

WOODS' FAIR J. M. THOMSON'S WOODS' FAIR

Getting Ready for the Big Fair Week

This week we are giving special discounts to hotels, restaurants, or to those having booth privileges at the fair grounds. All supplies, such as Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Table Napkins, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, etc., included.

We also rent dishes at reasonable prices.

Call and get our prices.

Togo Parlor Matches, 3 Boxes for 10c.
The Togo is one of the best Parlor Matches made, put up 500 in a box and usually sold at 5c box. Our price Wednesday, 3 boxes for **10c**
Linen Towels, 10c each.
10 dozen Linen Towels, plain or fringed edge. Great bargain, Wednesday, each **10c**
Ladies' Underskirts, 75c each.
Ladies' Fine Lonsdale Underskirts, made in three different styles, deep flounce, full-gored skirt, rows of insertion and cluster tucks, finished with frill of embroidery. Wednesday **75c**

OUR WALL PAPER
down with new, up-to-date fall designs. Everything from the kitchen to the elaborate parlor papers.
Call and see our Oil Linen Window Shades at **35c** complete.

Jelly Glasses, 2 for 5c
Gas Tubing, foot **4c**
Staple, foot **12c**
4-Piece White Toilet Set, \$1.15

COME IN AND SEE OUR NEW CHINA.

Our new China is beginning to arrive. Lots of it now displayed on our basement tables. Take a look in and see it.

WOODS' FAIR J. M. THOMSON'S WOODS' FAIR

WAS RED LETTER DAY

Continued From Page One.

of labor men, and hoped that the future gatherings would increase in like proportion.

They were particularly fortunate in having so large an array of public speakers to address them, and he expressed the hope that something of value would be received.

Mayor Stewely.

Mayor Stewely was the first speaker introduced, and spoke briefly. He has been somewhat under the weather, he stated, but he felt it his duty to be present at the demonstration and participate in the proceedings of the day. He congratulated the labor men of the city on so splendid a demonstration, and characterized it as one of the best it had been his privilege to witness. His worship spoke of the strides labor was making in London, in developing a civic spirit, and in making the city known abroad, and he wished them success in their efforts.

Senator Coffey.

Senator Coffey followed, and in part said:

"To me it is a pleasure to be accorded the privilege of being with you on this occasion. It would be strange indeed were I not to feel thoroughly at home in such an assemblage, because it brings memories of other days, when my place was in the ranks of the workers, and well I recollect that it gave me not a little pride to be elected first president of a typographical union, a body noted for its vast importance in the production of the literature of the day—noted for its intelligence—noted for its steady influences in the councils of those who have undertaken the work of improving the conditions of the industrial world. These conditions have made wonderful advancement, and it is well that it should be so. We are today given an object lesson on the dignity of labor and impelled to realize its commanding importance in every avenue of activity in the work of nation building. May it be that the time is not far distant when the hopes of all the rational men will be realized, and the workaday world placed in such a position that it will enjoy an abiding contentment and happiness. Our greatest statesmen and philosophers are engaged heart and soul in working out the problem of arriving at a goal of amity between labor and capital. In our system of government labor has been accorded a place where questions affecting its interests will be examined and every effort made to guard against industrial strife. There can be no true prosperity in a country where the avenues of advancement are closed to those who give their brain and muscle and all their energies to the daily task before them. In this great country our lot is cast in pleasant places. In our country there is not the maddest ambition of manhood's laudable ambition to climb the ladder of prosperity, and reach the promised land. In our country there is not the hopeless striving that pertains to other climes. In this part of the continent we do not have to face that unreasonable class prejudice which in some of the older countries has been the prolific mother of degeneracy. In our country conditions will not be tolerated that will yield a crop of Oliver Twists. In our land, hope no pen will ever be employed to write a description of the submerged class. In our country we have broad acres easily acquired, where labor meets its reward and happy homes and many men and womanly women realize that life is well worth living."

The same sunlight of hope and freedom shines for all.

We derive much pleasure today from having in our midst the Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state. The cabinet is all the stronger for his having a seat in the nation's council. Few men have in so short a space of time commanded in such a degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow Canadians. It is such men we want guiding the ship of state, men of high purpose, who will give of their best to promote the country's well-being.

Rev. Mr. Inkster.

Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B.A., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered a happy speech, in which he declared himself as pleased to participate in such a demonstration. He noted the progress organized labor was making in the world, and was pleased that in this progress, strikes and lockouts were fast becoming things of the past. Better relations were being arrived at, and there was an era of commercial peace dawning.

The Hon. Charles Murphy.

Hon. Charles Murphy was given a very flattering reception when introduced by the chairman. He made a happy beginning in his speech, congratulating the labor men on the large demonstration, and appreciating to the fullest extent the kindness of the council in inviting him to be present on such an occasion. He said:

"My first words to you today must be words of thanks to the Trades and Labor Council of London for inviting me to spend this unique holiday in your midst. While on my way to attend this celebration it was suggested to me that a minister of the crown would feel out of place at a labor gathering. To that suggestion I might have made several replies; but the only one I considered it necessary to make was that the son of a blacksmith could never be out of place in the company of workmen. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not merely the nature of what once was my father's calling, that gives me a claim to be amongst you. A few years ago, when actively engaged in the practice of law at Ottawa, it was my privilege to lend voluntary assistance to the clerks of that city in securing the passage of early-closing bylaws, materially shortening the hours of labor; and there is no souvenir in my possession that I value more highly than a beautiful clock which the clerks of the Commercial Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Ottawa presented to me as a mark of their appreciation of my gratuitous services in their behalf. But then, sir, there is another and stronger reason establishing my claim to be here. You are no doubt aware that the department of public printing and stationery is a branch of my department. As the head of that branch, I have under my supervision in the printing bureau at Ottawa, some 650 employees, I have brought into daily contact with the workers and with skilled labor. One of my first acts in connection with the printing bureau, was to grant an increase of wages. I

thought that was the proper thing to do and I was justified in doing it. However, I had no sooner done it than I received a protest from an employing printer who told me that if I proposed to create a printers' paradise I would have to find employment for all the members of the Canadian printing union, and they would desert the other offices and flock to the printing bureau. The lesson conveyed by my friend was not without its effect; but, if I erred at all, I did so because of my strong belief in the maxim of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

The Dignity of Labor.

"On a day like this and in a country such as ours, it is natural that the importance and dignity of labor should hold a foremost place in our thoughts. If the sentence pronounced upon Father Adam for his sin of disobedience, were left to human reason alone to interpret, the result would have been mental and the workers' lot a dismal one indeed. But Joseph, the Carpenter, and His Divine Son, in their own persons supplied mankind with the true interpretation of Adam's sentence, and set the seal of dignity upon honest labor. That tribute, that recognition of the church to preserve down through the centuries; and even in the much-maligned middle ages labor received honor and tribute, thanks chiefly to the Fraternities, or bridge-building brotherhoods. These were religious associations founded for the purpose of building bridges, and the products of their skill are to be seen to this day along the roads in England and France. As titular head of these brotherhoods, the pope was styled supreme pontiff, or chief bridge-builder—the word pontif being a Latin word, and the two Latin words, 'pontif' and 'facere,' to build. It was this union of labor and religion that fostered the spirit of co-operation and rendered self-denial popular.

Thus established in the esteem of the world, labor's cause survived the shock of revolution and the upheavals due to social changes. With the spread of education and the enfranchisement of the masses, labor assumed an ever-increasing importance. As long ago as 1824, Daniel Webster declared that 'Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.' What Webster said of labor in the United States was equally true at that time of labor in Canada. As applied to both countries his words are much truer to-day. If I were asked for proof, I do not think that I could furnish any better illustration than the fact that the governments of both countries have acknowledged the independence and dignity of labor by bestowing the title of Labor Day upon the first Monday in September and setting that day apart as a national holiday.

London's Importance.

There are more reasons than one why Labor Day should be a day of special significance to the people of London. In the first place your city is one of the most important centres of employment in the eastern, or, as we are now being taught to call it, the old part of Canada. You are the fourth largest industrial centre in Ontario. You have within your limits some of the most famous manufacturing centres in Canada, and their products are household words throughout the Dominion. The census of 1906 shows that your total annual production of manufactured goods is valued at over \$15,000,000. In the second place you are situated in the heart of a district that, for agricultural richness, is not surpassed in this country, or, in fact, on this continent. Your great annual exhibition furnishes yearly and eloquent testimony of that. And so I say that this also constitutes a reason why this holiday should be a day of special significance to you.

London's Labor Unions.

"But, Mr. Chairman, referring more particularly to labor conditions, and especially to those affecting organized labor, London has been identified from an early day with every movement designed to uplift the workman of Canada. At the present time you have, on the authority of the department of labor, no fewer than 43 labor unions in active existence. The local printers, bricklayers, iron-molders, cigar-workers, garment-makers and musicians' unions are among the strongest and best of their class in Canada. You have had, of course, your ups and downs like everyone else, but the fact remains that, after Toronto and Hamilton, London is the best organized of the cities of Eastern Canada from the standpoint of the trade union movement.

The Government and Labor.

You expect me, no doubt, as a minister of the crown, on this, the annual festival dedicated by the people of Canada to labor, to say a word to you with regard to the attitude or policy of the Government towards labor. You would prefer that, I imagine, to mere generalities. In my opinion, no graver or greater issue is before this country or before the crests of the crown, than the problem which is usually and somewhat loosely referred to as the 'labor' problem. On the treatment we accord that problem and on the solutions we find for its many phases depends in a large degree the happiness of the great mass of the people of this country, made up of the workers in the various industries and trades. In that great future which we are a unit in expecting for this glorious Dominion, the answers we find to the questions—how shall we regulate the often vexed relationships of capital and labor? what shall be the social and economic condition of our working class?—will very materially determine the place which Canada will take among the nations of the world. Daily the competition between nationalities and races is becoming keener, and the country which has not its industrial problems well in hand and its industrial life healthy and free from reproach is doomed to failure. That the Government of Canada realizes this fact, a very brief account of it has been given and is doing for the cause of labor will demonstrate. Actions speak louder than words, and fortunately it is a record of actions I am able to place before you.

There are two departments of the Government which have the industrial life of the country under their immediate supervision. The department of trade and commerce is primarily en-

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COLORED GOODS—CENTRE AND FIRST AISLE EAST.

BLACK GOODS—CENTRE AISLE. SILKS—FIRST AISLE WEST OF MAIN.

New fall goods are crowding us in these departments. Since moving into the new section many new arrivals have been passed into stock, and at no time during the season do we expect to show a better assortment than now. Visit our new Dress Goods section and view the display of new fall goods.

New Plain Colored Silks

For beauty and richness of coloring, our importations in Silks, we think, surpass all previous seasons. The finest stock we have shown and the finest place to show it, as our new Silk Department is situated in one of the best positions in our new store. Many shipments passed the customs last week. These are a few of the latest. There is wear as well as style in these.

PAILLETTE, 85c—A most reliable Silk; soft-finish, rich, bright, diagonal twill; ashes of roses, dead rose, taupe, wistaria, tan, champagne, olive, cardinal, brown, tuscany, cream and white; 20 inches wide; per yard **85c**

MESSALINE, 75c and \$1.00—These Satin-Finished Silks will be in great demand this fall, and you will find us prepared with exceptional values at the popular prices, and in all the new autumn shades; per yard **75c and \$1.00**

LOUISINE, 75c—A well-known, special, heavy quality with us; known for its superior wearing qualities. New fall shades are in: Olive, taupe, wistaria, reseda, brown, navy, myrtle, china and pale blue, tan, cream, white and black; 20 inches wide; per yard **75c**

TAMOLINE, 50c—First quality, direct from maker; extra heavy. There is nothing at the price in Silk to equal this. New shades in tan, olive, reseda, light and dark navy and china blue, light and mid grey, tuscany, old rose, mauve, cream, ivory and black. Special quality; per yard **50c**

REAR FIRST AISLE—WEST OF MAIN.

NOTICE—OUR SEPTEMBER BEDDING SALE STARTS TODAY—THIRD FLOOR—SEE DUNDAS STREET WINDOW.

gaged in facilitating the disposal of goods of Canadian products. The department of labor, on the other hand, concerns itself directly with the manifold problems which arise between the employer and employee during the process of production. The former, naturally, comes chiefly into contact with the employer, while the latter deals chiefly with the employee, and it is therefore with the latter that I would like to say a brief word.

The Claims of Labor.

The recognition of the claims of labor to special consideration from the Government was of comparatively recent growth in this country. We had commissions of investigation into labor questions from time to time, ending with a very elaborate and prolonged inquiry in 1886. I have never been able to find out exactly what came of them. It was not until Sir William Mulock established in 1900 a special department of labor that the machinery was created whereby the Government could give proper and continuous attention to labor questions. The rapid growth and expansion of the department since then is familiar to all. It is safe to say that there is now no department of the Government where activities are better known to the people at large. I am not going to detain you with any account of the process by which the department attained to that position, but I would like very briefly to recapitulate what the department is engaged in doing today.

The Lemieux Act.

(1) It has evolved very elaborate and extensive machinery, and placed the same at the disposal of the public for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of strikes and lockouts. Its work in this connection is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada. It is impossible here and now to describe this machinery or to refer to its results. It is enough to say that during the two years that have elapsed since the Lemieux act came into force, over 60 strikes have been prevented, with perfect satisfaction to all the parties concerned. The saving effected thereby is probably to be estimated in millions. This legislation, which may justly claim to be unique of its kind, has excited interest throughout the entire industrial world. We have had special commissioners looking into the manner of working from Great Britain, the United States, and Mexico. In fact, they say, is the sincerest form of flattery, and several states of the American Union, as well as New South Wales and the Transvaal, are placing similar legislation on their statute books. Canada is not given to boasting, but we think an achievement like that is something of which to be proud.

(2) The department publishes in the Labor Gazette a detailed industrial chronicle covering the whole of Canada from month to month. The Gazette contains the latest statistics with reference to all subjects of interest to labor, such as trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration, etc., etc. The latest publications of importance from an industrial or labor standpoint are reviewed, and a summary given of recent legal decisions affecting labor, as well as the results of numerous special investigations conducted by the department. Every city in the Dominion has a correspondent to the Gazette, and the department is brought in this way into close touch with every section of Canada. The Gazette is sold for 2c cents a year, and is a most valuable charge place-earner in the land.

(3) The fair wages resolution of

1900, which requires that a fair-wages schedule be inserted in every contract awarded by the Government, is administered by the department, two special officers being constantly employed in the preparation of the schedules and their enforcement.

(4) One of the chief functions of the department is to supply information of an expert character on all questions appertaining to labor. In this connection, an extensive collection of publications has been brought together and classified. The department has a heavy correspondence with the general public in answer to inquiries on economic and industrial subjects. In addition, as you are aware, it has conducted several very important inquiries, under commission into questions such as Oriental immigration, conditions in certain industries or in certain sections of the country. In short, it has been a standing organization for the education of the people on labor questions and the dissemination of knowledge, the lack of which is among the most fruitful sources of misunderstandings in the industrial world.

Now, I must not detain you any longer on a holiday like this recounting details with which you are all more or less familiar. I only want to assure you that the Government of this country is alive to its responsibilities towards labor. We cannot expect that everyone will think we are always right, but at least we are trying to be right. We are, at any rate, not idle, and perhaps the most significant proof we have given of this fact. As you all know, the portfolio of labor was first attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, for the reason that Sir William Mulock, the first minister of labor, was postmaster-general at the time the department was created. Six months ago, this, however, has now been radically changed. For the first time in the history of Canada, the cabinet contains a minister of labor who has been charged upon his attention by the one indicated by the title of his portfolio. In other words, labor has been recognized as a big enough interest to have a minister of its own.

Mr. Mackenzie King has made the great reputation which he enjoys as a student and exponent of labor conditions. I believe that I am within your judgment when I say that his elevation to the cabinet to fill the new portfolio has given universal satisfaction. The Government itself, accordingly, may be said to be celebrating this labor day in a unique manner; it is the first time that the Government has ever been able, on this, the national holiday of labor, to send its message to the working people of Canada, through a department and a portfolio especially dedicated to the interests of labor. Let me thank you once more for having given me the opportunity of being the bearer of that message to the good people of London.

The Sports.

The programme of sports was one of the finest ever witnessed in Queen's Park, and every event on the programme was keenly contested. The motorcycle race, the second that has been held in this city, proved immensely popular and at times the stands rose en masse to cheer the contestants. At the finish, Mason, the winner, had the satisfaction of knowing that he had clipped 17 seconds off the Canadian record for five miles by making the time in 8 minutes and 28 seconds. A. Thorpe, who finished

8:21-2, and W. Tite, who was third, made it in 8:37. The race was a pretty one throughout and for the first seven laps Thorpe was in the lead, securing the pole by clever steering and keeping it for some time. Mason, however, was never far behind and when he passed Thorpe in front of the stands at the finish of the seventh lap, he was given a tremendous ovation. Mason took two seconds off the time made in the first race held in Queen's Park on the occasion of the East Side Business Men's picnic.

Fat in Fast Race.

Another event that took the crowd was the fat men's race. Mr. George O'Neill and Mr. Harry Fowler ran the hundred yards in fast time and finished exactly tied. It was decided to run the race over again and, although O'Neill got slightly the better start, Fowler distanced him and won by a good foot. C. Jackson was third.

The Baby Show.

A feature of the day of general interest was the baby show. Between 90 and 100 of London's future citizens of all sizes and shades, were taken to the judges' platform by their mothers and then it was discovered that one of the judges was missing. Harry Clark called for a volunteer judge, but no man being available, Mrs. Gibson was selected, and with Mr. Clark, undertook the judging of the infants. They picked upon Bernice Pearce, of 438 Central avenue, as the prize baby, and Kathleen Meters, of 732 York street, was awarded second prize. The remainder of the contestants were allowed to draw lots and those holding lucky numbers, each received handsome silver cups, spoons and other articles as souvenirs.

A Fancy Drill.

During the afternoon, Uniformed Rank, No. 1, of the Woodmen of the World, in command of Captain T. Lean, gave an exhibition of fancy drill in front of the stands that was greatly appreciated and showed the most careful training on the part of the men in the ranks.

The Two Mile Race.

The two mile running race for the handsome silver trophy, offered by the cigarmakers, was won for the third time by C. V. Adams, and becomes his property. Mr. Adams made the distance in eleven minutes and twenty-eight seconds, beating his nearest competitor, A. Ashford, by 21-2 seconds.

Not on Programme.

The watermelon contest failed to materialize, owing to the onslaught made by scores of small boys on the man who was carrying the melons to the platform. The lady crowded around the man and pushed and shoved so that the bag fell to the ground and chunks of watermelon rolled in every direction only to be pounced upon by voracious youngsters, who got outside of the fruit in a little less than a time.

Sweet Music.

The Seventh Regiment band, in command of Bandmaster Slatter, was in attendance and rendered an excellent programme of music during the afternoon.

The results of the races were as follows:

Motorcycle race—1, Mason, time, 8:28; 2, A. Thorpe, 8:29 1-2; 3, Tite, 8:37.
Boys' 220-yard Running Race—1, R. Myers, 2; W. Hunter, 23; J. Gooderham. Time, 24 3-5 seconds.
1 Mile Running Race—1, I. Scott; 2,

THE NEW Anglican Hymnal

On sale at our store tomorrow morning. This will be used in all the Anglican churches in the city.

THE MALLAGH BOOKSHOP

Next Boomer's 183 Dundas Street.

A. Ashford; 3, C. Myers. Time 5:05.
2 Mile Running Race for Cigarmakers' Trophy—1, C. V. Adams, 11:28; 2, A. Ashford, 11:50 1-2; 3, W. Dolby, 12:25.

100 Yards Dash, Boys—1, Roy Burridge; 2, E. Baker; 3, R. Hall.
100 Yards Dash, Girls, 1, Lena Routledge; 2, Winnie Trudell; 3, Jennie Dwyer; 4, Marguerite Johnston.

Married Ladies' Race—1, Mrs. W. A. Reid; 2, Mrs. Faunt; 3, Mrs. Percy Saunders; 4, Mrs. A. R. Roberts.
Single Ladies' Race—1, Lena Routledge; 2, Winnie Trudell; 3, Marguerite Johnston; 4, Jennie Heaslip.

1 Mile Trotting Race—J. Brooks, 1 1 1; T. Hanlon, 2 2; A. Corbett, 3 3 3. Time 3:23, 3:33, 3:33.
100 Yards Pat. Men's Race—1, H. Fowler; 2, George O'Neill; 3, C. Jackson.

11 Yards Dash—1, Myers; 2, J. Gooderham; 3, Moore. Time, 10:7-8.
Married Men's Race—1, C. Myers; 2, Bert Hayes; 3, A. Ashford.

Pay no attention to gossip, or if you do, let your attention take a practical form—that is, when you hear anyone speak against his character let that person straight out that you are to speak to him about it, and do so. The you can shape your course by the result.

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