corporation, and as such has no sentiments. It follows unwritten laws of selfishness and tyranny. It is frequently a mystery how the most amiable men become, as agents of a soulless corporation, apparently destitute of human feeling. The wolf and the pythons are mild in character compared with an inanimate corporation after its prey. The picture drawn by Frank Morris in "The Octopus," is by no means over-stretched. The avalanche or the cyclone are not more inevitable in their action.

When a man falls off a roof he is passive in the control of the law of gravity. He may be a most humanely minded man, kind and affectionate and tender-hearted, but if he falls on a passerby he will probably kill him. He did not mean to, and he has no wish to get hurt himself. When a man places himself in the control of a corporation he is in the hands of a blind, cold, merciless law, which only works for the advantage of the body of which it is the expression. The members of such a corporation cannot help themselves, and this is true whether the corporation be a street railway company, a transcontinental railway system, or a trades union.

It is a matter of profound sociological interest to note that the measures of success attending the settlement of the recent wages disputes was commensurate with the degree of consideration given to the public convenience. Such struggles, in fact, appear to have an actual humanizing tendency upon the corporations. To the extent that the corporation acts for the whole body of the people, it becomes vital and helpful. To the extent that it entertains only selfish considerations it remains inanimate and merciless.

The fact that the corporations and the men in these two disputes regarded the public as an element in the problem to be settled is a most encouraging sign for the growing civilization of Canada. When all corporations and unions recognize the public good as equally to be regarded with their own, there will be an end of railing against the corporations. Public ownership merely applies to the full consideration of the common weal.

Consideration of others having been established as a law of civilization, it remains to put it into general use. With respect to wages it appears evident that the men employed by any corporations have a just claim to a definite proportion of the returns of their labor. This proportion is not recognized at present or settled in any way that can be regarded as scientific or businesslike. It depends on a rule of thumb, having more or less regard to the cost of living, or on a line of least resistance depending on the ability of the men to resist. The establishment of the principle of reconciliation boards and arbitration is a step towards a juster apportionment of the profits of the co-operation of labor and capital.

To Judge Barron, who represented the commonwealth throughout the negotiations with wonderful patience and resolution, very great praise is due. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Fleming will have the joy of knowing that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and the men must feel all things considered, that the result is not so bad.

## JUST-AS-GOOD.

People who go shopping just for the sake of shopping and who are not anxious whether they buy anything or not, as long as they get plenty of entertainment in looking over new goods, do not care in the least what is placed before them. But the genuine purchaser who knows what he wants is often annoyed by salesmen who refuse to produce the article required until a score of other "just-as-goods" have

been presented. It is particularly exasperating after clearly describing what is required and rejecting other things for fifteen or twenty minutes, to have the desired article finally produced. It is not always the fault of the clerk. He may be instructed by his employer to act in that way, with the hope of selling something with a larger margin of profit than is obtainable on the article asked for.

Not only the customer but the manufacturer has a grievance on this account. Very great expense is borne by various manufacturers in advertising their special makes, and they warrant that expense by turning out goods which are unexceptionable in quality and always up to standard in every respect. The customer asks for what he wants, knowing that he will get good value, and he can be served in a minute by a clerk who will follow his customer's instructions. The storekeeper may have instructed the clerk differently, and the customer loses his time and patience, and usually the storekeeper loses a customer, for no customer will return to a store where his time is wasted in an attempt to make him buy what he does not want.

A number of manufacturers are taking up this question, notably The Slater Shoe Co., which is making a practice of instituting infringement proceedings against those who resort to the fraud of substitution. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is watching this campaign of the big shoe firm and of other large concerns, and action of a more organized character may be adopted. One country has already taken steps in this respect. Ireland has registered an Irish trade mark for all kinds of things manufactured in Ireland. An association with branches in all parts of the world sees that Irish goods are given fair play in other markets, and no infringement of the Irish mark is permitted. Very heavy fines have been imposed in the English courts for violation of the trade mark. Curiously enough the English appear to be the worst offenders against the Irish manufacturers.

The quality denoted by the Irish mark is carefully conserved by the association and care is taken that only goods likely to do credit to the nation are permitted to carry it. Canada has several well-known brands and marks and it should be a matter of patriotism as well as of self-interest to protect the reputation of Canadian products. The consumer has his part to play in this as well as the producer and dealer. He can insist upon getting what he asks for, knowing by experience that he will thus get the best value. And he may avoid going to stores which endeavor to palm off upon him the "just-as-goods" which are just as dishonest as any other frauds.

## LATEST BAY MYSTERY.

A good deal of excitement and suspense have been caused by the discovery of a woman's clothes in the bay, and by an unattended motor boat found running about loose last week. Many have been disturbed by the fear of a dreadful tragedy. The theory which appears to prevail in police circles is one that may relieve the minds of the sensitive in one respect, the it may shock them in another. It is a common occurrence, having its basis in peculiar psychological causes, for women when under the influence of alcohol to tear their clothes off, and appear, as Trilby put it, in the altogether. There have been a number of instances of the kind in the city. The incident of the stray launch and the woman's clothes is probably due to one of these occasional improprieties. Grappling failed to bring any body to light and if none is retrieved, this theory will be established.

It is a great pity there was nobody to quote texts to Charles M. Hays.

The Evening Telegram confesses to making some attempt to understand the questions it attempts to discuss. At least it speaks of itself as one of "the journals which make some attempt to understand the questions they attempt to discuss." This is quite meritorious of it. We recommend it not to be discouraged, but to keep on attempting.

## WENTWORTH FISHERIES.

Editor World: Your editorial of the other morning complaining of the discrimination against the professional fishermen of Wentworth County, by reason of their having to pay license for restricted privileges only, while their competitors in Lincoln have the run of the whole waters of that county, opens up a subject that is certainly deserving of more attention than the Hon. Mr. Hendrie seems inclined to give it. It is all very well for the colonel to say that there is always someone kicking about fishing rights, but why shouldn't there be if there is a grievance? And the colonel doesn't seem to deny that there is a legitimate reason for dissatisfaction.

As matters are now, the fishing grounds in the Burlington corner of the lake are under license to three or four men who do not fish for market purposes, because, with them, fishing is a side issue. At the same time, fishermen who have as high as \$5000 invested in nets and boats and other accessories, whose livelihood depends on what they reap from the water, and on whom the Hamilton market largely depends for its fish supply, are thereby terribly handicapped, especially in the periods of protracted calm weather. The bottom at the west end of the lake is wedy and mossy and is the chosen feeding ground for fish, as against the rocky bottom to the east where the professional fishermen of the county are confined. Consequently, it is only when rough water scatters the food that the run of fish east is to any extent good during the summer months.

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mer months. Because of the facts given above, residents near Burlington Beach are paying, thru Hamilton middlemen, up to 15 cents a pound for fish that they should be able to buy direct from fishermen for 8 to 10 cents. The fishermen have to pay a license fee of \$10 a year for sail boat and \$25 a year for motor boat, a fee that is a great increase over that demanded some years ago. Their power boats are limited to 8 horse-power engines, and not to the size of the boat, something for which there seems to be no adequate explanation.

And there is another thing that the fisheries department might improve. It is the manner of placing fry in the lake. This is done at the wrong period of the year, and the fry, too, are put only about 150 feet from shore instead of a mile and a half. As a result, the big percentage of the fry are lost. The method employed by the U.S. fisheries could be studied with a lot of profit.

But, in the meantime, let Hon. Dr. Reame, who is the Wentworth County fisherman are given relief from a discrimination for which there is no defence.

Isaac Walton Jr.  
Hamilton, Aug. 20, 1910.

## LONDON PRELATE VISITING IN TORONTO

Continued From Page 1.

Rev. Mrs. S. Coffey acted as organist and T. J. J. O'Neill as musical director. Seeing the Sights.

After luncheon at the palace, his grace and the other members of his party were taken for a motor drive around the city in two automobiles. They visited many of the Catholic institutions, and also drove along the lake shore and thru Rosedale. The evening was spent quietly at St. Michael's Palace.

To-day a trip to Niagara Falls is proposed, going at 9 a.m. and returning at 8.30 p.m. so as to give the archbishop an opportunity to visit the Harbor by moonlight. His grace and his party expect to leave this evening for Winnipeg, whence they will go on, should time and tide wait, to Calgary, Edmonton, Banff and Vancouver, returning to Montreal in time for the opening of the congress.

Mr. Bourne, the first Archbishop of Westminster who has visited Canada during his tenure of office, his predecessor, the late Cardinal Vaughan, came to this country in 1903 on his consecration. The present archbishop entered office in 1908 on the death of Cardinal Vaughan. Previous to that, Mr. Bourne had been Bishop of Southwark, a diocese in England, and a young man, having been born in March, 1861. He possesses a striking face, an earnest and sonorous voice, and is of an erect and athletic build.

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He considered that if religious instruction were not definite and dogmatic it would be worth very little. It had been very important that the Irish land question should be satisfactorily settled, and it had been satisfactorily settled so far as his grace could judge. He expressed pardonable pride in his cathedral, which had been freed of debt of having been built, freed of debt, consecrated within 15 years, although, of course, the interior decoration would still take many years to complete.

His grace is much delighted with Toronto, which he says is a very, very beautiful city and set in appropriate surroundings.

The Rev. Arthur Jackman, the archbishop's secretary, also visiting America for the first time, and is greatly struck by the convenience of travel in this country. He mentioned, which shows that we have a few things to learn yet, on the coming down from London to Liverpool to catch the "Empress," a special Friday luncheon was given in the dining car, with printed menus and all, for the especial benefit of the archbishop's party.

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Windows Broken, Phone Service Stopped and Birds Killed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Aug. 2.—(Special.)—A severe hail storm, which lasted about an hour, passed over the town to-night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, accompanied by heavy rain. Hail stones measured nearly an inch in diameter. Several windows were broken, and telephones put out of commission. Numbers of birds were killed. Fruit and gardens will suffer to some extent.

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"When I tell you that it took nine days to typewrite the statistics of your committee, you will have some idea of the material presented," he said.

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"If there is one man who has my sympathy, it is the extra man," he said. "But Judge Barron rode about on the cars with the men and talked with them, and at a meeting he told us that a number of them had said conditions were not bad and they would be satisfied with a small raise here."

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"You must remember that we were dealing with a man who has done whatever he liked with every member of the city council, but he has not done it with us."

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The English cadets, who are here, will go on to Toronto to visit the exhibition.

What's in a Name.

Russell Ryan was arrested Saturday night by P.C. McJury for giving the wrong name. At the time he was in a restaurant at 153 York-street, run by Arago Antonio, and where the police seized some liquor.

# BOARD'S REPORT TAKEN BY STREET RAILWAY MEN

Not Altogether Satisfied, But Willing to Accept It, and a Strike is Finally Averted.

"That the employees of the Toronto Railway Company, in meeting assembled, while not for a moment satisfied with the report of the board in its entirety, yet, having regard for the public interest, do hereby accept the same with the expression of our determination to continue to agitate for the better conditions and better wages for which we have contended in this instance."

This was the formal resolution passed by the Street Railway Employees' Union at 4.30 Saturday morning, bringing to an end a period of suspense and anxiety, not alone for themselves and the company, but the city generally.

Now that the strain is over, it becomes apparent that the board of conciliation managed a difficult task in the best possible way, though only because both parties to the negotiations were willing to make concessions to avert a strike. It is noticeable that President Mackenzie of the company is given considerable praise from the union's organization for the manner in which he met the men during the last week of the conference. The work of J. G. O'Donoghue, representative of the men, and Jos. Gibbons, their business agent, is also deserving of high commendation.

While the men were disappointed at the wage increase secured—President Mackenzie says now, it is what he offered the committee before the negotiations ended—yet, as was pointed out to them at their meeting, it was the best they could get at this time. Mr. O'Donoghue and others so advised, and Vice-President Fitzgerald of the international union, who was present, counselled accepting it, adding that he had been thru one strike where three men were killed, and impressing the seriousness of precipitating a struggle.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. Fleming, "that the men are satisfied."

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