

more so. Up to the present time the difference between what Canada had to pay, on wheat, for example, and the rate for nations having a conventional tariff, was one and a half marks, while under the new tariff it will be two marks. Besides, the rate for general tariff has been increased two marks. While there has been a general increase in the tariff it is not nearly as high as that of the United States. It would however, be impossible to give any average of the percentage of the increase that has been made, for the system followed is entirely different from that of Canada. Unlike the Canadian system, there is not any fixed duty on such and such an article. It is regulated, rather, on the quantities of other articles or materials that are brought in. The tariff will, therefore, have to be in force for some time before the value of the difference can be calculated. There are, besides, some ad valorem duties.

"All the trade treaties that Germany has expire at the end of the year 1903 and new ones will have to be made under the conditions of the new tariff."

LABOR UNION FINED AS A CORPORATION.

One thousand dollars' fine for illegal acts as a corporate body was imposed upon Franklin Union No. 4, Chicago press feeders by Judge Holdom December 12. The court found the union as a corporation guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining it as an organization from interfering with the business or employes of ten printing firms, members of the Chicago Typothetae. Judge Holdom severely condemned the acts of pickets and union members which followed the press feeders strike. "Such warfare cannot and will not be tolerated by the courts in a land of peace, where the people are governed by law, and the law would be lacking in one of its most necessary attributes if it was impotent to punish for such violation."

Judge Holdom, in his opinion, reviewed the details of the strike, declared September 27, and of the terms of the injunction granted October 10, and then recited various acts of violence brought out in court as having been committed by the strikers.

"From the affidavits in evidence in this case," said the judge, "it appears that more than 50 people have been, since the inception of the difficulties set forth in the bill, assaulted, intimidated, called opprobrious epithets and threatened with harm, simply because they worked in a place vacated voluntarily by members of Franklin Union No. 4, all of the alleged aggressors, with the exception of John Mucher, being members of the union, and John Mucher, condemned twice for assault and unlawful picketing in company with members of the union, in violation of the injunction, has been defended by the lawyer of the union.

"Bearing in mind that the charge in the bill is that of conspiracy, and that the acts enjoined were those used in furtherance of such conspiracy, it would seem from the evidential facts that the actions of the union at the meeting of September 27, in the establishment of the strike headquarters on Custom House court, the assault and intimidation by Assistant Sergeant-At-Arms Kavanagh, and by Visiting Committeeman Hagbeig, the payment of strike benefits at the strike headquarters by the union treasurer with the union money, and the fact that no discrimination was made against the members of the union known to be guilty of acts in themselves criminal, establish the union as a co-conspirator with its offending members, party and privy to the violations of the injunction of which some of its members stand convicted, and therefore guilty of violation of the injunction and amenable to discipline

for such violation, providing it can be so disciplined under the law."

Recounting the acts of the strikers, Judge Holdom said: "Punishment is meted out in accordance with the gravity of the offence committed. The consequences of violation of the injunction by the union have been many assaults on innocent persons seeking to work under contracts satisfactory to themselves and their employers. There has been no discrimination between the sexes. Women have been assaulted and terrorized and followed to their homes and their families intimidated. Murder has even resulted from the unlawful acts of the union and its striking members. The complainants have been interfered with and arrested in the prosecution of their lawful affairs and business and have been put to great expense, annoyance and anxiety in asserting their rights before the law and in seeking the protecting arm of this court.

"The court is impressed," the judge said, just before imposing the fine, "with the utter impossibility in this particular case of attaining the ends of justice by the imposition of a nominal fine, and that the duty resting upon the court impels a fine somewhat measured by the gravity of the offenses committed, the continued disregard of the injunction and the persistent persecution of honest wage-earners who are entitled to the protection of the law in the pursuit of their daily vocation. To the courts they have a right to look for protection, with confidence that such rights shall be maintained in their integrity."

The union will carry the case to a higher court.

THIS IS CORRECT.

The Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, believing that the position of the Association with regard to the tariff has been and is being misunderstood, held a special meeting in Toronto on December 17 at which they re-affirmed their position as follows:

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is absolutely non-political.

It has declared itself during the past two years in favor of an early and thorough revision of the Canadian tariff.

It has advocated such revision: (a) In order that manufacturing in Canada may keep pace with the changed conditions and the needs of our market; (b) in order that capital and labor in Canada may be properly protected from the specialized and heavily protected industries of foreign countries, which use the Canadian market as their dumping ground; (c) in order that Canada's resources may be developed and Canadian industries built up; (d) in order that the surplus requirements of the Canadian market may be supplied from British rather than foreign sources.

The Association does not advocate the adoption of the United States tariff. Some lines of manufacture in Canada may require as much protection as the same lines receive in the United States, many may require less. What we believe to be necessary is a tariff framed from a national standpoint, primarily for Canadian interests, and also to build up an increased trade with other parts of the British Empire. Above all, however, it must enable Canadian products to meet the competition of foreign labor on fair and equitable terms.

The Association believes that it will be in the true interest of every citizen of the Dominion to revise the tariff so as to extend to every Canadian industry—mining, fisheries, agriculture and manufacturing, the same efficient protection against foreign competition.

In the absence of the president of the Association, Mr.