

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

If we cross the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic and make a diagram representing the wages of common labor, we would have to draw two parallel lines, for practically labor is just as poorly paid in one place as another—a bare living close to the margin of a possible existence.

But if we draw a line representing the contour of land values, we will find it rising at Vancouver to the height of possibly half a million dollars per acre, then sinking to nothing on the desert lands, then rising in Winnipeg again to half a million dollars per acre, falling again to nothing when we reach barrens, and thus rising to mountain heights at every city through which we pass. The highest value of land in Toronto rises to about \$100,000 per acre per annum, while in New York it is a common thing for the landlords to collect \$1,000 per acre per day. With every increase in the population, with every improvement in science, with every new railroad or steamboat connection, we go the value of the land. Rain or shine, good times or bad times, the land owner without making the slightest exertion, without bearing the slightest burden of civilization, can reap all its advantages to the full, often many times over. On the other hand, somebody must raise crops every year, some must keep the railroads going, some parties must attend to the renewal of the clothing and the buildings—the law of labor is constant and inevitable.

The question now arises, Who pays all this tariff tax? Is it the man who can live a life of luxurious ease, or the man who must work ten hours daily every working day in the year?

A moment's consideration will show that this method of taxation inevitably places the whole burden on one portion of the community. It does more than that. It not merely compels the industrial classes to bear the whole burden of supporting government, but also to provide for the maintenance of an idle aristocracy. It divides society into two parts, compelling one to do all the work and enabling the other to enjoy the wealth.

With every increase in the population the tax burden must necessarily increase; with every increase of the population the ground rents inevitably advance, consequently so long as we maintain this method of taxation industry is doomed to bear a twofold obligation, increasing, continuous, and irredeemable.

Under this method of taxation we are developing as rapidly as possible the worst form of European civilization, with its excessive leisure and luxury at one end, and with its degrading, depressing toil and impoverishment at the other end.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

Who is the man who gets the protection? We talk of protecting industry, and then we arouse the worst rapacity of speculation to get hold of all the valuable sites best adapted for production, not that they may use them for the production of goods, but that they may hold them for the extortion of an everlasting tribute from the men who work.

Who gets the protection? The man who must toil in hardship and poverty from his childhood until his broken down old age, or the man who can collect a thousand dollars per day for the opportunity to occupy the land? Is it not evident that this tariff system crushes industry and exalts extortion and monopoly.

DISCRIMINATION OF THE TARIFF.

The dutiable goods last year amounted to \$150,000,000, while the free goods were \$100,000,000. If we deduct \$13,000,000 duty on coal that leaves \$87,000,000 free goods. Out of these free goods, I would like you, gentlemen of the Commission, to tell me a single dollar's worth that was bought by the laboring classes. "Tea," replied Sir Richard Cartwright. "Very good," said Mr. Douglass. "Tell me another?" No reply. So far as I can find by the tariff everything the workman buys is subject to a duty of 30 or 35 per cent. If we add to this the profits of the wholesaler and retailer it brings it up to 50 per cent. That means the workman must again and again take to the market \$3 to buy \$2 worth of goods.

The free list is wholly in favor of the employer. The workman enjoys no share therein. Thus the employer is often enabled to increase the price of his goods 30 per cent., and to buy his labor and raw material free. This enables him by law to buy in a free trade market and to sell in a protective market.

With the workman this law is reversed. It compels him to sell in a free trade market and to buy in a protective market. It makes him sell cheap and buy dear.

In addition to that, labor had to contribute last year nominally \$800,000, but really very much more than that, to bring immigrants to this country from the cheapest labor countries in the world, so as to enable the employers to have abundant labor at the lowest prices and to keep wages down to a minimum. The law enables the employer to buy cheap and sell dear. Can you, gentlemen of the Commission, tell me a single instance in the history of Canada in which the law has done this for the laboring classes?

We have heard much of the protection of the laboring classes from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, but are we not doing everything we possibly can to pauperize the laboring classes of this country?

According to the census of 1901, for every dollar's worth of furniture imported, sixteen dollars' worth were manufactured in this country. What is there to prevent the manufacturers adding the duty, so that the people have to pay \$17 that one dollar may reach the treasury?

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF HOTEL LICENSES IN TORONTO.

I consider it my duty at this time to offer some very plain talk to those who are so fanatical in urging a reduction of liquor licenses in this city, and at the same time to warn those opposed to any reduction to be up and doing, or the temperance gentlemen, in their great zeal to assist the poor workingman in escaping from his poverty (?) will succeed in creating a greater monopoly in the liquor business.

Why are these temperance advocates so anxious to secure reduction of liquor licenses? Why are they always talking of local option or prohibition? Is it because they believe any of these measures will lift up those who have to toil hard for their daily bread, and give them a more cheerful road to travel?

Let us consider carefully the contentions of our anti-liquor friends.

As a basis for their opposition to the hotel bars they believe (or pretend to believe) that the poor workingman is steeped in poverty as a result of his drinking habits, or in other words, that drinking of intoxicating liquors causes poverty and much of the crime and vice. Our opponents are unguarded enough to say that the above contentions apply in the aggregate, and not in a few individual cases only. We are led to believe that by doing away with the licensed houses an era of brightness and happiness would ensue to the great mass of the toilers.

Generally speaking, what is the cause of poverty? With the exception of a very small percentage, poverty is the result of a very bad social cause—lack of work and poorly paid labor.

Many of our charitable societies, in conducting their investigations, are led to believe that intemperance is the main cause of the poverty they try to alleviate, whereas those in extreme poverty have by their continual misfortunes—enforced idleness and low wages—lost hope, self respect and strength of will long before they drink to excess, and are reduced to that state of poverty where charity is solicited.

The best poor people always fight shy of the charity society. In many cases poverty is caused by the workingman refusing to stoop to dishonest actions at the behest of his employer, where business lies have to be told, and objecting to other wrong conditions of employment, the result being enforced idleness.

Our prohibition advocates are entirely free to continue the use of water, but because they have so decided, have they any right to fanatically declare that you and I and thousands of others shall not be allowed to taste liquors? A few centuries ago our forefathers forced people to have the same religious belief as they did, and even to-day many of our religious citizens look upon a non-churchgoer as an outcast who is to be pitied. Would the Church consider it fair if some outsiders, in pointing out some dishonest and untruthful church members, straightway declare all those professing Christianity to be hypocrites?

It is no more honest or justified for the temperance advocates to contend that poverty—generally speaking—is caused by liquor drinking. Let the temperance people as individuals take up the cause of the workers, and advocate more humane conditions of employment, with living wages, and let this doctrine be persistently brought before the churches, and then they will be doing something practical to decrease poverty and increase general happiness.

This is the missionary work of the trade unions, and the churches, if they desire to convince the workers of their sincerity, ought to co-operate.

If the workers are given steady employment at fair wages there will be practically no need for policemen or temperance societies, and our friends of the charitable institutions would then be required to engage in some productive employment.

Let the ministerial gentlemen worry the people less on theology, and give more attention to economics, and then preach practical Christianity for everyday use, and they would be performing a much greater work than croaking about patient submission here, so that a reward may be secured in the hereafter.

The general public should always bear in mind the varied accommodations rendered by the licensed hotels. The lavatory privileges are utilized by all, even those opposed to liquor take advantage of these public conveniences, and very often ladies and children walking about our large city are thankful that those conveniences exist.

The telephones in the hotels are used by the general public, for which little or no thanks is returned.

The temperance people in previous agitations have always contended that the hotelkeepers would only be effected if the number of liquor licenses were reduced. In the present agitation to reduce liquor licenses the stand taken by our temperance friends has been made so apparent to several of the trade unions that they have decided to take a hand in the agitation against reduction of licenses.

The Cigar-makers, Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Glass Bottle Blowers, Coopers and Malsters Unions, with a membership of over eleven hundred, are united in their opposition to any reduction, because their interests would be adversely affected by such a reduction. The above unions are directly connected with the liquor traffic, while there are several other unions whose members would be indirectly affected.

Because our interests are being threatened we are making a united appeal to all unions in the city to vote against any reduction of liquor licenses if the question should be submitted to a vote next January.

Bakers' International Union LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers' Strike Still On

There are 55 Men out of Bredin's, Weston's, and Tomlin's Shops Still on Strike.

Labor Conventions

- Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Builders of America.
Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.
Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.
Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.
Sept. 24, Toronto, Canada. Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

Directory of Trade Unions

- Amalgamated Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Local 111. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.
Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 696 Queen St. W.
Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 233 Jarvis.
Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.
Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Ave.
Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Jour. Queen City L. 122. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Jour. (U. S. W. U.) Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.
Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Saui, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 8. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple. W. P. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.
Brass Workers U. L. 53 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. Daniel, Sec., 2674 Simcoe St.
Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Balkburn, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.
Brewery Workers' Int. Union, Local 84 (U. S. W. U.) Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Starpy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.
Bridle and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All. L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.
Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec., 71 1-2 Shuter.
Broom and Whiskmaki., Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.
Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beard, Sec., 241 Sheppard St.
Caretakers' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Hilling, 184 George St.
Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 35 Spadina Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.
Carpenters and Joiners, U. S., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.
Carriage and Wagenmakers' Int. Union, Local 58. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 324 Shaw St.
Cigar-makers' Int. U., No. 37. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 88 Church St., Room 105. John Campbell, Sec.
Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 121 Booth Ave.
Civic Employees' U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.
Cistmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 59 Gould St.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays. S. Handman, secretary.
Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.
Coopers' Int. Union, Local 189. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

- Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.
Electrical Int. L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.
Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 358. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thomson, Sec., 29 Cedar St.
Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.
Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto June.
Engineers Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.
Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junction. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junction.
Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat. Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.
Fruit Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.
Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202. Meets in Forum Building 2nd Fri., L. Temple. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.
Gilders' Pro. Federal, U. L. 8990 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m. Queen and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1123 Queen W.
Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.
Int. Glove Workers' Union of Am., L. 8. Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec., 124 Baldwin St.
Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
Horsehoes' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.
Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 23. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.
Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.
Laborers (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.
Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets Society Hall, cor Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd.
Leathers' Int. Union of Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 117 Concord Ave.
Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. of A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.
Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 346 King St. E.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 659. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leeger's Hall, Queen and Bathurst. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Portland St.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Junction. A. Hopkirk, Sec., 200 Toronto June.
Machinist Int. Ass., Local 225. 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
Mailers' Int. Union, Local 6. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.
Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, L. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 25 Fair St.
Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 708 Markham St.
Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple. December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U. L. 233. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willist, Sec., 21 Mitchell Ave.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.
Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 13. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.
Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 195 Lansdowne Ave.
Photo Engravers', Local 35 (L. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadway Ave.
Planomakers' Int. Union, Local 84, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert W. Wolfe, Sec., 488 Givens St.
Plano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 59. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.
Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 31 Spadina Ave.
Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 North-east Place.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.
Pres. Int. U. L. 185. U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.
Printers and Color Mixers' Int. Union, Local 11. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsy, Sec., Mimico P.O.
Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.
Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Aitrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 89. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 33 Esther.
Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12. B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.
Stereotypers and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 15 Park Rd.
Stencillers' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 678.
Stomachers' U. L. 26. B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 278 Hamburg Ave.

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