

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER.

Vol. XLV. No. 14

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1902

75c. a Year in Advance; \$1 if not so Paid

As a Rule

IF GOODS ARE RIGHT IN
STYLE and QUALITY

they are worth every cent of the price asked, in fact we know our goods are sometimes worth a little more than the price asked.

For example we have a beautiful range of DRESS GOODS in all shades, the regular price of which would be 50c, but by buying out the whole consignment we are able to sell them at per yard

35 Cents

Not a house but some of its members will want one of these dresses. We call your special attention to this lot.

We also quote a few prices of the fashionable Dress Goods for this season's wear.

VOILE—A fine French Crepe Dress Goods in pale Grey, Cream, White, Green and Blue, at per yard **1.25**

Black Eolienne—This is a thin silk gauze effect, one of the newest and nicest light weight Fabrics at per yard **1.25**

Broadcloths—Black and all colors, 50c to \$1 Velours—One of the most serviceable of the light weight in Black and Colored, per yard **60c**

Besides the above we have a full range of Cheviots, Homespun, Lustres, Henriettes, Grenadines, Sicilians, Pebble Cloth, Serges, etc.

We believe the best is the cheapest in the long run, and we strive to sell the best.

O'LOUGHLIN & MCINTYRE

CASH and ONE PRICE

KENT-ST.,

LINDSAY

Fresh Seeds

Our Spring Supply of Fresh Seeds has come to hand, among them being

Mangel, Turnip and Rape Seed

These seeds are of the very highest germinating power, being government tested. We are selling these seeds at the very lowest price, considering the quality of goods.

E. GREGORY,
Corner Drug Store, Lindsay

McLennan & Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

GARDEN TOOLS
WHEELBARROWS
STEP LADDERS
SPADES and SHOVELS

Prism Brand Ready Mixed Paints

ALABASTINE
JELLSTONE
WHITING
CARRIAGE PAINT

Ellwood Wire Fence

HORSE CLIPPERS
WASHING MACHINES
CLOTHES WRINGERS
CHURNS, Etc.

Lowest prices on all lines of Hardware

McLENNAN & Co.

HARDWARE, COAL AND IRON

SPRING SUITS

When wanting a fashionable Spring Suit or Overcoat we have a full line of Suits, Worsteds and Trouserings at the lowest prices.

See our BLACK and BLUE TWILLS before buying elsewhere.

J. J. RICH

THE NOBBY TAILOR

Little Britain, Ont.

Nursery and Sick Room Requisites

Our stock in this line is complete including Soothers, Feeding Bottles, Infant Foods, Powders, Puffs and Sponges.

Sick Feeders, Invalid Foods, Restoratives, Hot Water Bottles, all grades, Medicated Gazes, Cottons, Plasters, and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

—SOLD AT—

Dunoon's DRUG STORE

Next A. Campbell's Grocery

The Canada Paint Co.
PRISM BRAND

READY MIXED PAINTS

1 in 1 lb., 2 lb., Quart,
½ Gallon, and
Gallon Tins.

Latest Artistic Shades made from Pure Oil and Lead.

FOR SALE BY

McLENNAN & Co.

THE TAILORS HAVE A UNION AND HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

All But Two Shops Were Tied Up Last Thursday

MORGAN and BLAIR WORK

Employers and Strikers Talk About the Cause and Prospects of the Trouble

Several months ago an item appeared in these columns to the effect that the journeymen tailors of the town were being formed into a union by Organizer Hugh Robinson. Since then not much was heard of the organization till a couple of weeks ago, when it was rumored that negotiations were going on between the tailors and their employers, and that if these negotiations did not end amicably they would result in a strike. On Tuesday last Mr. Robinson again arrived in town and on Thursday morning the hands struck in all the shops but that of Mr. Harry Morgan who readily agreed to the demands of the union, and that of Mr. Blair whose hands are not union men. Following are brief statements from both sides that throw some light on the situation.

MR. ALEX. CATRO was sitting reading the newspaper when seen by our reporter. He said: "I don't mind taking a week or two of holidays; I haven't had any for a long time and they will do me good."

The strike is on and my men are out. I couldn't help it. The terms they asked were impossible. They did not make reasonable demands, I believe in labor protecting itself, and belonged to the union myself in Scotland many years ago. I went through a strike, and know how these things are done, but I never saw such terms as my men have asked.

Now I have been paying \$10 a week to my men who worked by the week and on that basis to those who did piece work. The union demanded \$11 a week for those hired by the week. That was all right. I did not object to giving it. But they wanted the pay for piece work based on from \$14 to \$16 a week. I could not pay it. That would make it necessary to put up the price of a suit from \$2 to \$3. A cheap suit that I have had to pay \$4.50 to get made would under the new rule cost me \$7.50. I couldn't sell suits at that advance.

The fact is, anyway, that the ready-made clothing business is gradually crowding out the tailor-made. Twenty years ago there were eight cutters in this town and 250 hands were employed in the tailor shops. Now there are not 50 without the 200. Ready-made clothing is being worn by the best people and it is impossible to make clothes in a tailor shop at all if the wages have to go up so high.

I don't know how the strike will end, but I know that I shall not try to go on and pay what the men ask. There are shops in Toronto where suits are made after being cut. Toronto tailors get work done in them. I shall not be stuck for I can send my work there too if it becomes necessary.

Some of my hands have been with me 18, 19 and 20 years. I have used them pretty well or they would not have stayed so long. I kept up the wages of some of them during dull times when hands in other stores had their pay reduced. But now it seems I made a mistake in doing it. MR. H. A. MORGAN is the only employer who acceded to the demands of the union. Mr. Morgan explained his position thus: "I am very glad a union has been formed and have no desire to oppose it. Through it a better class of men can be got. The whole thing is a matter of wages and the union scale is very little higher than that I have been paying. When I came here I had to pay more wages than that. I did not know others that were getting here were. I know what a fair rate was and the scale asked by the men won't make more than \$15 a year difference to me. When I was in Guelph the employers fought the union for two months and had to give in at last. There are only two things for them to do here. They can lock up their shops or yield to the union. They can't get their work done in outside place. The tailors there that are any good are union men, and will not do work for a strike town, and every striker here can get work elsewhere in 24 hours. No other workmen are so well organized and hang together so well as the tailors."

MR. W. FLAVELLE said: "I think the men have made a mistake and will yet see that they have made it. They asked us for more pay and we offered it, but we would not recognize the union. We would not recognize it because we saw that it might prove an arbitrary organization that would disturb the pleasant relations that had existed between us and our employers."

The union was formed here some months ago. I suppose I precipitated the crisis; for a couple of weeks ago I learned that certain demands were likely to be made. I went to our hands and told them that I understood that about the first of

April they intended to present us with a document to be signed recognizing the union and conceding to other demands. I told them that it would be well for us to understand each other then, and that I would not sign any such document. Likely my telling them that brought things to a climax earlier than they would have reached it else.

The organizer came here but I told him that I would not discuss the matter with him at all; that I did not recognize the union and hence could not discuss my relations with my hands with a representative of the union. I have been anxious all along to serve the interests of my employes as well as our own. Some of them have been making from \$10 to \$14 a week clear since last September and working only 8 hours a day. I was willing, as I have said, to increase that, but I think it would be a mistake for us to have our men subject to the dictation of a body that might compel them to act differently with us from what they wanted to. I have been generally speaking well satisfied with my hands and I supposed they were with us or else they would not have stayed. We are willing to discuss any feature of the question with them but not with the union, and my feeling now is that I will not employ a man who belongs to a union.

Meanwhile we are not sitting down but are trying to get men, and will get them if it is possible. We shall try also to make arrangements to have work done at outside points if necessary.

MR. ROBINSON the organizer for the tailors' union and the man who several months ago organized the Lindsay branch was in town for several days endeavoring to get a settlement, and watching the interests of the strikers. Mr. Robinson said: "I am not here as an agitator but as a pleader. I want to state the case for the boys and girls and see if arrangements can be made that will put them in a better position. Mr. Flavelle refused me an interview. I think he might have at least shown me customary courtesy and talked the matter over with me. I went upstairs into the workroom and I believe, narrowly escaped a collision with Mr. Flavelle and his cutter Mr. McKnight. Of course it was Mr. Flavelle's store and I knew that when he said 'Go' I had better get out."

I hear that Mr. Cathro was seen talking to a lawyer. Well, I have studied law myself and medicine—I thought of entering those professions once—and I know the legal side of our case. If the employers go to take any legal steps to get me out of town, I shall employ a lawyer, too and play them their own game.

"What is the chief issue?" asked our reporter. "Wages is part of it" said Mr. Robinson, "but the main thing is that the employers will not recognize the union and sign the scale it calls for. They say they will give so much for making a suit costing a certain price, and so much more for those of higher price. Now that looks all right but my experience goes to show that it ends in confusion; for the hands have no way of knowing what a suit is sold at, and have to take the employer's word for it. That ends in trouble. Mr. Milne talked to me for a while and then got mad, and to talk to a man when he is mad is only a waste of hot air. The wages are too low in Lindsay. Even the scale we presented in the lowest in any town in Canada. But they will have to pay it. The tailors are well organized and these employers will not be able to get men, nor yet to get their work done elsewhere. They may get in a few 'scabs' or 'rats' as the printers call them. But when they send work away to be done we will find out where it is going and it will be sent back again. There is a sort of brotherhood in our union and when the time comes we put it into operation."

The hands are going to win. They have the central organization behind them and get a dollar a day while the strike lasts. That is more than the girls get when working, so they will be satisfied. We shall win, but when we see victory coming our way we shall help it along.

MR. BLAIR is the only employer who has neither recognized the union nor had the hands go on strike. At his shop things went on as if neither strikes nor unions existed. Mr. Blair said: "I am not affected by this trouble at all. Seven or eight weeks ago I heard that a union was being organized and I went to my men and asked them what they were going to do about it. They said they were going to have nothing to do with it, and they have kept their words."

I would be glad to pay more wages if it could be done but I don't know of any way that it can. Ready-made is a big factor in the clothing business and they keep down the limit that can be got for tailored goods. They have come in and gone out two or three times since I can remember. I think they will go out again. If times keep good people will wear tailor-made clothes. Suits are not like boots and shoes. There are so many different forms of the human frame that no general system of cutting can suit all like it does in

RHODES CONFESS TO HAVING CAUSED THE JAMESON RAID

His Reasons For Doing It are Quoted by a Biographer

Those who have held Cecil Rhodes guilty of causing the Jameson raid and, through it, the present South African war, have been subjected to a good deal of hostility by people either less well informed or prejudiced in favor of Mr. Rhodes. A despatch to the Mail and Empire clears up the point. It says: "Cecil Rhodes never publicly avowed the reasons why he organized the Jameson raid. They are now set forth in his own words by one of his biographers. He quotes Mr. Rhodes as saying: 'There were three reasons. In the first place I found that old Kruger was an insuperable obstacle to the union of South Africa, even for commercial purposes, and for the development of the country. I tried him in every way I could on what you may call African principles, but it was of no use, and so long as he ruled the Transvaal the brake was put on all progress in South Africa.'

"The second reason was that there was an English-speaking minority opposed to Kruger, but as least as much opposed to seeing South Africa under the British flag. That was then a small minority, but a growing one, and if left to develop it would have become a majority. When the hour came to get rid of Kruger that would have bailed the policy for which I had struggled all my life—to make South Africa an integral part of the British Empire."

"The third reason was—You cannot make revolutions in these days without money; and I had at my command at that time a combination of millionaires ready to support me, whom I might never be able to get together again."

Go West Young Man

"There is as much chance for a young man to make his fortune here in Toronto as there is in New York," said Mr. Charles Phillips of Phillips & Winch to a Star reporter recently. "Though the opportunities for success are greater and more numerous there than here, the chances of failure are also greater. We hear of Canadians who have gone to the States and achieved great success, but we never hear anything about those who are out for a living. I believe the place for a young man to start for himself is in the West, where there are freer and people less conservative."

The footwear. All we need is steady good times to see the ready-made go out again.

The men have an easier time now than tailors had in times I have known. They come to work about 8 and quit at 6 o'clock. I used to sit on the bench till 11 o'clock at night and have it called a day. I think tailors are doing fairly well, but I would gladly see them do better, but do not think it possible just now.

MR. GEO. A. MILNE, when he heard that the union would demand more pay for their hands, had said he would meet the demand as far as possible. He believed in giving his employes as much pay as increased prices for the product would permit.

Of the strike Mr. Milne said: "I offered my hands pay that suited them all, but the union would not let them accept it. When the trouble began I made out what we call a bill of prices to be given for different sorts of work and parts of garments. In some cases it was higher than the bill presented by the union. Up till now the same price has been paid for making a suit worth \$25 as one worth \$15. The result was that the poor workman made more than the good one; because the dear goods were all given to skilled hands and required so much more work that the poor hands were able to get through with the cheap suits in a good deal shorter time than the skilled men could the better ones. So they made more money."

In my bill I adjusted that and as I have said my hands were satisfied but the union would not let them accept my offer so out they went. I have a dozen suits partially done, some of them were to be done now; some are paid for and men from a distance are coming after them today. I suppose I shall have to give them money back. I don't think we can get hands from outside."

MR. T. C. HADDER is the president of the local branch of the Tailors' Union. He was foreman of Dundas & Flavelle Bros.' shop. He said: "We are out on strike to get a uniform scale of pay for all the employers. I have no reason to complain with what we were getting from Dundas & Flavelle Bros. Other shops did not pay as much and it is for the sake of our fellow tailors in those shops that we who work for that firm are on strike. In fact in our case it is a lock-out, for we told Mr. Flavelle we would give him till 10 o'clock Thursday to give us an answer and on Wednesday evening he took our keys."

I always believed in the union, and am bonded to one in the old country. A union shop gets better men and is more pleasant to work in. The union secures employers men of good character; for if a tailor is known to leave a place and defraud his employer he is a marked man and cannot stay in the union. I do not know how it will come out but we intend to have the union recognized. We do not want to impose an organization on the employers, but think it necessary in order that all of us shall get fair treatment and proper wages that we shall be organized and stand together."