INDUSTRIAL TORONTO--Continued

DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

No city in the country can fairly boast of a more progressive concern, more capably managed or more effectually serviceable to the business and workingman's world than that of the Dominion Brewery Co., and none of Toronto's concerns are more notable for these characteristics than this brewery.

From the day of its foundation the firm has shown a record of remarkable growth and prosperity, deserving the patronage and support of the community.

The proprietors are gentlemen of the highest standing in the business and commercial circles of Toronto and whose names are a guarantee of the stability of the business.

It is to the careful business ability of these gentlemen that the ever gratifying success of this business can be attributed, and the fact that the public can place the utmost confidence in the management to further to the fullest extent their interests, and made this concern most popular among all classes.

Mr. E. D. Brown is the manager.

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A. F. JURY.

The removal of A. F. Jury from the long established and well-known "Tailor Shop" at 19 Richmond east to his commodious new store at 13 Queen street east, will mark another change that time has wrought within the memory of citizens generally and organized labor especially. The attitude of Mr. Jury toward labor and the cause of labor has always been most fair and reasonable, and he has always co-operated with us cheerfully in all movements as to the shortening of hours, etc. The fact that he has closed at six-thirty while others in his line have kept open till nine or ten p.m. recommends him as in thorough sympathy with the movement. Union men should remember a firm of this kind and make an extra effort to bring their orders for clothes and repairing, when possible, to a brother unionist.

Mr. Jury does a very extensive tailoring business, and we predict for him a constantly increasing prestige and continued prosperity in his new store at 13 Queen east. We take pleasure in placing the name of Mr. A. F. Jury among the prominent concerns of Toronto which are worthy of the support and co-operation of the union men of the city.

❖

THE ECKARDT CASKET CO.

Among the several prominent firms of this section of the country no company holds a more enviable position for fair and honorable business methods than The Eckardt Casket Co.

This commendable concern has been recognized as one of the foremost concerns in Toronto and has at all times been ready to co-operate in the general progress of the city. To the proprietors for their good judgment and business ability may much of the prosperity of the concern be attributed. The officials have always shown a public-spirited feeling toward the cause of labor and our people can depend upon them to assist in any of the labor movements.

It is such enterprising industries as that of The Eckardt Casket Co. that are most important to the advancement and financial sanding of our city. We join in wishing the meritorious enterprise a more splendid success.

❖

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

The daily newspapers of this country are doing much towards educating the masses of workingmen concerning the great questions of the day. There is probably no factor more potent in forming and moulding the opinions of the workingman than does a metropolitan publication such as The Mail and Empire. It is a well recognized fact that this paper is not subservient to any select class or faction in this community, but will rather cater to the wishes and requirements of the people as a whole, of whom the workingmen form the larger percentage. The Mail and Empire is edited by men of ability and integrity and managed by officers who can always be depended upon to maintain a policy of strict fairness and justice. We are pleased to note that The Mail and Empire has already made a host of friends among the workingmen of Toronto, and we feel safe in predicting that it will continue in popularity so long as it remains in the hands of the present efficient managers.

The Mail and Empire is a newspaper in every sense of the word; its news service, special features, editorial policy and general make-up all combine to commend itself to the favor and confidence of all our people. Workingmen may rest assured that their cause will always be handled with fairness and consideration by The Mail and Empire. We take pleasure in placing its name foremost among the leading institutions of the province which are worthy of being classed as substantial friends of labor.

Mr. W. J. Douglas is the general manager of this company.

❖

J. & T. TAYLOR.

J. & J. Taylor, the safe manufacturers of Toronto, display commendable enterprise, such as can scarcely be surpassed. Half a century ago this manufactory was started as a factory of the smallest proportions and have steadily enlarged to keep abreast of the necessities, until the present time. As proof of this we may say the firm have just completed, under closest inspection, a large burglar proof vault of four times the magnitude and four times the cost of any other such structure in the Dominion. As to their attitude as true friends of labor no better evidences is required than the fact that many of their employees have been with them over thirty or forty years.

❖

THE C. H. HUBBARD CO., LIMITED.

Much credit is certainly due to the men who dictate the policies of the leading concerns which are striving earnestly to bring about the best possible understanding between employer and employee. There is no surer sign of real and healthy prosperity than an attitude such as this on the part of some of our foremost employers. This is well exemplified by The C. H. Hubbard Co. (Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M.P.P., President.)

The record of this company shows clearly that they have in all their dealings been actuated by principles of fairness and justice. A concern which pursues a policy of this kind is almost sure to have a steady and healthy growth.

The C. H. Hubbard Co. gives employment to a number of men, to whom is accorded the most fair and considerate treatment. The officers of the company are broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, who have given their entire energy in making the company reach the prominence which it now holds.

It is a pleasing fact that the leading concerns are taking a most kindly interest in the cause of labor, and more so at the present time than at any period of the past. A better understanding beween employer and employee is sure to benefit all branches of business and will bring about a more continuous period of prosperity.

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THE TORONTO WORLD.

It is almost impossible to overestimate the power of the press in accelerating or retarding the labor movement. A subsidized press, as abundant proof shows, can do much to injure the cause of labor; on the other hand, fearless, progressive, impartial and independent newspapers can project their own influence out into the hearts and minds of the people, and thereby accomplish for labor and its cause an inconceivable amount of gain and benefit. Such a progressive newspaper, for example, as The Toronto World can always be depended upon as a staunch and substantial friend of organized labor. It is a well known fact that this prominent publication is conducted under capable management, and edited by journalists of conspicuous ability. The management, because of the manner in which they have conducted the business and editorial departments respectively, have made many friends for The Toronto World.

The Toronto World is to be commended for its fearless and independent attitude in matters of importance to the city. It spares no expense in its endeavors to secure the best talent that money can obtain to make it a worthy successor. It deserves the respect of the workingmen of the Dominion, not only because it compares favorably with any great daily newspaper in the country, but because it has always been ready to espouse the cause of labor in a fair and reasonable manner.

❖

M. M'LAUGHLIN & CO. ROYAL DOMINION FLOUR MILLS, TORONTO.

Among the oldest and most prominent concerns in this section no name holds a more enviable position for fair, honorable and progressive business methods than M. McLaughlin & Co.

Toronto is said to possess more diversified manufacturing interests than any city in the Dominion, and it is in order to give due mention of the flour mills as one of the important industries that go to make the sum total of the city's industrial make-up. The M. McLaughlin Company is an example of home enterprise that dates from the beginning of the flour industry in this section. The company has at all times been ready to co-operate in the general progress of the members of organized labor.

Such enterprising industries as that of M. McLaughlin & Co., are essential to the healthy commercial growth of the city, and to our added prestige. Their several brands of flour have won a wide reputation for uniform grade, etc., among the bakers of this section. Their King Brand has a big sale as a family flour. We join in wishing them every success.

❖

RITCHIE & RAMSAY.

Concerns which win to a large extent the leadership in their kind of business and gain the esteem and confidence of the public, do so, not by mere chance, but by honest efforts to be fair and reasonable both with labor and with the public. Concerns which deviate from these principles are certain to fall of their own weight. On the other hand business enterprises in which considerable capital has been invested, who treat their customers with fairness and consideration are entitled to all the confidence and encouragement which can be extended to them. This point is well exemplified in the business of Ritchie & Ramsay, who have always exhibited a most friendly and considerate attitude toward the cause of labor and the labor movement.

Ritchie & Ramsay is a concern which adds materially to the prosperity of and business standing of Toronto and should receive the hearty support and co-operation, direct and indirect, of the citizens of our fair city.

The men at the head of this concern give the business their personal attention and we are pleased to note that they are held in the highest esteem by their employees.

❖

HUTCHINSON & PETERSON.

In compiling a list of the most prominent concerns of the city which are worthy of being classed as friends of conservative organized labor we wish to call especial attention to Hutchinson & Peterson, dealers in bottlers' supplies. This meritorious concern has advanced along progressive lines and stands today as a leader in this important branch of industry.

In the transaction of their extensive business this company has numerous dealings with labor and we are pleased to note that on all occasions the management has proven itself to be uniformly fair and considerate, reasonable and honorable. It is strictly in accordance with the broad underlying principles of unionism to foster and encourage to the fullest extent a commendable enterprise of this kind.

We take pleasure in placing the name of Hutchinson & Peterson, located at 106 Front street, foremost among the leading concerns which are always to be depended upon as staunch and substantial friends of conservative workmen.

❖

THE QUEEN CITY PLATE GLASS & MIRROR COMPANY, LTD.

Few people outside of the architects, contractors and builders have any idea of the immense amount of business done annually in Toronto in the supplying of glass of every description to the trade. It is an indispensable article of general usefulness, and engaged in the exclusive business of supplying glass for buildings, mirrors for mantels, show cases, etc., and art glass for fancy windows, the Queen City Plate Glass & Mirror Works, Ltd., occupies a position of leadership, and is one of the largest dealers in this line in the Dominion. It enjoys a large city trade, and through the province. From a sidewalk light to the largest window pane, their facilities for the prompt filling of orders are unexcelled.

Their large factory and warehouse is located at 243, 245 and 247 Victoria street, and it is one of the busiest places in the city.

Their attitude toward conservative organized labor is friendly, and they have a reputation for fairness and just dealing.

As one of the representative firms of Toronto, which is pushing the commercial interests of the city to the front as a central distributing point, we wish them increased trade and prosperity.

❖

A. R. CLARK CO., LIMITED.

This company is the largest in its particular line of manufacture in the Dominion, and has shown a steady growth and development during its business career. They manufacture a line of "Thoroughbred Quality" Horse Hide Gloves and Mittens, which are of particular interest to all workingmen who are engaged in occupations where it is necessary or convenient to protect the hands with an inexpensive and tough lasting glove or mitt. Practically every variety of glove and mitten is made, all by skilled labor, including buckskin, calf, peccary, hog, sheep, chrome, tan and pearl cow, and their well known line of horse hide gloves. They are warranted proof against steam.

No product bearing the stamp of "Made in Canada" has gained a more well deserved reputation for honest quality, and exactly what is needed in the way of a heavy glove than the line made by the A. R. Clark Co., whose extensive factory is located at 613-617 Eastern avenue, Toronto. We would call attention to their advertisement appearing on another page of this issue.

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THE RADIAL RAILWAY.

Regarding the live interest that is being shown in the radial railways, and the proposed agreement which Mayor Urquhart has submitted in the rough, to the capitalists who are interested in the proposed venture, as before stated in The Toiler, we do not think that there is any question as to the pressing need of trolley connection with the country, or that there is any doubt that the people are ready to accept the proposed agreement as it stands, with some minor alterations. It is acceptable to the company, we understand, and as drafted contains nothing detrimental to the interests of the city, financially or as a vehicle for further encroachments as to right of way. The main opposition shown so far has hinged on the granting of the right to renewal of the franchise at the expiration of eighteen years, for a further period of twenty years, subject to such terms and regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon at that time. It is held by the opposition to this clause that this will give the radials the passenger traffic controlled by the Toronto Railway Company when their franchise expires. The supposition that the citizens of Toronto will be satisfied with the passenger facilities offered by three lines of communication entering the city from the north, east and west, and centering at the Market, is absurd on the face of it. The radials will carry passengers in the city any way it is out, and that clause should be modified to permit what will be done in time wil or nil. But to claim that the passenger facilities offered by interurban cars will in any way be adequate, even for the population of to-day, let alone the population of the Toronto of eighteen years hence, presupposes an insane desire to walk, or private means of travel on a wholesale scale inside of eighteen years. It is not to be supposed that capital is going to interest itself without some recompense, and so long as the city is safeguarded in its proper recompense for the right of way, which will either be on the streets of the city or on private property acquired for this purpose by the city, and an entering wedge is not given for the Toronto Railway Company to extend its present franchise. The Toiler sees no good reason for holding up the country in its desire to make light freight shipments by the most modern method of communication, and to trade on an increased scale at the marts of Toronto. It is such a good propositoin for all concerned, and particularly for the people, that something better than the arguments advanced by the opposition so far will have to be evolved.

LAND NOT TARRIFF

The terrible state of social conditions in England attracts the people to any reform that promises relief. At the same time they are so ridden by the autocrats that they cannot see that nothing but a complete change of their system of land tenure can ameliorate the condition of the masses in the least.

Many people imagine that when anything is wrong in the country the way to correct it is to "pass a law." In ninety per cent. of the cases the proper method is to repeal a few of the laws already passed. The government that governs best is the one that governs least. This was recognized by Thomas Jefferson when he said that "the cure for too much liberty was more liberty."

If the people of England could only realize this, and instead of putting more restrictions upon the masses remove a few, they would soon be in a better position. When a man lives in wealth without working some one else must produce it for him; and as long as the people of England maintain a landed aristocracy, which draws immense land rents without giving any return, the masses must continue in poverty.

Instead of placing a further tax upon industry, as Mr. Chamberlain proposes, remove all such taxes and place the burden where it belongs, on monopoly. Instead of discouraging production by taxing it; instead of burdening the toilers with customs duties, place the taxes upon those who are monopolizing the gifts of God, and so make them pay for their privileges.

A poor ignorant creature, indeed, is a common reproach—as if poverty and ignorance must be inseparable. If a list could be obtained of the rich ignorant people, it would be no flattering document to stick on the door of the temple of Mammon.—Samuel Lover.

THE DRIFT IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By W. B. PRESCOTT in The Inland Printer.

Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, is in some respects a unique figure. As a lawyer he is said to be in the enjoyment of considerable patronage from corporations, yet the public knows him best as a champion of labor. More than any other man, perhaps, he is looked upon as the trade-unions' attorney. He has defended union officials in many lawsuits, and was principal attorney for the miners before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Mr. Darrow has recently appeared in a new role, that of public critic of the labor movement, and there is reason to believe that his views and the fearlessness with which he expresses them have caused something of a flutter in the dovecots of the higher leaders, but what the "learned brother" of the bar has to say is worthy of more than passing notice by unionists and the people generally, for he is not only friendly to organized labor, but has had more than a peep behind the scenes, and brings to bear on the situation the discerning and analytical qualities of a trained mind. Some time ago he took occasion to deprecate the tendency to restrict union activities to the institution of boycotts and strikes for the purpose of securing increases of wages. This he characterized as being a burdensome policy, which ultimately accomplished nothing, and at best was simply a wearisome plodding around in a circle, too often attended by mischievous incidents. Not content with this, Mr. Darrow practically charged ninety-nine per cent. of the unions with frittering away their time and energy in the pursuit of non-essentials, hinting that, as now conducted, American trade unions had reached the limit of usefulness, and paid his respects to the "leaders" in this unpalatable manner:

"There is no effort now on the part of the leaders to bring about any permanent good out of this vast wasted energy. Where can you point to any good the American Federation of Labor has ever done, except agitation, which is a rope of sand, to melt away under the first strain? They represent millions of laborers, but are they bound together to correct any real abuses? They are just an organization, as though that was an end instead of a means to an end. Now is the time to accomplish something. If the leaders will change their policy then trades unionism will live, but not otherwise."

Mr. Darrow's advice is that the unions study economic questions and discover why workers do not get more of what they produce, and then "go into politics," in the best sense of that trite term. He also contends that the greater the productivity of labor the higher its compensation will be, and thinks the unions should encourage those things which tend to enhance the quality and quantity of their members' work. For these utterances Mr. Darrow has been freely criticized in vigorous language common to the labor press. Mr. Gompers himself made reply, but candor constrains the admission that that gentleman usually handles criticisms of his organization much more logically and convincingly than he did Mr. Darrow's. It is impossible to resist the temptation to digress for the purpose of pointing out that cheek by jowl with President Gompers' reply was an article by a "pure-and-simple" unionist, who assumes to be an authority on statistical lore, in which it was asserted that at this time labor—organized or unorganized—receives seventy-five per cent. of what it produces. If true, this not only supports the position taken by the attorney, but leads one to infer that in the well-organized or highly paid trades the workers are receiving more than their share of the "socialized product." In short, there are no more fields for the unions to conquer under the wage system, and if the material condition of their members is to be improved it must be accomplished by bringing about a change in the economic system.

Leaving the perplexing question of what percentage of its product labor receives, and returning to Mr. Darrow, we find him a little later taking a step farther and saying he is convinced a change in union policy is inevitable. He has been studying the British trade union movement at first hand, and concludes it moves along similar lines to the American movement, with practically the same results, at least in an historical sense. "The whole trade union movement of America," asserts Mr. Darrow, "has followed in the wake of the English lead. The history of labor organizations in the United States, with all of their trials and tribulations, their victories and defeats, is but a faithful copy of the tempestuous struggles of the English workingmen. To be sure, we Americans have written our history much faster, exactly as we do everything else with greater speed, but we do them more rapidly because the way is no longer strange and untried."

Our critic then correctly argues that the thinking unionist—the man who is not blind to the lessons of history and knows that mere numbers do not necessarily denote virility or real, lasting progress—is becoming apprehensive of the dangers which beset his cause and is concerned about the future of the movement. He tells us the British unionist has passed through his initial period of doubt and indecision; he is in the very presence of the peril. Mr. Darrow traces the struggles of the transatlantic unionist to free himself from the nullifying effects of old and unjust laws and judicial rulings, and tells how the trade unionists succeeded in securing the adoption of laws which granted them partial immunity from the common-law conception of what constitutes conspiracy. He also shows how decisions such as that recently rendered in the celebrated Taff Vale case have practically deprived unionists of the benefits of the remedial legislation secured a generation or so ago. These acts of the judiciary have aroused the British workingman, and they have their counterpart in the United States in the ready use of the injunction in labor disputes, and this more or less eminent lawyer explains the attitude of the bench towards unions thus:

"It might be worth while to inquire why the enemies of democracy (trade union movement) always resort to the courts with such good result. The reason is very simple, and is true in England and America and the world over. The courts are made up of the most successful lawyers, and these have naturally been in the service of the privileged classes, and have come to view all classes from that side alone. The law is not like arithmetic or geometry, a fixed science, but it depends entirely on the opinion of the men who pronounce it, and this opinion has almost always been by men whose whole life has been spent with the privileged class."

According to Mr. Darrow, this condition is fully realized in Great Britain, hence the impending revolution in methods. The American unionist, having less respect for the sanctity of the law, which he sees flouted in a contemptuous manner by the rich and men with "pulls," still hopes in some undefined way to minimize the effects of judicial hostility and to evade the results of ignoring injunctions. Our union officials not only belittle these adverse rulings, but affect to believe the pendulum will soon swing to the other side. Economic and social conditions aid the Brtons in seeing the issue more clearly, and they have concluded the courts are destined to give them more rather than less trouble—and who ever heard of an institution or branch of the government willingly surrendering power it had arrogated to itself? The British workingman, knowing the courts will continue to be used to his discomfiture, has determined—and it is as natural as that night should follow day that he should so conclude—that he must wield some more formidable weapon; therefore he has made up his mind to go into politics and influence the legislature. There is much division of opinion as to the manner in which this move shall be made, but it is all but settled, according to Mr. Darrow and other informants, that the British unionists are going to devote much of their spare time to politics. Meantime the more aggressive spirits have opened a political campaign, willy-nilly, without any set programme except that of implacable opposition to decisions of the Taff Vale character, and have met with such success as to surprise even themselves. The bitter denunciations and malicious misrepresentations of unionism by pres and pulpit, coupled with the attitude of the courts, seems to have aroused such a spirit of resentment among the working people that that element has come to regard party ties lightly. The prounion sentiment is so strong and so deep-seated that in recent bye-elections to fill vacancies the labor people have won some astonishing victories. In one instance they elected their candidate in a district which was not an industrial centre; in another, a minority of two thousand was converted into a majority of three thousand; and in still another, the old parties found the feeling so overwhelming they let the election go by default, allowing an obscure unionist to be returned by acclamation. These results have intensified the desire to go into the political field, and unionists now feel convinced that with intelligent leadership they can accomplish great and definite results. So determined are the sturdy toilers of Great Britain to control the power that makes and unmakes courts, that Mr. Darrow is moved to prophesy that at the next general election "there will be scarcely a district that will not be contested by a labor condidate—a man who will stand for the rights of the trade unions."

The logic of the situation is that what is happening in Great Britain to-day is but a forecast of what will be happening here to-morrow. The shadow of coming events may be seen in the election of labor mayors in several New England cities. But what else is to be expected? The avowed purpose of the anti-union war now being prosecuted in this country is the same as that of its prototype across the water—to curtail the economic effectiveness of trade unions. If that be accomplished, one of two things will result—either the working people will become cowed, supine and unprogressive, or they will seek to elevate themselves along other lines. As only decaying peoples mark time during the march of progress we may be sure American workingmen will not tamely submit to what they regard as encroachments upon their rights, and they will seek relief through political channels. Neither the superficial reasoning or derision of the press, nor the advice of sleek union officials steeped to the eyes in the comfortable optimism of bureaucracies, will deter them. Circumstances will force the rank and file to wage political warfare, as the opposition aims to leave no other opening. The government system in England makes the law-making power more responsive to the public will than it is in this country, but when the unions go into politics earnestly and seriously, that obstacle will be overcome. As had previously been pointed out in these columns, if the anti-union programme be put into effect, it will not settle the labor question—it will merely change the character of the weapons, and in America—so some party managers admit—give a great impetus to socialism.

Barber—Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Victim (in chair)—Who's Jim?

Barber—Jim is my brother, sir. Had long been broodin' over the hard times and I suppose he finally got crazy.

Victim—Hum! Not unlikely.

"Yes; he and me had worked side by side for years, and we were so alike you couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a good deal, too. No money in this business now."

"What's the reason?"

"Prices too low. Unless a customer gets a shampoo or something it doesn't pay to shave or hair cut. Poor Jim! I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me very melancholy. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"

"Y—e—s, please."

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Phrenologist—Madam, I think I can assure you that this boy is not born to be hung.

Fond Parent (grinning)—Inda le, sor.

Phrenologist—No, I do not think he will ever be hung. In view of the fact that he lives in this state, I think it probable that he will be electrocuted.

The Art of the Furrier

"The art of the maker of stylish garments consists in keeping ahead of his imitators."—Dineen.

OUR SUCCESS in the Fur Line is due to the fact that we have always kept in the lead. Starting in '64 by selling garments purchased ready-made, we have developed into large manufacturers, selling to outside concerns. Manufacturing our garments in our factory from fur purchased direct from the hunter and trapper, and employing only experts in the making of them. Alaska Seal, Near and Electric Seal, and Persian Lamb Jacket, absolutely perfect in quality and fin sh. Those are our particular lines.

Electric Seal Jackets, with plain wide bell cuff or roll back Bonaparte sleeve, 24 inches long **30.00**
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Persian Lamb Jackets, 22 inches long, Bonaparte sleeves, good fur and lining **110.00**

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J. S. Williams, 73 Adelaide West
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The Toiler, 97½ Adelaide West.
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When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possesion and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation why the hat has no label. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson & Co. and Henry H. Roelofs & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

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"THE LABOR BUREAU" ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

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

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

Ontario Trades Disputes Amendment Act, 1897

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