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TORONTO, OCTOBER 9th, 1903.

CHAMBERLAINISM.

If any one wants to see audacity let him listen for a while to the harangue of a quack.

Chamberlain asserts that "Every nation and all our self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, though they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown in the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

For a statement of falsification, it would be difficult to find anything much more audacious than the preceding. "In everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation." What does he mean by the "greatness of a nation?"

A financial system which has brought wholesale ruin every ten years during the last century, which has crushed thousands of farmers and turned them out of their homes, which has made every city a spectacle of abominations, which has split society into millionaires and tramps, which has begotten all the tyranny of the trust and the combine, which has aroused the cupidity of the so-called manufacturers to use the machinery of government simply for their own ag- government simply for their own ag- system which Chamberlain declares has produced "everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

Mr. Chamberlain further asserts that his proposals are "in the interests of the masses of the people." That is always the declaration of the man who wants to secure some graft on the public. In Britain there are dukes and there are ditchers. Since the time of Cobden and the adoption of freedom of trade, the increase in the cities of London, Glasgow, Liverpool and other commercial centres has added enormously to the fortunes of the great landlords. At the same time the reports made so carefully by Charles Booth and other investigators show that one-third of the people in Britain are living on the border of penury.

Does Chamberlain make the first proposal to do the first thing to mitigate this horrible condition of affairs? Does he propose to place more of the taxes on the fortune of the duke and give some relief to those who are cast down? Not in the slightest degree.

The agitation for the removal of taxation from industry had been proceeding with some vigor in Britain till it showed signs of victory at no very distant date. Now Chamberlain comes with another policy which bears all the appearance of drawing a herring across the track.

Between the man who comes with his hands laden with the products of his industry offering an exchange of something for something and the duke who claims a fortune every year for doing nothing, there is an infinite difference. Chamberlain proposes to return to the villainous policy which would stop the man who offers riches for riches and would help the man who demands a fortune for nothing. For centuries in Britain as elsewhere, the men who produced the wealth have had to endure poverty, while the men who produced nothing have lived in the wildest luxury. The victory of Cobden was in the right direction, and if that statesman had the strength and elasticity of youth, he declared that he would have carried the agitation still further to remove the tyranny of the landlord. Now Chamberlain, instead of carrying the agitation in the right direction to give freedom to industry, proposes to make the tyranny more galling and to confirm still more the power of the duke to oppress the ditcher.

A CHAMBERLAIN POLICY.

It has become the traditional policy of all conservative governments, whenever the question of reform at home becomes pressing, to stir up discussions about outside matters, and they have even been known to bring about war with a foreign power in order to divert public attention from domestic affairs.

In England the right of a handful of men to own all the land is being questioned, and their right to get all the benefits of public improvements without paying any taxes is being combatted by the workers. So strong has this agitation against the escape of the land from its proper share of taxation, and against the tribute wrung from the wealth producer by the mere land owner grown, that Chamberlain, representing, as he does, the landlord and monopolistic class, is constrained to create a diversion. Hence the stand he is taking in favor of "protecting native industries." By making long speeches in support of "imperial unity" and by appeals, now to patriotism, now to sectarian prejudices, he endeavors to introduce a system of indirect taxation in order to head off the taxing of ground rents. In this way he hopes to postpone the day when England will belong to the people of England, who then will no longer have to pay for the privilege of living and working in their own native land.

This matter is not without interest to us, and we must see that our own local interests are not neglected for such glittering generalities as preferential trade or imperial unity. Just now the workers of Toronto are face to face with a house famine. Rents have become so high that, in spite of so-called good times, the amount left to the wage earner after paying the landlord is actually less than it was a couple of years ago. The only practical suggestion which promises any relief, immediate or in the future, is the proposal to exempt from taxation houses to the amount of $700 of the assessed value.

We have already sufficiently explained in these columns how this would speedily increase the number of small houses, thereby decreasing rent and at the same time affording an increased demand for labor by their erection.

So far, however, our "Chamberlains" and their newspapers have either ignored the matter or poob-poohed the suggested remedy. The power to grant this exemption resides immediately with the Ontario Legislature and ultimately with the people. It remains to be seen whether the Ontario Government will rise to the occasion and so amend the new Assessment Act, which is still before them, so as to permit this reform to be applied. There is no argument against this exemption worthy of the name, and as far as precedents are concerned, the new hotel, which is exempt by statute to an amount equal to over 1,000 small houses, furnishes us with an example in favor of the wealthy. We have already referred to this and other instances of rich men's property being exempt, and it is now up to the Government to explain why the necessary homes of the workers should not have the same encouragement as the palatial home for the traveling exploiting class.

THE SCARCITY OF SMALL HOUSES.

The lack of accommodation for mechanics, clerks and generally for that large and increasing class whose income is less than $700 a year, is becoming serious. Only a few days ago it was stated in the daily papers that several families found it absolutely impossible to get any kind of decent house for less than $15 a month. There appears to be very few of this class of houses being built, for, according to the record of building permits, the houses that are now put up are nearly all solid brick, with modern conveniences, costing such a sum that a rent of anywhere from $22 to $45 per month is required to allow capital the ordinary return. Mayor Urquhart, when applied to, said, "Something must be done," but what, was not stated. Some have suggested that the city go into building and supply the need. Our experience with the City Hall and the new market is not such as to justify adding to our building experiences.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The condition is serious. If rents go higher families will be forced to "double up," and more than one family will be found occupying one house. Result: deterioration in public health and morals.

So far, Toronto is comparatively free from slums, due largely to the number of cheap houses built during the boom. Now, however, these are all occupied, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Again we say, what is to be done?

The remedy is very simple, and lies primarily with the Ontario Government. Toronto and every other municipality, for that matter, must be given power to encourage the building of small houses. No more effective or more sensible way can be found than the simple expedient of exempting them from taxation. If the motion introduced into the Council by Ald. Noble last spring to

EXEMPT HOUSES TO THE EXTENT OF $700

was carried out, the effect would be seen in less than six months by an increase in the number of such houses, and a corresponding reduction in the rental. It is urged against this proposal that the owner and not the occupant would receive the benefit, but this would only be as long as there was no increase in the supply of houses.

Let us consider for a moment the effect of the proposition. According to the Assessment Commissioner, the exemption of all houses to the extent of $700 would increase the exemptions so as to necessitate an increase of the rate of taxation on the remaining assessed property of about 4¼ mills. Of the remaining property, according to the same authority,

$7,000,000 IS VACANT LAND.

If the tax on this vacant land was increased as above, the owners would soon be glad to sell at much less than the prices they are demanding at present, and if it all was forced on the market, builders and those seeking homes of their own could probably get land for less than one-half what they have to pay to-day. This price demanded to-day is not because of anything that the owners have done to make the land valuable, but purely because of the increase in the population of Toronto has made land relatively more scarce and therefore dearer. The lower price for lots would reduce the amount of capital required in order to secure the mere right to use the earth, and would therefore reduce the rent required to pay interest on the investment. The exemption of houses from taxation to the extent of $700 would encourage this class of building, for taxation always acts as an obstacle to improvement. With cheap land and no tax on the house, the builder would have a good return for his investment, even with rents little more than half what similar houses are rented for to-day. It should be remembered in discussing this proposal, first, that taxes are eventually paid by tenants just as soon as conditions allow the tax to find its level. An increase in the taxation of houses would be borne by the owners until the smaller number of houses which would be built as a result would so decrease the supply that the owners would be able to raise the rents because of the restricted supply. Second, it is a very common thing

TO EXEMPT THE PROPERTY OF THE WEALTHY.

The assessment of the building of the King Edward Hotel is fixed at $350,000, though it cost considerably over a million, and it is not anything like the value to Toronto that 1,000 houses costing $1,000 each would be.

Application should be made at once by the City Council to the Ontario Government to have a clause inserted in the new Assessment Act which will give Toronto the power if her citizens desire to exercise it, to exempt dwellings to the value of $700 of the building (this of course should not apply to the land), in order to encourage the building of the small houses the city so much needs.

Every citizen who approves of this idea should see his member or write to the Premier in support of it.

Alan C. Thompson.

This is the time for you to renew your subscription to this paper. In this business money is as necessary as in any other.

✣ ✣

The "Bond of Brotherhood" is a new arrival on our exchange table. It is published at Calgary, N.W.T., and speaks for labor specially.

✣ ✣

This law business is getting as sickening for the manufacturers as it has always been for the laborer. That old saying about fighting the devil with fire still holds good in this case. Labor is waking up and the manufacturer is finding it out.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

Editor Toiler: In an address published by the "Socialist Labor Party," one who aspired to civic honors, it was declared that the "workers" need not trouble about the taxes, as the landlord paid them. If such is the belief of leading men of the Socialist Labor party Ochone! for the party. The rent paid by the tenant must cover taxes, repairs, insurance, incidentals, and some interest on capital, or else that house will go to rot, and its owner to the poorhouse. There is a kindred brick which, by the signs of the times, the workers will soon be invited to swallow, to wit: "The foreigner pays the duties." This question has been sorely bedeviled with catchy clap-trap, such as "protect home infant industries and native workmen," "build up your own country," "be patriotic, "little Canadian," etc., phrases calculated to capture the support of workmen. Which is the landless workman's country? Surely it is the whole earth! As for being patriotic, well, Mr. Editor, you know what Dr. Samuel Johnston remarked of the patriotic howler. Patriotism is mostly the workman's share of the spoil. Why should we be in haste and force the growth of industries rather than let them grow with the country's needs, giving a free field and no favor? Is the lot of the workman in the countries famous for their manufacturing industries a condition that a Canadian may envy? More than a half century past when "protection" ruled, comparison was challenged between the black slaves of the Southern States and the workpeople of Britain, to the disadvantage of the latter, and today it is said by a member of Parliament of the richest and greatest of the manufacturing countries, "There are twelve millions of its people, about one-third, inadequately fed, clothed, housed or educated." An evening city paper clamoring for protection points out the great Krupp iron works industry in Germany, where a hive of 53,000 people has grown under the protective system out of the humble blacksmith shop. What we Canadian workers are most concerned to know is, are the 43,000 well-to-do free men? Or are they an aggregation of servile, overworked, underpaid, meanly-fed serfs, fleeing, when they can, by thousands to these shores in search of employment and bread sufficient?

Who pays the duties? Why, they who work and produce something! There is no way to pay anything but by labor; it is the only producer of wealth. There is no "natural wealth," but there are "natural opportunities" which labor converts to wealth. Even when "bread was rained down from heaven" the Israelites had to hustle and gather it up before they could have their quail on toast. No! Mr. Editor, the honest worker needs not "protection," excepting against thieves and liars. What labor really needs is Freedom of Opportunity! When this is secured, the way is cleared to the goal of plenty.

FREE TRADE, FREE LAND, FREE MEN. PROTECTION, MONOPOLY, SLAVERY.
Which will ye choose?

E. Hill.
37 Kensington Ave., Toronto.

TAX EXEMPTION.

Editor Toiler: If I understand the advocates of the proposed tax exemption of houses to the value of $700 correctly, they are under the impression that such exemption would make it more profitable for the capitalists to build small houses for rental purposes. I think this is a mistake. I doubt whether the exemption of houses from taxation either wholly or in part will make it any more profitable to the capitalist as an investment, because in reality the capitalists or landlords do not pay the taxes. It is collected from the tenant. So that the exemption may not increase their profits, since the competition of capital would very likely keep profits down to the general level. A tax on houses, like a tax on all products, is finally paid by the consumer. To exempt buildings would of course reduce the rent of the building, but if the tax which is taken off the building be added to the land it may not after all reduce rents.

There is another thing in the theory of taxation of which I may have a wrong impression. It is claimed as an axiom by our Single Tax friends that a tax on land falls wholly on the land owners, and that it cannot possibly be shifted to the consumer. This, I think, does not hold good in every case, because of the fact that land is used under two conditions. One of them is that of a person who holds land for his exclusive use and enjoyment and consumes all of its uses. A tax on such land will not diffuse itself, because it is a tax on personal enjoyment or final consumption—unless the tax should be so excessive that the laborer be compelled to throw at least a part of the tax on the employer in an increase of wages.

But, if a person employs land as an instrumentality for acquiring gain through its uses, such as building houses on it to rent, the rent of the building and land in this case is in the nature of an income to its owner, and when a government taxes the income of property it in reality taxes the property itself. The landlord assesses upon the tenant the interest or profit on the investment plus whatever tax he is assessed upon his real estate. If the capitalist fail to obtain the ordinary rate of profit and is not reimbursed for the taxes by the tenant, new buildings would not be erected, the old ones would wear out, and after a time the supply would be so small that the demand would raise rents sufficiently so as to transfer the tax to the tenant, and nothing but a lack of prosperity or diminishing population can throw the burden of taxation on the owners of rental property.

The exemption of buildings from taxation, even in part, is a step in the right direction, and I for one hope the day will hasten when all labor productions will be exempt from taxation.

McD.

"PARABLE OF THE WAGE SLAVE."

A certain rich man had a colored slave for whom he paid twelve hundred dollars. He also had a hired man who worked for wages. One day he commanded his slave to climb a tree and cut off a dead limb. The slave, however, entreated him to ask the hired man to climb the tree, saying: "If I fell down and was killed you would lose twelve hundred dollars. While if the hired man is killed you lose nothing." Moral: Wage slaves are cheaper than chattel slaves.

G. H. Robinson.

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CHRIST'S STANDARD.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." This is the great and first commandment. And a second like unto it is this: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

In our industrial life to-day every man's hand is at the throat of his neighbors'. Until we learn to love our neighbors as ourselves in our industrial life so long shall we fail to reach the highest standard of the law according to Jesus Christ.

If a Martin Luther would rise in our midst and hoist Christ's standard and lead the Christians of to-day to attack our industrial methods (we have no system), there would be such a moving among the dry bones of our ecclesiastical divines and searching of musty parchments to prove the divine right of stewardship that the Diet at Worms would be a small side show compared to the circus we would see.

Paul Lincoln.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Editor Toiler: The collapse in Sault Ste. Marie, by which 3,500 men were thrown out of employment, furnishes the various trade unions with a great object lesson of making public their more advanced opinions on the labor question. It also furnishes a chance whereby the Government should take steps to amicably arrange the hostility between capital and labor.

At the Soo, Mr. Clergue, the leader of the company of capitalists who have obtained from the Government a wide concession of public land and many other privileges too numerous to mention, is now left without finances to meet its obligations or without money to pay his employees. What might be done is quite clear. The Government should take possession of the whole concern and make it Government property and run it in the interest of the people.

These capitalists, who were promoters of the scheme and have failed to meet their obligations or pay the men their wages, are entitled to very little consideration, whilst 3,500 hard-working men who are reduced to penury and privation, are entitled to all consideration the Government can give.

The cry has been raised lately, "Build up Ontario." Now is the chance for those raising that cry to try the "building up." The power, the lands, the mines, the woods that have been given to Clergue and his followers belonged to the people, and should never have been given away. I think no better object lesson could be brought before the people of Ontario than the present one to show them how much better it would be for them to operate all industries for the people, by the people and for the interest of all, not a few.

Rab.

Almost all useful discoveries have been made, not by the brilliancy of genius, but by diligent direction of the mind to one object. In all trades, in all professions, success can be expected only from undivided attention.

Directory of Union Meetings

COUNCILS

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Ha
Pres.—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave. Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
Vice—M. Sinclair, 141 Bleeker. F. S.—Geo. Cooper, 79 Woolsley.
Sec. Label Com.—J. W. Harmon. Treas.—J. C. Fannon, 102 Lindsay ave.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas Sec. Municipal Com.—J. E. Virtue.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES. Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire
Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall. Composing Room.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL. S. C. Morrison, 203 Simcoe.
Metes 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL. Geo. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30	Richmond Hall
Musical Protective Ass'n	J. A. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston.
1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30	Sec. Address B. of L. E. Hall, Tor. Junc.
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295	Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction.
2nd and 4th Sunday	Richmond Hall
Toronto Railway Employees' Union. Pres.—J. H. Pickles. Vice. Pres.—H. Lock, 148 Pearson. Cor. Sec.—J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard.	Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan. Treas.—J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard. Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 13. 11 1-2 Richmond west.
	Forum Hall
Bartenders Union.	Wm. Myles, 47 Teraulay.
	Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc.
Order Railway Conductors	D. G. Barnes, Box 557, Toronto Junc.
1st Monday	Temple Building
Pressmen's Union, No. 10	Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place.
1st and 3rd Monday	Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts.
Electrical Workers (linemen)	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188 Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. Vice-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. Guide—Mart. Fitzgerald. Guard—Wm. Mahar. Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 78 Foxley.	Fin. Sec.—C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta Ave. Treas.—Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie. Sergt.-at-Arms.—T. G. Bond.
	Richmond Hall
Brotherhood Leather Workers	Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters	John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 328	J. H. Johnston, 519 King East.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. Executive Board meets every Monday	Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill. in Richmond Hall.
	Temperance Hall
Journeymen Horse Shoers.	Roland Roberts, 666 Ontario.
2nd and 4th Monday	Richmond Hall
Journeymen Tailors, Local 132	Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.
	Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction
Canadian Car Works Assn.	F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Toronto Junction.
	Pythian Hall
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28 Pres.—C. R. Hurst. Vice—Geo. Legier. Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Treas.—Robt. Glockling.	Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa. Guide—A. McLean. Inspector—E. Thomas. Statistician—D. West. Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.
Alternate Monday m Jan 5	Dominion Hall
Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers	John M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave.
3rd Monday	Pythian Hall, Queen and Victoria
Cab and Express Association	John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.
4th Monday	Temple Building
Bindery Women's Union, No. 34	Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont.
Every Tuesday	Richmond Hall
Bricklayers' Union, No. 2	John Murphy, 84 Claremont.
	Society Hall, McCaul St.
Builders' Laborers	John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.
1st and 3rd Tuesday	Pythian Hall
Carriage and Wagon Workers	D. S. Wright, 163 Sumach.
	Richmond Hall
Structural Iron Workers.	Sec.—V. Higgins, 100 Chestnut.
Piano Makers, No. 34	Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott.
	West Y. M. C. A.
Pattern Makers' Association.	C. B. Stryker, 187 King East.
2nd and 4th Tuesday	Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerard Sts
Glass Workers Association, Local 21	Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Workers, Local 53	Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.
	Occident Hall
Toronto Bread Salesmen	Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.
1st and 3rd Wednesday	Pythian Hall
Retail Clerks	Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.
	Temple Building
Electrical Workers, Inside men.	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
	Mallon's H.
Rubber Workers	Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove.
2nd Wednesday	Pythian Hall
Press Assistants and Feeders	F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave.
	Occident Hall
Civic Employes, No. 2	Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.
2nd and 4th Wednesday	Temple Building
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters	C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.
	10 Maud St.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	Thos. E. Nicholls, 11 Huron.
	Society Hall
Concrete Pavers' Union	Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid ave.
1st Thursday	Pythian Hall
Stereotypes and Electrotypers No. 21	Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.
1st and 3rd Thursday	Room 5 Leader Lane Chambers
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street.
	Temple Bldg.
Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235	D. T. Montgomery.
	James' Hall, Toronto Junc.
Machinists' International Association	Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction
	61 Victoria Street
Steam Engineers, No. 152	James Bannan, 69 Tecumseth.
	Occident Hall
Trunk and Bag Workers	Jas. E. Warnham, 80 Arthur.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Moulders, Local 38	Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin av
2nd Thursday	Richmond Hall
Tobacco Workers	Chas. Lavoie, 138 Dalhousie.
2nd and 4th Thursday	Stewart's Hall, cor. Spadina and College
Upholsterers, Local 30	Andrew R. Lee, 166 Teraulay.
	Pythian Hall
Marble Workers, No. 12	W. H. McMartin, 26 Edward street.
3rd Thursday	Richmond Hall
Victoria Assembly K. of L.	G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.
Every Friday	Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg
Marine Engineers, No. 1	R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road
	Richmond Hall
Painters and Decorators, No. 8	R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.
1st and 3rd Friday	Richmond Hall
Iron Moulders, No. 28	B. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.
Tyle Layers, Local No. 37	W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
2nd Friday	Pythian Hall
Furriers Union	A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.
2nd and 4th Friday	Forum Hall
Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185	Sec.—G. P. McCann, 266 Queen west.
	Richmond H.
Cabinet Makers	Wm. Jamison, 37 Balmuto.
	Temple Bldg.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Pres.—J. Gow, 268 Bathurst. Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W Warden—Geo. Welch.	J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec., 75 Foxley. Rec.-Sec.—F. J. Hough, 268 Bathurst. Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox. Treas.—R. Russell. Conductor—J. Martin.
4th Friday	Pythian Hall
Cork Workers	Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.
1st Saturday	Richmond Hall
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. President—R. S. Burrows. Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. Treasurer—E. J. How. All Officers Address—P. O. Box 548.	Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box, 548. Fin.-Sec.—T. C. Vodden, P. O. Box 548. Chm. Board of Relief—S. J. White. Sec. Investigating Com.—N. M. Williams Union Room—77 Adelaide East.
1st and 3rd Saturday	Richmond Hall
Bakers and Confectioners	J. W. Gibbons, 205 Sackville.
	Pythian Hall
Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960	John W. Elmer, 561 King west.

THE DAWN OF THE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATION.

Editor Toiler: The turbulent meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall last week was the rude awakening of the employee to the fact that he has a right to have a voice in our industrial affairs. If I had a voice big enough and loud enough to make every employee in Canada hear, I would say to him, "Line up," and let us set ourselves in battle array. The employer and his allies on the one side and the employee and his allies on the other side, and let us fight out all our industrial problems before the tribunal of public opinion. Then fire away at each other until our old methods of industrial control has passed away and a new industrial system is substituted that will benefit the people.

Paul Lincoln.

The man who growls around the whole blessed time ought to be made to wear a dog tag and pay license, too.

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It is strange how hot the a to keep cool makes the averag on a hot day.

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two of his name in Myrtle's letters. He was doing well, but she would not make any further inquiries, as he

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Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

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