#### BIG DEBATE IN BRITISH HOUSE OVER "RIGHT TO WORK" BILL

Labor Members Proposed That Work Be Furnished Every Unemployed Man at Expense of Municipal Ratepayers-Arguments For and Against the Measure—Bill Rejected "Labor Leader" therefore warned Soby 113 Majority.

of fulfilling the pledges which they (Labor cheers.) gave during the general election. At least 90 per cent of the members on the Government side denounced the act passed by Mr. Balfour's Govern-

have been passed before now. The Burden on Trade Unions. often told that the interests of capital market." As a matter of fact Mr. and labor were identical, but except in the case of a particularly good emitted that the bill did not stipulate for the ployer, who realized his responsibilities trade union rates for public work as the look where his logic would land him. Mr. Burns knew as well as anybody institute in this country any form of pioyer, who realized his responsibilities trade union rates for public work as to his workmen, there was no shadow of foundation for that statement. In the North of England at one time there independent works governed by three independent companies.

The could not accept this bill, (Cheers.) But his view was that you could not accept this bill, (Cheers.) He should be careful to look where his logic would land him. In the look where his logic would land him. In the country any form of the payment erned by three independent companies, rate offered was below the standard ters were quite reasonable in leaving process. (Cheers.) But in the rage for organization, and was not to disqualify a man for public that out of the bill, because the bill presumably increased dividends, the work. Mr. Ward had spoken of clause provided that they should be reprethe result that when a period of de-cording to the honorable member it pression came one of the three works promised that schemes for employment was laid entirely idle. If capital was should not be put into operation unless going to be so unconscious of the the conditions were exceptional. But workmen, it was time the House did the honorable member also said that the committee or in that House. He posed the bill, there were always and that the committee or in the house bringing with the committee or in the house. something to remedy such a condition there were always more than 4 per ity keep a reserve of workmen for tioned in the clause—out of employemployers who would make profit out ment. He noticed that Mr. Keir Harof them? (Cheers.) On the second read- die said the other day that there was ing of last year's bill the Prime Min- a time when everybody in this counister said the real issue was whether try had work and everybody had land. approved of the House. Were the Gov-said that in a peroration — a errment regard to leave that issue stuffed into his peroration all the now to the unfettered decision of the things he could not prove by argu-House and to take off the Government ment. (Laughter.) whips? (Hear, hear.) The details of the bill might be altered as much as the Government liked in committee. All Mr. Maddison—I make an exception that was asked was that the principle in the case of the honorable member should be accepted. If that was done for Preston. He has always a few arthe Labor party would be satisfied. The Only Solution.

On Thursday, proceeded Mr. Hodge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer foreshadowed certain proposed legislation which will do something to help this that the population of England in many it completely destroys. hear.) So far as it goes we appreciate millions. it. But at the best it will not solve the problem. The only thing which can and will solve this problem is the granting of the right to work. (Labor cheers.) The principle of the right to work is one upon which we insist.

KIDNEY

There was an exceedingly interest- | (Cheers.) I received the following letter ing debate in the British House of from a carpenter, "I have just come Commons the other day on a motion by Mr. Hodge, Labor member for Gorton, for the second reading of the unemployed workmen bill, popularly known and no money to buy one. They won't the House frankly what they were after the "right to work bill" which proas the "right to work bill," which pro- let you do anything nowadays. You vides that the county and county bor- mustn't beg. You mustn't steal. They represented the demand of organized ough councils shall become the local unemployment authorities, and register the unemployed in their districts. They mustn't steal. They socialism in this country, and Mr. am again—no money, no food, no home, no work, I suppose it will be said it was only a meagre installment. Clause 3 provides that where an unemprison again. What a prospect!" That of the bill that would be introduced at played persons who has resided not ployed persons who has resided not is an instance which could be multiless than six months in a particular plied by thousands, and it is a shame right to work. The right to work just area has registered himself as unemployed "it should be the duty of the local unemployment authority within could be penned. (Cheers.) We will the local transplayment authority within could be penned. (Cheers.) We will the work but the opportunity that they should talk about. a period not exceeding six weeks to never remain satisfied until this quesprovide work for him, or, falling the tion of unemployment, with its de-

and to establish reformatory colonies that the problem of unemployment for those convicted of deliberate and was continuous and not periodic. The authorities most touched with a feeling habitual disinclination to work. The natural oscillations of trade merely of human sympathy would find themlocal government board, central unemployment committee, and local unemployment committee and lo ployment authorities are authorized to that, taking good times and bad, there ductive work, and would lessen remunprovide dwellings, tools, machinery, were always between 4 and 5 per cent erative employment by the waste of etc., and to acquire land compulsorily. of workmen out of employment. That Expenditure incurred by the local au- percentage in the case of the skilled thorities in carrying out the act is to trades represented about 250,000 workbe paid out of the rates. The receipt men, and taking the unskilled workers of work, assistance, or maintenance is into account he thought it was safe to not to disqualify for voting in parlia-mentary, county, or parochial elec-workers in want of work. That was why trade union leaders regarded un-Mr. Hodge said the bill had the approval of the whole of the organized lem that the state had to deal with. trade unionist in the country. If had (Labor cheers.) The bill as presented behind it the General Federation of last year no doubt had serious blem-Trade Unionists and the Trade Union ishes. Its authors had done their best Congress. In the House it was sup-ported by the trade unionist group as Of course they could not attempt to well as by the Labor party. It was meet objections to principle. But those usual opportunity of an afternoon par-"backed" by several members on the who accepted the proposition that the ade. (Laughter.) With some of the ministerial side of the House, and at a state had a duty to its unemployed citizens would admit that the bill conthis week it had been approved with tained very stringent safeguard against nation today was more alive to its reonly six dissentients. (Hear, hear.) The abuse. Mr. Ward described his own nation today was more alive to its reproblem of unemployment was recog-experiences as a man who had had to sponsibilities in this matter than ever nized as one of a very serious charactramp the streets looking for work, before, and whatever might be the fate ter, and it was further recognized that and asked members to try to put of the present bill the Labor party as the years rolled by the problem be- themselves in the position of the work- could take credit for having had some came more and more acute. So long less man in considering the bill. To part in raising the question to its as the problem remained unsolved it throw the antiquated principles of a present position. (Cheers.) He thought would haunt members outside the dying political economy at a man who some of the speakers had made a mis-House as well as inside. (Hear, hear.) was asking for work was worse than take in regard to one of the provisions

Labor Member's Motion To Reject

the Bill. Mr. Maddison (Labor, Burnley) ment as altogether inadequate. In fact moved the rejection of the bill in the would have to bear the cost of dealing they almost went so far as to say that increasing conviction that such legis- with the unemployed. But what was It was fraudulent, and they promised lation was not in the best interests of the case today? The bill did not that if they were returned to power the working classes. He did not deny that the bear. That the problem was one of hear.) That the problem was one of extreme urgency was admitted. On the second reading of a similar bill last year the Prime Minister said the problem was of the greatest magniproblem was of the greatest magnitude and the greatest urgency. The Government had not given effect to their own opinions, or legislation would have been passed before now.

Would have had very different results. But even if every trade unionist were in favor of the measure, he would still oppose it. He represented certain opinions in that House, and he would have been passed before now. opinions in that House, and he would in a better position. (Hear, hear.) He capital or of labor metals and he would in a better position. (Hear, hear.) He capital or of labor. The mover of the doing a good turn to his fellow-trade The ever-increasing nature of the bill occupied the greater part of his unionists when he got up so often and problem was due to a change in indus- speech with a point that might have assumed that he was the man who trial conditions. To trade unionists in been put in a sentence—the gravity of represented them, and that the Labor from time to time proposed there particular the past two years had been unemployment. Everybody recognized party did not. one of harassing anxiety. If during that. The seconder was under the the next two or three years they had comfortable delusion that the bill prothe same problem to face in respect to vided for the payment of the trade unemployed benefits as they had had union rate of wages to persons em-to face during, the past two years bankruptcy stared them in the face. Neither the House nor the public at sition to the measure would be justilarge ever appreciated fully the comed. In that case Mr. Ward ought to opinion of the movement in so far as law. The promoters agreed with much would strike deep, and, he believed, od which had resulted from vote against the bill. (Laughter.) The that opinion could be ascertained. munal good which had resulted from honorable member had evidently not the unemployed benefits distributed by honorable member had evidently not the other is wrong. the trade unions. The board of trade read the explanatory memorandum isstatistics showed that during the ten sued by the Labor party. In that memyears ending 1906 the 100 trade unions or and in the state of the suggestion distributed £3,874,257 in unemployed benefit, or 21.5 per cent of their total income. The burden would continually ed so as to "make it quite clear that income."

In that member's point of view this bill is and ne was surprised the suggestion the meantime reported, and in neither the majority nor the minority report should have been made. (Cheers.) After answering other points made in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the maintent to suggestion the meantime reported, and in neither the suggestion the meantime reported, and in neither the majority nor the minority report serving four decks. Every detail the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the course of the debate, Mr. Shackleton asked in the maintent the meantime reported, and in neither the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the minority report the majority nor the m increase because of the productivity of the condition regarding wages and the individual workman and the syndi- hours not being lower than those that the individual workman and the syndi- hours not being lower than those that cation and organization of industries. are standard to work in the area applies only to work offered in the open often told that the interests of capital and labor were identical, but except in Macdonald made it clear labor to the had a very poor case. If so he had a very poor case labor when Mr. Burns (Cheers.) He lance which it would provide in knew that even when Mr. Burns differed from them they had his symptement of the democratic fered from t

hree concerns were amalgamated, with 11 as a most important safeguard. Ac-

Why should the communicent of workmen—the percentage menor did not meet with the He supposed the honorable member Mr. Cox (Liberal, Preston)-No.

(Laughter.) guments to spare. (Laughter.) when was this time when everybody had work and everybody had land? It looked as if Mr. Keir Hardie were re- more or less with rheumatism, and few those times was not more than two

Nothing like it. rescue. (Laughter.) Well, I don't know throbbing muscles,-I endured them all, myself, and you may take it at what but it was in my left knee that the you like. But if you put it at a mil- disease had the worst hold. Pains of lion, how ridiculous it is to talk about the most agonizing kind shot through everybody having land in those days, my knee as if hot irons were piercing when today we have a population of my flesh. about 40,000,000. It must not be till I used Nerviline. I rubbed it over thought that he and others who op- the sore place four to six times each bosed this bill took up a negative at- day and bound on warm flannel cloths itude towards unemployment. The Every night I took half a teaspoonful

full-blooded programme submitted by of Nerviline in hot sweetened water. the Chancellor of the Exchequer in My cure was completed after several his budget statement could hardly be months and I have never since had a called negative. (Ministerial cheers and single twinge. I strongly urge every Labor party had been in power they would have attempted half as much.

Mr. Burns (president of the local government board)—Hear, hear.

Mr. Wilkie (Labor Dundee) Class

Mr. Wilkie (Labor Dundee) Cla

a certain margin of unemployment. Therefore the Socialists said that by removing unemployment they would destroy the present system. That the undoubtedly their object. But the "Labor Leader" had pointed out that unemployment was not necessary to capitalism, that its amount varied greatly at different times and in different places, and that capitalism flourished most where unemployment was least, as in Lancashire during the cialists against basing Socialist arguments on doubtful premises. Extreme Socialism.

The remedy proposed by the bill was extreme Socialism. It was illogical, it lacked courage, and it made the state responsible without endowing it with the means to carry out that responsibility. Why did the promoters not tell ter? Everybody knew that the bill provide work for him, or, failing the provision of work, to provide maintenance for him and his dependents. A central unemployment committee is set up to frame schemes for the provision of work, to establish and maintain training farms and forest schools, and to establish reformatory colonies and the more than the bill? There was really nothing the bill the bill? There was really nothing the bill the bill? There was really nothing the bill the bill? There was really nothing the conditions were the best, and the local selves confronted with overwhelming capital. He argued from the recent by-elections that it had no force behind it. Instead of holding the field. he said, the bill blocked the field. Sir M. Levy (Liberal, Loughborough) straight to the control by the state of

> Labor Party and Mr. Maddison. Mr. Shackleton (Labor, Clitheroe)

The bill gave members an opportunity putting him in a lethal chamber, of the bill. It was intended that the locality should deal with the norma state of things, and that the nation should come to the rescue when conditions exceeded the normal rate. Maddison had said that the employed

the other is wrong.

Mr. Shackleton—From the honorable member's point of view this bill is should have been made. (Cheers.) Afthat out of the bill, because the bill and the provided that they should be represented on the committee. In many distance and not forward the contricts there were neither trade unions to impede and not forward the contricts there were neither trade unions tented progress of a self-respecting sign (Laughter and cheers). nor trade union rates. If preference tented progress of a self-respecting ism. (Laughter and cheers.) were given for black-legging purposes democracy. they could make their voices heard on draw unon. Would the Government under the old poor law.

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Nothing did me any good

Mr. Wilkie (Labor, Dundee)—Give is the chance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maddison—I think too much of and old can use it, internally or exmy country. (Laughter.) A favorite argument on Socialist platforms—they did not hear so much of it in the House—was that it was essential to capitalism that there should always be and old can use it. Internally of expension of the dealer who offers you a substitute on which his profit is larger than on Nerviline. Large 25c bottles at all dealers.

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day in the cotton trade? An Appeal to Mr. Burns. If the promoters of this bill were able to proceed on the lines they had bill as that introduced last year and would be no need for this bill, but rejected by 265 votes to 116 on account the employers resisted these changes, of its political drawbacks and serious Mr. Shackleton said that in the case and the promoters sought to bring economic errors. The House on that of the trade d'sputes bill Mr. Maddi- home to the country through the state occasion was also influenced by son stood side by side with them, and its responsibility in the matter. They fact that the poor law commission had declared that they represented the desired to give to the genuine unem-opinion of the trade union movement. Ployed workman another alternative ought not, without some guidance from This bill represented just as much the than the cruel alternative of the poor that commission, to pass a bill which the Government were doing. They were hard at the roots of our industrial life, Mr. Maddison-One was right, and not going to fight this bill against the and would seriously the other is wrong.

Mr. Shackleton—From the honorable they were anxious to see achieved, ganization. The commission had in

It was identical could not admit that the employers principle with Gilbert's act of 1782. did not desire a reservoir of labor to which led to the evils so notorious

The Unionist View. Mr. Scott-Dickson (Unionist, Glasently speaking for his party, said sup- people not so desirable as themselves. porters of the bill had talked a good deal about the evils of unemployment, output, lead to a corruption of charbut they did not seem at all anxious to come to close quarters with the actual provisions of the bill. He contended that by the new and heavy duties which it imposed on local authorities the bill would break the whole system of local government. At the same time it would put a burden on the middle class and working class ratepayers greater than they could

Labor Party's Reply Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labor, Lei-Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses ron Beds, \$3. Stoves Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.



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present secretary to the local govern- with it. ment board (Mr. Masterman) voted for the second reading of the bill. Was party had been waiting to hear the official statement of the representative of the Government, so that they might afterwards make an official reply. But as the representative of the Government had not risen to address the House he proposed to wind up the debate so far as the Labor party concerned. Mr. Macdonald said the bill had been discussed as if the debate were taking place on the third reading. The House should remember that this was not its final form. Every one of the points raised by the last speaker could have been made the subject of amendments in committee. The bill was only a slight extension of the principle of the unemployed workmen act passed by a Government of which Scott-Dickson was a member. He sent to a committee. So far as the second reading was concerned, that was all that was involved. He thought that the more the problem of unemployment was considered the more farployment was considered to more farployment was involved. The things that the more than the problem of unemployment was involved. The things that the more than the problem of unemployment was considered to more farployment with the more farployment was considered to more farployment.

pear to be. The Maintenance Proposal.

was sure that 90 per cent of the members thought it an absurd and impracticable proposal. Before many J. W. KEARNS years were over this particular pro- R., London, Ont. posal would be found to be the most substantial contribution made in modern times to meeting the unemployed BERMUDA First-Class \$15 and Round Trip \$15 Up difficulty. There was more sympathy in this debate towards that idea and a clearer understanding of what it meant SPECIAL SIX-DAY EXCURSION than was the case three years ago. He insurance was simply an application! of this idea of maintenance. who were out of work through periods of special depression ought not to be put to other kinds of work, but ought to be held as it were in reserve until the market expanded and a new demand came for their labor. No doubt it was going to cost money, but it would cost more to keep the men in the workhouse. Passing to another point, he said that before they could who were out of work through periods deal with the unemployment they had to create the machinery for doing so. The promoters of the bill recognized the drawbacks of relief works, but if the machinery which they suggested N. Y.-Plymouth-Cherbourg-S'hampton. vere set up and a body of commissioners to deal with the unemployed were attached to the local government board they would be able to reduce relief work to a minimum

The Government's Attitude. Mr. Burns said the present bill was, with very few modifications, the same

affect political, Mr. R. V. Harcourt (Liberal, Mon-demnation of relief works in both the office.

> Government's Efforts To Deal With the Problem. The bill, as experience had shown,

would have a tendency to pauperize

every workman who came within the sphere of its operations and to stergow), who, as the only occupant of lize the sense of industry of the honthe front Opposition bench, was appar- est poor temporarily associated with It would, by lowering the standard of acter that could only be estimated by those who had seen the system in operation. If this scheme were to be adopted the reserve of labor that employers would fall back upon, instead of being diminished, would be increased. As the machinery of the bill, Mr. Burns said the proposal was to set up 14,150 employment or registration authorities throughout the country-machinery out of all proportion to the work to be done. In default of work maintenance was to be provided. But what were to be the conditions and amounts? However, he had not enovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, time to go into the administrative and cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and other defects of the bill. The proposal and amounts? However, he had not ed from the nearest agent, or S. J. time to go into the administrative and SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto. to set up labor exchanges was a good one, but the Government, in the get, had already provided £100,000 to make a beginning in that direction, and he submitted that by that means and by means of the trade boards bill, insurance against unemployment, and other proposals they had in view, the Government were dealing with the problem in an infinitely better way than was proposed in the bill. The bill would prevent many of the things upon which the Government were engaged being properly adjusted to a total scheme of reform. In the past, gaged being properly adjusted to a total scheme of reform. In the past, by means of the small holdings act. the miners' eight-hours act, the provision of meals act, old-age pensions and in other ways the Government had given evidence of their intention to deal earnestly with the problem, and anyone who heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night should be convinced that the proposals he made in regard to afforestation,

cester) complained that although the ment had a policy. It had submitted debate had now been going on for for the last three and a half years a nearly four hours the Government had definite programme of social reform not given any indication of their atti- and industrial change, and the prestude towards the bill. Last year the ent bill could not be amalgamated

> The Bill Rejected. The House divided, and there voted:

Majority against .. ... .113 MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES

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Send 20 stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map PERE MARQUETTE R. R. CO. Mr. Scott-Dickson was a member. The asked members to consider whether the general idea of the bill was not sufficiently sound to justify it being sufficiently sufficiently sound to justify it being sufficiently su

MAY 24

AND RETURN Trains leave London 5:40 a.m., 9:45 The Maintenance Proposal.

When in 1906 the Labor party first returning leave Port Stanley 12:30 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., P. M. R.

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argued that the Government's idea of LAST OPPORTUNITY THIS SPRING STEAMER SAILS MAY 25, 3 P.M.

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#### TRAVELERS'GUIDE

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BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.
Arrive from the east—3:48 a.m., 10:55
a.m., \*11:12 a.m., \*6:30 p.m.

\*8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—\*12:09 a.m., \*3:3,
a.m., \*11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., \*4:10 p.m., 6:5
p.m. p.m. Depart for the cast—\*12:14 a.m., \*3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., \*11:38 a.m., 2:06 p.m., \*4:25 p.tn., \*6:53 p.m. Depart for the west—\*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., \*11:18 a.m., \*11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., \*8:18 p.m LONDON AND WINDSOR. Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m. \*6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m.
Depart-6:35 a.m., \*11:35 a.m., 2:29 p.m.,
\*8:10 p.m.
STRATFORD BRANCH.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m.,
6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 p.m.,
4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE. LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked "un daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

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Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m.. :50 p.m. Depart-7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., v:35 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—\*11:30 a.m., 8:30 p.m., \*10:52 p.m. From the west—\*4:38 a.m., \$8:35 a.m., \*5:20 p.m.
Depart for the east—\*1:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., \*5:23 p.m. For the west—\*11:38 a.m., \$8:43 a.m., \$1:20 p.m.
Trains marked \* run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. \*From.
Chatham only. \*To Chatham only.
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., \*7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., \*3:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., \*12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., \*9:20 p.m.
To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY VICTORIA DAY **EXCURSIONS**

RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE

### J. W. KEARNS, T. P. A., P. M. R. A. Y. P. Exposition ==Seattle==

Very low excursion rate in effect May 20, 1909. Full information and tickets from E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

Special Low-Rate Excursions Pacific Coast Points During This Summer.

This Summer.

Account Alaska-Yukon Exposition, at Seattle, Wash. Northern Baptist Convention, Portland, Ore. International Convention, Portland, Irrigation Congress, Spokane, Wash. National Irrigation Congress, Spokane, Wash. Independent Order of Oddfellows, Seattle, Wash.

For the above conventions the Wabash will sell round trip tickets at lowest rates ever made to the Pacific coast. Tickets on sale May 20 to Sept. 30, good to return until Oct. 31, 1909. Tickets can read to or through California, and good for stopovers. This will be the grandest opportunity ever given the public to see the great Golden West at very low rates.

Full particulars from any Wabash agent, or address J. A RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street (Traders Park building) Full particulars from any Wabash agent, or address J. A RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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HAMILTON, 12:00 NOON

TORONTO, 7:30 P.M. EVERY TUESDAY,

for Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands Montreal and intermediate ports. Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston," commencing June 1, leave Toronto 3 p.m. daily, except Sunday, after July 1 daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreai, Quebec and Saguenay. For tickets and berth reservations, apply to local agents or write H FOSTER CHAFFEE, A.G.P.A. Toronto.