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**HISTORICAL**  
**LABOR DAY 1898**  
**THE**  
**SOUVENIR**  
**OFFICIAL PROGRAMME**

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But the economical features of the store must not be neglected. Selling strictly for cash, buying everything direct from the manufacturer for cash, it has been the means of bringing the cost of living down easily twenty-five per cent. In this sense the store is a wage-earner, for does it not make the wage of the workingman, as everyone else's money, go further than was the case before its existence. It saves money for you, and the old truism is true to-day that a penny saved is a penny made.

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Robert **SIMPSON** Limited TORONTO

# To the Public



THE celebration of Labor Day has become a fixed event, with the labor classes throughout our fair Dominion, but no where is it more enthusiastically celebrated than in this, the Queen City of the West. ☉ ☉

Of all the large centres of the United States and Canada from whose many factories and workshops thousands will march in glad procession to-day no place like our own city can display a finer body of honest toilers proudly arrayed behind their union banners ☉

In placing this, our Annual Souvenir, in the hands of the citizens of Toronto, we have endeavored to give them as

clear and concise an account as possible of the different central bodies of the various crafts. ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉

In connection with this, we wish to express our deep obligation to the painstaking contributors, who, one and all, by their actions past and present have proved themselves noble champions of labor's cause ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ ☉

Our gratitude and sincere thanks are due in a large measure to our friends and patrons, who have given to us this year, as well as other years, so many tangible tokens of their interest in our welfare, and thereby have helped, by so doing, to make the Demonstration of '98 a repetition of the successes of the past.

Respectfully,

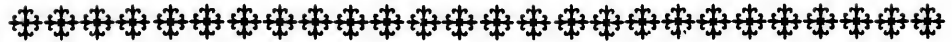
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# A GREAT MEN'S STORE.



**M**ORE than at any time in its long history this store is devoted to the interests of men. The new Richmond Street extension has given us the increased store room that was much needed for men's goods. Here you find a clothing store, that gives choice enough of stock to make it easy for any man to secure just what he wants. Only the best class of goods are kept—those where quality in material can be guaranteed—and workmanship is unquestioned. In a word stylish well-made clothes, and none others are found here, with prices representing a very large reduction from what you would ordinarily pay your tailor for a single garment or a entire suit.

—MEN'S CLOTHING—MEN'S FURNISHINGS—  
—MEN'S HATS—MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—

Generous space is given to each one of these departments, for the demands of men customers grow week by week, as the advantages of this store becomes noised around from customer to customer. You want to have an acquaintance with our men's section if you have not already been introduced to it.



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**TORONTO**

# Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

By D. J. O'DONOGHUE, TORONTO.

**A** "Labor Day Souvenir" worthy of the cause or the name, in so far as the City of Toronto and the observance and celebration by its working and wage-earning elements of the **FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER** of every year ("Labor Day") as a **PUBLIC HOLIDAY** is concerned, would be very incomplete indeed—would be the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out, so to speak—without a reference to as well as a continuance of the past as well as current history of the origin, aims and never-ceasing good work of **TORONTO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—organized labor's central body in the Capital of the Premier Province of the Canadian Confederation.

Before attempting any work of such a character, however, it is but a scant compliment, in noting an important incident in the past march of organization in the labor circles of Toronto, to say a few words in recognition as well as in appreciation of the spirit of progress displayed and the good work performed by **TORONTO TRADES ASSEMBLY**—the precursor of the present central organization—of by-gone years.

In the month of February, 1871, the Coopers' International Union, No. 3, of Ontario, appointed a committee of three—Messrs. John Hewitt, E. S. Gooch and James Judge—to confer

with the unions or other organized societies of workmen in the city of Toronto for the purpose of agitating the question of forming a central body, to be known as the Toronto Trades Assembly. This committee visited the several organizations referred to in due time and requested each to appoint a like committee, so that all might meet together for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. The ultimate result was that on the evening of the 27th of March following a joint meeting of delegates took place, Mr. Hewitt being made temporary chairman, and Mr. J. S. Williams acting as Secretary. On this preliminary occasion Messrs. J. Dean, H. L. Beebe, T. Heasley and M. Derham represented Lodge No. 359, K. O. S. C.; Messrs. J. M. Leveque, J. Mellon and G. Duncan appeared for Lodge No. 315, and Messrs. J. Hurray, J. Waterhouse and J. Donaldson for Lodge No. 356, of the same order; Messrs. Wm. Scully, D. Cunningham and S. Porter were the representatives of the Journeymen Bakers' Union; Messrs. J. Gesford, T. Anderson and W. Todd appeared for the Cigar Makers' Union; Messrs. Wiggins, Patterson and W. Anderson were on hand from the Iron Moulders' Union; Messrs. Hewitt, McClintock and Gooch represented the Journeymen Coopers' Union, and Messrs. Cullin, Bentley and Williams did duty for the Typographical Union. At this meeting



# A Woman's Store



**P** RIMARILY a Dry Goods Store there is hardly a want of womankind that cannot be filled within these walls. Everything of course in Dress Goods, Silks, Flannels, Woollens, Cottons, Linens and all the other kind of things that are known so well to women. But the store has developed, and it is not alone the articles for the person that can be found, but everything for the home. The home can be furnished from cellar to attic out of the stocks of this store—in **Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, Tinware, Woodenware, China, Glassware** and all the other etceteras that are requisite to the complete furnishing of the home.

It is not the hard matter it was some years ago for everyone, whatever their income may be, to possess a comfortably furnished home, or to dress themselves and children well, at the prices at which goods are sold to-day in this departmental store.

Let the men folk come here sure that it is their gain to do so. The suggestion is hardly needed that the wives and mothers will do their trading within these walls—and find us helpers in adding to the comforts of the home.



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Nothing specific as to general organization was done other than, after personal approval of the scheme on the part of the great majority present, the appointment of a committee to do further missionary work, and thanking the Coopers' Union for its forethought and progressiveness in originating the movement and adjourning till the 10th of the same month, the meeting being held in the Iron Moulders' Hall.

At a meeting of representatives—much increased in number—of the several local trade organizations held on the evening of April 12th, 1871, the regular organization of the Toronto Trades' Assembly became an accomplished fact through the *unanimous* adoption of the following resolution, viz. :—

“That we, the delegates here assembled, do now proceed to the formation of an Association to be known as the TORONTO TRADES ASSEMBLY, and that the same is hereby founded.”

The first regularly-elected President, after a constitution and necessary by-laws were adopted, was Mr. John Hewitt (now rating officer in the City Water Works Department); Vice-President, Mr. John Dance; Recording Secretary, Mr. J. S. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Beebe; Financial Secretary, Mr. Stewart; Treasurer, Mr. Dean; and Sergeant at Arms, Mr. McLaughlin. Mr. M. Derham installed the new officers.

During the succeeding seven years the Toronto Trades Assembly was composed of representatives of organized labor who displayed a keen knowledge of the requirements and needs of those they represented, a warm desire to find proper remedies essential to the then existing environments, and a breadth of thought as to the necessities and duties of working people in the future, which redounded then as well as to day to the great credit both of the representatives and those they most ably represented. Despite this, however, the great business depression which spread over Canada during the years 1876-80 materially as well as prejudicially affected the Toronto Trades Assembly to such an extent as to render it practically quiescent until 1881, but it never ceased existence till then.

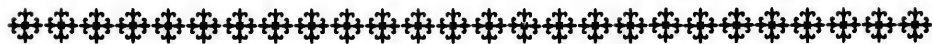


I. H. SANDERSON, PRESIDENT.

During the years of its activity, and apart altogether from its strenuous and very useful local work, the Trades Assembly of that day has to its special credit the first as well as most successful effort organized labor ever made to secure the nine hour working day in Canada, and the holding of the first meeting of “Labor” delegates from different labor centres in Ontario in the City of Toronto, and out of which originated the “Canadian Labor Union”—the prototype of the existing Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which held its initial session at the call of Toronto Trades and Labor Council in September, 1883. Besides



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**Y**OUNG and old, rich and poor, become patrons of this store, with its ability to serve all their wants. The needs of children have very large attention here. From infancy up through childhood and right out to manhood and womanhood we are able, step by step, to furnish just the things that are needed for their individual person. And thousands have appreciated what this store has done for them in the way in which these goods are sold. The day of high prices has passed, and it is not the burden it used to be to keep a large family well dressed.

We like to ring the changes on the opportunities that are presented in this store as a family store, whether it is the where-with-all to be clothed, or that which is necessary to eat, or the furnishing of the home—you get everything within these walls.

As a family store we want to draw particular attention to the Grocery and Provision section. It means so much to everyone—for all must eat. The purest and best in Groceries are found here—cooked and canned meats, and fruits of every kind in season. Prices made for everything so as to bring all possible comforts of this kind within the reach of everyone.



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these the Toronto Trades Assembly contributed in no small degree to the securing of the Trades Union Act of 1872, and the Criminal Law Amendment Acts of 1872, 1875 and 1876 (Dominion laws), as well as the Mechanics' Lien Amendment Act (1874); An Act to amend the law relating to the attachment of debts as respects wages and salaries of mechanics' and others (1874); An Act to extend the franchise to "every person deriving an income from some trade, calling, office or profession of not less than \$400.00 annually and is assessed for such income" (1874); and An Act to provide for voting by ballot at municipal elections (1874)—all being Ontario Provincial laws.

The Labor Day Souvenirs for Toronto, in the years 1895 and 1896, contained brief historical sketches of Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and a paraphrasing of both will not be out of place in the Labor Day Souvenir for the present year, and to this will be added a passing reference to some of its efforts and work during the last two years, 1897 and 1898.

Out of the good seed sown by the Trades Assembly, which was at its zenith of activity and usefulness in 1872-3, arose the present Trades and Labor Council of the City of Toronto. The International Typographical Union of North America held its 29th annual session in Toronto in June, 1881. Some years prior to this date the Trades Assembly

had wearied of its work and had ceased to meet in "solemn convale." But all of those who composed that once useful and active organization were not dead—neither were they sleeping nor idle. On the contrary some of them were very much alive; they

saw their opportunity and promptly seized the advantage. A public meeting of working people was convened in St. Lawrence Hall, which was largely attended, the audience being addressed by several delegates to the Typographical Convention as well as by well-known local trade unionists—Jury, Armstrong, O'Donoghue and others—and all in favor of the consolidation of organized labor for specific purposes, which could be best encompassed in that way. The object of the conveners of that meeting was achieved in the organization of a Trades and Labor Council, composed of a specific number of delegates from the various trade unions of the city. The constitution of the new organization was framed in accordance with *Principles* which evinced breadth of conception and sound judgment, and were as follows:—

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. While opposed to entering any political party as a body, we declare it to be our duty to use our influence with the law-making powers to secure the following objects: The regulation of the employment of children; securing the adoption of proper laws regulating the hours constituting a day's work; an Employers' Liability Act; a proper system of inspection of workshops and factories; reforms in prison labor, so as to prevent the product of convict labor coming into competition with honest industry; and such other laws as may be deemed beneficial.



WM. HENDERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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2. We declare it the duty of every workman to use his utmost endeavors to secure the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes generally, and to accomplish this we believe that a central organization should exist, whereby all branches of labor may form allies to any particular one that may be oppressed.

3. We hereby pledge ourselves to assist each other in securing fair wages by honorable means; and we shall withdraw and use our influence to have others withdraw all patronage from any unfair employer, let his calling be what it may.

4. We declare that all existing beneficial labor laws should be rigidly enforced, and we pledge ourselves to take such measures as will secure their enforcement.

5. We are in favor of arbitration whenever differences exist between employers and employed.

6. We favor self-employment of labor, as only complete independence can be obtained when the laborer is no longer dependent on other individuals for the right to work; and especially do we recommend that whenever trades intend striking for the accomplishment of any just purpose, if the funds of the organization will allow it, the resistance, instead of being passive, should become active and aggressive, by using the funds productively instead of unproductively.

That Toronto Trades and Labor Council was—as it is to-day—alive to the trend of the times is well evidenced in the fact that in 1883 provision was made which enabled the Order of the Knights of Labor to add its quota to the membership of the Council, and again in 1894 another stride gave representation to the Patrons of Industry.

Bearing in mind the cardinal object of its existence, the Trades and Labor Council assumed the responsibility of summoning together a Canadian Labor Congress, which convened in the City of Toronto, on December 26th, 1883. Of this Congress, com-

posed of some forty-eight delegates, representing labor organizations in the several labor centres of Ontario, Mr. Chas. March, then first officer of the Toronto central organizations, was chosen President. The records of Toronto Trades and Labor Council from its formation down to the present bear indisputable testimony to the fact that it has persistently contended for all—and much more even—that Mr. March outlined for the Congress in 1883, and with commendable success in more than one instance. It is also to the credit of the Council that it has always governed its action in strict accord with the dominant views of the several Congresses which, since 1886, have been held annually in the cities of the Dominion, and in the deliberations of which it has always had an important voice. The Congress of the present year will convene at Winnipeg, Man., on Tuesday, 13th. September.



CHAS. WHEAT. SECRETARY

and S. R. Heakes were put in nomination in West and East Toronto respectively. Again in 1886 the names of Charles March and John Roney were submitted to the vote of the people, but the result was the same, although the vote for each was much

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greater than that cast for the labor candidates in 1883. In the first instance the vote recorded was: Carter, 2,427; Heakes, 308. In 1886: March, 4,055; Roney, 3,408. In 1886 also were held the general elections for the House of Commons, and the Trades Council, undismayed by the defeat of a few weeks before, went to the polls in East and West Toronto, with Mr. Alfred F. Jury as a candidate in the first named constituency and Mr. E. E. Sheppard as the standard bearer in the second. Defeat resulted here also, but the Council consoled itself and its following with the thought that what they never had they never lost. That organized labor, being right, does not recognize defeat to the extent of ceasing all effort is most eloquently illustrated in the undaunted persistence which once more (and as it will again, no doubt) found the Trades Council with a candidate, in the person of Mr. John Armstrong, in the Provincial general elections of 1894—the constituency being East Toronto, and were again defeated. And so, most likely, will the conflict continue from time to time, and as opportunity offers in years yet to come, until success ultimately crowns organized effort in this direction as well as in others. Apart from its valuable services in the interest and on behalf of working people in general, Toronto Trades and Labor Council has been of much more service to the general community than it receives credit for, because of its impartial and unbiased dealing with and judgment

in respect of municipal affairs, and it is to be fervently hoped that many years of usefulness are still in store for this labor creation of 1881. The "Declaration of Principles" adopted by Toronto Trades and Labor Council in 1881 continues to be adhered to



CHAS. MARCH, TREASURER.

with steadfastness and tact begotten of a righteous cause and ripe experience, no matter how or by whom these principles are attacked, either covertly or in direct terms. To this fact, and because it is recognized that it represents and is the accredited mouthpiece in voicing the crystalized views of organized labor in this city regarding questions with which it deals, is due in a great measure the respect and prestige always accorded its pronouncements by the general community. If there are any who take exception they are comparatively few in number and may be classed as those whose business methods are called in question and criticised or opposed, or those who are blinded by unreasonable and irremovable prejudice or impenetrable ignorance. As to either or both of these it is only necessary to remark that *there are none so blind as those who will not see.*

In the performance of the duties incidental to its mission the Toronto Trades and Labor Council is governed by a remarkably short though very definite Constitution, while the by-laws and rules of order are of a most common-sense character. In fact the "rules of order" are so simple and so well observed

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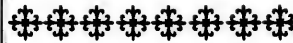
Baltimore, Md. . . . .	\$1 25
Boston, Mass. . . . .	1.00
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Washington, D.C. . . . .	1.25
Chicago, Ill. . . . .	\$1.00 to 1.15
Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	1.25
Louisville, Ky. . . . .	1.30
Detroit, Mich. . . . .	1.00
St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	1.18 3/4
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Buffalo, N.Y. . . . .	1.00
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(For Fuel . . . . .)	1.20

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on the part of the members, and so impartially have they been enforced by the men who, from time to time, have been called to the presidential seat, that it is well within the mark to assert that appeals from the rulings of the Chair during the past fifteen years could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand.

From the date of its re-organization, in 1881, until the early part of 1896 the meetings of the Council had been held regularly on the evenings of the 1st and 3rd Friday of every month. These regular meetings are always open to the public, and people who from time to time have had occasion to visit the Council, either on business or through mere curiosity, always bear willing testimony that the business methods pursued, the intimate knowledge of matters dealt with, and the decorum observed on the part of all, bear most favorable comparison with those of much more pretentious deliberative and legislative bodies, whether religious, parliamentary or municipal, which had come under their observation. Neither is the convenience of the city newspaper reporters neglected, a large table immediately in front of the elevated Chair being reserved for their exclusive use and accommodation. Nor is it too much to add that these gentlemen, both in their personal and professional capacities, deserve every possible courtesy at the hands of the Council. At present the Council meets at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month.

Because of its admirable and efficient Standing Committee system—composed as it is of the Legislative, the Municipal, the Education, the Organization, and the Label Committees—the Council as a whole is enabled to accommodate itself without friction and very effectively to the performance of work in many

directions at one and the same time. In fact, to do anything like full justice to the patience, perseverance, impartiality, moderation, and good judgment evinced by Toronto Trades and Labor Council in the performance of its voluntary and unrequited work in the interest not only of its immediate constituents but in the public interest as well, during the last seventeen years, would require a volume of very considerable dimensions. The elaborate and valuable reports of its Committees alone during all these years would fill hundreds of pages. With the limited space at command in this instance there is only room for a passing reference to some of the more important work of the Council since its organization in 1881.

The principal reasons for the existence of Toronto Trades and Council rendered it imperative that its cardinal work should be in the direction of seeking the repeal and abolition of such laws as bear unjustly upon working people, while at the same time doing its utmost to secure the enactment of such new laws as the exigencies of time and experience rendered necessary for the protection and welfare of that very numerous and important element in the community.

While always recognizing and willingly conceding the great praise due the Ontario Provincial Government for the liberality, the variety, the good intent, and the great value of its many measures enacted into law during the past twenty-three years, yet the Toronto Trades and Labor Council may fairly be credited with much very good work since 1881 in connection with Provincial Legislation of the character already indicated. Altogether apart from much successful work in opposing the enactment, from time to time, of legislation often detrimental not only to working people

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but subversive of the interests of the general community as well, the Council, from the moment of its re-organization up to the present time, has found ample scope for work, as the record will show, for at every session (except that of 1883) of the Ontario Legislature from 1881 to 1898 (both inclusive) the Government introduced and had enacted into law one or more measures which, even if sometimes suggested by organized labor, demanded the keenest watchfulness of the Council.

Coupled with all this has been a careful watch upon any Federal legislation or departmental actions or regulations at Ottawa in any way interesting to working people—as for instance the Act respecting combinations in restraint of trade, much more notorious as the “Anti-Combines Act,” which robbed organized labor of the legal status possessed under the Trades Union Act of 1872; the Royal Labor Commission, the Sweating System, Chinese Immigration, seeking such amendment of The Trade Mark and Designs Act as would include trade union labels, and, though not least, the establishment by law of Labor Day (the first Monday in September in each year) as a Public Holiday throughout the Dominion.

There is but little doubt that the active and persistent opposition of Toronto Trades and Labor Council had much influence in determining the late Dominion Government to do away with the system of granting “assisted passages” to immigrants from Great Britain and the continent of Europe some years ago. It has not been successful as yet, however, in its opposition to the bonusing and importation into this country of orphans, strays, waifs and other children of questionable environments and vicious

hereditary proclivities from the slums of the great cities of Europe and Great Britain, and who are sought for mainly in Canada as a most convenient cheap labor element. Toronto Trades and Labor Council also added much to its prestige by reason of its firm stand against the granting of public lands to General Booth of the Salvation Army.

Neither is it beyond the realm of conjecture that some credit is fairly due Toronto Trades and Labor Council for the very wise as well as eminently humane and just action (originating, in the first instance, with Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster General, and applied to contracts for the manufacture and supply of mail-bags, and followed in application by Hon. Dr. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence, in the matter of clothing supplies) of the present Government at Ottawa in inserting in contracts for certain supplies for the Departments of Post Office and Militia and Defence specific regulations with the view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, and the subsequent promise of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier and President of the Privy Council, that these “regulations” would apply to and be embodied in all future contracts of the several Departments of the Government, of which he is the leader.

In the domain of municipal affairs the Council exercises a watchful supervision over matters of interest to the tax payers and general citizens alike, and it is not too much to aver that Toronto Trades and Labor Council has been indirectly instrumental, in more than one instance, in saving the city from the grasp of

INCORPORATED 1851

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## Ontario Trade Disputes Amendment Act 1897

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JAMES R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.  
MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.  
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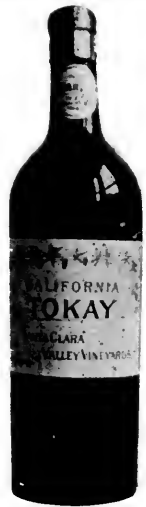
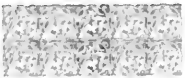
Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find  
them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,  
*Minister of Agriculture.*

designing schemers—contractors and others. While in no way minimizing the credit due others, it is safe to assert that without the efforts of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council it is problematical if there ever would have been a fifteen-cent-an-hour by-law, any work done on behalf of the municipality on the day-work principle, improvements on the Island to the extent that exists even, the existence of as many public parks as we have, or any foothold whatever on the city frontage on the bay. Neither would the city have a *Free* Technical School—the only one in the Province of Ontario and phenomenally successful; or *free text books* in our public schools, were the initiatory steps not taken by this central labor organization.

If the several subordinate bodies but continue to be represented by level-headed men in its counsels, as has been generally the case in the past, and the Council itself continues to be governed by that reasonable and very practical conservatism which has made it remarkable not only in Toronto—whose Board of Trade appointed one of the Trades and Labor Council delegates as a member of its Arbitration Committee one year—but throughout the Dominion as well, there is no reason why this central labor body should not continue to be a very necessary and most useful organization for years to come, not only to working people but to the whole community as well. There will always be plenty of good work for it to do, and it should be kept busy at it.





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# Allied Printing Trades Council.

By ROBERT GLOCKING, TORONTO.

**WHEN** one is asked to present his views upon any given phase of the great industrial reform movement, he finds himself face to face with two difficulties: First, where to begin; for in every phase of the labor movement so much can be presented to the earnest enquirer that the usual allotted space falls inadequate to the purpose. The second difficulty that confronts him, having chosen the particular phase he desires to represent, is what will be the best terms to use, in order to present his case in a way that will best convey to the student desiring information on this great subject, the utility and application of proposed methods, theoretical or practical, to ameliorate present harsh and unjust economic conditions. It is an undeniable fact that in the past economic principles have been written in a manner to make it dry, prosy and in a large degree unintelligible to the ordinary reader. He who can present his case in the easiest understandable manner is the most useful for purposes of propaganda. It is pleasing and hopeful to note that the tendencies of some modern writers are in this direction. The particular subject that I have been asked to write a few lines upon for this year's Souvenir is an easy one, one that requires no terms calling too much upon the strain of mentality to grasp. It is not a theoretical

subject either, but a plain statement of fact that the success of which cannot be refuted by any strain of sophistry. I allude to the practical utility and advantage to all concerned of the union between those branches of industry closely allied as the printing and book trades.

This alliance has been talked of and advocated for many years, but it was not until 1896 that it assumed practical shape. In that year an agreement was entered into by the Executives of the three International bodies, viz., the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, representing the interests of the following branches: typographers, book job, and newspaper, book and job printing pressmen, Webb printing (newspaper) pressmen, printing press assistants and feeders, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers and mailers, thus forming a co-operative unity between those branches of industry that enter into the production of a book or newspaper, giving evidence of the sure and certain evolutionary tendencies toward that brotherhood of man so much sung of and so earnestly hoped for by all well wishers of their race. With the conclusion of the agreement between the three International Bodies mentioned, the locals under their jurisdiction speedily fell into line so that we

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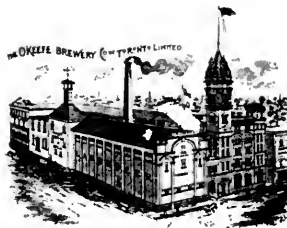
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have at present in all the large cities on the continent these Allied Printing Trades Councils. Our City of Toronto was among the first to form her Allied Printing Trades Council, and have gone on the even tenor of her way, strengthening the position of the trades directly interested until to-day it commands the respect of not only the journeymen but also the fair employers. And now a word or two as to her methods. For example let us suppose a firm hiring in their various departments say five of the branches enumerated. In one of those departments a dispute arises between one or more of those engaged in this particular department involving conditions recognized by or hearing on the laws of their particular branch union. A meeting of the shop committee is held at the first convenient opportunity, a delegation appointed to wait upon the management, and, failing settlement, instead of the hasty strike arising from acrimonious and hasty words on both sides, usual in such cases, the men proceed now to call in the services of the Allied Council. The matter is duly considered by the Council—all—considered from a neutral and impartial position, and not from the prejudicial standpoint that would naturally arise from those immediately concerned. If it is adjudged that those feeling aggrieved have been hasty, and whose position cannot be defended wholly on justifiable grounds, they are so informed, and the matter drops there. But if, on the other hand, the grievance is a just



W. S. COOPER, PRESIDENT.

one, a delegation composed of different branches, but backed up by all, intercede with the employer involved, when calm reasoning of the position invariably results in justice being done. Should the efforts of the Allied Council be met by that element some

times evident in managers or employers of men and women and commonly designated as pigheadedness, then the financial and moral machinery of the Allied Trades Council is set in motion, and where tried has been found exceedingly effective. We are pleased to say, however, that although Toronto Council has had many disputes before them, all without exception have been settled satisfactorily, without the necessity of the operation of the machinery referred to, or as the boys say "without calling on the dog."

The peaceful intervention of neutrality seldom fails to secure reasonable conditions. Employers of labor are as a rule susceptible to reason, providing you can get them in a reasoning mood, which is sometimes exceedingly difficult where the difference is between them and their employees. The Allied Council of Toronto has been more successful in obtaining reasonable consideration in this regard than all preceding methods. And now we come to another branch of the work of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Among the many schemes of obtaining recognition of the right of fair wages and fair conditions by members of labor organizations, none will

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commend itself to a discriminating public more favorable in proportion as it is understood than the union label. I am not permitted at this time to go very fully into the question of the utility and efficacy of this latest method of organization, but may be permitted to say a word inasmuch as it vitally concerns the Allied Trades Council. To every fair firm, that is every firm who pay their employees fair wages, and in other respects provide conditions for them that come within the range of fairness as considered by the Allied Council, they issue an electroplate the device of which they hold the right of and which the firm may impress the same on any sheet or book produced by them. Its appearance on a job is an indication to the public that those employed in its production have received fair wages for so doing and enjoy in other respects fair conditions. To the organized workers it is a guarantee that the persons or firm so advertising is entitled to his patronage, and is expected to have his friends so persuaded that they too will discriminate in favor of those who use the label on their printing. It was somewhat of an uphill job in obtaining recognition of the label to any extent, but we are pleased to note that its use is becoming more prevalent. Its utility from a business standpoint is fast becoming recognized. There no doubt will come a time when in large business centres its absence will be as rare as is now its presence. We are justified in this belief from the pro-

gressive tendencies of the age. The old economic theory of the "Mills" and "Ricardo" school, that "Profits rise as wages fall," is fast becoming an exploded theory and is rapidly being superseded by the more logical and reasonable one—that the prosperity

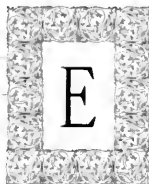
of the sellers depends altogether upon the purchasing ability of the buyer. Merchants are beginning to realize that the higher the wages of the workers, who form four-fifths of the population, the greater the purchasing power, and hence the greater volume of business. They are recognizing the economic fact that markets make factories, and not as heretofore believed that factories make markets. In short, the workers are receiving that consideration as a factor in business life that their importance warrants, and as this idea grows the efficacy of the union label will be recognized as the best method to raise wages, better conditions and tend generally to increase the prosperity of the masses upon which the health of the whole fabric of business and commercial life depends. The book trade is not alone in the adoption of "the allied council method." Many other groups, such as the bicycle trade, also the building trades, are in line. The success of

those now in existence will be an incentive to others to follow in their wake. The principle that "in union there is strength" is being applied to a broader and more comprehensive field, and will naturally assist the workers to reach the goal of their desire.



W. A. VICKERY, VICE-PRESIDENT.

# Economy in the House



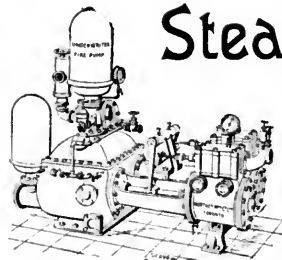
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## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—CONTINUED.

The following is a short history of the present officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council:

WILLIAM S. COOPER, the President of the Council, was born in Hampshire, England, some twenty-eight years ago, and since connecting himself with organized labor has always taken an active part in promoting its welfare. He has filled the office of vice-president and this year has been elected to occupy the chair as president of the council. He is a charter member of the Mailers' Union, a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, and represents the Allied Printing Trades Council on the Demonstration Committee. Sam is a popular fellow, and a zealous member of the Allied Council.

W. A. VICKERY, Vice-President, first saw the light of day in Perth, Scotland, but is cosmopolitan as far as place of residence is concerned. He has been an active worker in labor circles since becoming a member of Local No. 10, Printing Pressmen's Union. Mr. Vickery represents the Trades and Labor Council on the Technical School Board and the same body on the Demonstration Committee. His local has also elected him to represent them at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will convene in the City of Winnipeg on the 13th day of September. He has filled many offices in his union, being president in 1897.

J. G. GALLAGHER, Secretary, is a native of this city, being born in 1875, and is a charter member of the Mailers' Union, No. 5, of which he is vice-president, and represents his union at the Allied Council of which body he is secretary. He is also secretary of the Souvenir Committee and a prominent member of the Trades and Labor Council, and has recently been elected as a member of the Educational Committee. Jack is a quiet young man, but a hard worker in the interests of organized labor. He learned the mailing trade on the Mail and Empire and has been employed there since.



J. G. GALLAGHER, SECRETARY.

THOS. J. WILSON, Treasurer, is also a Toronto boy, and has represented his union on the Allied Printing Trades Council for several terms. He has filled several offices for his union, the Press Feeders and Assistant's, No. 1, being now secretary. He is a painstaking and reliable officer, one in whom his colleagues repose every confidence. He represented his union at the Printing Pressmen's Convention at Cleveland this year, and a very complimentary article on his intelligence and assiduity appeared in the official publication of that body. Tom has been employed at the firm of Gage & Co. for a number of years and is well known throughout the different printing trades in Toronto, and is universally well liked by all with whom he is associated.

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# Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

By GEORGE W. DOWER.

**W**H Y should labor organizations affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada? There are many reasons, the principal one being that the Congress has always represented the best interests of the wage earner, and on all occasions has its executive officers done all in their power to lay before the government and the people the needs and desires of those they represent. The present Congress has been in existence since 1883, in that year a meeting of delegates representing many labor organizations having been called to meet in the City of Toronto by the Legislative Committee of Toronto Trades and Labor Council. For twelve years past the Congress has had yearly sessions in various sections of the Dominion, and on the coming 13th of September the fourteenth session will convene in the City of Winnipeg. The present Congress is the humble successor of the old Canadian Labor Union, a body that did excellent work in the early 70's, and was attended as delegates at its various sessions by such well known and respected citizens as A. F. Jury, E. F. Clarke, M.P., John Hewitt, J. W. Carter, Wm. Magness, D. J. O'Donoghue, J. S. Williams and many others as well remembered, but who have dropped out of the turmoil of labor agitation.

Some of the laws now on the statute books of the Federal and various provincial governments were agitated for for many years, and have been finally passed by the persistent efforts of those who had in their keeping the destinies of the Congress at various times during all those years.

At the session of 1883 the following resolution was passed :

That this Congress, representing, as it does, the working classes of Canada, do respectfully petition the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to enact such legislation as will give qualified manhood suffrage in this Province.

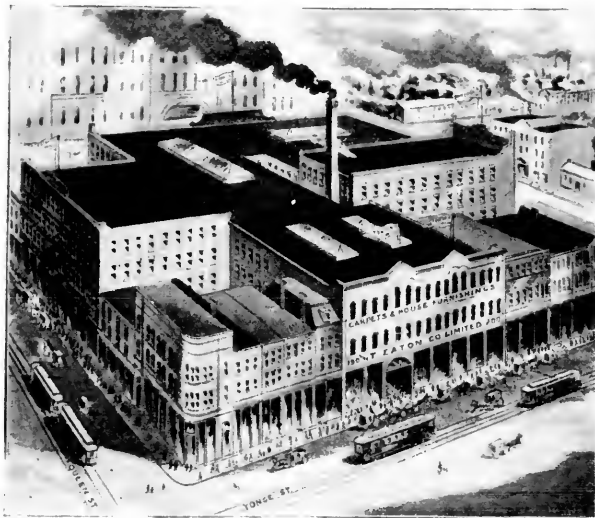
That resolution was conveyed on more than one occasion to the notice of the Provincial Government, and in the end we were successful and to-day the people enjoy manhood suffrage. Again, at the same session another motion of vital importance to those who work for wages was introduced and passed :

That, in the opinion of this Congress, stipendiary magistrates should have summary jurisdiction in all cases of non-payment of wages, where no written agreement is entered into by the parties concerned.

That resolution bore good fruit, for at the present time police magistrates have the power to enforce the payment of wages free of cost to the wage-earner.

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At the session of 1887 the following resolution was adopted :

That whenever tenders are called for by either the Federal or Provincial Governments for the building of any public works or the performance of a public service, and where in the building of such work or performance of such services workmen will be employed belonging to a trade or calling in which there is a usual and commonly recognized scale of wages, that none be allowed to tender who have at any time during the preceding twelve months paid less than the standard wage in such trade or calling.

This was the beginning of the long and vigorous agitation for the suppression of the pernicious "sweating system" which was then and is now rapidly spreading in this country. The Congress has been partially successful, in the fact that the present contracts for supplies for the Dominion Militia and Post Office Departments contain a clause prohibiting the subletting of contracts and demanding the payment of the prevailing rate of wages. Many other Acts and Orders-in-Council are to the credit of the Congress, notably the legalizing of the first Monday in September as a holiday, and the securing of the eight-hour day in the government printing office and the Quebec cartridge factory.

Apart from the Acts passed in the interest of our people, the Congress has been instrumental on more than one occasion in having bills withdrawn that were not in the interest of workingmen.

The Congress has been the means of bringing forward many

men who have in late years taken a foremost rank in the labor movement—men who while consistent union men and faithful workers at home, were not known to their comrades in the other provinces, such names as Thomas Killen, of St. John, N.B., P. J. Jobin, Edward Little, D. J. Marsan, of Quebec; U. Lafontaine, of Montreal; J. W. Patterson and James P. Walsh, of Ottawa; John A. Flett and Phil. Obermeyer, of Hamilton; John Appleton, of Winnipeg, and Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., now M.P.P. for that city.



GEO. W. DOWER, SECRETARY.

While the Congress may not have accomplished all it wished for or desired, still I believe we have received at least a fair share of the legislation passed in the various parliaments during the past twelve years, and I know I am correct when I make the statement that we have on the statute books of the country more laws in our interest than any other class of our citizens, and while it might be admitted that some of them are not enforced, it remains for those in whose interests they were passed to agitate until they are law in fact as well as in name.

This article would not be complete were it not to give credit where due, and to the Trades

Councils of the various cities throughout the Dominion, and more especially to Toronto Trades and Labor Council great credit is owing for the always active and energetic manner in which the officers of the Congress were always assisted.

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## Trade Unions Helpful to Legitimate Business

BY WILLIAM JOYCE, SPECY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

**ONE** of the most persistent yet groundless assertions urged by the opponents of organized labor is that trades unions are an impediment to business. In order to arrive at a right conclusion of the matter it becomes necessary to discover what is meant by the word "business" in this connection. To the unthinking the word brings to the mind simply the production or the handling and distribution of any given article or articles, having no regard to the conditions attending the creation or distribution of the product. By conditions is meant the proportion of profit given to the laborers or producers, the hours of labor, sanitation and ventilation of workshops, etc.

The slave-owning cotton lords of the Southern States previous to the Civil War could certainly, according to this view, claim to be in business, as could also the owners of slave ships engaged in bringing slave labor to the cotton fields. These men had a right to complain—and they did complain—that "the union was an impediment to their business." But "the union" came to the conclusion that while the business of cotton growing was in itself all right the conditions under which it was being conducted were all wrong; that the employment of slave labor should

be restricted, not expanded: that the statement that all men are born free and equal, and with an inalienable right to promote their own happiness and welfare, was not a fable, but a verity, and that the laborer should have some share in the profits of his labor. To compare the free states and slave states of forty years ago with the trades unions and their opponents of to-day is not an altogether inapt simile.

The non-union workshops and factories furnish the major portion of the work for factory inspectors, by reason of their unsanitary conditions, the long hours of labor and the persistent employment of children who ought under proper conditions to be at the public schools.

The Trades and Labor Council has been chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the Factory Act and the appointment of inspectors to compel the observance of its provisions. This has been roundly denounced by the greedy employers of scab labor as "an interference with business."

It is invariably found that a "business" that depends on cheap labor for its profits is a fraud upon its customers. The competent workmen are only to be found in the ranks of the union. The logical sequence of which is that cheap labor is in-

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competent labor. The workman in a "scab" shop knows that his "cheapness" is his chief recommendation, and makes no effort to become competent and do good work. He thinks of his wife and little ones in their squalid home, and as his mind reverts to the elegant surroundings of his "owners," is it any wonder his work is scamped, and the cheap article to be offered to the public rendered still more worthless.

Here is the illegitimacy of such a business—the fraud practised upon the purchaser of the goods. It is based on injustice and lives by dishonesty. These are the "business men" who cry out that trades unions are an impediment to business. If they could only break up the unions then the competent workmen would be forced into their shops and they would have the best work at the least cost. Then, they think, they would be happy—trades unions would no longer be an impediment to their business. Happily for the true business interests of the country this will prove an idle dream.

The employment of union labor,—the use of the union label,—is a guarantee to the purchaser not only that the article is of the best make, but that it is of the best material. The employer who has the good sense to have his work done by union labor, will have the good sense to use the best material, and furnish to the public a perfect article.

Business and morals are more intimately connected than would appear at first sight. In the nature of things, an immoral community cannot be a genuinely good business community. Immorality corrodes and destroys industry. Trades unions inculcate unceasingly the practice of the virtue of industry. As a reward for that industry, they seek to obtain for their members

reasonable wages, reasonable hours of labor, reasonable conditions. Goldwin Smith says that a community to be virtuous must be happy, and to be happy it must be prosperous. Now the prosperity of a town must not be estimated by the number of palatial residences it contains, but by the conditions of its artisans and laborers, male and female.

God pity that town or city where there is a broad dividing line between the employer and the employed—between the rich and the poor! It is a violent wrenching of the will and purpose of the Creator, and God is his own Avenger! In this matter, too, trades unions are working hand in hand with the Almighty in maintaining the equilibrium of humanity, and by seeking to encourage industry with legitimate rewards, so encourage the practise of all the virtues. The libertine and the courtesan are not the product of trades unions, but rather of the scab shop, scab wages, scab conditions.

The cry that organized labor drives legitimate business away from Toronto is false.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has ever seconded the efforts of the city officials and business men in their endeavors to purify and beautify Toronto; to improve its streets and roadways; to add to its transportation facilities by land and water; to encourage the establishment of industries by reduced water rates and low taxation; it has not sought to obstruct even when public lanes and streets were closed for the purpose of extending manufacturing, so long as the public were not inconvenienced. In short, organized labor has striven to make this city a desirable location for industries of all kinds. It is true we have opposed cash bonuses and special privileges, because we believe the intro-

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duction of such a system would defeat its own object, in that it would be an injustice to industries already established ; would give plausible grounds for innumerable claims for similar privileges,—resulting in a crushing tax upon residential property, to be met by increased rents to be paid by the working classes. Besides, the smokeless chimneys and broken windows of the empty factories in many of the towns of Ontario tell the tale of the bonus-hunter as he moves from one town to another, leaving a trail of disaster and misery behind him.

War is the antipodes of legitimate business. Civil disorder is equally destructive, though generally of shorter duration. Organized labor in the shape of trades and labor unions is one of the staunchest bulwarks of society against the latter, while in the case of war waged against this country by a foreign foe the union workmen will in the future, as in the past, form the backbone of the army of defence.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has a constituency of over five thousand of the best of the artisans and laborers of the city. They are nearly all married men, and, needless to say, have families. Allowing five to each family, a total of twenty-five

thousand is arrived at. Have we not thus given the legitimate business men of Toronto an ample guarantee that our desire and aim is to help, not impede, business.

Employers of Labor—Let these few thoughts, simply stated, be given due weight. Be assured, the Trades and Labor Council has ever discountenanced strikes and sought to employ compromise, conciliation and arbitration whenever practicable.

Non-Union Fellow Workingmen—Consider for a moment, and ask yourselves who it is that makes your wages as good as they are and the conditions of your labor bearable? If you are honest men you will recognize the labor union as your true friend, and, being honest, you will at once take steps to affiliate with the union, remembering always that competency is the first requirement of a union man.

Let every citizen be assured of this truth: Labor unions are a help, not a hindrance, to legitimate business; they stimulate habits of thrift and industry; they encourage virtue and rebuke vice; they guarantee the permanence of the social fabric. This being so, every movement looking to their advancement should meet with approbation.





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## Toronto Operative Building Societies Federation.

**T**HIS Council was first instituted in the year 1888, and after settling several difficulties in the best manner possible at that time it disbanded in February, 1890, and during the spring of 1892 it came together and was re-organized on a better basis and continued in force until January, 1897, when it was deemed advisable to revise the constitution, which was done and the name of the organization changed to The Toronto Operative Building Societies Federation. The Federation takes in members of all branches connected with the building trade, its principal object is centralization, so that the various branches, in one council, may state their views from their standpoint, and that the experience of all concerned may lead to the adoption of measures for mutual interest, not only to themselves but for the good of the public in general, and in the building trade there are so many apparently minor matters continually cropping up, that a strong executive is needed to keep matters straight and prevent imposition in any form.

Another object of the federation is to make every member feel that it is his duty to induce non-society men to join the

unions of their respective trades, and in doing so they should point out the benefits derived by joining the ranks of union men, the increased pay and independence inseparable from unionism, and the promotion of general good feeling. Coercion should never be resorted to, careful means of persuasion being generally recognized as the most efficient way of conversion, and it should further be borne in mind in proof thereof, that one volunteer is better than two pressed men. The Federation takes particular notice of all laws effecting the working classes, discusses them thoroughly, and if need requires it takes measures to make known its views on the subject. Political capital has no stock in this Federation, but all legislation, no matter by what party introduced, that tends to the amelioration of the working classes, is supported by its members, and those who know where the shoe pinches are surely the best judges of what is beneficial or otherwise.



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## TORONTO OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES FEDERATION—CONTINUED.

Although not long in existence the Toronto Operative Building Societies Federation has already accomplished much good, and a prosperous future is surely in store for it.

The officers of the Federation are: Samuel Garland, President, a native of Newfoundland, who made his home in Toronto some nine years ago, and since then has been an active worker in the building trade, untiring, zealous, and always endeavoring to advance the principles of unity. Mr. J. Jackson, Secretary, an active and energetic worker, pushing forward everything which he considers to be in the interest of trades unions.



SAMUEL GARLAND, PRESIDENT.



GEO. GIBSON, Vice-President of the Operative Building Societies Federation, was born in Warbeck, Cambs, England. Came to Canada in 1883 and settled in Toronto, soon after becoming a member of Painters Union, No. 1, remaining a member of that body up to the time that organization amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

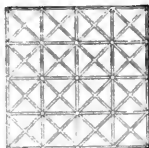
Mr. Gibson has filled the chair five terms, in his local union, rendering many useful services to the organization, and at all times willing and eager to advance the welfare of his brother toilers in all industries.



GEO. GIBSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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# Organize! Educate! Resist!

By HERBERT N. CASSON.

**I**F employers combine to limit production and raise prices, why should not the workers combine to reduce the hours of labor and raise wages?

If every profession has its own union to protect its interests, why should wage-earners be expected to passively submit to the terms of their employers?

It is the man who works long and cheaply, and who never joins a union, who drives the laboring classes into poverty. It is the meek, tireless and obedient servant who suggests and perpetuates slavery.

There is nothing higher or holier in human nature than that sacred germ of resistance, that leads us to resist oppression and fight for liberty.

The spineless worker who wipes his eyes and groans and says, "Thank God it is no worse," is of no more use to the world than a dead rabbit.

But union and resistance are not enough. We must have some goal to aim for. There is nothing that workingmen need more than a clear conception of their own rights. They are too easily satisfied.

The whole purpose of a labor organization is not simply to protect labels and maintain wages and order strikes, but to keep up the good fight until wages are raised to a level with earnings, and until there is not a single parasite left to rob us of the fruits of our labor.

It is the duty of every worker, therefore, to study the deeper social, political and industrial problems of the present day. He should find out the meaning of Direct Legislation, Single Tax, and Socialism. He should not allow other people to do his thinking for him, and to lead him around like a blind sheep. He should study the money question, and the monopoly question.

The great principle from which most social reform is expected to-day is that of public ownership. Men are beginning to dis-

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cover that public necessities ought not to be controlled by private individuals for their own personal profit.

This socialistic principle is already winning hundreds of practical victories throughout the world. There are to-day 337 different kinds of businesses that are managed by the people collectively. There are 54 nations that own their railroads, and 68 that own their telegraph lines.

Nearly every clear-sighted workingman is beginning to see that it is better for the people to own the trusts, than for the trusts to own the people.

Columbus did not discover America for the C. P. R., and the Standard Oil Trust; and our task will never be completed

until we recapture this continent from the money-kings who have crowded us out.

We want no honest, industrious men to be poor. We want no racals and idlers to be rich. We want every useful citizen to be a partner in the national business. We do not fight individuals, but ignorance, disunion, prejudice and cowardly submission.

And we say to every worker—"Come along and help us, and don't go and stand in a corner, like a lonely clam upon a lonely rock, while your comrades are fighting your battles. Join the ranks, and stand firm till the long conflict is over and the peace flag of justice floats over every factory and every farm."



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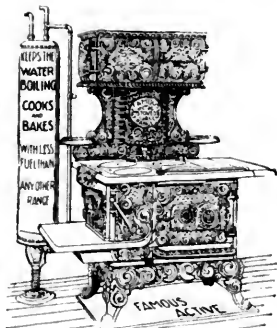
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# Iron Moulders' Union No. 28, Toronto.

By J. G. GALLAGHER

**T**HE Iron Moulders' Union of North America was formed on the 5th of July, 1859—over forty years ago—in the City of Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, and immediately spread to all parts of the Union, and such was its growth that to day it has the splendid total of over 300 locals in the United States and Canada, with a membership of over 30,000, and stands at the close of the present century one of the best organized international unions in North America. On the 8th of June, 1863, the Toronto iron moulders were granted a charter from the international body, and that charter was signed by the following executive officers, which is now a treasured relic in the moulders' meeting hall: Wm. H. Sylvan, President; C. M. Talmage, Vice-President; U. Hudson, Secretary. The first officers of old No. 28 were: President, John Monteith; Vice-President, Robert Walker; Corresponding Secretary, John A. Hickey; Financial Secretary, George Arno; Treasurer, John McPherson.

From 1863 to 1874 the union grew and prospered, when owing to sectarian opposition the union was reorganized, and the following officers were elected under the new constitution: President, D. Gleason; Vice-President, Wm. Newhall; Corresponding

Secretary, James Nolan; Financial Secretary, C. Monahan; Treasurer, S. Stephenson.

Great credit is due the members of No. 28 for the active part they always have taken in the Labor Day demonstration, and the expense they cheerfully shared to present a good appearance, and it is only just to say that right well have they acquitted themselves in every respect.

In 1896 the Toronto Fire Brigade gave a silver trophy to be competed for by the Toronto labor unions in athletic sports, the conditions of which were that it should become the property of the union winning it two years in succession. They won this cup in 1896 and again in 1897. Last year another cup was given for the union presenting the best appearance on parade, and competent judges awarded the palm to the moulders. They are justly proud of their successes in this respect in the past, and expect to realize them again in the future. These two handsome cups, as any brother unionist visiting their meetings can see, stand side by side, and the members are only too pleased to point with pride to the result of their efforts.

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The officers of No. 28 for the present year are as follows :

President, Robert Emmett ; Vice President, Hy. Stephens ; Recording Secretary, Bart. Geary ; Financial Secretary, H. Goodes ; Treasurer, W. Skimerton ; Serg't-at-Arms, Jos. Meyers.

Since the moulders' charter was granted the only charter members in Toronto actively engaged at the trade are ; Messrs. W. A. Coleman, Robert Colby and Joshua Carroll, who are to day, as in years gone by, always ready and willing when there is any work to be done for the good of the cause.

Before closing this short sketch, it would not be complete without special mention being made of two members whose energy

and honesty of purpose have never been called into question— Mr. Robt. Emmett and Mr. W. G. Reid. Mr. Emmett, who is President of No. 28, has filled every office in the gift of his union to the general satisfaction of all, and in his twenty years record as a member of his local his experience together with abilities and business qualifications have always been duly appreciated. Mr. W. G. Reid has represented the Moulders on the Demonstration Committee for a number of years, and on the Games Committee he has always performed his official duties in an able manner, and has been elected as a marshal by the committee for this year's parade.



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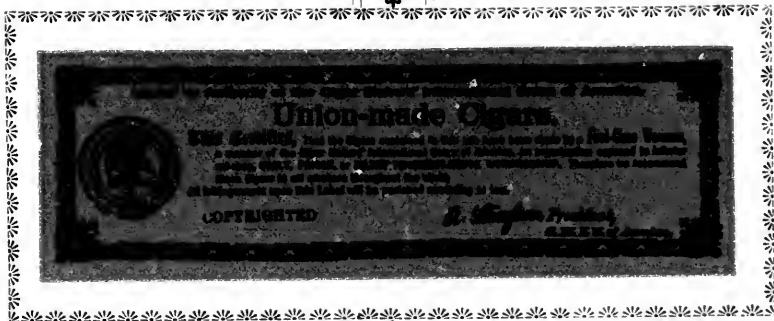
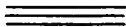
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# Prominent Labor Men of Toronto

**MR. ROBERT GLOCKLING.**—A Labor Day Souvenir would not be complete without special mention of Robert Glockling, who has always been in the van in the struggle for those principles which all labor men have at heart. Mr. Glockling was born in London, England, in 1854 and learned the bookbinding at the metropolitan firm of Waterlow & Son. He came to Canada in 1869, has travelled and worked in a great many cities of the United States, but has made Canada his home these many years. He has been a representative of the Bookbinders' Assembly, K. of L., to District Assembly No. 125, and represented No. 125 at Denver, Col. He has been President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council for five terms, and has represented the Council at seven sessions of the Dominion Trades Congress, and served as Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council on formation of that body. Mr. Glockling has always taken a deep interest in social questions, and has always been to the labor cause a staunch friend.

**MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON,** Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Council, is a well known worker in labor bodies from Halifax to Vancouver. Mr. Henderson was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and after leaving "Auld Reekie," where he served his apprenticeship, he joined the Consolidated Union of Bookbinders,

and then went to England where he worked in Penrith, Liverpool, Manchester and other large cities. He came to America with his wife in 1884, arriving at Philadelphia, but owing to a struggle there in which his fellow craftsmen were engaged, he came to Canada and worked in Montreal and Ottawa, afterwards coming to Toronto. He is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labor Council at the present time, and represented that body at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Hamilton in 1897, and was President of the Allied Printing Trades Council in the same year, and is now Financial Secretary of that body. Billie, as he is known to his particular friends, is a hard and earnest worker, and is always ready to respond to the call of his fellow toilers.

**MR. J. H. HUDDLESTON,** Chairman of Labor Day Demonstration Committee, learned his trade in Toronto; he was one of the organizers of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union in this city, of which body he has been Secretary and President. He has also been President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, being at present Chairman of its Executive Committee. Mr. Huddleston has been a zealous member of the Trades and Labor Council for five years, is an experienced workman and a thorough union man, never sparing himself when there is work to be done.

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whatever description





**MR. GEO. W. DOWER.**—The International Typographical Union has not in its ranks a more zealous or devoted member than Geo. W. Dower, Organizer for the 16th District. Mr. Dower is President of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 92, and has rendered signal service to that body; but it is not only to his own craft that he is a firm friend, for united labor in general has every reason to thank him for excellent services rendered to its cause, and the clear headed manner in which he has conducted many intricate trades disputes both with employers and otherwise. Mr. Dower was born in Toronto in 1852, joined his union in 1872, and has worked in the principal cities in the United States and his native country. He has been a delegate to the International Typographical Convention, has represented his union in the Trades and Labor Council and has been many times delegate to the Trades Congress of which body he is Secretary-Treasurer. The first office Mr. Dower held in connection with his union was that of secretary to the reception committee when the International Typographical Union met in Toronto in 1881, and he has been in harness ever since.

**MR. HUNTLEY SMITH**, the present Financial Secretary of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, of this city, is an officer whose executive ability and business qualifications is thoroughly appreciated by his union. His remarks always carry weight in his local, owing to his modesty and retiring disposition. He is at present Sergeant-at-Arms of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and represents his local union in that body. Mr. Smith learned his trade in Toronto and has worked in various cities of the United States, being at present in charge of the stereotyping department of a publishing firm in this city.

**MR. DAVID A. CAREY.**—One of the best known labor men in Canada to day is David A. Carey, President of the Dominion Trades Congress. He is an energetic and able worker, always willing to do all in his power for the cause of labor, and no sacrifice is too great for him to make if he will thereby benefit his fellow man. Mr. Carey has been for many years a very prominent figure in the Dominion Trades Congress, and at its sessions, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Chairman of the Ontario Executive, has taken a leading part in the discussions of the important questions that have come before that body. He is an earnest and convincing speaker and enters into his subject with the enthusiasm that characterizes all his work. He is an Irishman, born in Dublin in 1859, and came with his family to Canada in 1861, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Carey has been a member of L. A. 2622 since 1882, and has been an active and persistent worker. He has for many years been a member of the Separate School Board.

**MR. A. W. HOLMES.** Past President of the Trades and Labor Council, is too well known to need any extended notice in this Souvenir. He is a man whose whole heart is in the work of the labor movement, and who is always ready and willing to give his time and ability to further anything that is for the betterment of his fellow man. Mr. Holmes is a machinist by trade and has held all the offices in the gift of his union, and has been a representative to the International Union. As Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Council he gave such general satisfaction that he was chosen as President, which position he occupied for two terms. He is also a member of the General Executive Committee of the Machinists' International Union.

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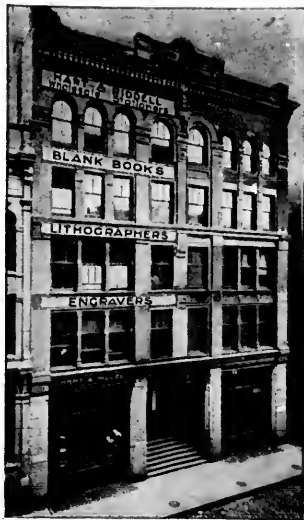


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TORONTO

**MR. CHARLES WHEAT.**—A Yorkshireman, coming to Toronto in 1883. He is a member of Toronto Civic Employees' Union, No. 1, of which he is Financial Secretary, being also Secretary of the Combined Executive for the City, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, and also Recording and Corresponding Secretary of that body. When duty calls, Mr. Wheat is ready and willing to take his share of work.

**MR. JOSEPH CLINTON,** of the Toronto Typographical Union, has become well and favorably known since taking up his residence in Toronto and connecting himself with No. 9. Joe was born in Hamilton some thirty-three years ago, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of his union, being on the Relief Committee and also on the Labor Day Arrangement Committee. He represents his union on the Allied Printing Trades Council, and also on the Councils Executive Committee of which he is secretary. He is an efficient and painstaking officer, and a hard worker on any committee to which he is appointed.

**MR. CHARLES MARCH** belongs to the Painters' Union, is a Torontonion and has always made Toronto his home. For the last quarter of a century Mr. March has been prominent in labor circles and has filled most important offices with greatest efficiency and to the satisfaction of his fellow unionists. He has been a member of the Trades and Labor Council since its inception in 1881, and was President of that body for two successive terms, and is now treasurer. He is delegate to the Dominion Trades Congress at Winnipeg. In 1886 Mr. March was chosen by a labor convention as one of the Labor candidates for the Pro-

vincial Legislature, but though not successful, he polled the large number of more than 4,000 votes, and his defeat was taken much to heart by united labor generally, to which he has always been a staunch friend and trusted adviser.

**MR. GEORGE HARRIS.**—Ask any union painter in Toronto, or for the matter of that, any member of other trades organizations generally, who is George Harris? You will get a history of what one earnest man can do in a cause he has at heart. Mr. Harris has been connected with the painters' from an early age, and at Baltimore in 1887 he assisted in founding the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America of which important body he was appointed First General Vice-President. To recapitulate the various offices which he has held during the last thirty years would perhaps be tedious, suffice it to say that he has been several times presiding officer of his union, and has almost continuously represented the Painters in the Trades and Labor Council, and was President of that Council for two terms. United with an aptitude for business, Mr. Harris brings to bear a plain and forcible manner of expressing himself, and his well-keown character for integrity lends weight to his remarks.

**MR. CHARLES GOLDSMITH** was born in the United States and learned his trade in that country and Canada. His first connection with unionism was as a member of the Bookbinders' Assembly, K. of L. 5743. When the Bookbinders associated themselves with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders he was appointed Secretary of his union and is now its Treasurer. He has done good service to the cause of united labor and is deservedly respected.

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**Baseball**

---

**SYRACUSE vs. TORONTO**

SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY  
**September 3rd, 5th, 6th**

Two Games Labor Day, first game  
starts 10.30 a.m., second game 3.30 p.m.

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**OTTAWA vs. TORONTO**

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY  
**September 7th 8th, 9th, 10th**

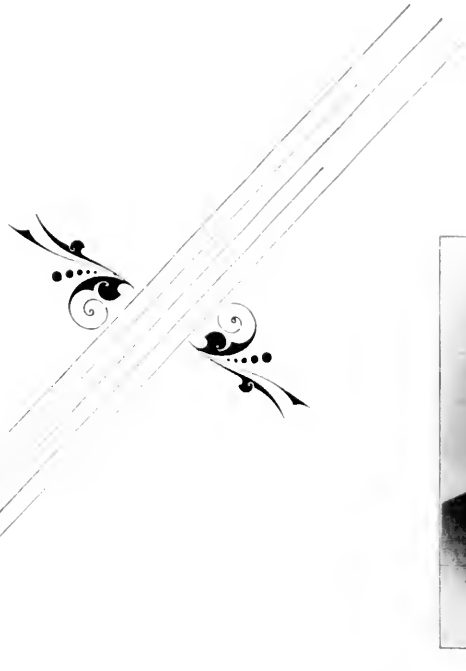
The best place to see the  
Fireworks at the Exhibition  
is on the board walk at  
Hanlan's Point . . . . .



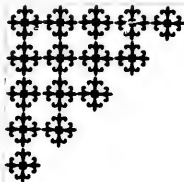
Take Toronto Ferry Com-  
pany's Steamers at the foot  
of Yonge St. for Hanlan's  
Point . . . . .



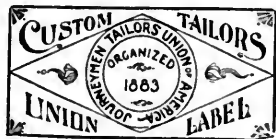
ROBERT GLOCKLING,  
*Secretary Labor Day Committee*



J. H. HUDDLESTON,  
*Chairman Labor Day Committee*



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## The Use of the Union Label

**A**MONG the many questions engaging the working man at the present time is the extension of the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council Label. This latest method of modern trades unionism is fast recommending itself to a discriminating public.

The union label and its great possible influence as a factor in the pending solution of social problems is a new proposition only to that portion of the community not connected with labor organizations. For nearly twenty years the union printer, hatter, iron moulder, shoemaker, building trade worker, bookbinder, and many others, have been familiar with the blue label placed upon cigars by the union cigar makers, as a token of clean shop surroundings and good wages. During twelve years these organized workers have found hidden in their hats the fraternal message to them from the fair factory of their brother hatters. Years of agitation by the Typographical Union has secured recognition from other craftsmen of the one safe channel through which their money may flow back to the pockets of fairly paid printers. Its utility is being extended to groups of industries. The Allied Printing Trades label is assurance to their fellows of other crafts that the printer, bookbinder, pressmen, press feeder and stereotyper, has produced the job under fair conditions, as also does the union label upon

the bicycle give evidence that the machinist, polisher, and other branches of the bicycle industry engaged in its construction have been exempt from the unfair environment of the too many bicycle factories existing on this continent, and which can be very soon eradicated by a general demand on the label. Organized workers know the value of this means of mutual assistance, and they know that its logical developments will commend it to a large and growing class of consumers outside the labor unions who are now taking a friendly interest in the subject; they therefore aim to enlist and hold the co-operation of all classes in extending this improved line of social reform work, and they appeal to the general public for support on these grounds.

That, while primarily the extension of the label makes the union strong, it is this very strength that begets the friendly concurrence between employer and employee, which averts the strike and preserves the peace; the history of our stronger trades unions proves this. The union label is the boycott's substitute; it puts good-will in the place of savagery; instead of tearing down the bad man's trade it builds the good one's up. The fair employer asked about his help is proud to say: "My men and I are on good terms, see the label on our work." That a consolidation of union label interests, besides giving added power to each affiliating

# Toronto Technical School





union, has the approval of public opinion, because all is harmony there. The label league has no disputes, no quarrels, between organizations under this banner; no conflicting grievances to waste the time and patience of the delegates; no sympathetic strikes to threaten civic order.

The label condemns tenement and sweatshop production for the benefit of the worker and the sanitary world. The label never tempts Christian civilization to assist the factory tyrant in the soulless system which is crushing out the young life blood of our race; it would keep the child at school, run the mill with adult labor, and enshrine the workman's home. The label largely solves the convict labor problem, when the State adopts this emblem as the mark by which her people may readily distinguish public work done under just conditions.

Montana has enacted a law that requires the union label upon all official printing in all the State departments. Some thirty city councils in the republic to the south of us have passed laws requiring the union label upon their printing. The cities of Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Winnipeg, in Canada, have already adopted like provisions; others are being asked to do likewise, and it is but a matter of a short time that like action will follow.

The entire community should unite in protecting the union label because its supercedes the strike and lockout, and the des-

tructive boycott; it is the outward manifestation of harmony between employer and workmen, binding both parties to maintain their friendly relations, and the continued approval and patronage of a fair minded public.

Because it condemns child labor and humanizes factory life.

Because it minimizes convict competition with free and honest labor.

Because it wipes out the tenement and sweatshop system of production.

Because it has ferreted out, exposed and cleaned the unwholesome cellar bakery.

Because it shortens the work day, and gives the toiler time to read and think, and cultivate the social side of life.

Because it guarantees a living wage, and rational conditions of employment.

Because it warns us all to shun the bargain counter, which makes the cheap thing dear when woven with the virtue, sweat and blood of womanhood.

Because it stands for quality and honest workmanship.

Because it is not a weapon for industrial war, but an olive branch held out to bind the brotherhood of man.

You'll never know

how hard that old wheel of yours  
runs until you have tried a

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TORONTO



# Programme of Labor Day Sports and Games

## PROGRAMME OF GAMES

1. 100 Yards Race, Union Men only.
2. Hop Step and Jump, open.
3. 100 Yards Race, Boys under 16 years.
4. Putting Heavy Shot (56 pounds) Union Men only
5. 100 Yards Race, Apprentice Boys under 16 years
6. 100 Yards Race, Married Men, Union Men only
7. 75 Yards Race, Girls under 16 years, open.
8. Running Broad Jump, open.
9. 220 Yards Race, open.
10. Obstacle Race, 220 yards, open.
11. 100 Yards Fat Men's Race (200 lbs and over), handicap, Union Men only.
12. Quarter Mile Race, Union Men only.
13. 75 Yards Race (Men over 50 years), open.
14. 75 Yards Race, Single Ladies, open.
15. 100 Yards Smoking Race, Union Men only.
16. 120 Yards Hurdle Race, Union Men only.
17. 75 Yards Race, Married Ladies, Wives of Union Men only.
18. Standing High Jump, Union Men only.
19. Half Mile Race, open.
20. 75 Yards Race, (Men over 50 years) Union Men only.
21. 100 Yards Sack Race, Union Men only.
22. 100 Yards Race, Apprentices from 16 to 20 years
23. Standing Broad Jump, Union Men only.
24. 75 Yards Race, Married Ladies, open.
25. 100 Yards Race, Committee.
26. Grand Drawing Competition, to Married Ladies.

## CONDITIONS OF GAMES

Games will start at 2 p.m. sharp.

Competitors will be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.

Spiked shoes and all professionals barred.

All competitors in union events must be in good standing with their local unions.

Competitors must appear dressed in proper athletic costume.

There must be one entry more than prizes given in each event.

No one will be allowed to win more than one first or three prizes in all.

All protests must be made in writing, which will be considered by the Committee.

Referee's decisions final in all cases.

Rules governing points for Firemen's cup are: 1st prize, three points; 2nd prize, two points; 3rd prize, one point. Points to count in closed events only.

Entrance fee to open events 25c; to closed events 10c. Ladies free except to drawing competition which will be 10c.

Entries to games may be made previous to Labor Day to

WM. GLOCKING,

*Secretary Games Committee*

21 Buchanan St.

## A MAGNIFICENT SILVER TROPY

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Was presented in 1895 by the Toronto Silver Plate Co., 570 King Street West, and will be given to the trade or calling making the finest appearance irrespective of numbers, in the Parade. This prize must be won twice in succession or three times in all to constitute ownership. In 1895 the trophy was won by the Stonecutter's Union, in 1896 by Mayflower Assembly, 6564, K. of L., Longshoremen, and in 1897, by the Iron Moulder's Union, No. 28.

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TEA



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frequently get

## THE FIRE BRIGADE CUP.

(Value \$50.00)

Donated by the members of the Fire Brigade for competition by the Labor Organizations for general proficiency in athletics. Best three in five years, games to constitute ownership.

## ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The Labor Day Procession will form on Huron Street, north of College Street, at 10 o'clock a.m., sharp, and proceed west on College to Spadina, south to Queen, east to Simcoe, south to King, east to Jarvis, north to Shuter, east to Moss Park Grounds.

## NOTICE.

1. All bodies are requested to be at the place assigned to them by the Chief Marshal not later than nine a.m.
2. Bodies arriving at the places allotted will at once report to the Chief Marshal.
3. All Marshals appointed by unions to remain with their respective bodies.
4. Procession will move at 10 o'clock sharp.
5. All processionists are particularly requested to refrain from smoking in the procession.

## MARSHALS.

I. H. SANDERSON, <i>Chief Marshal.</i>
J. J. SMITH, - - - <i>Assistant Marshal.</i>
W. G. REID, - - - " "
G. T. BEALES, - - - " "
J. G. GALLAGHER, - - - " "

## GAMES COMMITTEE

J. H. KENNEDY, <i>Chairman.</i>	W. GLOCKLING, <i>Secretary.</i>
H. STEVENSON, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

## JUDGES

C. O. ROCKWOOD	T. G. WRIGHT
T. MORTON	A. M. TILLER
D. MADDEN	

## OFFICIALS

J. H. KENNEDY, <i>Official Starter.</i>
W. G. REID, <i>Assistant Starter</i>
FRANK SMITH, <i>Referee.</i>

## REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.

WM. HENDERSON, <i>Chairman.</i>	
A. PURVIS, <i>Secretary.</i>	
THOS. OAKLEY.	J. J. SMITH.
J. RAF.	C. MITCHELL.

## LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and will be present at Moss Park Rink on the afternoon of Labor Day:—

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works.  
His Honor Sir Oliver Mowat.  
Hon. A. S. Hardy, Attorney General.  
Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education.  
Mr. J. P. Whitney, Leader Ontario Opposition.  
Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.  
Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.  
Mr. G. H. Bertram, M.P.  
Mr. J. Ross Robertson, M.P.  
Mr. Thos. Crawford, M.P.P.  
Mr. Geo. F. Marter, M.P.P.  
Mr. J. J. Foy, M.P.P.  
Dr. R. A. Pyne, M.P.P.  
His Worship Mayor Shaw.  
Controller Leslie.  
Controller Burns.  
Controller Hubbard.  
Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines.  
Rev. Father Ryan.  
Rev. Morgan Wood.  
Rev. Charles H. Shortt.  
Rev. C. A. Eaton,  
Rev. Elliott S. Rowe.  
Mr. I. H. Sanderson, President Trades and Labor Council.  
Mr. Samuel Garland, President Federation of Building Trades.  
Mr. Samuel Cooper, President Allied Printing Trades Council.

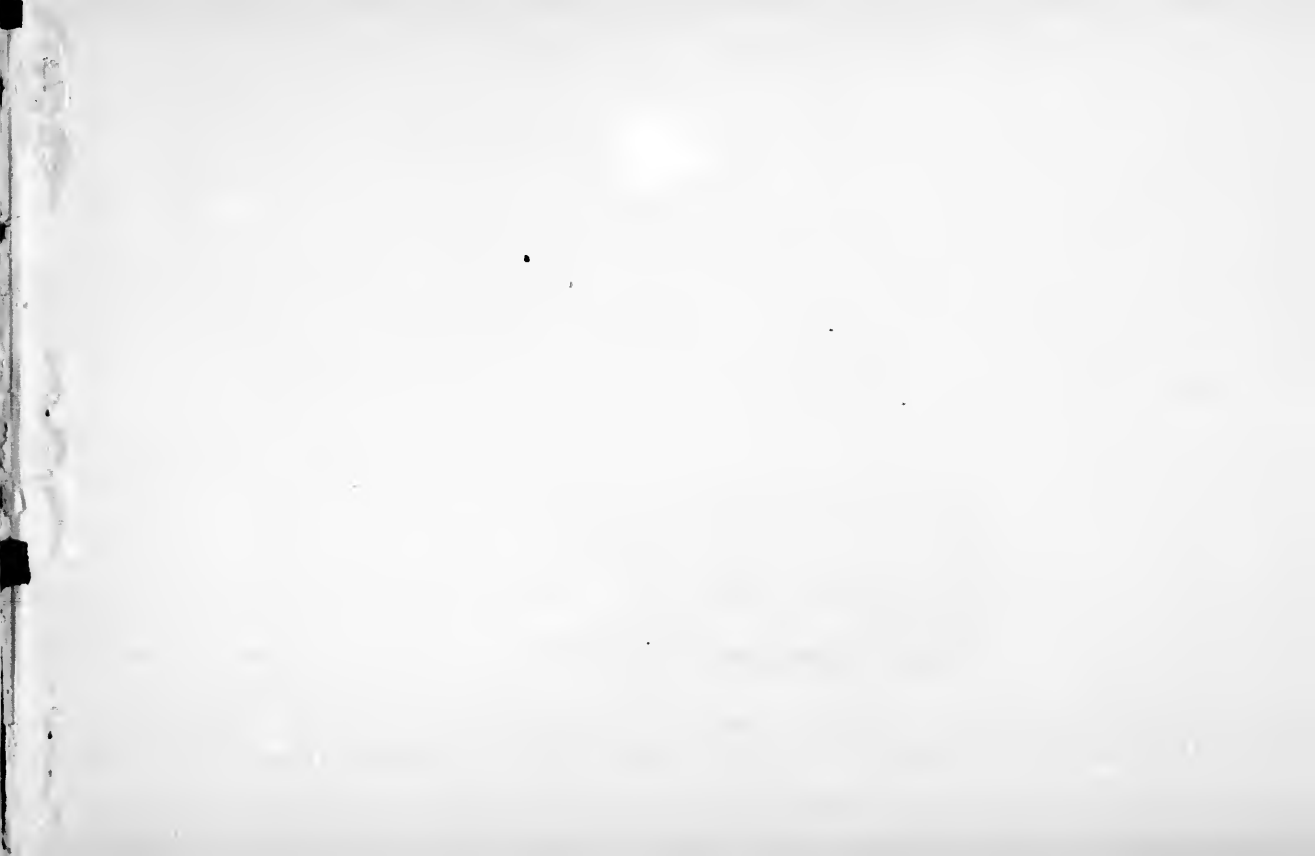
**LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.**

- J. H. HUDDLESTON .....*Chairman.*  
 ROBERT GLOCKLING .....*Secretary.*  
 CHARLES MARCH .....*Treasurer.*
- W. A. KENDAL, Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 1.  
 D. MADDEN, Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 2.  
 J. RAE, Amal. Society of Engineers.  
 I. H. KENNEDY, Sheet Metal Workers.  
 THOS. OAKLEY, Varnishers and Polishers.  
 R. HABERSTOCKS, Cigarmakers.  
 J. PRESTON, Civic Employees, No. 1.  
 C. MITCHELL, Civic Employees, No. 2.  
 P. KENNEDY, Coal Drivers.  
 J. J. SMITH, Coat Operators, Basters and Pressers.

- L. GUREFSKY, Cloak and Mantle Makers.  
 E. PICTON, G. T. BEALES, and F. G. WRIGHT, Builders' Laborers.  
 M. ADAMSON, Machinists.  
 J. C. MCKINLEY, Bicycle Workers.  
 WM. GLOCKLING, Bookbinders.  
 R. COLBY and WM. REID, Ironmoulders.  
 F. EASSAN, Metal Polishers.  
 I. H. SANDERSON, L. A. 6564, K. of L.  
 JAS. FANNON, Piano Makers.  
 E. W. HYLTON, Painters Union.  
 C. O. ROCKWOOD, Stereotypers.  
 WM. ROWE and L. STANWORTH, Stonecutters.  
 THOS. LEGG, Theatrical Stage Employees.  
 JOHN LATER, H. STEVENSON, JOHN ARMSTRONG and W. POWELL, Typographical Union.  
 F. DENNING and W. A. CASWELL, Musical Protective Association.

- THOS. MORTON, Printing Press Assist. and Feeders.  
 JOHN MOORE, Printing Pressmen.  
 E. LEONARD and ROBT. SPEERS, Street Railway Employees.  
 W. J. O'REILEY, Mailers Union.  
 J. TWEED, Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 27.  
 SAM. MILLIN, Web Pressmen.  
 E. WEBB, L. A. No. 2305, K. of L.  
 CHAS. MARCH, ROBT. GLOCKLING, G. W. DOWER, W. A. VICKERY, and J. H. HUDDLESTON, Toronto Trades and Labor Council.  
 W. S. COOPER, J. G. GALLAGHER, WM. HENDERSON, J. D. STATON, A. PURVIS, Allied Printing Trades Council.  
 A. MCCORMACK, G. HARRIS, C. MERCER, S. TILLER, S. GARLAND, Fed. of Building Trades.





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