VOL. XXXVI., NO. 177.

LONDON, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

WHOLE NO. 11,185

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.

McCARTHY-In Boston, Mass., on May 25 Fred, second eldest son of James McCarthy, formerly of London.

CROMBIE-At the residence of his son, 358 Piccadilly street, this (Friday) morning, David Crombie, late G. T. R. agent, Komoka, in his

Interment at Paris, Ont. Services at the residence at 9:30 a.m. Funeral at 10 a.m., to G. T. R. depot.

OASSIDY-At St. Catharines, Ont., May 25, Willa M. Cassidy, beloved wife of the Rev. F. A. Cassidy, B. A.

Funeral Saturday, 2:30 p.m., from Empress Avenue Methodist Church, West London. Fends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS - NOW open for the season from 6:30 to 9 o'clock, under the new management of Cole & Ed-

BIG RECORD FOR SAFETY—CLARKE'S steamship ticket office, Richmond street, next Advertiser office, has been established thirty-six years, and during that time neither a passenger has lost his life or suffered mishaps of any kind while travelling on boats to the old country, tickets for which were purchased at that office.

RETURN FARE, INCLUDING meals and berth, via the Persia and Ocean, from Toronto to Montreal during June, good to return till June 20. Take the beautiful St. Lawrence River route to Montreal, passing the Thousand Islands and rapids in daylight. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, rext Advertiser.

YES! YOU CAN LEARN BICYCLE RID-ING or foncing at the Palace Dancing Academy; competent instructors; primary les-sons on violin and cornet; orchestra for pic-nics, etc. Dayton & McCormick, 422 Richmond

Meetings.



Headquarters 7th Fusiliers, London, 26th May, 1899. Regimental Order, By Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, Commanding.

No. 1.—The regiment will parade at the Drill Shed for Divine Service, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 10:15 a.m. By order,
A. McCrimmon, Lieut.,
Adjutant, 7th Fusiliers,

LONDON COUNCIL. NO. 233, ROYAL Arcanum, will meet this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Duffield Block.

A MEETING FOR THE STUDY OF THE International Sunday school lesson will be held Saturday in Y. M. C. A. lecture room. at 4:30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Johnston will conduct the statement of the statement o the class. Teachers and students specially invited.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED-DINING-ROOM GIRL. AP-PLY Office Restaurant, 378 Richmond

WANTED-GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Jas. Luney, Grand avenue, 54c WANTED-DINING-ROOM GIRL. AP-PLY G. W. Kent, 209 Dundas street, 54u

ANTED — COOK — REFERENCE RE-QUIRED. Apply Mrs. Coffey, 562 Wel-on street. 53tf WANTED EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant. No washing. Waterman, 330 King street.

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED-BOY-NOT UNDER 17 YEARS of age. Apply office The McCormick Mfg.

WANTED-TWO GOOD CIGARMAKERS VV —Hand-makers, and one bunch breaker good wages paid. Apply to 17 John street north, Hamilton.

WANTED AT ONCE YOUNG MAN W with one year's experience, to learn blacksmithing. Apply personally to D. B. Mc-Vicar, Duncrief postoffice. WANTED-PAINTER-BRUSH HAND; steady work. Apply C. Quigley, Lucan.

M EN-OUR ILLUSTRATED CATAlogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moier
Barber Collegs, Chicago, Ills." 50n
WANTED-FOUR OR FIVE GOOD ACTIVE boys, aged about 16 years, to W TIVE boys, aged about 16 years, to work in bottling department. Apply to Carling B. and M. Company.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED three-chair barber shop. Apply Neil McLean, Kincardine. 550

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY—PLANT complete. Doing a live city business. Splendid opportunity. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Jarvis & Vining, Solicitors, London. 46tf

TNVEST \$200 - SECURING EXCELLENT weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. Second successful year. Investigation invited. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate.

TOR SALE OR RENT-NICE MODERN residence; central location. Apply A. N. Udy, over C. P. R. ticket office. FOR SALE-BRICK VENEER COTTAGE-

East of city limits, situated on Homer street, near Hamilton road. Apply Lewis Clark, 358 Rectory street, or this office. \$100 A YEAR WILL PURCHASE A fifty-acre farm in the township of Dawn, county of Lambton, or will exchange same for city property. Tennent, McDonagh & Coleridge, London.

IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ESTATE In ORDER TO CLOSE AN ESTATE the following properties are now offered for sale, viz.: Brick dwelling, No. 227 Queen's avenue; 3 frame houses, Nos. 229, 231 and 233 Queen's avenue: brick dwelling, No. 432 Park avenue; brick cottage, No. 330 Burwell street; 2 frame houses, Nos. 197 and 199 Mill street, and frame house, No. 1972 Dundas street, together with lands thereto belonging. Also a number of good building lots on Charlotte and Dorinda streets. For particulars inquire at Abbott's Carriage Factory.

Suits Made by Deeks & Munson...

Mean best fit, best style, best goods, best wear. We do not cater to cheapness, but to quality. We are best known by the superfor clothes we make. The material, style and workmanship are what you naturally expect from a thoroughly reliable tailoring

393 RICHMOND ST.,

Two doors north of City Hall.

Get Baby

a good pair of shoes. Big, clumsy shoes are as bad for the little feet as shoes that are too small. We carry the best kind of shoes for little people at prices in keeping with the sizes:

Infants' Tan and Black Kid buttoned, soft soles 35c Infants' Dongola, buttoned, turned soles, very light, sizes 2 to 7. 400 Infants' Fine Kid, buttoned, in tan, and black, with or without spring heels, sizes 2 to 7 50c Others at 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c

and\$1 00

173 Dundas Street. What you want when you want it.

Lost and Found. FOUND—NEAR CROSSING OF CARLING and Talbot, gold-headed, ivory handle of umbrella. Apply this office. LOST-WHITE SETTER DOG, LARGE black spot over one eye and black spot on back, near tail. Thos. Beattie.

Miscellaneous

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—CONTRIBU-TIONS of housefurnishings, children's clothing and food requested. Donations re-ceived at the shelter, 137 Fullarton street, or sent for by giving address to Joseph Sanders, City Hall, London.

THE LONDON CARPET-CLEANING Works—Carpets cleaned and relaid and every carpet disinfected. Jas.S. Shaw. Phone 1368.

Articles For Sale.

A NYTHING AND EVERYTHING FOR A bicycle. Tires at bottom prices. W. F. Horton, 233 Dundas street. F. HINES, 769 DUNDAS STREET sells thebest high grade wheels in the city. \$37 to \$50.

DICYCLES EXCHANGED ON WELLAND Vales and White (Cleveland) wheels. Sold for what they will bring, Stringer's, 141 King street, 3 Musonic Temple. DIGEONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE-"Homers' a specialty. Apply for particulars, Box 198, this office. 45tf

ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, BELTS, and cross cut saws, with tables, etc., would exchange for wood. Apply W. G. Eadey, or Alex. Begg, London Postoffice. FOR SALE-SUMMER WOOD-AT THE sawmill, East Bathurst street. Call, or phone 1312, and try a load. D. H. Gillies & Co. BICYCLES, TIRES, CEMENT, GRAPH-ITE etc., etc. First-class bicycle repairing at lowest prices, D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Rich-mond street.

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 30c AND gain Furniture Store, 127 King street. FOR SALE-HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE I (just new), quantity second-hand stoves and ranges, bedroom sets, sideboards, exten-sion tables. Parishs store, 357 Talbot street, south market.

KEENES, MASONIC TAMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. ONE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP-RIGHT. 7% octaves, slightly used, at a bargain. Heintzman Co., 217 Dundas street,

corner Clarence. CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AL PARTMENT. You can have them in large or small quautities.

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS and Brass Work. Our Babbit metals are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 121 Clarence street, London.

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-cate at small expense J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY - NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 666. THOMAS TREBILCOCK-STAR LIVERY 1 —633 Richmond street. Best hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day.

Houses, Etc., To Let. TO LET-FOUR ROOMS WITH TWO A vaults, over 87 Dundas street. A. S. Emery, Ontario Loan and Debenture Company's of-fices, Market Lane.

FOR RENT OR SALE-TWO-STORY DE TACHED brick residence; twelve room
525 Queen's avenue; modern improvements
Cronyn & Betts.
33bc eod

TO LET-STORE, 189 DUNDAS STREET, now occupied by W. Maun & Co. Possession Aug. 1. Apply R. Short, 673 York street.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE HOUSE—NINE rooms, furnace and all mode rn convenience, stable, etc.; central location. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth, 288 Clarence street. FOREST CITY MOVING VAN-LARGEST

I in the city. 30 years' experience. 398 Talbot street. Joseph Brown & Co., auction eers, proprietors. TO LET-JOHN BIGGS, THE FURNITURE
mover, 22 years with London Furniture
Co., will do you a good job. Call phone 310.

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE clothing. A. P. Sains bury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to

MIDDLESEX

Mr. W. J. Webster, of Glencoe, has bought Mr. Scott Tait's 100-acre farm in Aldborough for \$3,100, and will take possession immediately. Mr. Tait will remove to Manitoba.

The Toronto Exhibition.

Stimulated by the grand success of last year's Industrial Fair, the directors of the Toronto Exhibition are putting forth greater efforts than ever to make the one for the present year eclipse all that have gone before, both as to extent and variety of exhibits, as well as the magnitude and novelty of the special attractions. The Prize List has been published, and copies can be procured by any of our readers by dropping a postcard to the secretary at Toronto, and mentioning Advertiser, London. The Fair is to be held from the 28th of August to the 9th of Septem-

Removal Notice. Dr. Norman R. Henderson, eye, ear, nose and throat only, has removed his office to 238 Queen's avenue. 54bu

An Outburst of Sympathy

Impressive Demonstration by London Workingmen,

of the Street Railway Employes,

Thirty-Eight Organized Unions in Line.

An Immense Mass Meeting in the Opera House.

Speeches by President Mahon and Others-A Plea for Moderation-The Principle of Arbitration Upheld-Resolutions Unanimously Passed.

Seldom in the history of London have the labor organizations made such a magnificent showing as they did last night. The procession to the Grand Opera House was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city. The men began to gather at Labor Hall on Dufferin avenue in little groups as early as 6:30, and as their numbers kept growing larger, enthusiasm ran high. "United We Stand Divided We Fall" was

the motto of the men in line. At about 7:30 the procession, which was over a mile in length, moved off in an easterly direction, amidst a burst of applause, which lasted for several minutes, from the large crowd of sympathetic citizens who had gathered in front and for several blocks on either side of Labor Hall.

Between 400 and 500 wheelmen headed the procession, followed by the employes' band, and a number of volunteer pieces. The band struck up "Rule Britannia," as the procession got under way. The members of the Street Railway Employes' Union, numbering nearly 100, came after the band in a body Then followed large representations from the 38 different unions now organized in this city. The line of march was along Dufferin avenue to Adelaide street, up Adelaide to Dundas, down Dundas to Richmond, and thence to the Grand Opera House.

ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE. Following is a list of the different bodies represented in the parade: Amalgamated Association of Street Railway

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway
Employes, Division 97.
Amalgamated Carpenters' Union.
Amalgamated Engineers' Union.
Trades and Labor Council.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 68.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 528. sion 528. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Division 117.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Division 438.
Order of Railway Conductors.

Brotherhood Railway Trainmen No. 240. Brotherhood Railway Trainmen No. 415. Order of Railway Telegraphers. Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

Industrial Brotherhood Directory No. 1.

Irdustrial Brotherhood Draymen, Directory No. 6.

Industrial Brotherhood Grocery Employes, Directory No. 7.

Industrial Brotherhood Grocery Employer
Directory No. 7.

Industrial Brotherhood Directory No. 10.
Typographical Union.
Cigarmakers' Union.
Iron Molders' Union.
Polishers and Brass Workers' Union.
Stove Mounters' Union.
Shoe Workers' Union.
Lowever Tailors' Union.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

Unions).

Western Coopers' Union.

Bricklayers' Union.

Laborers' Union.

Builders' Laborers' Union.

Builders' Laborers' Union.

Hackmen's Protective Union.

Wire Workers' Union.

Team Drivers' Union Railway Teamsters.

Team Drivers' Union General Teamsters.

Painters' Union.

Boilermakers' Union.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union.

Journeymen Bakers' Union.

There were representatives also of four newelence who as yet have not made their existence public.

At every street corner hundreds of citizens had gathered, and as the procession was passing the cheering was deafening. Carriages filled with spectators crowded the cross-streets. Men shouted

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT from the sidewalks and the curb, and ladies enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs in approbation. Considered merely as a parade it was

a sight well worth seeing. From the workshops and the factories, from the heavy tasks of the day, those thousands of toilers had come, crowned with the dignity of work well done, and forgetting their own tired bodies, participated in a demonstration for the sake of men who had no claim on them, except the brotherhood of honest labor, which made them kin. It was more than a parade-much more. It was a notice written large, so that all might read, that the wrongs inflicted on one body of workmen are felt by all, and will be resisted by all.

From Wellington street to Richmond, and from Richmond to the theater, the streets were a mass of earnest, jostiing humanity. The crowd was so dense at the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets that for a time it looked as if some persons would be badly crushed, but fortunately no accidents resulted.

The scene in front of the opera house when the procession arrived was one of the greatest enthusiasm. The cheering lasted fully twenty minutes, and hats were thrown in the air in the excitement. In the balcony in front of the opera house there was a bevy of young ladies, who waved flags and said the speaker, they would not have

To Testify Their Support | handkerchiefs. They received an ova-

Some members of the Seventh Batta-lion Bugle Band came up at the rear of the procession. The conductors and motormen, wearing their uniforms, came in for the lion's share of the applause all along the line of march. The cheering could be heard in all parts of

DRUM-TAPS.

Quite a number of ladies were in line on wheels.

Every window along the line of march was occupied. The bicycle procession alone was the largest seen in London for a long per-

The band received an ovation when they struck up "Auld Lang Syne" on

Richmond street. Where is the man who said the employes had not the sympathy of the citizens in the strike? Mr. Will Hobbs, on an old-time high

wheel, attracted much attention and good-natured jollying at the head of the procession. Manager Carr and Superintendent Potter viewed the procession from the window of their solicitors' office. They didn't look happy.

The monster parade was marshaled by Richard Westby and Jos. T. Marks. The wheelmen were organized and marshaled by C. H. Fewings.

The East End boys are good walkers. They entered the procession in a body,

and carried a number of banners inscribed: "East End Boys Walk." Everybody one met seemed to be wearing "Again We Walk" and "No Surrender." The little cards were conspicuous on a great many ladies, as well as on the men.

The Speeches at The Opera House

The enthusiasm that prevailed along the line of march of the parade was repeated and intensified ten-fold in the mass meeting 'at the Grand Opera House. The audience, which crowded the building, was largely representative, but the wage-earners naturally predominated. There were many ladies present. Several of the aldermen and prominent business men occupied seats on the platform. The speeches were listened to with the closest attention, and as the speakers arraigned the stret railway company upon many specific charges of having tried to stamp out the union by discharging union men on one petty charge after another, the audience was not slow to show its disapprobation of the company and of its approval of the men in the measure they had been compelled to adopt in self-preservation.

Rev. Thomas Wilson.

Rev. Thomas Wilson presided, and on rising to call the meeting to order was lustily cheered. The question had been asked in this city, he said, if there were any people in London who were in favor of the employes of the street railway company. If you want that question answered go outside, and then come into this building, and, I think, that question is well answered. He expressed the pleasure he felt at the honor of being chosen as chairman of a meeting such as that of the strikers. At the last meeting of the employes and their friends he (the speaker) felt a little milk-and-watery, but he did not feel that way now. He felt the time had come when men should speak right out. (Cheers.) Rev. Mr. Wilson held in his hands

a book familiar to the strikers, a copy of the rules and regulations, which is printed in two kinds of type-one large the other smaller. The large type was those rules which were emphasized. One was, "Ignorance is no excuse for neglect of duty." That was right, and any company governed on those lines was right. Another rule in large type was "No man who is in the habit of getting drunk will be employed on London Street Railway." That was right; for any man who had the con-trol of the cars and the custody of the lives of passengers should be sober, and the man who became intoxicated and took his car out should be arrested. He cited an instance where a union man had been reported for being drunk, and was dismissed. discharged employe had gone to the union and asked them to take up his case, but the union answered "No." Did they answer rightly? Chorus of voices—"Yes!" (Cheers.)
The manager of the London Street Railway had not adhered to this rule, because the discharged employe question had joined the ranks of the non-unionists and had been reinstated. Was that right? ("No,no," and hisses.) The speaker took the rule referring to conductors, which distinctly stated, in large type, that the conductor was in charge of the car and the motorman must obey him. But this rule

had been VIOLATED BY THE COMPANY. A conductor, instead of backing up to the end of his run, had ordered his motorman to go ahead and never mind; that he (the conductor) was in charge of that car. The motorman obeyed, was reported and fired. What for? Why, for simply doing what the rule said, that he "must do." Was that right? (Cries of "No!")

Mr. Wilson took up the rule gov-

erning the distance apart at which cars shall be run. The rule stated that cars on no condition should come closer together than 100 yards. He pointed out an instance which oc-curred no later than yesterday on Dundas street, when the cars were running within 12 feet of one another.

If those men had been union men,

passed the barns. It is this discrimination that the union men complain of. It had been asked, "Why did not the men submit their grievances in writing?" They had done this, and only asked the company to arbitrate them, but the company had refused. He mentioned the fact that in these days the street railway were issuing return tickets. This was a new departure. It was seldom that the street parture. It was seldom that the street railway carried passengers to the end of the run and then brought them back. (Cheers.)

Ex-Mayor Essery.

Ex-Mayor E. T. Essery was greeted with prolonged cheers. He had advised the employes of the street railway at their meeting a week ago, to "go slow." He had told them that every means should be exhausted be-fore bringing this matter to a crisis. He had also advised the management of the street railway company to exhaust every means to bring about a settlement. No one regretted more than he did that a strike had come about. He had lived all his life in London, and had the honor of being elected mayor by the working men of the city. Whenever his advice was of use to his fellow citizens it would be freely given to pay that debt.

The position he took concerning the question at assue was that the company should meet the men's offer to submit their grievances to arbitration. The offer should be met fairly-not WITH LOADED DICE.

Anyone reading carefully the com-

pany's offer of arbitration could see that it was not an offer to arbitrate existing grievances. The company proposed merely to deal with questions arising out of an expired agreementand agreement which lasted only six months. The public would not be misled by the lengthy arguments of months. the company - advertisements, and nothing else—as to why their offer should be met. "The shareholders of the London Street Railway Company have rights which have been and shall be respected," he said; "but there are others who have rights also. Not the employes only. Our fathers came to this city when it was a wilderness. They built their homes and paid their way. After they had built up a city certain men came along and found improved land with valuable buildings on them, and citizens' houses stretchng out for miles in every direction. They asked for a street railway franchise, and got what they wanted-for nothing. (Applause.) Are we to un-derstand that because they got their franchise for nothing 30 years ago, the citizens should expect nothing of them? Have we not a right to expect an efficient service, and that they will treat their employes fairly?" The speaker understood that the company had called on the constituted authorities for protection. Then, said he, the men under the flag of the trinity of crosses should see that they receive the same rights that the Yankee workmen received. He was not there asking that anyone should get excited. Empty cars would pay no dividends. They would not pay for grease for the car wheels, and when empty cars were run in a city of 40,000 inhabitants, those 40,000 inhabitants had it deep down in their wrong with the management.

Mr. Essery went on to speak of the six months' agreement with the men. He didn't blame the men for giving a six months' armistice, he said. It was to their credit at the time of the last conflict that they were ready to sheath swords and make an effort to have their differences settled amicably. But amicable arrangements were not made. There must have been friction when the company had to try to load up public opinion

AT SO MUCH A LINE. "They can load up their advertise-ments if they like," he said, "but they can't load up the fellow who reads

them." (Great cheering.) The speaker quoted from the agree-ment between the Detroit Street Railway Company and its employes, to show that Mr. Everett had there recognized the union. The signatures of the president, walking delegate and secretary of the union were attached to the agreement, along with Mr. Everett's. If the president of the Detroit union were to move to London and become an employe of the London Street Railway, why should he not be recognized in the same way here as in Detroit? The speaker, if he were president of a street railway company, would be glad to acknowledge the union. When he had entered into an agreement with the union he would have it stand up to its principles. He would say for himself and fellow-direc-

tors, "We are a syndicate of capitalists. You are a SYNDICATE OF BRAWN AND BRAIN.

and we know that you get along better banded together that way."

Why would the shareholders not meet the men with arbitration? he continued. If the men were wrong, arbitration would show them up, and the people would stand by the company. It is no use shouting "The men want to run our line." "They don't want to run your line," he said. "All they are asking is a living wage and fair conditions. Give them that, and your business will be restored. Your stock will be where it was formerly, and you will have the same old snap that you beat the city out of 30 years ago." (Applause.)

Joseph T. Marks.

Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the next speaker, was greeted with cheers. He had told them that if a strike had to come it would come, and the men would stay with it, if it lasted a year. He had heard that some men had been arrested for assaulting a man named Murphy. If anybody had hit the man they wasted a good deal of time. Mr. Marks said that Murphy had gone to the union meeting and told the boys that he couldn't pay his board, and that he would be put out of his boarding-house. The union men went down in their pockets, and Mr. Murphy was provided for amply. Instead of doing what he should have done, Mr. Murphy got drunk, abused Mr. Rey-craft, and was discharged. The com-mittee had taken up his case, and when Mr. Carr told them that Murphy had been discharged for being drunk, and produced proof, the committee had approved the dismissal. But not-withstanding this, Mr. Murphy was good enough now to work on the street railway. "When the wage-earners of this city say we are going to win this strike we are going to win, we are stickers, and we are going to stick."

W. D. Mahon.

President W. D. Mahone, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, on ris- CALL UP LONDON BRANCH Phone, 1240

Ladies' Hair Soap

Makes the hair grow beautiful, Increases the growth, Removes Dandruff, Leaves the hair soft and silky.

PRICE, ONLY 15 CENTS.

-FOR SALE BY-

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists and Druggists. 216 Dundas street, London. Branch-Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly.

ing, was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Mahon said it would be a great pleasure to have discussed the important question that had resulted in the meeting, under other circum-stances, but instead of being simply a pleasure, it now became his duty. Nobody in the world hated strikes worse than he did, for he knew the privations often entailed, by experience. Duty called him to this city, after one of the chief executive officers of the Association, after a week of hard effort, had failed to accomplish anything. He had met Mr. Carr, not as a member of the Street Railway Employes' Union, but simply as an individual. The speaker had been in-formed upon his arrival here that things were in a very critical condi-tion. He had met the committee and the men, and the questions had been discussed. Mr. Mahon said he had submitted to the humiliation of having to meet the street railway company as an individual, and not as an executive, but he was willing to do anything to bring about an amicable settlement

of the existing difficulties and avert a strike, if possible. The first question was "What is all this trouble about?" Men were heard always asking that question. It was a demand made by the men upon the company for a betterment of the conditions under which they worked and served the company. The railway company had said they wanted to trate, but the company knew that the agreement had been violated, and they knew that on the 11th of May the whole agreement was canceled and expired. The company knew when they signed the agreement, that six months from that date every man who had consented to abide by it would come back to them. Last December it became necessary for a member of the executive to come to this city to prevent a strike. The company had promised, under the agreement, to allow a man to belong to any organization he wished. What did they do? They that was not compelled to sign a document that he was not a member of any organized labor union, and would not become a member. When the employes' committee had gone to the street railway and offered to arbitrate the difficulty, the management did treat with them as individuals. The company answered in the language of George M. Pullman-"There's nothing to arbitrate." Mr. Smallman had told the chairman of the grievance committee that the company would make a new agreement, if the committee would take the "snags out of it." (Laughter.) What did he mean by the snags? The question of wages and the recognition of the union. The company were willing to arbitrate the old grievances, and they claimed there were no "other grievances." The grievances that they claimed existed were those prior to the agreement, and the company claimed the agreement good forever. But, said the speaker, you can't make a perpetual agreement with labor. We wiped that out when we wiped out chattel slavery. Do you think that the highest ambition of these men was 15½ cents per hour; that they should toil on year in and year out for that? I do not believe any intelligent man woman or child will be ligent man, woman or child will be-lieve anything of the kind. From no standpoint can the company claim a

perpetual agreement. The union entered into that agreement because the business people and the citizens of London were not being accorded a car service, and to con-venience and accommodate them the men had entered into that agreement, fully believing at the time that be-fore the end of six months the railway company and the committee would meet to make better terms. The railway company would not meet them, and did not meet them. The men had acted upon the constitution of their organization. They said, "Let us submit the entire matter to arbitration. If we are wrong, we will bear the brunt of it. If you are wrong you must make matters right." That was the proposition made by the men, and the answer came back. "You'll have to answer came back. "You'll have to put your grievances in writing." Why,

they have had those GRIEVANCES IN WRITING since May 9. The copy of the new agreement which the men submitted to the company for signature was a statement of their grievances. It stated that the men want 16 cents an hour, and that they want to be treated with as an organization of labor. The speak-er quoted from an Akron, Ohio, newspaper to show that on May 22, Mr. H. A. Everrett, president of the London Street Railway Company had voluntarily entered into an agreement with the employes of the Akron Street Railway to pay those who had been in the company's employ for one year or less



in Canada. Equals American Oil in

every respect. Cheaper and just what you want. Ask your dealer for it.

The Queen City Oil Co., Limited SAML ROGERS, President, Toronto.