

strikers had not been getting enough money in these abnormal times, and was sure the citizens generally would prefer to date back the increases rather than have trouble.

Controller McBride read an opinion from the city solicitor stating there was not a doubt as to the council's right to appoint two representatives to sit on a board, but there was as to the finding being binding on the city. Proceeding, he ran foul of Ald. Graham by accusing him of having an ulterior object in view when he called, in his resolution, upon the board of control to appoint the two city representatives, because he thought, as council was going on vacation, the controllers were the proper authorities to make the appointment.

Ald. Graham demanded, and secured a left-handed retraction of the statement. "I withdraw my statement," said Controller McBride, "but I personally do not believe Ald. Graham."

Much to the surprise of council, Ald. Graham did not reply, and Controller McBride once more had his own way.

Proceeding, Controller McBride said it was coming to a nice state of affairs when outsiders could dictate to the city and interfere with competent civic heads. The statement that an agreement had been broken with the men was referred to as "lying, slanderous and libelous," and "written by a man who knew it was untrue," and "whose object was to drive from public life a man who had nothing else in view other than to serve the public." He welcomed the strike because it would serve to show the people that there was a band of dictators who were trying to break up discipline and run things to suit themselves.

The World next received some bouquets from Controller McBride. A recent editorial on the strike situation was described as "libelous, lying and slanderous," when it said he and nine other aldermen were charged with breaking the agreement with the strikers. There had been no agreement made of any kind.

There had been strikes in The World office, and it would be interesting to know what had caused them and whether the men got what they struck for. A few more remarks about The World being untrue and misleading, and the controller took his seat, only to jump up a moment later to say to Ald. McBrien, who had referred to him as a bulldozer, that he would do what he did to the latter before take him by the throat and put him up against the wall.

Called it illegal.

Continuing Controller McBride said council, not the board of control, should name the city's representatives on the board of arbitration. The men did not ask that the finding be binding on both parties, and that was why he wanted that provision in Ald. Graham's resolution eliminated, and furthermore, it was illegal. He asked for the mayor's ruling.

The mayor ruled otherwise. It was a matter of policy, not of law, which drew from Controller McBride the remark: "If that's your ruling, the sooner we get a new chief magistrate the better."

Ald. Gibbons deplored the attitude of defiance adopted by the strikers, and the men guilty of that should have their heads read; they were not fit to be at large. If the men, when they first made their demands, had been treated politely, there would have been no trouble. Instead of that they were challenged to strike.

Ald. Ball, who was constantly interrupted by Controller McBride, said he had not intended to speak had not the Dr. Kuehman, Controller McBride, the council thrown out unfair and uncalled for insinuations. The present trouble was brought about largely thru the insatiable appetite for notoriety on the part of Controller McBride.

"Now I'll tell you, if you are not careful," interrupted the controller, "you received a wad of money I know about."

Names of Members. The mayor here suggested that President C. A. Bogert of the board of trade, and Geo. Wright, of the Walker House, be the city's representatives on the arbitration board.

Ald. F. M. Johnston secured an amendment that council and not the board of control should appoint the city's representatives.

Ald. Ramsden moved for the appointment of C. A. Bogert and Geo. Wright, while Controller McBride nominated Commissioners Harris and Bradshaw. The vote was as follows: Bradshaw 15 Against. Harris 8 For. Wright 11 10 No vote was taken on Mr. Bogert's name.

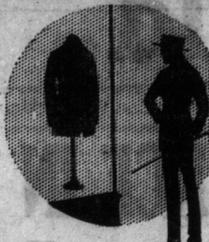
Let me wish you well on the holiday of the morning," said Mayor Church later in the afternoon to the great gathering of the civic employes at the Labor Temple, who had attended to receive the report of the decision of the city council. "Tomorrow is a great national patriotic holiday, and you men will enjoy the occasion and will, I trust, turn out to attend the parade."

T. A. Stevenson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council; John Bruce, general organizer for the International Union of Plumbers in Canada; Fred Bancroft and other prominent labor men addressed the meeting.

The arbitrators elected by the civic employes upon the board of arbitration, which will comprise five members, were T. A. Stevenson and Fred Bancroft.

The general opinion among labor men was that the decision of the city council had been reached in time to avert the most serious labor situation Toronto had ever faced. "The only occasion which approached the present one," said Fred Bancroft, "was when the street railway men considered their grievances a year ago. I believe we may safely say that we have escaped a convulsion in the industrial field."

"It is exceptionally fortunate that the city council decided to ignore the advice of Controller McBride in breaking the civic strike," said Walter Brown. "Had the city council voted down Ald. Graham's motion to appoint a board of arbitration, the Controller and other council at this evening's session could have known how to reply to Controller McBride's advice. A more ill-advised advocate of the opposition has never been in power in the city council, and I can confidently say that his attitude towards the cause of the trade unionists has done more to build up that cause than perhaps anything the best friends of labor could have done."



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West King Street Merchants' Association Have Perspective Prepared by Architect.

An interesting sign of the activities of the West King Street Merchants' Association is a perspective, done by C. S. Cobb, an architect who has taken an interest in civic affairs, showing the proposed new street from the main entrance of the new Union Station running north to King and midway between Bay and York. Estimates are being prepared to show the extension would cost, and it is thought that the improvement resulting would more than justify it being undertaken.

The King Street Merchants' Association has a growing membership, and is making plans to improve that be at large. If the men, when they first made their demands, had been treated politely, there would have been no trouble. Instead of that they were challenged to strike.

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NINE AMPUTATION CASES.

It is stated that of the 178 returned invalided soldiers now en route to Toronto from Halifax, 20 are for Whitby Hospital, two are tubercular cases, 25 are cot-cases, nine amputation cases and 127 walking cases. The following, it is announced, have been detained at the Halifax hospital: Ptes. H. Handwood, N. H. Boyles, W. G. Bryce, G. R. Guthrie, C. T. Herbert, W. F. Kirby, D. P. Mann, A. MacNeill and A. MacPherson.

Parents often overlook signs of trouble in children's eyes. This is just the time, too, when any defect should have immediate attention as the assistance given by properly fitted glasses usually enables the child to overcome the trouble and avoid the wearing of glasses in later years.

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TO PREVENT STRIKES DURING WAR TIME

Labor Minister Recommends Regulations to Governor-in-Council.

RIGHT TO AMPLE WAGE

Equal Pay for Women on Men's Work is Enjoined.

Ottawa, July 11.—The following is a report of the committee of the privy council dealing with the prevalence of strikes during war time, and measures for their prevention, the adoption of which the government will urge upon both employers and workmen.

The committee of the privy council have had before them a report, dated 9th July, 1918, from the minister of labor, representing the industrial interest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, this causing serious interruption in some lines of war work. In indications are that it will become more widespread still unless successful efforts be made to check it. This unrest has many causes, among which are the shortage of labor, rapid advance in the cost of many of the necessities of life, employers denying their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions or to negotiate adjustments of differences; and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act, and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement. Wages, alleged to be inadequate, together with length of the work day said to be long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest.

Means to End Strikes. The minister, realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic co-operation between employers and employes to secure the best results from war efforts, is of the opinion that the government should forthwith adopt such measures as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether caused by lock-outs or strikes, and the establishment of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure to the workmen adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable safety, and to employers fair and reasonable treatment.

The minister is further of the opinion that a declaration by the government of a war labor policy, fair and equitable to all concerned, governing relations between employers and workmen in all industries engaged in war work, and including all those mentioned in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (hereinafter referred to as amendments thereto by parliament, or extensions thereof by order-in-council, for the duration of the war) would materially contribute to the attainment of these objects.

Recommendations. The minister, therefore, recommends that the government in council declare the following principles and policies and urge their adoption upon both employers and workmen for the period of the war.

- (1) That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.
(2) That all employes have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and that they should be encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay or other grievances.
(3) That employers shall have the right to organize in associations or groups, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with by workers in any manner whatsoever.
(4) That employers should not discriminate by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.

No Coercion. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organizations or employers to bargain or deal therewith.

(6) That in establishments where the union shop exists by agreement the same shall continue and the labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.
(7) That in establishments where union and non-union men aid women now work together, and the employes meet only with employers or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right of, or discourage, forming labor unions or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a board of conciliation or other body or adjudicator from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labor, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

To Protect Health. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

(9) That all workers, including common laborers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.

(10) That in fixing wages minimum rates of pay should be established.

(11) That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work, and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

(12) That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the questions of hours of labor should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

Limit production or which tends to artificially increase the cost thereof should be discouraged.

Labor Mobilization. (14) That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labor supply, with a view to its rapid and effective distribution as well as constant employment, the managers and operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep provincial or municipal employment agencies and the Canada Registration Board fully informed as to labor required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor.

(15) That in the wages, hours and conditions of labor regard should be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.

(16) That to better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employes should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.

(17) That when employers and employes are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavor to reach an adjustment.

Right of Appeal. Should the recommendation of the board of conciliation not be accepted either party may appeal to the board of appeal who shall review the findings of the board of conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the board of appeal to be final.

Any settlement of a dispute referred to the board of conciliation, or carried in appeal to the board of appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a board of conciliation was filed.

The board of appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labor nominated by the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and a chairman nominated by the said members of the board, or in case of failure to agree upon a chairman, then the minister of labor shall appoint such chairman.

The minister further recommends that the minister of labor be authorized to make regulations governing the procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations.

The committee has approved in the foregoing recommendations and has submitted them for approval to the governor-general.

THREE YEARS' NURSING IN FRANCE AND GREECE

Margaret McEvoy, who has been serving as a nurse overseas for three years and a half, is home on 17 days' leave and is staying with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Ziegler, 118 Pembroke street. She is a graduate nurse of St. Michael's Hospital and has been serving with Toronto University Hospital, No. 4, spending two years in Greece, six months in France, and the remaining year in England. Her brother, Frank McEvoy, who was serving with No. 13 Trench Mortar Battery, was killed in action in February.

AVIATOR REPORTED INJURED.

Flight-Lieut. C. W. Murphy, son of A. R. Murphy, 77 Collier street, Toronto, has been injured as the result of an airplane accident which occurred overseas. A cablegram announcing the accident, was received by his parents in Toronto yesterday. Lieut. Murphy, who is connected with the naval branch of the Royal Air Force, went overseas from Niagara Camp. He served overseas with the 22nd Battery.

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WOMAN CHARGES FRAUD IN REAL ESTATE DEAL

Charged with obtaining \$2000 from Mrs. Maud Wattle by means of fraud in connection with a real estate man, was committed for trial when he appeared in the police court yesterday morning.

The nature of the alleged fraud was the misrepresentation of lots six miles north of Bloor street, near the James A. Gardiner road. The amount of land involved was 100 feet.

When the woman went to see her property she found to her surprise that it was three-quarters of a mile from Yonge street and not the property she had been originally shown and which she believed she had purchased and was only 150 feet from the street line.

The woman's complaint to the court was that the man had taken all her money and had left her nothing to support her children. He had, she said, persistently advised her to say nothing whatever to any of her friends, because he could still the property for her at an advance of about \$600, a sum which was never effected. Gardiner was allowed out on bail at \$2000.

CASE IS DISMISSED. Action Brought by New Toronto Board of Trade Falls Thru. The action brought by the New Toronto Board of Trade against the Toronto and Hamilton Highway Com-

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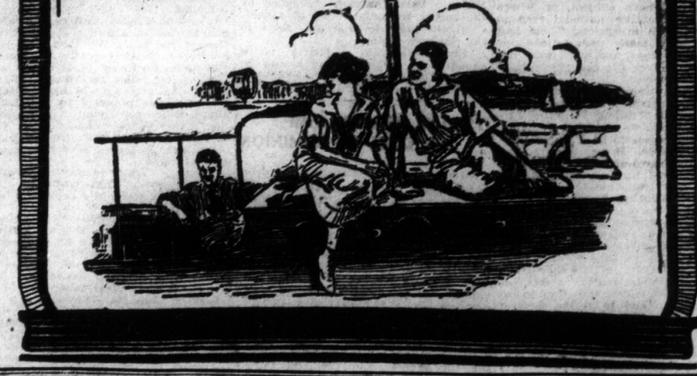
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mission and the Corporation of New Toronto, has been dismissed in a judgment issued by Chief Justice Pritchard. The action was to prevent the removal of the railway track from its present position to the permanent pavement on the Lake shore road, at an estimated cost of \$24,000, which the board of trade thought should be borne by the railway.