

Blue Ribbon
Ceylon Tea

TWENTY-FOUR YEAR

EIGHT PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MAY 7 1903—EIGHT PAGES

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Attitude of Government on Strikes Only Use of Regular Troops as Guards

Warm Discussion in Commons Over Efforts Made to Coerce Union Workmen.

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—(Special)—Mr. Monk called attention to labor troubles in Montreal, and thus opened a general discussion on unionism and the employment of militia in strikes. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Monk, said that the government had nothing to do with the employment of militia, which was a municipal affair. Mr. Casgrain said the government called for action by the government. The trade of the whole country was being demoralized. Ships were arriving in port, and ship laborers could not be found to handle cargoes. He suggested that regular troops should be brought to relieve militia of the duty of preserving order.

Mr. Blocker (Montreal) said the trouble was not over wages, but over recognition of the union. Replying to Mr. Marcell, he said the head of the Longshoremen's Union was an American, but the men were mostly Canadians.

Mr. Chatterton, walking delegates, who he charged with going through Canada, following labor troubles. They should be banished from Canada. Mr. Puttee denied that the Montreal troubles were due to interference of foreigners.

Mr. Brock said the condition of affairs was most serious. Trades unionism involved a serious menace to the business of the country. Persons having money to invest were becoming alarmed. The mismanagement of the money in the hands of the unions was the worst power of the country should be exerted to prevent interference with the rights of the workingmen. The loss of life and property in these strikes, and the loss of the consumer. The government should investigate the troubles coming at this season of the year were causing serious loss to employers.

Mr. Strong Labor Speech, Ralph Smith (Vancouver) made a strong labor speech. It was clear that the men were only to be used to depend on could not strike without good reason. There was talk of alien labor agitation, but what about alien capitalists who provoked strikes by oppression? He asked the representative of capital in the House whether they would accept compulsory arbitration. The government might at least go as far as compulsory investigation and efforts at conciliation.

Mr. Williams Mulock said the government had endeavored to prevent a strike, but its advice had been refused. Mr. Ingram: Was it refused by both sides? Mr. Williams Mulock said he must not be pressed too far. The government must protect the public interest.

Mr. Clark said the government ought to bring in legislation to bring an emergency law to recognize the union. He laughed at the idea that strikers were fomented by American labor delegates. Canadian workers have been organized for half a century. Workmen never struck except as a last resort for their own protection against strikes. He thought the government was making too much mystery about its intentions in dealing with the men's strike, and should take the House into its confidence.

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IMPERIAL MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, May 6.—In moving in the House of Commons today a formal resolution guaranteeing the Transvaal loan of \$175,000,000, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain delivered a lengthy, optimistic speech on the future of the new South African colonies. He explained that it had been decided to purchase all the existing railways, which would absorb \$65,000,000 of the new loan, and \$25,000,000 more will be expended as quickly as possible on the development of railways; \$12,500,000 would be spent on land settlement, and \$10,000,000 on public works. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, declined to reveal the rate of interest on the loan, but said that the interest on the loan would be at the rate of 4 per cent. After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

British Monroe Doctrine Declared for Persian Gulf

Imperial Government's Right to Protect the Sea Route is Proclaimed.

London, May 6.—Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne has proclaimed a British Monroe doctrine in the Persian Gulf, and has practically notified the competing powers that any attempt on their part to establish a naval base or fortified port in those waters means war with Great Britain.

"I say without hesitation," said the Foreign Secretary, dealing with the subject in the House of Lords yesterday evening, "that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

Lord Lansdowne's attitude in this matter was generally met with approval. The answers thereto of the other powers interested in the Gulf are awaited with some anxiety. The newspapers here comment on the analogy of the present proceeding to the United States policy of Monroe.

The Westminster Gazette holds that the British motive, namely the protection of the sea route to India, is not a very high one. It responds exactly with America's motive in excluding European powers from the Pacific, and says that the territory is thereby threatened.

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WHERE HE GETS LITTLE HELP.

Teamsters May Join Strikers' Ranks Army of Freight Handlers Will Help

EASTERN WAR CLOUD IS IN EVIDENCE.

Salonica, May 6.—An engagement is reported to have occurred at the Village of Vasilika between Turkish troops, and a Bulgarian band, while the Turks had four men killed and three wounded. Thirty houses in Vasilika were burned. A Bulgarian band, led by Petroff, has been routed at Krastepiza. Seven of the Bulgarian band were killed. A number of dynamite bombs were captured here, and martial law was proclaimed in Salonica yesterday.

The battleships Sardegna and Francesco Morosini, the cruiser Carlo Alberto, and the torpedo cruiser Galat Fiumi of the Italian navy have arrived.

"Dope" Fiends Are Made In Toronto By Lax Law

WALL MOUNTAIN POLICE FORCE GAMBLERS OUT?

Ald. Noble Announces Startling Facts Before the Local Health Board.

"Dope and Dope Fiends" was the delightful subject of discussion for a time before the Local Board of Health yesterday. That the City of Toronto is menaced by conditions that tend to make men slaves of the morphine, cocaine and opium habits, Ald. Noble positively asserts. This nefarious traffic has its foundation, he claims, in certain nostrums sold as patent medicines by a Toronto druggist.

Ald. Noble says he can give some very lucid information regarding the make-up of the contents of many bottles and boxes now sold in local drug stores, and he intends to do so, too, when the opportunity comes.

Some Alarming Statements. Dr. Noble (for the alderman is a medical man, and he knows whereof he speaks) said that a vast majority of the pain-relieving patent medicines, and a large number of the so-called positive cures for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and, in fact, everything that flesh is heir to, are all in the category of patent or proprietary mixtures. These so-called positive cures for rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and, in fact, everything that flesh is heir to, are all in the category of patent or proprietary mixtures.

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15 SAILORS DROWNED OFF CANADIAN COAST

Schooner *Gloriana* Goes to Pieces and Men Perish Near the Shore.

Canoe, N.S., May 6.—The American fishing schooner *Gloriana*, Capt. George Stoddard of Gloucester, Mass., ran ashore on Thrupp Cape breakers at Dover last night, and 15 of the crew were drowned, out of a total of 18. The survivors were brought to Canoe by the American Consul. The names of the survivors are as follows: Richard, Eugene Leblanc and Frank Nickerson.

The vessel struck the breakers at 12:30 o'clock. An attempt was made to escape in the dories, but they were smashed as soon as they were launched. The vessel drifted into the shore. Leblanc, Nickerson and Richard jumped to the jib-boom to a rock. The vessel then turned side on to the rocks. The seas were washing over her, and several of the crew were overboard. Their cries could be heard, but there was no possible way to save them. They were clinging to the rigging till daylight. The vessel went to pieces, and 15 fishermen went to the bottom. The names of the drowned are as follows: The vessel then turned side on to the rocks. The seas were washing over her, and several of the crew were overboard. Their cries could be heard, but there was no possible way to save them. They were clinging to the rigging till daylight. The vessel went to pieces, and 15 fishermen went to the bottom. The names of the drowned are as follows:

One of the survivors said: "The captain stood in for the land in the one hour after the vessel was wrecked. The vessel drifted into the shore. Leblanc, Nickerson and Richard jumped to the jib-boom to a rock. The vessel then turned side on to the rocks. The seas were washing over her, and several of the crew were overboard. Their cries could be heard, but there was no possible way to save them. They were clinging to the rigging till daylight. The vessel went to pieces, and 15 fishermen went to the bottom. The names of the drowned are as follows:

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Disaffected Labor Element in Toronto Rapidly Growing

Things to Cris-

Teamsters affected by strike... 600
Freight handlers... 350
Present wages per month... \$42
Wages demanded per month... \$45

At 3 a.m. it is said the employers made a counter proposition to meet the demands of the strikers. The offer was deferred, but a conference will be held to-day.

And overtime after 6 p.m. The labor troubles of Toronto are growing more serious hourly. One thousand men, however, were practically added last night to those already idle.

The Team Drivers' Union, at a meeting which lasted until 2 a.m., threatened out the matter pro and con, and it was evident that some decisive action had been decided upon at the close of the protracted session.

Ultimatum Has Expired. The teamster's ultimatum to the bosses expired at 6 o'clock last night. The bosses had not given in to the demands of the men. War was imminent. The hauling business of the city now appears to be on the eve of a general stop.

The men met at O'Neill's Hall. It was a stormy session evidently. When the meeting broke up every man was on his guard. Noisy word was given out. That fact checked the rapidly growing optimism, however, and was practically decided upon. From the men's point of view the strike, if so decided, is an open season.

Freight Shed Blocked. The time is ripe. The freight sheds are blocked with stuff. The big wholesale houses are being practically paralyzed. Everything appears to be coming to a halt. The men are waiting for an opportunity. The present rate of wages is \$42 per month. The men demand \$45, and overtime. There is the case in hand. The night handlers have decided to cast in their lot with the teamsters, and Toronto is once again apparently on the verge of a bitterly fought battle between employer and employee.

Among Striking Bricklayers. A meeting of the bricklayers' union, held at the Bricklayers' Union, met the bricklayers' union. The offer of mediation was refused. The bricklayers' union had promised to stand by the teamsters, but they refused to work in a non-union shop.

The burden of the laborer's cry is that they are poorly paid. Their trade is dying, and they are preparing for a protracted battle.

Bakers' Strike Improbable. Nearly six hundred of the striking carpenters met in Victoria Hall yesterday. It was reported that some builders had given in to their demands, and over four hundred men were working on special contracts. The outlook will not be an exceptionally bright character.

Millers' Strike Improbable. The situation is practically the same throughout yesterday. The usual meetings were held in Richmond Hall, and a large number of men appeared for traveling. The men are preparing for a protracted battle.

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