

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR.

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THE DAILY WHIG. Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

A NEW COMBINE FEARED. An American paper notes that last year the United States sent into Canada over \$900,000 worth of harvesters.

Canada, it is remarked, now proposes to secure to herself or her manufacturers, all the trade if she can. It is a laudable ambition. She has the capital and the labor with which to do it.

The movement towards a higher tariff in Canada, in order to operate against the importation of this machinery, may not eventuate as some people expect. The Canadian North-West will not submit to any change in the tariff which means dearer machinery for the farmers.

The change most promising is that which will be brought about by the new factories that are being established in Canada. United States capital is being invested in this country and for the purpose of securing the trade which is now handicapped by a tariff.

THE MAN FOR MAYOR. The alderman who spoke at the yacht club's function, and to the effect that the mayor of the city should be a man with a social side, and possessed of all the graces needful in social appointments, was in a sense correct.

But the mayor should be essentially a business man, a man of fact and discretion, of energy, of application, of progressive tastes and habits, of patience, politeness and penetration.

Recent incidents in the United States has emphasized this fact. One city elected a stoker in a certain factory, because he was common sense and economical in his ways, and had, in the course of many years, accumulated considerable means and invested them very profitably.

The American government has very wisely warned people to beware of the legal sharks who would lead them to believe that there are estates in England which go begging. Some folks have excitedly gone in pursuit of wealth which never had an existence.

The British mine owners are getting a benefit by the strike of the American operators. Hundreds of thousands of tons are being shipped, and there are orders for hundreds of thousands more.

GRANTED THAT IT IS HARD TO GET ALWAYS the man who fits the place, the anxiety should be to fill the office of mayor with one whose qualifications give promise of satisfaction in the discharge of his duty.

The fierce wind of yesterday did tree pruning in a rough and unimproved fashion. The wind would have to do less of this work if the city employees would do a little more.

WOMEN AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

The attitude of the Methodist church towards the women is evidently unfriendly. Five of the conferences memorialized the general conference in favour of admitting women to the district meetings and annual conferences, and giving them all the powers of the men in debate and legislation.

The committee to which these memorials were referred, by a large majority, (23 to 11), decided to recommend that their prayers be granted. Then came the difficulty. The question, after a spirited discussion was made a constitutional one, which means that women cannot get the desire of their hearts without the concurrence of a three-fourths vote.

EDITORIAL NOTES. A famous English physician produces the evidence from Ladysmith that inoculation with a certain virus checked the ravages of typhoid fever. The experiment was a complete success.

Another candidate for the mayoralty has taken the field. He is not clear as to what he believes, or what party he belongs. He is willing to adapt his ways and views to the customs of the day.

A whistler in church, and rendering some of the best known and classical music, is the latest attraction in Chicago. It's not religion some people want, but excitement, and the church is pandering to them in great shape.

The death rate in Italy from tuberculosis, is the lowest in the world. The disease is treated specially, and with a view of preventing the spread of the infection. Italy, therefore, leads in its attitude toward the white plague.

How would it do if Greece's idea were finally adopted, and public entertainments were labelled, "good," "bad," "very bad," "fit for anybody," and "for men only?" The tastes of a society would be curiously classified by such a law.

Sir William Mulock is not only in favour of the government owning the telegraph lines and railroads, but everything which ordinarily requires a franchise from the government. He has imbibed some very radical ideas while abroad.

President Roosevelt has been shooting the amateur photographers from his farm. He doesn't mind how many snap shots they take of himself, but he thinks there are some things about his house that should be sacred from the camera. Is he getting sensitive?

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One of the fruits of the Methodist general conference is likely to be the extension of the voting franchise to women in all church courts. This concession will strengthen the hands of the woman suffrage advocates.

CASE IN COURT.

STRIKERS SUMMONED FOR INTERFERENCE

An Action Taken in the Police Court by the Locomotive Works Company Against Strikers.

There was an unusually large number of spectators at the police court this morning, attracted there by reason of the trial of the three strikers, Robert Holding, Henry Brouse and Robert Wilson, charged with interfering with Locomotive works company, in maintaining pickets on the Locomotive Works company's works, and interfering with employees of the company.

J. L. Whiting, for the company, wanted the magistrate to take the full evidence and apply it to all three cases. Dr. Smythe, for the defendants, objected, and asked that each case be tried separately. Dr. Smythe asked that his clients be allowed the privilege of electing, but the magistrate maintained that he would proceed summarily.

Robert Wilson's case was the first one taken up. He pleaded "not guilty."

The witnesses for both sides having been excluded from the court room, the case was formally opened. John McWaters, president of Ontario Lodge, No. 368, International Association of Machinists, was the first witness called by the prosecution. Witness, one of the striking machinists, advised that Wilson, Brouse and Holding were members of the lodge. The lodge appointed an executive committee to wait upon the Locomotive Works company. The committee consisted of John Painter, Charles Baiden, George Sharpe and the witness.

Dr. Smythe objected to a question by Mr. Whiting, as to what demand the committee made on the company. It was irrelevant to Wilson's case. The magistrate upheld Mr. Whiting, saying he wanted to be familiar with all the facts.

Continuing, Mr. Whiting exhibited a copy of the demand made by the union on the company, which has already been published. It was to the effect that no handy men should be advanced to take charge of a machine, and asking that a handy man named Graham be taken off the wheel machine and continued as a laborer. Witness maintained the union still insisted upon the demands being granted, as originally made. The company refused and still refuses to accede. The union reported action to the union, which was approved. After this, the lodge ordered a strike, and all machinists employed in the works were ordered out. Could not say that any of the defendants were present at the meeting at which the strike was ordered. The strike was called on April 30th. Robert Wilson went out with the other striking machinists and has been out ever since. Wilson, has since being on strike, been receiving a weekly allowance from headquarters, through the local union. The "strike pay" allowance comes weekly, and is \$1 a day for each man; it is furnished by reason of statements supplied by the local lodge to headquarters. Since the strike the union has met twice a day for "roll call" and to see that the men are in the city and still on strike. Wilson has reported day by day, the same as the others. Most of the members of the executive committee have left the city; special committees are appointed to deal with important matters arising from time to time. The union has not had a system of picketing the shops of the company, railway stations or steamboat wharves, but the members of the union do this work. Could not say that picketing is done, but knows that Mr. Holding looks after the picketing squad. There was not any arrangement made for systematic picketing, but the matter was discussed when the strike first opened, and the members were supposed to do this work. Holding has made verbal reports of picketing, but these reports have been informal; the lodge is kept informed as to what is being done by reason of these reports. Holding's system of picketing has never been discussed in lodge, nor has it been discussed in what he knew that some time ago tickets were given to pickets directing them as to where they were to be posted and the hour on which they were to go on duty. Had not seen tickets given out lately; Mackie used to be captain of the picket gang; Holding was not appointed Mackie's successor in lodge. Pickets report from day to day what work they have done.

Dr. Smythe objected to a question by Mr. Whiting, that these pickets had reported having turned back machinists coming into the city to work in the Locomotive works. He maintained that the question did not apply to Mr. Wilson's case. Wilson was part of a system, and he was only trying to bring out what the system was.

Continuing, witness said the pickets had reported having met men coming into the city, and informing them of the strike. These men after seeking work in the others shops, and not being successful, had gone away. Never knew of the lodge putting up money to assist these men out of the city. The lodge did not put up the \$33 paid to the three Scotchmen to induce them to leave the city. The money was raised by popular subscription among the strikers; witness contributed some of it.

Magistrate Duff-I am somewhat bothered as to what to do with that money. I suppose I ought to donate it to some charity!

Witness thought that other members of the union might have contributed to this fund, but he could not say who they were.

Cross-examined by Dr. Smythe—Could not say that Robert Wilson was present when committee was appointed to wait upon the company. Did not notify machinists to attend meeting at which a strike was declared; did not know that Wilson had been notified; duty of secretary to send out such notices. Was not president of the union at the time the strike was ordered.

Continued by Mr. Whiting—Could not say how many voted in favor of the strike; it was a unanimous vote.

Could not say how many members were away; the meeting was a very large one.

The witness was on the stand one hour and twenty-five minutes, under a steady examination. The witness was Richard Stockhill, secretary of the lodge was the next witness. Could not give date on which meeting was held at which a strike was ordered. Could not say that the minute book would give the date.

Mr. Whiting asked that the minute book be produced.

Dr. Smythe objected. The lodge had no right to produce the book, and the court had no right to ask to see it.

Mr. Whiting maintained that the court had a perfect right to order the book produced.

The magistrate upheld Mr. Whiting, and said he certainly would commit the witness unless the book was produced.

Dr. Smythe asked that the point be allowed to stand until he had time to look into the law on the matter.

Continuing, witness said he could not remember when Mackie was appointed captain of the picket, but knew that Mackie held that position. Holding succeeded Mackie as captain of the picket. Knew that Holding was "supposed" to be captain of the picket. As secretary, had not taken any minute of reports of pickets, but heard verbal reports made to the lodge that the pickets had seen strangers come to the city to go to work in the locomotive works.

The witness was allowed to step down for the time being, or until such time as Dr. Smythe had decided upon the point regarding the production of the minute book.

James Keating, time-keeper at the Locomotive works during the past two years, knew the machinists who went out on strike on April 30th. Saw strikers picketing the works every day since the strike was declared. Acting under instructions from the company, witness had kept a record of the pickets whom he had seen on duty opposite the works since the strike began.

The witness produced the records, giving the names of all the pickets whom he had seen on duty. The records showed that Wilson had frequently been on picket duty opposite the works.

Continuing, witness stated that on Thursday last, at ten minutes to one o'clock, he saw John Murray standing in the doorway of the Locomotive works with a pair of overalls under his arm, ready to go to work. Wilson and Brouse were talking to Murray.

At this point Dr. Smythe spoke to Richard Stockhill and advised him to bring down the minute book asked for by the court.

Witness continued by saying that Wilson first approached Murray and spoke to him. After a conversation of about ten minutes, the three men walked down street towards the city. Murray is a man who was engaged at Dundas to come here to work; at that time he had not been at work, but he has since entered the company's employment.

Cross-examined by Dr. Smythe—Sometimes some of the strikers came down to converse with the manager; did not keep tally of these men. Sometimes there were only two men on picket duty, and sometimes perhaps as many as ten.

The records compiled by witness were consulted, when it was found that the greatest number of pickets on duty opposite the works at one time, was seven.

Witness never overheard any conversation between strikers and the company's employees. Never saw the strikers conducting themselves otherwise than with propriety.

Re-examined by Mr. Whiting, witness stated that both Wilson and Brouse lived a long distance from the Locomotive works. Saw the pickets generally put in an appearance just before seven o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon.

Melville Horsey, a draughtsman in the Locomotive works, saw John Murray on Thursday last, standing at the doorway of the Locomotive works, leading into the office. Robert Wilson and Henry Brouse were talking to Murray, who had a suit of overalls under his arm. As witness approached the group, Brouse stepped away.

William Yellowley, assistant superintendent of the Locomotive works, saw Brouse, Wilson and Murray together on Thursday last. At a few minutes past one o'clock he saw them walking from the Locomotive works towards the Grand Trunk station. About 3:20 o'clock witness and Mr. Birmingham went to the Grand Trunk Junction. At the inner station they saw Brouse and Wilson, and at the outer station they saw Murray and Holding together. Witness asked Murray if he was going back to the shop, and Murray answered, "I suppose so." Saw Murray hand back to Holding \$5, after which Murray accompanied witness and Mr. Birmingham back to the Locomotive works.

At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the court adjourned until two o'clock, when it was intended to sit. Murray in the box. (Continued on page six.)

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SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED, and endorsed "Tenders for Construction" will be received by the secretary-treasurer of the commission, until noon, SATURDAY, September 27th, 1902, for the construction of the Temiskaming and North-eastern Ontario railway (Ontario government railway) including clearing of right of way, bridging, grading, ballasting and track-laying, complete and ready for operation, in accordance with plans and specifications, from the town of North Bay or Nipissing Junction to a point on Lake Temiskaming, being a distance of 110 miles more or less. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen and full information obtained at the office of the chief engineer at North Bay. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the commission, and signed with the actual signatures of the parties tendering. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank for \$25,000, payable to the order of the chairman and secretary-treasurer of the commission, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted declines to enter into a contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheques thus sent in will be returned to the parties whose tenders are not accepted. The commission reserves the right to reject the lowest or every tender. P. E. RYAN, Secretary-treasurer, Toronto, August 29th, 1902.

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