



HAMILTON DOINGS

The Hamilton Trades Council have authorized Secretary James Smith to get out the 1906 Hamilton labor directory.

Albert Hill, delegate from the Toronto District Labor Council, was a visitor at the last meeting of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council will form a Women's Label League. This is a result of the visit of Mrs. May Darwin of Toronto, a vice-president of the International Women's Label League.

Stove Mounters and Iron Moulders are very slack in Hamilton, and during the week about twenty of them have journeyed across the imaginary boundary line to work in U. S. foundries. Their cards were their passports. Oh, for a National union—nit.

Samuel L. Landers, General Executive Board Member of the United Garment Makers of America, has been called to headquarters, New York, to take charge of the Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin while Editor J. W. Sullivan goes to Europe with the Civic Federation Municipal Ownership Commission.

W. J. McKeown, erstwhile General Organizer of the Bartenders' International League, who bought out a wet goods dispensary at Detroit, is doing well in the new venture. It suffices to say that in addition to Billy's bartenders wearing white coats they wear the blue button.

The Street Railway Employees of Hamilton have again let the contract for their summer uniforms. One of the stipulations is that each garment must bear the union label. Not so with the Toronto division; they handle a controller and fire box in a uniform minus the label. Mrs. Darwin should lecture them.

W. D. Mahon, Detroit, General President Amalgamated Association Street Electric Railway Employees, is expected in Hamilton on his way from Buffalo to headquarters. Mr. Mahon is in Buffalo as the representative of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., sent by Samuel Gompers to try and settle the trouble between John R. O'Brien, Ed. F. Klinek, and the United Trades and Labor Council.

At the last meeting of the Hamilton City Council a City Father moved that Henry Dallyn, a bookbinder, the Trades Council's representative on the Public Library Board, be supplanted by a lawyer. The lawyer got four votes, Dallyn sixteen, and labor is still represented on the Library Board.

Bakers' strike still on.

The summoning of the Hamilton aldermen for conspiracy, in discriminating against certain ratepayers, in demanding the union label on police and firemen's uniforms, in demanding union labor on civic work, may end in a farce. The case is still pending. It is said that the whole affair is a huge joke, gotten up by those interested in the Grocers' Guild and Tack Combine, etc., who are being prosecuted for conspiracy. It is done to carry the matters to an extreme, so as to belittle them.

We hear of desks, bookcases, chairs, lockets, etc., etc., being presented to church choir leaders, fraternal secretaries, etc. but the officers of trade unions who serve long and faithful usually have knocks and criticism handed out to them by the ones they serve. There are, though, exceptions to the rule and organized labor is doing a little in this line occasionally. Norman Thompson treasurer of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council for many years has always been a "good and faithful servant," and now the Council has appointed a committee to purchase a gold watch, suitably engraved, for Bro. Thompson as a reward. "Suitably engraved?" Yes; it will also bear the union label of the Jewelry Workers.

McGLARY'S SLUMP GROWS

Force of Stove Mounters and Metal Polishers Further Reduced for Lack of Work

Store Rooms are Congested with Stoves—All Hands are now Working on Stock

The Industrial Banner, London: In our last issue we informed our readers regarding the tremendous slump in the business of the McClary Manufacturing Company of London, since the lockout of its union iron moulders. We demonstrated that the force of metal polishers had been reduced from 23 to 15, and one of these an apprentice, and that the staff of stove mounters had been reduced from 27 to 12, and even these sadly depleted staffs had been placed on short time. Since then the situation has grown worse so far as the company is concerned. Immediately after Christmas three more stove mounters were laid off (temporarily, it is said), leaving only nine at work, and two polishers were dismissed, leaving only ten remaining on the list. As we have already stated, there is no strike or trouble on in either of these departments and it would be the easiest matter in the world for the firm to secure a hundred hands if necessary inside of a week. The simple fact remains that there are only nineteen hands all told working in the mounting and polishing departments, where one year ago fifty were employed, for the sole reason that there is no work to do.

It is also a further fact that all stoves and ranges now being turned out are going to the two store rooms, all hands working on stock, with the result that there is an immense supply on hand. If things continue as they are now going it is only a question of time when it will not be necessary to employ any iron moulders, mounters or polishers, for the simple reason that the stock on hand will more than meet all demands upon it. In that case it would make a laughable situation so far as the iron moulders are concerned, who are acting the part of strike breakers. With no work at McClary's and with no prospects of being received by the union and paid strike benefits while idle, and with the doors of every union shop closed against them, and even ostracised in most of the open shops, their position would be a most unenviable one. In no industrial trouble in Canada have the results been so rapid and decisive. It is apparent

that the business of the McClary Manufacturing Company has suffered more heavily than that of the Gurney Foundry Company in the same space of time.

The results so far have simply astounded the striking iron moulders, and there is no longer any doubt that not only the McClary Company but the Manufacturers' Association is learning what it means to fight organized labor. The results in the present struggle are all the more significant from the fact that the trouble did not materialize until all the fall orders of the firm had been placed; had it occurred previous to the working up of the fall trade, it can be imagined in what a position the McClary Company would find itself at present. The strikers are becoming more confident every day, contending that if the results have been so marked at the worst possible time of the year to wage a strike, what will they be a year hence, when the facts of the case are known in every town and hamlet in Canada, and organized labor is thoroughly aroused? In this strike it is money that is talking, and it is being effectively demonstrated that the place to win an industrial battle is at the business counter. Union men have learned the lesson to spend their money with firms that are friendly to labor. For a business firm to win a strike to-day it is self-evident that filling the strikers' places is of less import than to find sales for the work turned out.

To antagonize three hundred thousand organized workers in Canada, with their families and their friends, is to antagonize fully one-third of all the people in the Dominion, and the very class of people who buy stoves and ranges. Members of trade unions and their friends and sympathizers have the right under the law to buy wherever they see fit, and it is safe to assert that they will buy stoves, ranges and tinware that are the output of factories where no industrial trouble, strikes or lockouts exist. As far as the union is concerned, the outlook in this strike is all that could be desired, and the strikers are now indifferent as to whether more non-union iron moulders go in or not. In fact a couple

of the present aggregation applied to the union for union cards, so as to leave town, but were informed the union did not care whether they stayed in or came out, and refused to give them cards or have anything to do with them. The union is in this battle to a finish, and have no fears as to the ultimate result.

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Their Office is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, ground floor. Any one having business with them, or desiring to know anything in regard to the Act under which they are employed, will please address them as above.

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