Q.—Does the fact of the material being cheap tend to raise the wages of men?—A.—Yes, it stands to reason that if a material is cheaper I can afford give more to the men; in fact I have had to pay more wages than before.

Q.—Do you know if any of your men belong to labor organizations? not know positively but they say they do; they all, as far as I can understand, below

to them.

Q.—Do you find it cause any trouble among the men who belong to them? A. A. Do your man feel it a horset to the

Q.—Do your men feel it a benefit to themselves? A.—They seem to think, and it is a benefit to me because they keep straighter when they belong to a society of some kind of some kind.

Q.—You think because they are combined in an organization of that kind the habits tend to be more steady? A.—At the time they told me they joined this off nization, they demanded more pay and certainly I have to give them more. I know were worth it at the time and then I lead to the state of the state they were worth it at the time and then I had got the pick of my men; at the of waves the best man are cheapen of wages the best men are cheaper.

Q.—And do you find it a benefit or a drawback to have the picked men at a high

rate of wages? A.—It is no drawback; it is a benefit.

Q.—Is there any grading in your trade? A.—I believe there is, but I give the one price and pick my men.

By the Chairman:—

Q.—They are all equally good? A.—Yes, they are all equally good; the who is not worth the pay he is getting now, is worth nothing—he is no use in shop. He has got to be a good war as all all is shop. shop. He has got to be a good man or else he is no use.

By Mr. Armstrong:-

Q. Do you know the rate of wages in your trade as compared with the wages same branch of industry in Court Park the same branch of industry in Great Britain or the United States? A.—Well, of not know for a general fact but I had these ways to be united States? not know for a general fact but I had those working with me who came right from the old country from the old country,

Q.—Are they better off here comparing their state of living, than they are the United States or Great Britain at the same wages? A.—As far as Englands concerned I know of two or three who tall much concerned I know of two or three who told me they are far better off here; in one of them is in business now on Alice stand

Q.—As an employer of labor do you believe in your trade settling trade disputed in the state of the settling trade disputed in the settling trade disputed by arbitration? A.—I do; I believe it is the proper way.

Q.—Do you think it is beneficial? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know anything about the various systems of arbitration? A.—I do not never had to report to a hit at Q.—You never had to resort to arbitration with your men? A.—I was called a to settle little disputes: you may call to a little disputes. upon to settle little disputes; you may call it arbitration on a small scale.

Q.—You settled the dispute amicably? A.—I was the third party called in the between two others settle between two others.

By Mr. Armstrong:—

Q.—How are blacksmiths usually paid—weekly or monthly? A.—Weekly. Q.—The men prefer it that way? A.—Yes, it has been the habit all along Q.—Did you ever hear of them preferring one particular day of the week to properly. paid upon? A.—No; the custom is to pay them on Saturday afternoon.

Q.—Are the men satisfied with the present mode of paying them? A.—Yes, them on Saturday afternoons and they are satisfied. pay them on Saturday afternoons and they are satisfied.

Q.—Do many of your men own the houses they live in? A.—No, I don't think, of them do. any of them do.

Q.—Are they married men or young men? A.—One is married and the other young men. are young men.