

# Workingmen in Line

## Mass Meeting of London's Labor Element.

### Preceded by a Big Parade of the Trades Unions.

#### Presidents Gompers and Mahon Address a Great Gathering in Jubilee Rink.

#### The Street Railway Strike Discussed—Violence Depreciated—Trusts and Monopolies Denounced—Firmness and Determination Counseled.

Last night, when the union protest against the London Street Railway Company was resumed, the workingmen of this city engaged in a demonstration that illustrated more forcibly and more effectively than words can depict, their unswerving loyalty to the one to the other. Not alone on account of its size was the demonstration notable, but also because in it there was manifested publicly the evidence of the cohesion of unions, and a recognition of the fact that the complete advantage towards the accomplishment of just aims can be obtained only by strong concerted and lawful effort. This manifestation was made by respectable, industrious citizens, sober-minded and serious-thinking, not with an air of bravado nor with boisterousness, but with quiet and firm determination. This aspect changed only as the cars glided swiftly by, and then a loud cry, half-anger, half-derision, rolled from end to end of the mile-long line of workers.

No attempts were made to arouse antagonistic feelings, no fireworks were used, nor was any decorative effect attempted, except the banners of the various unions which were carried.

IN THE PARK.  
At 7:45 o'clock in Victoria Park, where the parade was organized, a smaller crowd observed nothing unusual in his associations. Within a few minutes, the scene changed from one of usual calm to one of movement, and excitement. Along every street that led to the park there came crowds of men, women and children. They thronged upon the lawns and crowded the neighboring boulevards and streets. Their numbers were increased by hundreds of bicyclists, who hastened towards the gathering place. The adjoining roads were black with the awaiting crowds and vehicles.

In the meantime, the members of the different unions congregated in their halls and arranged themselves in parade order before proceeding to the park. Here they were greeted by the ROUNDED CHEERS OF THE CROWD.

then grown larger and denser, who were awaiting their approach. They were quickly marshaled in accordance with a prearranged plan. Shortly afterward the representative workmen of St. Thomas, of whom there were some three hundred, arrived, headed by the band of the 25th Battalion.

#### THE PARADE.

The order was given to march, and the procession started down Dufferin avenue. The advance guard was formed of hundreds of bicyclists. Then came the St. Thomas citizens and band. The following bodies had representatives in the parade:

Citizens of St. Thomas.  
President Gompers and President Division 97, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.  
London Trades and Labor Council.  
Typographers' Union.  
United Garment Workers of America.  
Builders' Laborers.  
Teamsters' Union.  
Sandy Drennan's Band.  
Cigar-makers' Union.  
Stonemasons' Union.  
Molders' Union.  
Stonemasons' Union.  
Bricklayers' Union.  
Coal Drivers' Union.  
Metal Polishers' and Brassworkers' Union.  
Machinists' Union.  
Columbia Handle Works.  
Carpenters' Union.  
Engineers' Union.  
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, No. 68.  
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, No. 28.  
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, No. 117.  
Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, No. 403.  
Order Railway Conductors.  
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 245.  
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 415.  
Order Railway Telegraphers.  
Brotherhood Railway Trackmen.  
Industrial Brotherhood, Directory No. 1.  
Industrial Brotherhood, Directory No. 15.  
Industrial Brotherhood Draymen.  
Industrial Brotherhood Grocery Clerks.  
Stonemasons' Union.  
Shoe Workers' Union.  
Journymen Tailors' Union.  
Western Coopers' Union.  
Laborers' Union.  
Hackmen's Protective Union.  
Painters' Union.  
Boiler-makers' Union.  
Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union.  
Journymen Bakers' Union.

All along the line of march, which was from Victoria Park along Dufferin avenue, thence to Richmond street, south to Dundas street, east to Lyle street, and thence to the Jubilee rink, the parade was conducted with the utmost decorum, except, as has been said, when the passing cars caused an outburst of feeling.

#### THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

The streets on either side were lined with great numbers of spectators who, in many places, were three and four deep. The cheers and comment occasioned by the various organizations became louder and more enthusiastic as the striking street railway men, of whom there were about 40 in line, passed by.

#### IN THE JUBILEE RINK.

Even greater than the crowds down

## CANCER

Cured without knife or plaster.

Stott & Jury, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

town were those in East London, who waited until the workingmen had entered, and then they, too, streamed into the rink. The galleries of the great structure were quickly filled by the younger element, who did not permit any periods of monotonous quiet. The band played a number of popular airs, while the immense crowd was arranging itself in a comfortable position to hear the speeches, a condition by no means easy of attainment, because of the inadequate seating capacity.

#### On the Platform.

THE SPEAKERS.  
The chair was occupied by Joseph Kelly, president of the Cigar-makers' Union, and with him on the platform were President Gompers, A. P. L. President W. D. Mahon, A. A. of S. R. E. of A. P. Mitchell, president St. Thomas T. and L. Council; J. T. Marks, and others. The chairman introduced

J. T. MARKS, who said he was glad to see the crowd, as by their presence and the procession they had participated in they had shown their sympathy with the toilers and their determination to bring an unjust corporation to time. He wanted this fight to be a clean fight, fought on moral grounds. No violence should be attempted, and the man who threw stones or otherwise attempted to damage a car or its crew proved himself the worst foe of labor. He then read the following resolution, which was to be put to the meeting at a later point in the proceedings: "Moved by Fred French, seconded by George Talbot, that this assemblage of wage-earners and wealth-producers in London, in mass meeting assembled, hereby desires to place on record its hearty appreciation and admiration of the noble struggle so gallantly waged by Division No. 97 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America for the right of Canadian workmen and British subjects to belong to a trade union, and we hereby pledge them our undivided support in the struggle with organized monopoly to gain the rights granted them by the constitution of this Dominion, and we will aid them by all honorable means in our power to bring this conflict to a successful conclusion."

W. D. MAHON, president of the A. A. of S. R. E. of America, then arose. This was not the first time, he said, that he had seen the workingmen of London on a public platform, but he regretted that it was on the same question that he had to address them. He had heard there was a feeling among the strikers that this fight should not be renewed. To them he would say that the strikers were admitted to have been in the right a year ago, and were, therefore, equal.

#### IN THE RIGHT TODAY.

Trades unionism was based on the principle that taken once taken must be maintained. He regretted that the trouble had not been settled, but said it was no fault of labor organizations, nor of the strikers' organization. They had shown that they would not surrender their manhood by allowing their right to belong to unions to be denied. It was not the disposition of Canadian labor to be crushed. While some of the Canadian boys are so gallantly fighting in South Africa, the labor organizations of Canada are showing themselves possessed of the same dauntless spirit, standing ready to defend their hearths and homes against the ruthless trusts and corporations. As long as one man stands up and continues the struggle against the London Street Railway Company, he will have the backing of the A. A. of S. R. E. and of the American Federation of Labor. The former organization has nine branches in Canada, and none of them have any difficulty with the employing companies except in London. He was ashamed to say that the apparent reason was that the London company was

#### AN AMERICAN COMPANY.

That the labor organization was a law-abiding one its record showed. The men in London are more determined than ever to win in their fight. Like Napoleon's drummer-boy, who had never learned how to sound a retreat, they would take fresh inspiration and go forward in the march of progress in which labor will yet win the respect and the reasonable conditions to which it is entitled, and in the front ranks of which it will always be found.

#### FRED MITCHELL.

Mr. Fred Mitchell, president of the St. Thomas Trades and Labor Council, when asked to speak by the chairman, expressed the sympathy of his fellow-workers with the strikers, and gave it as his hope that the only remedy for existing evils was to elect their representatives of labor to the legislature.

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor was then introduced, and was given a splendid reception. He is a man of striking physique, one whose appearance causes people to turn and look at him on the street. Short, thick-set, broad-shouldered, with long, curly, iron-gray hair, his features indicating a forceful character, he stands firmly upon his heels, and as he talks his whole appearance is one of power and aggressiveness.

Had it been possible, he said, he would have preferred to address them under different circumstances. He had been charged against organized labor that it was never happier than when it was warring with others. Although for years and years, endeavors had been made to open the eyes of the workingmen to what appeared to be inevitable, it had been impossible to do so, and it was necessary to take action against evils that were not being abolished nor even subsiding.

In reference to the claim that United States agitators should not come to Canada, he argued that there was nothing to prevent the capitalists from either country going to the other and crushing the heart out of the workingman; he understood that the company in this city was virtually a United States company, and if that were so, was there any reason why the Yankee agitator should not follow the Yankee capitalist?

#### Noting the Cleveland strike, where there were heart-burnings and injury wrought, he asked if it were not strange that here in London the employees of the same company should revolt against the treatment accorded by

#### THE SAME COMPANY.

The workingmen of this and other countries have realized that from the wealth produced, they have not received fair remuneration for their

work, their toll had been unrequited. Although wonderful progress had been made in the world the workers were not sharing in it, and they were now determined to be larger sharers in the results of their efforts.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR DEFENDED.

Mr. Gompers then dwelt upon some of the claims made against organized labor. It had been said that trades unions were like spoke of a wheel, that was absolutely groundless. Although it was impossible to break in to trusts when once they are formed, the contrary rule prevailed among trades unions where it was expected and hoped that all would enter. People were told that trades unions were tyrannical, that they interfered with individual liberty. He suggested the difference that existed between organized and unorganized labor. If in no latter an individual had a grievance and sought to have it remedied, his employers "would not do a thing to him."

#### INDIVIDUAL WEAKNESS.

What was one man among thousands? The individual would be thrown into the street if he attempted to better his condition, but if thousands acted in union then they might hope to maintain a position of equality. The plea for thorough organization was that it was the only way of preventing strikes. Where an individual would be told that there was nothing to arbitrate, a union would be asked to discuss grievances.

#### NOT AN ADVOCATE OF STRIKES.

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#### AN ERA OF ORGANIZATION.

This was one of organization; so the right of labor unions to exist could not be questioned. The doctors have their organizations, and those who break their laws were punished; so with the lawyers, with their bar associations. All employers of labor were organized, and it was necessary, in order that they should maintain their manhood, that the workingmen should unite.

#### THAT "PUBLIC NOTICE."

His reference to the associations of ministers, afforded the speaker an opportunity to reply to the recently published local appeal, signed by two clergymen and a lawyer. The strike had never been declared off; one of the two opposing forces had simply delayed action in order to secure a better position.

Although it was distressing to speak a word of difference with clergymen, yet on this occasion they must have made some mistake, and he would ask them either to inform themselves more accurately or leave the unions to transact their own business in their own way. Mr. Gompers accused the clergymen of being inconsistent, in that they stated in one sentence the circular that their action was not taken to favor or defend the street railway, while in another they deprecated the boycotting of the cars, and pledged themselves to use them.

How, he asked, could they reconcile these two statements if they did not want to throw the weight of their influence against the workingman? They had no right to interfere in the contest to either to inform themselves more accurately or leave the unions to transact their own business in their own way. Mr. Gompers accused the clergymen of being inconsistent, in that they stated in one sentence the circular that their action was not taken to favor or defend the street railway, while in another they deprecated the boycotting of the cars, and pledged themselves to use them.

#### OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE.

No one would be coerced, nor would they be asked to do anything repugnant to their conscience. He spoke strongly against any illegal action being done. No stones should be thrown, not only because it was wrong, but because it would harm their cause. He was inclined to consider that these misdeeds were the work of enemies of the strikers, done in order that their names might be opprobrious to all right-thinking citizens.

He mentioned the fact that the building laborers had gone on strike for \$1.50 for an eight-hour day. He did not consider that to be an exorbitant price, and desired their success. He admired the firm stand taken by the London men in the strike. "We have been unjustly treated," he said, in conclusion, "and be it a day or a decade, so help us God, we will maintain the fight and never surrender until justice prevails." (Applause.)

#### THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

The resolution that had previously been read was then carried.

As President Gompers concluded, Mr. Frederick Appleton, who is supposed to be a member of the Socialist labor party, stood up and said: "Do you know, Mr. Gompers, of any

work, their toll had been unrequited. Although wonderful progress had been made in the world the workers were not sharing in it, and they were now determined to be larger sharers in the results of their efforts.

Mr. Gompers then dwelt upon some of the claims made against organized labor. It had been said that trades unions were like spoke of a wheel, that was absolutely groundless. Although it was impossible to break in to trusts when once they are formed, the contrary rule prevailed among trades unions where it was expected and hoped that all would enter. People were told that trades unions were tyrannical, that they interfered with individual liberty. He suggested the difference that existed between organized and unorganized labor. If in no latter an individual had a grievance and sought to have it remedied, his employers "would not do a thing to him."

What was one man among thousands? The individual would be thrown into the street if he attempted to better his condition, but if thousands acted in union then they might hope to maintain a position of equality. The plea for thorough organization was that it was the only way of preventing strikes. Where an individual would be told that there was nothing to arbitrate, a union would be asked to discuss grievances.

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His reference to the associations of ministers, afforded the speaker an opportunity to reply to the recently published local appeal, signed by two clergymen and a lawyer. The strike had never been declared off; one of the two opposing forces had simply delayed action in order to secure a better position.

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solution of the labor problem? If so, what is it?"

The reply was that it was being solved every day. The social millennium would be when there was the highest possible comfort and happiness in life as the result of that labor. This was the result in a day. However, reductions of time were being made and wages were being increased. The problem was working out its own solution.

Mr. Appleton then wanted to know what the laborer's exact share of his labor should be.

Mr. Gompers answered, but the former was not satisfied, nor were his friends in the hall, and for some time confusion reigned.

Mr. Fred Dorel essayed to make a speech, but was unable to make himself heard. During this time a man named Hucker repeatedly shouted to President Gompers that he had told untruths. At this time more than one of the men turned out the lights, and the large demonstration terminated.

## Licenses Granted.

The city license commissioners have decided to renew all the licenses held during the year. They will also issue a new license to Jerry Collins for his hotel in West London. The application of Jas. James for a license for the Riverside Hotel was refused. The Britannia House license was issued in the name of John W. Doyle, the former proprietor. The hotel passed into the hands of Mr. Heffernan this week. Mr. Doyle is removing to Stratford. Following is the list of licenses issued:

Hotels—The Tecumseh House; Jas. Butler, Grand Trunk station; Jerry Collins, West London; Robt. E. Lloyd, Albion Hotel; Martin O'Meara, Griggs House; Jerry McDonald, European Hotel; Robt. H. Reid, Ross House; Frank McLean, Duke of York; Mrs. M. Avey & Son, Metropolitan Hotel; E. Harrison, Bowwell House; Hunter & Son, Grand Central Hotel, King and Ridout streets; Mahen & Patten, Hodgins House, King and Talbot; John Howe, Atlantic House, York and Clarence; Wm. Collins, O'Neil House, York and Clarence; John McDermott, York and Clarence; John McDermott, City Hotel; J. P. Evans, London House; D. Sare, Office Hotel and Restaurant; Harry Raison, Ontario House, King street; John Fraser, Fraser House, Bank street; Gustaf & Son, Gustaf House, Dundas street; Ed. Morkin, Morkin House, King street; J. D. Fleming, Royal Hotel, Richmond street; Chas. Stevens, the Lady Smith, Clarence street; H. L. Peine, The Richmond; Harry Walsh, Walsh House, King street; J. O'Leary, Wellington House; John W. Doyle, Britannia House; John B. Jennings, Western Hotel; W. S. Hodgins, King and Talbot; W. Bernard, Bernard House, Carling street; James McDonald, Queen's Hotel, Carling street; John Lewis, Huron Hotel, Richmond street; Eli Griffith, Grand Pacific, Richmond street; Harry M. Ryan, Clarence House.

Wholesales—James Wilson, Richmond street; Watt & Woodward, Richmond street.

Retail—Jos. W. Scandrett, 177 Dundas street; Somerville & Co., 112 Dundas street; E. B. Smith, 131 Dundas street; John B. Garvey, 156 Dundas street; Edward Shea, 173 Dundas street; James Ward, Maitland street south.

Tears are often to be found where there is little sorrow, and the deepest sorrow without any tears.—Johnson.

## LAME BACK AND BAD KIDNEYS

Two London Men Who Now

Swear by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—Permanent Cures.

Backache, lame back and complicated kidney ailments can only be permanently cured when both the kidneys and liver are set right. For this reason no remedy was ever so successful as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in curing diseases of the kidneys and liver, backache, lame back, lumbago and rheumatism.

Mr. Geo. Grant, 2 York street, London, Ont., says: "I had suffered with lame back and kidney troubles for three years, had different doctors and all to no avail. I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, began to use them, and am proud to say that I now feel like a new man. I would like all sufferers with lame back to know of this cure, for I can sympathize with them."

Mr. W. D. Wilson, Center street, London, Ont., says: "I was troubled with kidney disease and scalding sensations, and suffered much. After trying many medicines without finding a cure, I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They worked like a charm. I can now sleep all night through without inconvenience, and consider myself cured."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are well known in London and vicinity, where they have effected many marvelous cures. In most families they are kept as a family medicine, and one 25 cent box frequently saves hundreds of dollars in doctor bills. One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are well known in London and vicinity, where they have effected many marvelous cures. In most families they are kept as a family medicine, and one 25 cent box frequently saves hundreds of dollars in doctor bills. One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Backache, lame back and complicated kidney ailments can only be permanently cured when both the kidneys and liver are set right.