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Cor. Denison Ave.

Bay City, Mich., shipbuilders secured an increase of 25 cents per day by striking last week.

✣ ✣

The individual who sits next to a fat man in a crowded car knows what it is to have greatness thrust upon him.

"THAT REMARK"

About "What we have we'll hold" is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we haven't we are afte

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.
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LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

For some time past the air has been quite free from disturbances in the labor world locally, other than the moulders' difficulty with the Canada Foundry Co. and the Gurney Co. This quietude has been broken during the past week by a difficulty in the Copeland-Chatterson Co.'s shop, which has caused the bookbinders to go on strike to force this company to pay journeymen's wages on a certain line of work. The difficulty has been somewhat misreported in the press owing to the unwise action of the executive of one section of the trade having waited upon the firm and conveyed the impression through the press that the strike of the bookbinders was unjustified, which is not at all the case. The fact of the matter is that the work in question is considered worthy of a higher wage across the line than that paid the regular binder. The Allied Trades have not waited upon the firm, nor yet have they been asked to do so by the bookbinders. The men are still on strike, and are likely to remain there until such time as their grievance is righted. The Typographical Union will in all probability take action on Saturday night when the report of their executive is presented to the membership.

✣ ✣

The town of Berlin, a few months ago, took over the gas and electric light and power plant, paying $100,000. It is in poor condition, and not adequate to the requirements of the town. The Town Council on Saturday voted $70,000 to the Light Commissioners to put the plant on a proper basis. Instead of steam, coal gas engines will be installed, the second in Canada. Incandescent lights will be supplied at a cent a night per light, and the price of gas reduced to one dollar per thousand.

✣ ✣

In connection with the strike of the moulders at the Gurney Foundry works, the Gurney Company has issued writs against the officers of the Moulders' Local Union, and James Simpson, James Wilson and D. W. Kennedy, local organizers. Also, an injunction against the Western Foundry Company of Wingham, restraining them from enticing away the Gurney Company's workmen. The fight against this firm has been on for a long time. The shoe is beginning to pinch. Nuff sed. Keep at it.—Halifax Toiler.

✣ ✣

Organized labor at Berlin held a mass meeting in their hall Saturday night last to talk over the labor question politically respecting bringing out candidates for the House of Commons and the Legislature. There were present a few from Galt, Preston and Hespeler. The meeting was harmonious, and the general feeling was that a candidate would be brought out in the North, and the South were strongly urged to do likewise. A convention has been called for Thanksgiving Day at Berlin.

✣ ✣

At the International Typographical Union convention delegates Gilmour of Montreal and Powell of Ottawa, gave notice that those cities would be candidates for the convention in 1905. They stated that there is much opposition in Canada to international unionism, and expressed the opinion that a meeting in the Dominion would strengthen the cause.

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The national convention of the Garment Workers of America by a close vote reinstated the union of women tailors of St. Louis, which was suspended for refusing to acquiesce in an agreement between the manufacturers and other tailors' unions composed of men. The controversy now goes back to St. Louis for full settlement.

✣ ✣

The Federation Window Glass Company directors have approved the wage scale recently arranged, which provides a 10 per cent. increase. A conditional clause in the contract provides that the men shall accept a proportionate reduction in wages according to the difference in price of machine and hand made glass.

✣ ✣

A powerful new labor organization was born through the action of the delegates to the Team Drivers' International Union adopting a resolution under the terms of which the two great organizations will be consolidated. The convention represents 100,000 men in all parts of the United States and Canada.

✣ ✣

Mr. Hugh Stevenson, of Toronto, who is a candidate for the position of international organizer, was endorsed by the Halifax Typographical Union at its meeting of Saturday evening last.—Halifax Toiler.

✣ ✣

The next convention of the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' Union will be held at San Francisco. Walter Sherrere of Philadelphia was elected president and Charles Grewe, Elgin, Ill., first vice-president.

✣ ✣

The plants of the United States Reduction & Refining Co. at Colorado Springs and Florence, Col., are closed down on account of the strike at Cripple Creek.

✣ ✣

The convention of teamsters which met at Niagara Falls adjourned after deciding to establish the headquarters of the amalgamated organization at Indianapolis.

✣ ✣

The Homestead mills produce, with about 4,000 men, three times as much steel as the Krupp works produce with 15,000.

✣ ✣

Striking messenger boys of Duluth have formed a union and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

✣ ✣

Wages of plasterers in Montreal have been increased from 28 cents to 32 cents an hour for a day of nine hours instead of ten.

The 3,000 trainmen and switchmen on the middle division of the Wabash Railroad have been granted an increase in wages. Those employed in the freight and yard service will get 15½ per cent. more than their present pay, and those in the passenger division will receive 12 per cent. additional.

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A partial settlement of the differences between the coal operators and miners of Missouri was reached at the conference held at Chicago. The officers of the National Board agreed to instruct the miners of Missouri to continue work under the present scale, pending a complete settlement.

✣ ✣

Out of the thirteen trade movements in Montreal this year for better conditions, eleven were successful. This is why the Manufacturers' Association there advocates purely national unions. All of the above named trades were affiliated with international bodies.

✣ ✣

The Boston & Albany Railroad machinists' strike has been settled and the men returned to work. It is understood that a compromise proposition was accepted. The strike began seventy days ago, and affected 340 skilled mechanics in Worcester, Boston and Rensselaer, N.Y.

✣ ✣

Twelve damage suits for a total of $131,000 have been brought against Chicago organizations as a result of recent strikes. All are to be pushed to the final court, for they are instituted by the Anti-Boycott Association as test cases.

✣ ✣

Rock Island Railroad conductors and trainmen's strike was averted by granting 13 per cent. wage increase to freight and 12 per cent. increase to passenger men. This is the last of a movement benefiting 40,000 employees.

✣ ✣

There are 370 boot and shoe factories using the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union stamp, in addition to 28 shoe supply houses.

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Carpenters in Austria work ten or eleven hours a day for an average weekly wage amounting to $4 and $5.

✣ ✣

It is said that over 200 compositors have left Scotland for America during the last few months.

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There are 5,200 union carpenters in Montreal affiliated with the U. B. of C. and J. of America.

✣ ✣

The Royal Overall Company of Montreal has applied for the United Garment Workers' label.

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Five thousand team drivers in Boston marched in the parade on Labor Day this week.

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The Connecticut Legislature has rejected a bill requiring incorporation of unions.

✣ ✣

The bakers of Boston, 200 strong, who struck for an increase of pay, came out winners.

✣ ✣

About 7,500 textile workers in Saxony have struck for shorter hours of labor.

✣ ✣

Japanese carpenters in San Francisco are organizing a union.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

If the Congress just closed at Brockville was remarkable for any one thing more than another over any of its predecessors, that remarkable thing was the unanimity of the delegates. It is a fact that there was a minor brush or two with the K. of L., but such as they were they did not affect the general harmony to the extent that our capitalistic friend, The News, would have its readers believe.

✣ ✣

The Telegram editorially made comment upon the old gag of government employees and the two flags, the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack. That Government employees were not much of a factor, you will readily understand when we say that there were but two of them there as delegates. What influence these two could have over the number of delegates present would hardly be discernible to the eyes of any person at all inclined to be fair in his criticism. This old flag and Government employee gag are getting just about played out so far as this Congress is concerned.

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One of the features of the Congress was the unanimity displayed when it came to a question of fighting our common enemy. While at all times willing to work as harmoniously as possible with the manufacturers of this country, the cause of labor can best be advanced by being always prepared to meet the onslaughts of the manufacturers. The delegates plainly showed their willingness to deal fairly with those who are willing to do likewise with them. What was complained of was the fact that the manufacturers were apparently seeking by legislation and otherwise to keep labor down to the level where its profits would amass for them (the manufacturers) wealth to a greater extent than labor believes is their due. So long as this attitude is maintained upon the part of Manufacturers' and Employers' Associations just so long will labor need to be vigilant.

✣ ✣

Another phase of the Congress was the enthusiasm displayed with reference to political action. This is another evidence that labor is slowly being educated to the fact that to get justice it must have its own representatives on the floors of the law-making houses of the country. The rank and file have been slow to abandon their old political allegiances, but they are gradually coming around to the belief that while individual members of both political parties are favorable, to an extent, to their cause, yet when it comes to the crisis they are compelled by party allegiance to vote for things which are not in the interests of the people. Labor represented in all houses of Parliament would be an immeasurably stronger factor for the welfare of the community than any of the political parties. The principles advocated by the Congress are the principles that will gradually triumph over all others. The agitation of organized labor has done more for the welfare of the state than all the manufacturers' associations would ever accomplish conducted upon their present selfish principles. Give us more independent political action, and we will have the best governed country on earth in the end.

✣ ✣

The National Congress did not worry the delegates to any great degree, in that it was clearly evident from its reported deliberations that it is but an adjunct of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. That these men are not true unionists was amply proven in the formation of this Congress, instead of complying with the will of the majority and allying themselves with the international unions of their trades. The trouble, however, with a number of those prominent in its formation was that their only trade was that of politics. Labor has decided that it will make its own politics, and not have them served by politicians whose interests lie in serving another class. No matter to what extent the National Congress is bolstered up, it will not succeed, and those wrokers who have attached themselves to it will soon get tired of paying their money to an organization that is working in harmony with another organization doing all in its power to divert the earnings of the workers into the pockets of its members in unjust proportions.

✣ ✣

It would not be doing the local men justice did we not say something in their behalf as entertainers. Delegate Murphy of the painters and the bartenders' delegate were indefatigable workers in making the delegates enjoy their sail up the St. Lawrence on Wednesday, while the other amusements provided for the delegates were thoroughly enjoyed by all. That the local committee did their work well will be readily acknowledged by all the visitors, and some of them were so pleased that Brockville may have another visit from them in the coming years.

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The contest for officers for the ensuing year was followed with interest by the delegates, especially that for president, which was between John A. Flett and A. W. Puttee. The result was that Flett was elected by the closest possible margin, viz., one vote. That for New Brunswick Executive was also peculiar, in that when the defeat of P. C. Sharkey for vice-president was announced none of the delegates from that district would consent to stand for the executive under Mr. Stevens' leadership, somewhat of a childish proceeding for men of common sense to indulge in, seeing that Mr. Stevens was a duly accredited delegate.

The following are the officers: President, John A. Flett, Hamilton; Vice-President, James B. Mack, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper.

Executive Committee: British Columbia—Vice-President, G. D. McNiven, T. H. Twigg, Victoria; George Bartley, Vancouver; J. Puesner, Vancouver.

Manitoba—A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg; Vice-President, A. G. Cowley; T. Thoms, H. Albert.

Ontario—Vice-President, Joseph T. Marks, London; E. Emprey, Ottawa; E. W. Odell, Hamilton; James Wilson, Toronto.

Quebec—Vice-President, A. Verveille, Montreal; R. Berthiaume, Montreal; T. Fisher and A. Mathiew, Montreal.

New Brunswick—C. H. Stevens, Neil J. Morrison, J. Donovan, W. H. Coates.

Nova Scotia—F. M. Schmidt, Vice-President; P. Ring, D. Wilton, J. J. Burns.

Prince Edward Island—Vice-President, George W. Warth, O. N. Baird.

Fraternal delegate, James Simpson, president Toronto District Labor Council.

✣ ✣

The secretary's report was a most comprehensive document, and showed quite clearly to the delegates that they have the right man in the right place in Mr. P. M. Draper. His summary of the gains and losses gave the delegates a clear understanding of just where the Congress was at in the matter of strength. It also showed that the gain in membership had been such as to warrant the delegates in concluding that with proper care and work by all the delegates it is bound to grow at a greater rate in the coming year.

It should be the duty of every man in this section of the country to see that his union becomes affiliated, if it is not already. To obtain our rights we must have a strong Congress, and to obtain that it is necessary that each individual do his share toward getting the outsiders in the fold. Those unions outside cannot afford to assume the attitude of the non-unionist and reap the benefits of the struggles of those attached to the Congress. This attitude will not do, and the sooner the unions see it in this light the better it will be for all concerned.

The right attitude was assumed by some of the delegates in declaring for the stoppage of the annual pilgrimages to the governments, and in its place to substitute the members upon the floor of Parliament to advocate and support the cause of the worker.

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TRADES CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The use of the Hare-Spence system for the first time in the elections of the Trades and Labor Congress last week calls for some remarks.

Apart from any question of the system of voting used, some careful plan of checking the right to vote of those present is needed. On the spur of the moment, President Flett adopted the plan of counting the delegates, with the view evidently of seeing that the number of ballots afterwards cast corresponded with this count. This plan, however, is not entirely satisfactory, as the result proved. Probably a better way would be to make the nominations a day ahead of the elections; then have the ballots pinted in the way the Toronto District Labor Council do: that is, the different ballots for the various officers, etc., all printed together on one large ballot slip, of which a sufficient number of copies would be printed. The election committee ought to be appointed at the time of the nominations, and they should take charge of the printing of the ballots. No arrangements then need to be made in haste at the last moment, because the election committee could meet and settle with deliberation all necessary details. There being only one ballot slip to distribute and collect, it would be easy to adopt some plan by which no one but a delegate could receive a ballot slip, and each delegate only one slip. For instance, the secretary or some one who knew the delegates could sit with the election committee, and each delegate could come up to the table and get his ballot slip; each slip being initialled by the election chairman. A delegate could at once produce his credentials if there was any doubt, and a list might be ticked off, if thought desirable.

Under a plan of this kind it would be impossible for any improper use to be made of the ballots. We do not for a moment suggest that anything of the kind took place at the Congress but delegates ought to be able to feel that there is no possibility of it, no matter how keen the contest. The elections of the Congress become more important year by year, and every precaution should be taken to conduct them in the most satisfactory manner.

Another advantage of the prior nominations would be that it would be known who was running, and there would be no opportunity for one candidate to get the advantage of another by quiet canvassing when it was not known by his opponent that he intended to run. A rule would, of course, be adopted that when any candidate was elected for the vice-presidency of a province, he should have his name passed over, and the next choice taken, in the election for provincial executive, if he were a candidate for that also.

The uncomfortable incidents that attended the election of the president would have been prevented by the adoption of the improvements suggested. Trouble started by the fact that 105 delegates had been counted and only 102 ballots cast. It is exceedingly difficult to count a roomful of men so as to be sure of your count by two or three. Then the confusion was added to by one of the election committee being so thoughtless as to jump up in an excited manner and call out to the delegates that ballots with two names on them were being counted and ought not to be. The gentleman in question was put on the committee immediately before the election. He had no right to make a public protest of this kind before consulting his colleagues; and of course he was mistaken, because the names were written in the order of the voter's choice and the ballots were perfectly good. If the committee had been appointed the day before, and had met together and arranged details, probably no member of it would have committed such a breach of good manners and good sense. It is easy to be "wise after the event," and we are not blaming the Executive for not appointing the committee on Wednesday, but are merely suggesting what ought to be done in future.

The election of the Ontario Executive was an excellent example of the value of the Hare-Spence system. Eight candidates contested the three seats, and no one had the necessary quota of thirty-odd votes. The first-choice votes given for unsuccessful candidates were not wasted, but were transferred to second and third and further choices, and helped to elect the winners. As it happened, the three who headed the poll with the greatest number of first choices were the three who were finally elected. This is another illustration of the fact that the important factor in electing committees by the Hare-Spence system is the "single vote" feature of it; that is, that each elector has only one vote which finally counts. The "choices" and the "transfers" are really minor features, although useful to meet contingencies, and to assure electors that their votes are not wasted.

"THEY SAY"

Our New Overcoats are the finest in town. "They," in this instance, means those who have been fortunate enough to see the first arrivals. Perhaps you think it a bit early to buy an Overcoat. There is nothing like being "on time," as you know first choice is always the best.

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Has always had the habit of getting the finest and most fashionable Clothing on the market. Our range of Coats this season is the laagest this store has ever carried, and from the moderate priced coat at $5.50, $7.00 and $8.00 up to the best lines at $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00, we feel sure that we have a showing to be proud of. Come and see.

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We have just received a large shipment of New Fall Creations in BOYS Clothing. Boys wanted to fill them.

NORFOLK SUITS—We have a large range in this line, dark and light Tweeds, hard and soft finished Serges, sizes 23 to 30. See our leader. Special price..... $3.95

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LITTLE MENS' SUITS—Three-piece Suits, sizes 28 to 33. We have one of the largest ranges ever brought to the city. Our leader is a medium dark, pure wool Tweed, invisible check. Special price..... $4.50

WORSTED SUITS—This line we have given our special attention, showing a large range of colorings and patterns. Our leader is a dark blue worsted with broken check. Natty Suit. Special..... $8.50

REEFERS—Boys' Reefer Jackets. We have them here by the hundred. Our leader is a pure wool Navy Serge, soft finish, with yoke. Special price..... $3.95

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186 Yonge St. & 6-8 Queen St. W.
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Sellers of "Union Made Clothing."

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ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works
R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labour Bureau

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Bryant Press, 46 Richmond West
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Mail Job Print, 75 York St.
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