



**BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.**  
**Urquhart, Urquhart & Wilkie**  
 Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers.  
 Money to Loan.  
 MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,  
 167 Bay St. Toronto. Phone 1870  
 D. URQUHART THOS. URQUHART  
 GEO. WILKIE.

**E. A. FORSTER**  
 Barrister  
**MANNING CHAMBERS.**  
 DENTISTS

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 DENTIST  
 Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
 Office & Residence: Cor. QUEEN & BATHURST STS.  
 Phone 3188. Over Dominion Bank  
 and Dentistry in connection.

**ESTATE BROKERS**  
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 REAL ESTATE BROKERS  
 FIRE AND LIFE UNDERWRITERS  
 710 Queen St. East

**MARRIAGE LICENCES**  
**J. B. KING**  
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
 OFFICE: 53 & 54 Canada Life Bldg.  
 Residence: 54 St. Mary St.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**  
**\$275** BUYS EQUITY IN FIVE  
 roomed house; \$82 per year;  
 bath, w.c., side entrance; cellar, etc.  
 MERRITT A. BROWN, Broker,  
 11 Chestnut Street,  
 Opposite East Gate, Ogilvie Hall

**HOTELS**  
**F. HALL** T. DOWNEY  
 PHONE MAIN 1815

**THE STAG HOTEL**  
 N. E. COR. KING & YORK STS.  
 TORONTO.

**Volunteer Hotel**  
 JAMES FAWORTY, Proprietor  
 240 Queen St. West, Toronto  
 Union Bartenders and  
 Union Cigars only.

**The Broadway Hotel**  
 Cor. Spadina Ave. and Adelaide Sts.  
 THE BEST WET GOODS IN TOWN.

**DONN BROWN, Prop.**  
 The Blue Button behind the Bar

**Theatre Patrons**  
**J. J. McCAFFERY**  
 (Day Tree Hotel)  
 Quick service. Your Bartenders and Curians  
 all Dining-room in connection.  
 Only Union Goods on Sale.

**The New Carlton**  
 HOTEL AND CAFE  
 Cor. Yonge & Richmond Sts.  
 American and European Plan. Choice Win. &  
 Liquors and Cigars. First-class Lunch Counter  
 and Dining-room in connection.  
**PAUL TREMBLE, ALF. FINCHAM,**  
 Proprietors.

**The Alexandra Hotel**  
 102 QUEEN WEST  
**JAS. E. MELRICK, Proprietor**  
 The Cheapest of Everything in Wet Goods, Dry  
 Goods, Etc.

**THE OFFICE**  
 Opposite West Side of CITY HALL.  
**WM. HASSARD, Proprietor**  
 The best liquors served by Blue Button  
 Men.

**D. WARD**  
 Pawnbroker 104 Adelaide St. E.  
 Money to Loan on all classes of personal property.  
 Old gold and silver bought and exchanged.

**B. CAIRNS**  
 LEADER IN  
 RUBBER STAMPS  
 SEALS, Etc.  
 10 KING WEST, Toronto  
 We are the only Union Rubber  
 Stamp Works in Canada.

**Drank Once! Drank Always**

**Cosgrave's**  
**ALE! ALE!**  
**XXX PORTER**  
**HALF and HALF**  
 Commissioners pronounce our ALE unexcelled  
 in purity and taste.  
 Everybody who drinks it says our XXX PORTER  
 is strength, body and health stimulating effect,  
 as well as in palatability, not an equal  
 among the best imported stout or porter. Pure  
 clean malted and patients gladly drink it.  
 One HALF and HALF in London has the ad-  
 vantage of being the only one put up. It is a di-  
 gested drink—beneficial and satisfying.  
 In producing all three we spare no expense,  
 securing the world for the best hops for our ALE  
 and importing the FINEST IRISH MALT for our  
 XXX PORTER.

**COSGRAVE**  
 Brewing Company, Toronto  
 Ask all dealers and  
 hotelkeepers.

Official Organ of the Toronto District  
 Labor Council

**THE TOILER**

Published Weekly in the Interests of  
 the Workers.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**  
**50 CENTS A YEAR**

**PUBLISHERS**  
**THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO.**  
 LIMITED  
 871 Adelaide St. West, Toronto  
 JAS. WILSON, Manager.

Advertising Rates on Application.  
 Copy for the reading columns of the paper should  
 be addressed to the Editor.

**NOTICE**—To ensure publication Copy for Ad-  
 vertisements should be in this office on Wed-  
 nesday noon.

TORONTO, JULY 17, 1903.

**PRINCIPLES MISAPPLIED.**

An anonymous correspondent writes as follows:  
 "I am a grocer, read your paper, and  
 admire your efforts to improve the  
 condition of the laboring people. If a laborer  
 goes and offers his labor at a price that  
 he cannot live comfortably and thereby  
 also affects others, you call him a scab,  
 but when a grocer offers some lines of his  
 goods at prices on which no honest man  
 can live, his scab is accepted, and he is  
 respected and supported by the trading  
 class. The grocer works as hard, his  
 longer hours than the mechanic, and is  
 a slave compared with him. Would it  
 not be consistent with your principles if  
 you would introduce a new system of  
 advertising and refuse the cut-price ad,  
 and accept only those who would adver-  
 tise where they do business, what they  
 have to sell and their facilities for giv-  
 ing their customers superior service. It  
 is not necessary to give my name at  
 present, but would like to see what you  
 may say on this question."

The trades union has never yet at-  
 tempted to interfere with a man's busi-  
 ness. It does not believe in doing so un-  
 less the man refuses to pay the prevail-  
 ing rate of wages set as the price at  
 which labor will be sold in a given indus-  
 try. They have quite sufficient to do to  
 look after their own business without in-  
 terfering with the employer as to what  
 price he shall sell his goods at. The  
 union says to the employer, "You shall  
 pay your labor so much, but if it dared  
 to go to the limit suggested by our cor-  
 respondent it would soon be dead."

So far as a newspaper accepting cut  
 rate ads is concerned, the question is not  
 exactly one of principle. It is quite pos-  
 sible for one of two manufacturers paying  
 the same rate of wages to undersell  
 competitors, and upon our correspondent's  
 reasoning he would ask a newspaper to  
 refuse this manufacturer space in his  
 paper. In the same line as the trades  
 union it is for the paper to say to the  
 grocer, "You must sell your goods at the  
 same rate as your competitor, otherwise  
 we will refuse to insert your advertise-  
 ment."

A little more thought upon the part of  
 this correspondent will lead him to see  
 that a newspaper has difficulties enough  
 without entering this field.

**THE \$700 EXEMPTION.**

The importance of providing suitable  
 accommodation for the thousands of im-  
 migrants who come to this country is  
 scarcely to be overestimated. The  
 scarcity of houses or even of suitable  
 furniture is a serious interference with  
 the comfort of the people and carried to  
 an extreme, health and morals alike suffer.  
 If houses are too few rents will be high,  
 and when it is remembered that what is  
 spent in house rent is so much taken from  
 the fund for the purchase of the product  
 of the farm and factory, it is obvious that  
 high rents mean fewer customers for  
 traders, as well as less comfort for the  
 people.

Toronto is now suffering from a dearth  
 of houses accommodation such as the aver-  
 age worker needs or can afford. Small  
 houses are scarce, and house rent is ab-  
 normally high. Many citizens have been  
 compelled to store their furniture and  
 belongings, while in many other cases  
 two families are occupying one house. In  
 order to relieve this condition it was  
 proposed by A. H. Noble that all houses  
 should be exempt from tax on the value  
 of \$700 of the value of the building.

There are about 40,000 houses in To-  
 ronto, and a good many of them are  
 worth less than \$700, consequently the  
 exemption would be on an average less  
 than \$700 each and would total up about  
 \$25,000,000.

In order to raise sufficient revenue the  
 rate upon the remaining taxable property  
 would have to be increased by about four  
 mills. According to the report of As-  
 sessment Commissioner Fleming, there is  
 about \$7,000,000 of vacant land in the  
 city, and this would have to bear an in-  
 creased share of taxes. This would make  
 it more expensive to keep idle and there-  
 fore easier for a house builder to get,  
 because it would require less capital to  
 build, and a smaller rent would yield the  
 same percentage of interest. The taxes  
 being removed from these small houses  
 would greatly increase the profits of  
 them, and many more would be built.  
 The effect of this would soon produce a  
 reduction in the rent of similar houses in  
 consequence of the increased supply.  
 This would reduce the competition for  
 other and larger houses, and the rents of  
 these would decline also. Rents would  
 fall from \$2 to \$8 a month, and averag-  
 ing the reduction at \$5 a month and as-  
 suming that only half the houses were  
 affected, this would mean a monthly sav-  
 ing of rent of \$100,000 or \$1,200,000 a  
 year.

It should always be kept in mind that  
 the demand for labor products does not  
 depend on wages, but upon what is left  
 of wages after rent is paid. Consequently  
 there would be a great increase in the  
 demand for all kinds of goods. Provi-  
 sion dealers, manufacturers and mer-  
 chants would get the benefit of this vir-  
 tual increase in wages by increased sales.  
 In addition wages themselves would rise,  
 and rent would not follow, as it usually  
 does, and swell up the gain. Times  
 would be good, and bad times would be  
 indefinitely postponed.

Alan C. Thompson.

**WHY THEY DON'T GO TO CHURCH**  
 FROM THE UNION STAND-  
 POINT.

1. Because the preachers as a rule de-  
 sert their flocks as soon as the Lord calls  
 them to a richer parish.  
 2. Because in their pulpits they preach  
 that men are equal. But at the same  
 time they do not go out in the highways  
 and byways to call in the poor of their  
 flock to "five o'clock tea," and to meet  
 the "elect" of the land.  
 3. Because they continue to preach the  
 old doctrine about "submitting your-  
 selves to your betters," etc., thereby con-  
 tinuing the idea that the multitude should  
 work to enable the rich to become rich  
 and the poor poorer.  
 4. Because they do not attempt to car-  
 ry out the teachings of Christ. During  
 the war of the rebellion in the U.S. the  
 preachers down South prayed that God  
 should help the cause of slavery by giving  
 victory to the Southern army. And on  
 the other hand the ministers in the North  
 prayed that God should help the North-  
 ern cause.

5. Because the workman does not  
 find the ministers preaching against the  
 unjust laws that are being passed every  
 day against the cause of unionism.  
 6. Because the sermons are generally  
 a repetition of former sermons. A child  
 when he passes the primary or infant  
 class in school is not compelled to listen  
 to the A B C recited day after day.  
 7. Because the clergy receive large  
 donations to erect churches and manse  
 from the rich, well knowing the riches  
 have been accumulated by members of  
 their congregations who oppress the poor.  
 8. Because they know they and the so-  
 called higher classes can afford to take  
 higher holidays, while the workman must  
 stay at home and see his wife and chil-  
 dren suffering from the heat owing to  
 the lack of funds to pay for even one  
 day's outing.

9. Because they object to the people  
 going to the parks and into the country  
 on Sunday to enjoy the fresh air that  
 has not yet been corrupted by men like  
 Carnegie.  
 10. Because the workman knows that  
 what is right without being told by a  
 preacher who receives \$5,000 or more  
 each year.

**WHY I AM A UNION MAN.**

1. Because it makes me a better man.  
 2. Because the employer is as a rule  
 unjust in dealing with labor.  
 3. Because I want to see my fellow  
 man enjoy life as well as I do.  
 4. Because the international unions  
 will be the means of putting down war  
 between civilized nations. This may  
 seem absurd, but men who belong to the  
 same union will rush into wars that  
 are brought about by greedy corpora-  
 tions or kings who are on the verge of  
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 5. Because unionism teaches me the  
 poor must pay the same price for the  
 ordinary necessities of life as those who  
 are in better positions. Therefore the  
 rate of wage must be increased so the  
 workman engaged in the humblest  
 work shall be enabled to live without  
 feeling he is a slave.

Some die and become famous, whereas  
 by living they might have become infam-  
 ous.  
 The more our judges judge, the more  
 general will become "contempt of  
 court."

That the labor movement is strong is  
 amply proven by the amount of lying  
 abuse it has withstood of late.

The union man who uses the benefit  
 of shorter hours in his calling to the  
 detriment of a fellow-unionist who is on  
 strike, is worse than a scab.

Have you subscribed to THE TOILER  
 yet? It is your paper, and you cannot  
 expect the benefit you would get if you  
 don't put your shoulder to the wheel.

In bills respecting workmen intro-  
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 provisions from which employees are ex-  
 cepted are those by which they might hope  
 to obtain some of their rights.

On the principle that "a fellow feeling  
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 of the Brantford Institute for the Blind,  
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**UNLUCKY THIRTEEN**

The men who voted against  
 Organization and the Rights of  
 Citizenship. We will carry  
 them in this frame until next  
 January if the stain is not wiped  
 out before that time.

**Aids. Oliver,  
 Lynd,  
 Foster,  
 Ramsden,  
 Harrison,  
 Hubbard,  
 Graham,  
 Spence,  
 Curry,  
 Starr,  
 Noble,  
 Chisholm,  
 Sheppard.**

**SMOKERS** Briar Plug  
 Co.  
**All Goods Lowest Prices**  
**ALIVE BOLLARD,**  
 OLD STORE 126 TORONTO NEW STORE 128 TORONTO

**BRITISH AMERICAN**  
**Business College**  
 Y. M. C. A. Building, Toronto, Ont.  
 A high grade Business School giving  
 unequalled instruction in  
**SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING,  
 BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Etc.**  
 Catalogue free.

**Union Men  
 and Friends**  
 of Organized Labor see that this  
 label is on all the bread you buy

**International**  
 BREAD  
 (REGISTERED)

**Ontario Trade Disputes**  
 Amendment Act, 1897

**BOARDS:**  
**AS TO RAILWAY DISPUTES:**  
 JOHN D. EVANS, Esq., C.E., Toronto, Ont.  
 EDWARD WILLIAMS, Locomotive Engineer,  
 Hamilton, Ont.  
**ON OTHER THAN RAILWAY DISPUTES:**  
 DAVID W. DUMBLE, Barrister, Peterboro.  
 FRANK PLANT, Printer, London.  
 B. GLOCKING, Registrar

The children of men, thereby impoverish-  
 ing them as you have made me poor by  
 taking my fish."  
 Said the weak little man: "You are  
 a bold, bad, wicked man. Have I told  
 you that I came by my privileges hon-  
 estly, and that I am a member of good  
 standing in the Thimblehead Church of  
 Mars, and that my sympathies are with  
 the poor, and that my wife and daughter  
 devote a great deal of time to their in-  
 terests, yet you have the audacity to hint  
 that I am a thief?"  
 "Hint it," said the strong and sturdy  
 fisherman. "The fish in your possession  
 that I caught prove it. I don't care how  
 you came by your privileges; your func-  
 tion is identical with that of the potato  
 bug or leech. Give me my fish, and your  
 daughter's society would be without a  
 job, so far as my children and children  
 of parents who are anxious and willing  
 to work for them are concerned, and the  
 old clothes your societies are willing to  
 send to my children or to me you could  
 either wear yourself or have them given  
 to children whose parents were sick or  
 unable to work, and not the children and  
 wives of strong, able-bodied men, who  
 could provide for their families if they  
 were not robbed by just such bogus phil-  
 anthropists as you are."

"Good-bye; I will give the boatman  
 two fish for the use of his boat, and the  
 remaining three I will take to my family  
 to make the best of while you feed some  
 nobody (perhaps assisted by your benevo-  
 lent minister) on the twenty fish which I  
 sent to my children or to me; you could  
 provide for their families if they were  
 not robbed by just such bogus phil-  
 anthropists as you are."

The labor problem is very nearly as  
 old as is human selfishness. It existed  
 in all its gruesome ugliness and inhuman-  
 ity long before Pharaoh required the  
 children of Israel to make bricks with-  
 out straw, to cure them of their discon-  
 tent and to prevent further grumbling.  
 There are people to-day no more wise or  
 just than was Pharaoh. But it is a joy  
 to know that the cry of all divinely in-  
 spired prophets has ever been for justice  
 and the uplifting of the oppressed—  
 Maxwell's Talisman.

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**Directory of Union Meetings**

**COUNCILS**

**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall  
 Pres.—R. H. Cox, 472 Markham. Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Eglar.  
 Vice—Jas. Stinson, 42 Albany av. Treas.—John Gardner, 219 Borden.  
 Sec. Label Com.—D. W. Kennedy. Sec. John Johnson, 318 Adelaide W.  
 Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas. Sec. Municipal Com.—Jas. Simpson.  
**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES** Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire  
 Composing Room.  
**FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL** S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall.  
**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL** K. A. McRae, 44 1/2 Adelaide East.  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.  
**WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL** T. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

**LOCAL UNIONS.**

**1st Sunday at 2.30** Richmond Hall  
 Musical Protective Ass'n. Sec.—Claude Keay, 69 Vanauy.  
**1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30** Sec.—Address B. of L. E. Hall, Tor. Com.  
 Locomotive Engineers, Div. 205. Fred. A. Sprout, Toronto Junction.  
**2nd and 4th Sunday** Richmond Hall  
 Toronto Railway Employees' Union. Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan.  
 Pres.—W. T. Thomson, 32 Bouverie. Treas.—S. W. McKinley, 109 Fuller.  
 Sec.—H. Maycock, 114 Cumber- Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonnell, Room 18  
 land. 11-1-2 Richmond west.  
**Forum Hall**

**Bartenders Union** Wm. Myles, 47 Teraville.  
**Order Railway Conductors** D. G. Barnes, Box 157, Toronto Com.  
**1st Monday** Temple Building  
 Pressmen's Union, No. 10 Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place  
**1st and 3rd Monday** Occident Hall  
 Electrical Workers (Inmen) K. A. McRae, 44 1/2 Adelaide East.  
 Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188. Fin. Sec.—A. Longbottom, 51 Augusta  
 Ave.  
 Pres.—J. Hodgins, 200 Queen west. Treas.—Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie.  
 Vice—Pres. J. Jackson, Bracondale. Sec.—at Arms—T. G. Gow.  
 Guide—Mart. Fitzgerald. Bus. Agt.—C. Letts, 78 Polley.  
 Guani—Wm. Mahar. Bus. Agt. and C. Sec.—P. C. Letts, 78 Polley.

**Brotherhood Leather Workers** Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton av.  
 Brotherhood of Carpenters John Tweed, 250 Palmerston av.  
 Int. Meats Cutters, Local 828. H. Johnston, 219 Richmond St.  
 Cigar-makers Union No. 27. Robt. Hebrastok, 61 McGill  
 Executive Board meets every Monday in Richmond Hall.  
**Temperance Hal.**  
**Journeyman Horse Shavers** Roland Roberts, 66 Ontario.  
**2nd and 4th Monday** Richmond Hall  
**Journeyman Tailors, Local 182** Jas. Watt, Toller Office.  
**Canadian Cart Works Assn.** F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Tor.  
 Toronto Junction.

**Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 25** Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa.  
 Pres.—H. R. Runt. Sec.—at Arms—Wm. Wilson.  
 Vice—Geo. Legler. Inspector—D. Thomas.  
 Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Stenographer—E. Wm. Wilson.  
 Treas.—Robt. Glockling.  
**Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers** John M. Clements, 59 Bellevue av.  
**3rd Monday** Pythian Hall, Queen and Victoria  
 Cab and Express Association John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.  
**4th Monday** Temple Building  
 Bindery Women's Union, No. 34 Miss Jean Robin, 812 Dupont.  
**Every Tuesday** Richmond Hall  
 Bricklayers' Union, No. 2 John Murphy, 84 Clarence.  
 Society Hall, McCall St.  
**Builders' Laborers** John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.  
**1st and 3rd Tuesday** Pythian Hall  
 Carriage and Wagon Workers D. S. Wright, 163 Sumach.

**Machinists' Ass'n. No. 235** D. T. Montgomery, Richmond Hall  
**Piano Makers, No. 84** Wm. Ward, 205 Brunswick av.  
**Pattern Makers' Association** C. E. Striker, 187 King East.  
**2nd and 4th Tuesday** Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerard Sts.  
**Glass Workers Association, Local 21** Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold av.  
**10 Maud Street**  
**Brass Workers, Local 53**

**New Method Laundry**  
 Rough Dry 4c. per pound.  
**Townsend Laundry Co.**  
 PROPRIETORS  
 187 & 189 Parliament  
 We are Union.

**Merchant Tailors**  
 Using this Label are fair to organized labor.



1938 998

Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms:

James Sim	343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co.	346
Alex. Rose	1134
J. Smilie	216
J. J. Ward & Co.	1295
Smith & Co.	285
Arti in Ward	26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin	164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes	723
W. H. Morrison	Terrace Junction
Warren & Ham	Victoria Chambers
A. Jury	19 Richmond St. E.
G. McClure	Room 10, 11 Richmond St. E.

Unfair Employers mean Unfair Dealers.

**Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER.**  
**JUST THE BEST BEER**  
 It's Union Made.  
 The Sleeman B. & M. Co., Limited.  
 Guelph, Canada.

**THE CHAS ROGERS & SONS CO. LIMITED.**  
**Furniture and Upholstery**  
**Mantles, Grates, Tiles**  
**INTERIOR WOOD WORK**  
 97 YONGE ST.

**Dominion Brewery Company Limited**  
**Brewers and Malsters**  
 TORONTO, ONT.  
**ALES and PORTER**  
**White Label Brand**  
 W.M. ROSS, Manager



**484 QUEEN ST. W.**  
 I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of  
**MEN'S SUITS**  
**MEN'S OVERALLS, SHIRTS, Etc.**  
 with Union Label attached at reasonable prices and solicit your patronage for **Union Made Clothing.**  
**R. R. SOUTHCOMBE**  
 Tailor & Clothier  
 484 QUEEN STREET WEST  
 Cor. Denison Ave.

You can always rely on...  
**Smith & Co.**  
 FOR **FIT, DURABILITY and SATISFACTION**  
 WHEN PURCHASING A STYLISH SUIT  
 as well as always getting the **Union Label.**  
 This popular firm have also an up-to-date  
**Gent's Furnishing Store**  
 We can now supply you with **Union Ties and Suspenders.**  
 284 and 286 Queen St. W.  
 Drop in and see them.

**LABOR WORLD**  
 News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers  
 15c per copy  
 15c per copy  
 15c per copy

The latest in Baltimore is the embalmers' organization. The mouldees organized eighteen new unions last month. Los Angeles have succeeded in defeating the Times for the city printing. The contract goes to the Express, a union paper. Ed. Odell, the Canadian label agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, is up north at Collingwood, in the interests of the Boston office. The Allied Printing Trades label is now being freely used in Ottawa. The printing of the Trades' Congress now bears the same, as does also the Dominion Labor Gazette. A. W. Holmes, organizer of the International Association of Machinists, has just planted the flag of his organization in Quebec city, with a local having 25 charter members. M. Sinclair, Jas. McDonald, J. H. Pickles and W. T. Thomson were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress by District No. 113 of the Street Railway Employees. John W. Larkin was elected delegate by Local No. 11 to the international convention of the Truck and Bag Workers, which convenes in New York the third Monday in September. The Garment Workers held a very successful organization meeting on Tuesday night. Some 500 members were added to the local, which is growing steadily. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. H. Kennedy and Huddleston. The Woman's Union Labor League has for a part of its program the establishment of homes and farms for aged and decrepit trade unionists, schools for the young in the principles of unionism, and hospitals for sick union men and women. Some sent a spirit of "Canadian unionism" in the recent meeting. Pickles, of London, and Electrical Workers of Toronto. There is not the slightest danger of this; the Canadian unions are intensely international, but only call these meetings to get acquainted and work more harmoniously. In New York City, Organizer Herman Robinson, of the A. F. of L., organized the elevated and electric railway employees under the banner of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway Employees. The organization is called Manhattan Division No. 532, and contains 1,000 members. Eight members of the Street Railway Employees' Association, at Waterbury, Conn., who were charged with intimidation and riot at the time a policeman was killed, were honorably acquitted. The company's star witness was severely reprimanded by the judge for the carelessness in which he handled the truth. The Woodworkers' Council met in Richmond Hall on Monday night. The delegates reported that all locals are increasing in membership, which speaks well for Wm. Ward, their business agent, who took charge of the business for all the woodworkers in the city. Sam Moore transferred his allegiance to the piano and organ workers. A Berlin shoe factory on order to a Montreal shoe factory on condition that the union stamp was on the goods. The reply came that the shop was unionized and all employees were members of the Federation of Shoe Workers, and that the label of the Canadian Trades Congress would be on. The answer sent to this was: "We want shield stamp of Board of Shoe Workers' International Union, or cancel order." In addition to the action taken by the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers, American Federation of Labor, a proceeding was instituted in St. Louis, in the United States Court, praying for an injunction restraining the Western Union from discharging any of its employees on account of their affiliation with the organization of their kind. The hearing of the petition was set for a special time. An interesting case has been commenced before the Melbourne, Australia, Supreme Court, in which John Martell, a coal miner, sues the Victorian Coal Miners' Union for \$5,000 damages for loss of employment alleged to have been caused by the union in directing its members not to work with him. Martell, in addition to seeking damages, asks for an injunction restraining the union or its members from further interference with him. When an affidavit was attempted to serve a warrant upon Herman Schlenker, of Hazelton, Pa., the latter read it carefully, and handing it back to the officer, remarked: "I want you and Donahue (the nagging who issued the warrant) to understand that I am a union man, and will not accept service on a warrant which does not bear the union label." It is said that the officer has secured a warrant which has been printed in a union office before he could arrest Schlenker. D. Stammer, A. F. of L. Organizer, Box 258, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., writes as follows: "Having been commissioned by the International Railway Clerks' Association, affiliated with the A. F. of L., as organizer for the Dominion of Canada, I am to receive and answer communications regarding scope and object of this railroad union, and to institute local lodges at any point in Canada; also for the International Freight Handlers' Union, and give full information regarding charter fees, dues of the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen, also affiliated with A. F. of L.

Organized labor is wincing an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than they appear on the surface. They see that the demand for work alone is not one for the preservation of life in the individual, but it is a humane innate right that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is sought to strike the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workmen may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the overworked worker signify million golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.—Galveston Journal.

Manufacturers often charge union men with being unscrupulous and guilty of all manner of crimes, but they are surely no more than the Buffalo Merchant Tailor's exchange, against whom it was recently proven that it secured the admission of two "deserters" into the ranks of the custom tailors, who endeavored to induce the men to commit offences so as to weaken their cause. While the race war is at its height, in the Southern States, it may not be amiss to point out that trades unionism is doing more to wipe out strife and the color line than any other organized body in the United States. Unions of almost every trade have mixed membership of blacks and whites; in some instances they sit together in trades councils and state federations, and a dozen or so of our African brethren usually attend the annual sessions of the American Federation of Labor. An evidence of the friendly feeling occurred at Louisville, Ky., the other day, where six or eight colored cooper employees at one of the Louisville tobacco warehouses were asked to go to another house and do some coopering. This the colored men refused to do, for it was against the rules of the union. I. E. Barnard, president of the union, L. E. Barnard, attempted to make the men go to the other house, and when they refused he discharged the lot. The next morning there was some work to be done at the Farmers' house, where the men were originally employed, and when Mr. Barnard ordered men to go to the Farmers' house from one of the others, they said that they would not be done at the union too, as the house Mr. Barnard got the same answer, and he finally tired of his job and took the original strikers back.

**OFFICIAL TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**

Regular meeting, July 9th, opened at 8:10 p.m., with President Cox in the chair. Delegates Ward, FitzPatrick and Harmon were appointed a Credentials Committee. Call of officers, showing all present but Librarian Gillett. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Credentials Committee reported the following credentials and recommended acceptance: From Bartenders' League, No. 280, appointing Fred Arthur and Wm. Miles in place of T. Giesler, retired. From Tailors Association, appointing F. W. Leeming in place of H. R. Rye, retired. From International Association of Machinists No. 285, appointing M. Adams in place of Jas. Wright. From Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 188, appointing S. Cuddebe in lieu of John Hodgins, retired. From C. G. Smiths and Fred Kay. From Millers' Union No. 317, appointing Samuel Stalford in lieu of Alfred Coeseman. From Painters and Decorators' No. 3, appointing G. Harris, C. March, G. Cooper, W. J. Oyers, F. Winn, J. Harmon, H. Rayson, J. Gillett, F. Tucker and R. Robinson. From Electric Workers, No. 114, appointing K. A. McRae, W. J. Bate, Geo. Hewitt and F. O'Connor. From Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 113, appointing J. H. Pickles, A. S. Fuller, P. Smith, S. W. McKinley, E. Morris, R. East, D. Kelly, M. Sinclair, H. B. Oakley, H. Lock, G. Gilpin, M. Clark, R. J. Schultz, J. J. Cunningham, W. W. Seymour, Jas. McDonald, John W. Griffin, Frank Meehan and Chris. Steele. From Team Drivers' Union, No. 495, appointing John W. Elmer in place of J. Berger, retired. From Bakers' Union, No. 504, appointing J. H. Kennedy, J. Gow and J. Martin. From Piano and Organ Workers, No. 41, appointing Samuel Moore, Jas. Harding, Wm. Keough and J. Nillerfeld. From Organizers' Union, No. 27, appointing W. V. Todd, Jas. Kye, R. Haberstock, P. Farley, J. McCarthy and D. W. Krom. From Garment Pressers, No. 188, appointing Frank Brown, Arthur Wilkinson and Chas. Speers. From International Union, No. 189, appointing Fred W. Schmidt, Wm. D. Gavin and Thos. Stevenson. From Bakers' Union, No. 204, appointing A. Callow, Jos. Thain, J. W. Gibbon and J. C. Walker. The credentials from Bakers' Union caused some debate, being without seal or signature of Secretary Gardner, who opposed their acceptance. A motion was made to refer the delegates from Bakers' Union, referring the credentials back for proper seal and signature. Moved in amendment that the credentials of Bakers' Union No. 504 be referred back for seal and signature. The motion and amendment were discussed by several delegates, after which Delegate Callow asked leave to withdraw the credentials. The credentials from the other bodies were accepted and delegates seated.

**STATEMENTS BY DELEGATES.**  
 Delegate Gavigan made an appeal for the joint union label on the coal carts, and asked the delegates to demand it superior for the fact that the Bakers' Union, referring the credentials back for proper seal and signature. Moved in amendment that the credentials of Bakers' Union No. 504 be referred back for seal and signature. The motion and amendment were discussed by several delegates, after which Delegate Callow asked leave to withdraw the credentials. The credentials from the other bodies were accepted and delegates seated.

**REPORT OF DELEGATE TO OTTAWA.**  
 To the Members of the District Labor Council:  
 Dear Fellow-Unionists—Permit me to thank you for the honor you conferred upon me in selecting me to represent you before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Dominion Senate when the Loughheed bill amending the Criminal Code was up for consideration. The first hearing was on June 4th, when representatives of labor and representatives of the employers were permitted to address the committee. It is almost unnecessary for me to convey to you the favorable impression made by Mr. G. J. O'Donoghue in presenting the case of the labor organizations, beyond the fact that he displayed a technical knowledge of the claims of labor, and completely refuted the statements of the employers. The wisdom of having many representatives of labor present was clearly shown when there was such a strong disposition on the part of the majority of the committee to pass the bill. The representatives of labor were perfectly acquainted with the history of labor troubles in our own vicinity. Many of the statements of Messrs. Young, Ritchie, Watson and Cooper would have passed unchallenged. We decided at the outset to limit our remarks to two—Mr. O'Donoghue and Mr. John Platt, president of the Congress—every other representative arising on the Advisory Committee to give such information to our spokesmen as we considered necessary to make the strongest possible case. We regret that it was made necessary for many of us to make two trips to Ottawa before the debate was closed, but when we protested against an adjournment of the committee on the 4th inst., we were told by Senator Mackenzie Bowell that the committee would decide when the committee would adjourn, and for how long it would adjourn, and they would not be dictated by laborers. The representatives of labor upon that day were the first speakers, and the representatives of the employers followed, the understanding being that we should have the privilege to reply. This reply was not heard until the 11th of June, when the committee met again to consider the bill. Upon that date our reply was given, and the representatives of the employers were given another opportunity to address the committee, after which the Senators decided to give their decision at a later date. This has been given in the form of an amendment to the bill, which now makes the employment of Mr. O'Donoghue and other labor men who are watching the debate on the bill will result in it being thrown out in the Senate.

**CONVENTION DATES.**  
 July 24, Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.  
 August 10, Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.  
 August 10, Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America.  
 August 10, Washington, D.C. International Typographical Union.  
 August 17, Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.  
 August — New York City. United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.  
 September 7, St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.  
 September 10, Springfield, Mass. Table Knife Grinders' National Union.  
 September 14, New York City. Team Drivers' International Union.

**THE PARADOX OF TO-DAY.**  
 Increased Prosperity and Increased Poverty.  
 The great paradox that is puzzling the thinking world to-day is why, with increased production, wages tend to a minimum that gives to the producer but a bare subsistence. Various theories and various cures are advanced, but the most popular one is that which blames it all on the Creator. This appears in two forms—that used by the so-called Christian people, those who go regularly to church and pray for the coming of God's kingdom here on earth and yet do nothing towards bringing it, and the other form—that used by the "poor who have always with you," and we cannot help it. God will work it all out in His own time. The other form is that "God put too many people in the world." This theory was formulated by a man who called himself one of the ministers of the Lord, the Rev. Mr. Malibus. We would hardly expect such a theory to emanate from any but a parson. They trust "so implicitly in the Lord, instead of seeing that the Lord gave us hands and brains and a rich and beautiful earth and meant us to take to heart that verse in Genesis, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat." It is a very comfortable thing to be able to show all our wrongdoings unto the Lord. If God's laws are inexorable, and all being based on justice, they cannot violate one of those laws we create in our own minds and must suffer the penalty. The reason there is so much suffering in this world is because God's laws, or Nature's laws, whichever you choose to call them, have not been kept. There are not too many people in this world. It is that some people have too much, and some people have too little. Some people save privileges that declare the rest of mankind from access to the source of wealth. The entire subsistence of the human race comes from the earth, so that if there is not sufficient produced at present to support the race, another earth should be better patronized. There is the rub. It is absolutely necessary for us to have access to the land if we are to create a subsistence for ourselves, but a present few individuals are in entire possession of the earth to the exclusion of all the rest. In every large city there are people who have vacant lots, and yet the poor people cannot touch these lots that God in His wisdom put there for their support. In some of the American cities charity organizations have been formed for the purpose of starting idle men to work upon the vacant lots. Owners of vacant land have been visited and their permission secured for the use of the lots. The charity then advanced what seed and tools and fencing was necessary, and provided ample employment for all those who wanted it. At the end of the season the money advanced by the charity was returned. The man who had cultivated the lot had sold his crop of vegetables, and after paying for his seed and tools he had had enough left for the next year and a store of vegetables left for winter use. Here is an example of how opening up the earth to labor provides employment and a living to those who want it. Then why can we not secure some permanent charity for the unemployed? That each person is equally entitled to life, and that land is absolutely necessary to live on, are facts that cannot be disputed; then it must follow that the land belongs to all. If so, what right have we to hold land vacant when others want to use it? The land is the common property of the people as a body, and when one person monopolizes a portion of it he should pay the rest for that monopoly, and the value of that privilege is exactly what the land rents for, so let us take the rental value in taxes. As the taxes on land rise, the selling value falls, so that by the time the taxes equal the rent the selling value will have disappeared entirely. This would destroy land speculation, and the owners of vacant lots would either put them to some use or throw them up for anyone else to use. In this way we can permanently open the land to the people. Walter H. Roebuck.

If you want to know what smartly dressed men wear this season ask to see Gough's Clothes.

**It's a Matter of Vital Interest to You**  
 Don't it? Whether you get for your \$5.00 to \$16.00 the best suit that can be purchased for any of those prices or whether you get second or third best. If the **CLOTHES THAT YOU BUY BEAR THIS LABEL**  
**GOUGH BROS.**  
 "Union Made"  
 you know and your friends know when they see it, that you are wearing the **MOST FASHIONABLE AND BEST-TAILORED READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES** that can be made in this country. Then why risk your comfort and self-esteem by buying any other sort?  
**Suits and Top Coats, \$5 to \$16.00**  
**GOUGH BROS. 6 & 8 Queen West. 86 Yonge Street.**

**CONCENTRATING PATRONAGE.**  
 Labor Organizations of Los Angeles inaugurate a New and Sensible Movement.  
 Los Angeles, Cal., July 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—On account of the bitter hostility toward organized labor by a number of business men who use the Los Angeles Times, the Council of Labor appointed a committee to canvass the business district of the city and ascertain the attitude of all business men. As a result of this canvass, the Council has issued a "Friendly List," containing the names of all merchants who expressed their friendliness for unions. The list is in the form of a vest-pocket folder, and several copies will be mailed on the 15th of every month to each union member in Los Angeles. The roster of every union has been secured, and a mailing machine purchased. Naturally, the merchants whose names do not appear on the "Friendly List" have raised a vigorous howl, but they will howl in vain, as the union men and women of Los Angeles have decided to quit giving their dollars to business men who use a portion of this very money in an effort to destroy the unions and lower the wages of working men and women. The "Friendly List" is stirring up the union members as they have never been stirred before, and their antics prove conclusively that the way to touch the hearts of such persons is to touch their pocket-books. Union wreckers are on the run. With the assistance of the "Friendly List," the hosts of organized labor in Los Angeles expect to thrash the Los Angeles Times to a frazzle, and union men and women everywhere will aid manfully in this good work by writing letters to each of the following advertisers in that paper, requesting that the advertisements be withdrawn, and notifying the advertisers that until such time the working people will not patronize any product advertised in the notorious scab paper: Royal Baking Powder Co., 160 Wilhams St., New York, N.Y. Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N.J. "Casteria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y. C. Weston, Boston, Mass. "Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "Peruna"—Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 509 Pearl St., New York, N.Y. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N.Y. Ghirardelli's Grand Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

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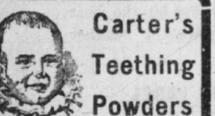
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### R-I-P-A-N-S

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At Drugists  
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.



### Carter's Teething Powders

Best for Teething Babies

Many mothers have written in letters full of the utmost gratitude, and attributed the life of their child to the effectiveness of Carter's Teething and Fever Powders.

**BABY'S**  
While evident in the greatest strain during the teething period, Carter's Teething Powders remove all disorders of the stomach and bowels, allay fever and irritation, prevent convulsions. They're safe as well as sure. 25 cents per bottle, direct from Carter Drug Co., Toronto, Ont. Sold in every drug store.

**Carter Drug Co.**  
Cures Summer complaint  
Carter's Wild Cherry Bark  
Dysentery, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Pains in the Stomach, Cramps and Sea Sickness. 25c. per bottle.

Health and vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood.—HUMANITARIAN

The liver is the great secreting organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as: dull, heavy, languid feeling, indigestion, a tendency to drowsiness, loss of appetite, constipation, dryness of the skin, redness of the face, etc.  
If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately, they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve at once and cure permanently.

### Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters

Have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the prescription in his practice for many years with wonderful success.

**Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.**

Usually you can obtain the preparation of your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send you any address one or more bottles upon receipt of price (50c per bottle) CASH IN ADVANCE.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application

**The Carson Medicine Co'y**  
TORONTO

### Blacksmiths' Tools

Drills, Forges and General Supplies. Our "Champion" Blower is the best.

Call or write.

**AIKENHEAD HARDWARE**  
Limited.  
Phone Main 2800 6 Adelaide St. East



### Union Men

See that the LABEL is on the BREAD you use. Lawrence's Bread, which is pure and wholesome, bears this label.

**LAWRENCE BROS.**  
Phone Main 2837  
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

### CARPENTER'S TOOLS

Atkins' Saws, Refrigerators, Window Screens, Screen Doors.  
Lawn Mowers—Garden Hose  
Poultry Netting  
Lawn Mowers Repaired.

**John Caslor** Lowest Prices.  
69 Queen St. W.

### REED & HYNES

457  
**SIGNS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners

46 Adelaide Street East

### LOUGHEED BILL

Report of the proceedings at the meeting of the committee of the Senate on Banking and Commerce dealing with Hon. Mr. Lougheed's Bill respecting the operations of officers of International Unions in Canada.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Will the organization of the United States rob you of the money you gave them if Americans cannot come in here?

Mr. Peletz—If you will rob us of our rights as British subjects, why should we object if they rob us of the money we paid in? I do not know what they would do? It would be a very generous thing if they gave it to us, seeing that we would not claim it.

An Hon. Member—You could not sell out your policy?

Mr. Hain—It is hard to say what we could not do, but the men on the other side would demand to know what they had done in 30 years to merit such treatment.

The Chairman—We are prepared now to hear the defenders of the bill.

Mr. Young, Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association—Gentlemen, I would like to say that we have representatives from the general association in Montreal and Quebec branch; also a delegation from the Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce here. It is not intended that all representatives will speak, but we would like to present our arguments in favor of this bill, which we have no objection to, but that we are not here as opposed to organized labor. There is not a manufacturer or employer within the sound of my voice but would not like to see his men more comfortable and more happy, but we are here to oppose trade unionism run wild, and we believe that this will be covered in the bill proposed by Senator Lougheed. The very fact that that exists is proof by the gentlemen opposing the bill when they have not shown any good reason for its withdrawal. Mr. Ritchie will speak first.

An Hon. Member—Are the manufacturers the originators of this bill?

A.—No.

An Hon. Member—Who is?

Mr. Young—It is a private bill, as far as we know. The first intimation I had of the existence of the bill was when we got it in the office.

Mr. Ritchie—I have listened with a good deal of attention to the document read by the gentlemen representing the labor organizations and their representatives, but 90 per cent. is not germane to the question under discussion. Therefore, when dealing with that document, I shall try and show why this committee should approve of this bill. It is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and I apprehend that it does not go sufficiently far to accomplish what the introduction of the bill had in view. In the first place, it is aimed alone at men coming into Canada to induce men to quit their employment and go on strike. Most of these unions are affiliated with American unions, and what is complained of in the past is this, that the walking delegates should receive from those unions large pay, and must do something to show that they earn that by coming into Canada without being called upon by the union here, where the men are contented, and stirring up discontent so as to induce these men to make exorbitant demands. It has been asked what was the necessity of this? Let me give you one instance. I have here a letter from Mr. McLaughlin, carriage maker of Oshawa. Up to the time of these foreign agitators, the men had been content with their wages and their surroundings, when one Mulholland of the Carriage Makers' Union came and spent weeks among the men, stirring up a strike. Mr. McLaughlin has been informed that the same man attempted to bring a strike at Tudhope's, but was not successful.

An Hon. Member—Where did he come from?

Mr. Ritchie—From St. Josephs, Missouri, U.S.A. He was an organizer. Mr. McLaughlin enclosed me a copy of the constitution of the union. In two instances it had been established that strikes were caused when there were grievances brought about by the active interference of the agitators from the United States. These men assemble together and make inflammatory speeches or else they go into the factory and lead the men to believe they have not been properly treated. If it stopped at wages alone it would not have been so serious, but the object is to transfer the running of the factory from the owner to the workmen. And they do it in this way. They take the skilled workmen, say at 40 cents an hour—that is the unit. They say to the employer, "You shall pay to this man who is only worth 30 cents an hour, 40 cents an hour. In other words they have a flat rate. Surely that is a most unjust thing to the manufacturer. And they go into the factory and say, "You shall supply so many apprentices as they want, and the whole business is being transferred from the man who put his capital in to the unions. As Mr. Young has said the right of labor to unite to serve its own interests in any legitimate way, but when they cease legitimate methods it is time for the legislature to step in and prevent it. I say that this bill does not sufficiently cover the object. It is aimed at aliens. That is one thing that should be stopped, but the International would be astute enough to get over that. There are many in the States and it would be very easy to send men over here on the ground that they were Canadians, acting as British subjects, but representing the aliens. There is another aspect. No British subject or those representing an alien association should be allowed to perform acts which the bill seeks to prohibit. With that end in view I would suggest a clause of this kind, that any British subject who would cooperate or assist in inciting any workman in Canada to quit the employment in which they might be engaged, or enter upon a strike, shall be guilty of an indictable offence. That would be a necessary complement to that act, to make it effective for the purpose intended. Are we asking too much?—As regards the rights between capital and labor, they should be respected, but what do we find? We find that the unions of the country came to this parliament in 1897 and asked that a bill be passed to do what? To prevent any manufacturer or employer of labor from going to the United States and hiring there any person who is not a British subject. Let me read it and then see if what we ask

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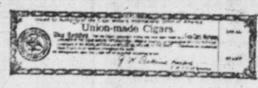
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Then the Act goes on with provisions imposing heavy penalties for bringing people into the country under contract. What was the object of that? It was that after labor agitators had induced men in factories to go out on strike the employer would be coerced to comply with the terms of the agitator because he could not fill their places with men from outside under contract. If an employer is prohibited from getting a man from foreign labor, why should not those gentlemen be prevented from coming here to

incite our peaceable workmen, perhaps, for all we know, to suit their own ends. There may be some reason they have in coming here whereby Americans would be benefited if Canadian men are out of employment for a certain time. As far as this association is concerned, they represent the right of the workmen to combine together and promote their own interests. What should they go beyond that? We are asked to say that in a case is there for it? I have given a concrete case which justifies an Act such as this. Supposing no concrete case had arisen, what action would be done if these men came in here and induced laborers to quit the employ of their masters? Surely, having got what they wanted, they cannot object to this measure. One gentleman referred to objections on the C.P.R. that affected the interest of both parties. This bill is not aimed at the consumer, because the consumer does not come into after the strike has been fomented. What time do you give these men coming in and working up the men to strike. What it all leads up to is this, that the unions say, "You furnish the capital, and we will dictate the rate of wages you shall pay." A workman may be worth 20 cents an hour, but you say, "You must give him 40." We dictate the number of apprentices you shall keep, and dictate everything in connection with the business. There is a profit over and above all this, we shall ask for so much of it, and if there is a loss you can be saddled with it. There are many other matters I should like to take up, but I feel it is unnecessary.

Senator Sullivan—Do you think legislation of this kind will help to adjust the difference between labor and capital?

Mr. Ritchie—Yes, because they will get together as reasonable men and adjust their troubles. As one gentleman said, "Canadians are able to manage their own affairs. That is what we want to see." He said that it would prevent a man coming to Canada to consult with his union. If you want to consult with your executive, go over there and consult with him. I have just had put in my hands a statement that American agitators are in the act of closing British Columbia mines, so that the Canadian Pacific Railway are now compelled to export coal from Japan. Another gentleman has said that the object of unions was to get a conservative element in control, but unfortunately it is not so. It is the firebrand and extremist that is in control in a great many cases, and that is the condition of things we want to rectify.

An Hon. Member—What is the object of the Alien Labor Law, passed two or three years ago? Was it not because a similar law had been passed in the United States?

A.—I do not now; but it would make no difference.

A Senator—Has there been any such law in this part of the United States?

Mr. Ritchie—I could not say; if there is not there ought to be.

Geo. H. Watson, representing the Employers' Association, then said: "My learned friend, Mr. Ritchie, has addressed you at such length that I should not feel at liberty to take more than a few minutes to make an observation or two. And concede it is not a question before this committee as to the rights of employers or employees to combine. Everyone admits the rights of employers to run their own establishments. There are a few practical observations as to the effect of this proposed legislation. Mr. Chairman, I think it may be said that there never was a time, speaking generally, when there was a stronger or better feeling prevailing between employer and employee in this country than at the present time. And never a time when the spirit of reconciliation on the part of employers was more earnest than to-day. This proposed legislation is for the purpose of leaving to employers and to employ their own business, and their rights and responsibilities. The object of this legislation is to prevent or to restrict the whole object is to prevent that interference between employer and employees; the object is to prevent the intervention and interference of foreigners who have no interest upon the subject matter. The whole object is to prevent that interference between employer and employees. It must be admitted that the chief and most serious difficulties that have arisen in this country have been promoted by foreign representatives. We know this fact, that in all these strikes that have been prosecuted and maintained, financial assistance has come to this country from the American Federation of unions from the other side. That is of itself a material act of interference as between the people who make

their contracts. Now, then, reference has been made before to the advice of the American Federation of unions, and no one is objecting to that. The committee might know that that American union does not exist in Canada, and it is not amenable to the laws of Canada. Local unions have a right to acquire property, and are given certain rights under the statutes, and in that way become responsible for its acts. If the representatives or officers of the American Federation desire to come here and interfere, that is what is there more easy than to give them a legal status, for there would be no objection to registering the American Federation of Unions in Canada. There is provision made for it just passed by the House of Commons, and approved by the Senate. If they do that they will be practically responsible the same as British subjects to the courts of this country. The object is to make provisions of the law applicable to foreign corporations the same as British subjects. I may say, in conclusion, that this act is no more than a confirmation of the National Policy of this country. It means no more or less than Canada for the Canadians, just the same as the spirit of the Empire is now being promoted throughout the Empire.

Mr. Davidson, of the Montreal Board of Trade—I have come here to apologize for the absence of the president, and to present his resolution on the disastrous results of the strike in Montreal. (Reads resolution endorsing the bill.)

Mr. Robert Readford, Montreal—Gentlemen, I did not come prepared for speechmaking. However, I must say that I have listened to the speeches of the labor delegates and others with a great deal of interest. I know from experience that much of the union agitators' speech that much of what Mr. Hall has said, in regard to railway organization, is true, and that they have done good work, and I think that they deserve a great deal of credit therefor. They are men of considerable intelligence, very much, perhaps, above the common, and they are coming to the attention of the ground upon which they make any request, and the managers in turn have had the good sense to recognize the men have been reasonable in their demands. But there is another side to the question; there is a large number of organizations unfortunately managed by men not so level-headed, and unfortunately the experience of these organizations has been that they have brought before the House—and I think this bill will do good in many ways. I think this meeting, after hearing what gentlemen have had to say on both sides, will be productive of good. As a business man, an employer, a great many men without trouble, only this year, which was caused by labor agitators from the States. I do not think I should have had any, because it was also a business man, a Canadian, and a Canadian, but a rather peculiar statement to the effect that Canadian organizations could not handle their own affairs.

Mr. Hall—I did not say that.

Mr. Readford—Pretty much the same thing. You advocated to bring in men from the United States who were not fit to give good advice. I think gentlemen that Canada is just as well prepared to take care of her own interests as others, and I am sorry to hear that there is a difference of opinion on that point. These men coming from the other side are not to be taken into consideration here and we talk what we should do. This man came here and—

A Voice—He is a Canadian.

Mr. Readford—If he was driven from the States.

A Voice—He was driven from here.

Mr. Readford—If he was driven from here, he must be a queer man. The laws in Canada are as free as any on God's earth. The one thing touched upon by Mr. Ritchie that will carry a great deal of weight is that employers have rights as well as employees. At the present moment the employer seems to have no right. We should be obliged to take legal proceedings against you on that account. If they force men on to us, we should be obliged to say, "This man is a bad man, and having commenced as a workman myself, I know both sides of the question, and I can say that the coming here of delegates from the other side is one of the worst curses that Canada ever had. These men coming from the other side are the cause of fomentation, and if such laws as proposed are placed on the statute book it will be a blessing to our country. Let a man be a free man in this country. If a man joins these unions he can hardly say his soul is his own.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday, the 11th, to hear further discussion on the bill.

Discussion continued before the committee on Mr. Lougheed's bill, June 11th, 1903.

Hon. Mr. Drummond in the chair.

The Chairman—On the last occasion we heard the representatives of the labor unions, and we heard that has been said by those in favor of the bill, and today we will hear anything that will be said further, and will give the labor union representatives an opportunity to be heard in rebuttal, as promised. I will call upon any person present who might be in favor of the bill.

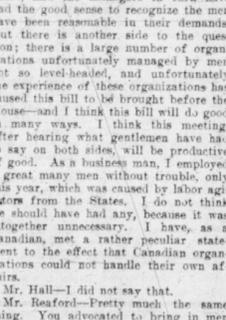
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and too much union. I don't like the law of unions; the union regulates everything there." Again, in Chatham, last Monday afternoon, the men quit work at five o'clock, without consulting the foreman at all. They got their orders from the other side. Now, I have employed men, and having commenced as a workman myself, I know both sides of the question, and I can say that the coming here of delegates from the other side is one of the worst curses that Canada ever had. These men coming from the other side are the cause of fomentation, and if such laws as proposed are placed on the statute book it will be a blessing to our country. Let a man be a free man in this country. If a man joins these unions he can hardly say his soul is his own.

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to prevent aliens coming here and interfering with contracts made here in the ordinary course of business, and surely ought we not to be permitted to make a business contract free from intervention by those who are not interested in the employ of his labor. He has the undoubted constitutional right to deal with that labor and to sell that property as he himself thinks fit, without any interference by anyone else. In the same way the property of the employer is his goods and machinery, and he ought to have the same right of claiming non-interference in dealings with his property that the employer enjoys with regard to his. The property of one is his labor, and that of the other is his machinery and the outfit of his business. There should be a mutuality in this respect. What is sought is not to destroy that mutuality of rights, but the interference with the mutuality of right that the employer should be allowed to maintain on an equal scale with the employee. There should be no mutuality of obligation, and the great difficulty found in these matters is that the labor unions and those promoting strikes, do not make a contract, which can be enforced, and consequently there is no mutuality of obligation. Arrangements are made by labor unions, and by labor representatives, but those contracts or arrangements are made in such a way that they cannot afterwards be enforced. That is illustrated in the strongest possible way by a resolution passed recently by one of the organizations, and which is reported in the papers—by the Toronto Building Trades' Council, and recited fully in the papers, and one part reads: "It is true we may be irresponsible bodies before the law."

A Voice—Is that in quotation?

Mr. Watson—It is part of the resolution passed by this council.

A Voice—Are those words quoted?

Mr. Watson—None of those words are quoted, Mr. Clarke, but it reads as part of the resolution, and I am mistaken if it does not. In fact, I am sure it is part is true we may be irresponsible bodies before the law—and that is true beyond any question whatever, because the local unions, which are provided for in their organization by the Trades Union Act of Canada, they may organize, but they may also register. It does not provide that they shall register, as they should, but it provides that, on registration, they become legal entities, have legal existence, and are recognized, but until registered they have no legal existence, and no contract can be enforced on their part. The result is the employer throughout Canada who joins "cheap unions" are joining irresponsible bodies.

A Voice—How many contracts have been broken?

(To be continued.)

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