

tion in industry rather than the conduct of industry for profit was apparent to allay unrest. Suspicion and distrust on both sides was also a cause of unrest, he mentioned. The chairman, Chief Justice Mathers, asked the witness whether he considered the Toronto Industrial Council would help to bring about a better understanding and remove this distrust. Mr. Doggett replied in the affirmative. Mr. Doggett also spoke of the introduction of the apprenticeship system for boys going in for trades, and said that as soon as the employers in this country agreed to provide facilities for the instruction of these boys the trade unions would get the youths needed, and thus have mechanics trained in this country instead of bringing them out from Britain.

Mr. James Gunn, of the Joint Industrial Council of the Building Trades, maintained that "while representative government during the past couple of years had not altogether disappeared, the free use of 'orders in council' and interferences with the customs and civil liberties of the people all had tended to cause the people to be dissatisfied." He maintained that sympathetic strikes tended to stabilize industry, because instead of many industries being affected by numerous individual strikes, all the affected industrial workers came out together and had all their disputes settled at once.

Rev. J. C. Hodgins, a Unitarian clergyman of Brantford, entered into a scathing denunciation of the present trade union organizations of Canada. While a believer in trade unionism, he assailed the present leaders of labor in this country, whom he likened unto "men not grown up." Trade Unionists to-day, he said, were a corporation of capitalists neither cultural, religious nor broadly national. It was a tyranny pure and simple. Sympathetic strikes should be called epidemic strikes, and were wholly wrong, he maintained.

James Ballantyne expressed the opinion that the tariff issue should be entirely removed from politics and be in the hands of a commission. Workers were beginning to associate the tariff with the high cost of living. J. Taber, of the Taber Laundry Works, stated that, in his opinion, every workman should be a partner in industry. Industrial councils should be compulsory by federal law, and there should be some kind of industrial parliament for the country as a whole. Some radical views were expressed by Dr. Salem Bland to the effect that the eight-hour day should be immediately adopted, taxation should be entirely transferred from necessities of life to luxuries, to incomes and to inheritances, and land insurance and banking should be nationalized. He upheld the resolutions of the Methodist conference last year, recommending that the profit system in industry should be done away with. This feeling, he thought, was very general. The industrial councils now being discussed might be a useful beginning, as he considered that the change could only be gradual.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The programme for the forty-eighth annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on June 10th, 11th and 12th has been announced, and members are being urged to attend. On the first day there will be the report of the general manager, of the treasurer, the president's annual review, report of executive committee and of the insurance committee. On the second day reports will be received from the legislation committee, tariff committee, transportation committee and membership committee. Business of the third day will consist of amendments to by-laws, elections of officers and committees and resolutions. The headquarters will be the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, and a trip of inspection about Toronto harbor will be included in the programme.

United States fire losses aggregating \$290,000,000—the greatest in any year except 1906, when the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration occurred—were reported for 1918 to the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

OBITUARIES

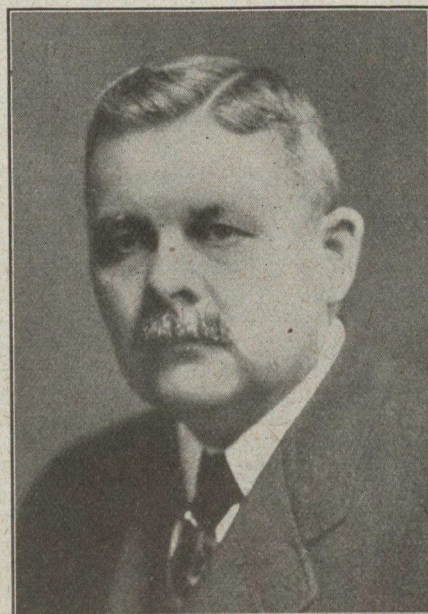
MR. JAMES T. MATTHEWS, vice-president of the Matthews Steamship Co., died at his home, 114 Farnham Ave., Toronto, on May 20th, 1919.

The HON. C. C. DE LORIMIER, retired judge of the Superior Court, died on May 24th, at the age of 76, at his home, 226 Lafontaine Park, Montreal.

MR. HERBERT WADDINGTON, well-known financier and real estate man, and managing director of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, died at his home, 97 Glen Grove Avenue, Toronto, on May 24th.

MR. JOSEPH J. BELL, assistant secretary in the Toronto office of the Dominion Fire Assurance Company, died on May 21st, at his residence, 49 Roxborough avenue west. Mr. Bell had lived in Toronto since 1908, and had been with the Dominion Fire Assurance Company for five years.

MR. WILLIAM PEARSON GUNDY, who for the past winter had been residing at Ottawa, died on May 25th, with heart



seizure. He was president and general manager of the W. J. Gage and Company, president of the Kinleith Paper Company, St. Catharines; president of the Educational Book Company, of Toronto, and president of the Toronto Board of Trade, in 1914. He was born in St. Catharines, Ont., in 1858, and after spending a short time in the Ontario civil service, joined W. J. Gage and Company. He opened their Winnipeg branch in 1882, and became manager in 1890. He has been associated with many public and philanthropic movements.

MR. WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, of W. D. Matthews and Company, grain dealers, and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died on May 24th, at his home, 89 St. George Street, Toronto, following an illness of about ten days. The late Mr. Matthews was born at Burford, Ont., June 22nd, 1850, and was educated at the Toronto Model School. At the age of twenty-three he entered the grain trade with his father. His grain interests led to his association with lake transportation, and in 1890 he became director of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company, and later director of the Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Company. Every two or three years thereafter saw a new field open to his activities, and he sat on boards of mining, coal, real estate and railway enterprises. He served as chairman, Eastern Grain Standard Board, in 1897; as a member of the Grain Survey Board in 1904; as president of the Toronto Corn Exchange, and president of the Toronto Board of Trade in 1888 and 1889. In 1892 and 1896, he was a delegate to the Imperial Commercial Congress in London, England.