MAIN 3289 & 4546

New Method Laundry

Rough Dry 4c. per pound.

Townsend Laundry Co.
PROPRIETORS
187 & 189 Parliament

We are Union.

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.

CUSTOM TAILORS — UNITED TAILORS' UNION of AMERICA — ORGANIZED 1883 — UNION LABEL — 1898

Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

James Simpson.....343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co ...346 " "
Alex. Rose.....1134 " "
Geo. Ward .....825 " "
J. Smillie .....216 " "
J. J. Ward & Co .....1298 " "
Smith & Co.....286 " "
Martin Ward .....26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin .....164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes.....723 " "
H. N. Morrison.....Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham.....Victoria Chambers
A. Jury.....19 Richmond St. E.
G. McClure, Room 10, 11 Richmond W.

Unfair Employers mean Unfair Dealers.....

"THE LABOUR BUREAU"

ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties: Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

P. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labour Bureau

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO. LIMITED.

Furniture and Upholstery

Mantles, Grates, Tiles

INTERIOR WOOD WORK

97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company Limited

Brewers and Maltsters
TORONTO, ONT.

ALES and PORTER

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

White Label Brand

WM. ROSS, Manager

484 QUEEN ST. W.

I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of

MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S PANTS
MEN'S OVERALLS, SHIRTS, Etc.

with Union Label attached at reasonable prices and solicit your patronage for **Union Made Clothing.**

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED CARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — 704 1144 — UNION MADE — REGISTERED

R. R. SOUTHCOMBE
Tailor & Clothier
484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

At the convention of the International Machinists' Union, which concluded in Milwaukee last Friday, A. W. Holmes, of this city, was re-elected vice-president.

Smith & Co.

286 Queen St. W.

MERCHANT TAILORS

We use the Label and it costs you no more.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

Chicago single tax clubs have 8,000 members.

✣ ✣

Eighty-two telephone girls at Spokane, Wash., have formed a union.

✣ ✣

Calgary, N.W.T., carpenters struck for increased pay, and got it in short order.

✣ ✣

McKeesport, Pa., school teachers formed an organization, and received higher salaries.

✣ ✣

Galena, Ill., elected Chas. H. Porter vice-president of the Clerks' Union, Mayor.

✣ ✣

Postoffice employees throughout the U. S. are organizing unions with great rapidity.

✣ ✣

Toronto branch of the Cigarmakers' Union voted $150 to the 300 striking cigarmakers of London.

✣ ✣

The Marine Firemen's Union expect to receive the raise in wages they have been negotiating for by June 1.

✣ ✣

The strike of tailors in Buffalo still continues, but the union is gaining in membership, and expects to win in time.

✣ ✣

Unions have been formed by the school teachers in San Jose, Cal.; Santa Clara County, Cal., and Schuylkill Co., Pa.

✣ ✣

All union moulders in St. Paul, Minn., are on strike, as the employers refused a reduction of hours with pay to remain as formerly.

✣ ✣

Hamilton moulders are determined to get higher wages, and Vice-President Keough, of the International Union, is there doing his best to help them.

✣ ✣

The courts have bobbed up at the wish of the capitalists and declared the Chicago free employment bureaus "unconstitutional," and they will have to be abandoned.

✣ ✣

The blast furnacemen of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Alabama, numbering 20,000, are considering whether they should ask for 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. raise.

✣ ✣

At its meeting Monday night the Team Drivers' Union decided to affiliate with the District Trades Council. James Papineau was elected representative on the Labor Day Committee.

✣ ✣

The strike of trackmen on the Canada Atlantic, which began two months ago, is said by the company to be over, while the men are decided in their claim that it is not, and that they will win.

✣ ✣

The owners of cotton mills in the South cleared $63,000,000 last year by working little children at wages that averaged $1.50 per week of 10 and 12 hours per day. "Hurrah for the Flag!"

✣ ✣

A first lieutenant of the Life Guards, a militia company of New Haven, Conn., recently resigned from the company, giving as his reason that he is a member of the Car Builders' Union, and under present conditions he cannot conscientiously serve both organizations.

✣ ✣

In 1902 the receipts of the International Cigarmakers' Union were $781,933.90, while the expenditures amounted to $741,246.94, leaving a balance of $361,811.29 in the treasury. The bulk of the expenditures was used in conducting strikes in Montreal and New Orleans and in paying death benefits.

✣ ✣

The Downer Pattern Works played the Canada Foundry Pattern Shop on Saturday afternoon last. The game was attended by a large audience. The Downer Pattern Works defeated the C. F. Pattern shop by 8 runs to 4. B. R. Eaton's work in the box was the feature of the Foundry team. The Downer team is open for an engagement to play any team in city limits. R. Dodds, secretary.

✣ ✣

Immense works, covering seven acres of ground, have been begun near Hull, Que., across the river from Ottawa. The raw material is right at hand, as well as unlimited water power to furnish light and motive power. When completed, the works will be run night and day. An idea of the great structures may be obtained from the fact that 600 carloads of construction material will be required outside of stone and sand, which are obtained on the ground.

✣ ✣

New Jersey's Bureau of Labor statistics recently published the wages paid in the various trades to union and non-union men. These are a few given by the official document, and should be good union arguments: Union bricklayers, $3.80 per day, 51 1-2 hours per week; non-union, $2.17, 57 1-4 hours; union carpenters, $2.53, 53 hours; non-union, $2.13, 58 hours; union cigarmakers, $2.05, 47 hours; non-union, $1.67, 54 hours; union bakers, $4.05, 70 1-2 hours; non-union, $1.79, 96 1-2 hours; union glass blowers, $5.62, 49 1-2 hours; non-union, $3.52, 53 1-2 hours; union plumbers, $3, 52 hours; non-union, $2.45, 58 hours; union horseshoers, $2.96, 53 hours; non-union, $2.65, 59 1-2 hours; union painters, $2.50, 48 hours; non-union, $1.80, 57 hours.

Employees of Chicago commission houses have secured 20 per cent. increase in wages.

✣ ✣

Over $10,000 was realized from the labor fair and exposition given under the auspices of the Social Democratic party and Central Federation Union of New York City at the Grand Central Palace. The receipts will be used to help establish a socialist and trade union daily newspaper in that city, for which object $12,000 had previously been collected. The paper will not be started until $50,000 has been raised.

✣ ✣

Forty-seven dock laborers who were imported from England at the time of the longshoremen's strike, and who recently refused to carry out their contract to work until November, changed their plea of not guilty to guilty in the Recorder's Court. The Canadian Pacific Atlantic Line, which had employed the men, decided to take no further action, and the men will receive what is coming to them and be shipped back to England.

The annual labor conference of delegates from trades unions in Australia meeting in Sydney, New South Wales, has just adopted a resolution in favor of a levy of sixpence per annum upon members of unions and leagues in order to pay a salary of "not less than $15,000 a year" to an organizer of the general political work for the Labor party.

CONVENTION DATES.

May 19. Indianapolis, Ind. American Federation of Musicians.

June 1. Cleveland, O. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 1. Columbus, O. Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 1. Louisville, Ky. National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

June 8. Philadelphia, Pa. International Ceramic, Mosaic and Eucaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 15. Minneapolis, Minn. International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

June 15. Cincinnati, O. International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 17. Philadelphia, Pa. International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.

July 4. Lynn, Mass. Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 13. Cincinnati, O. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 14. Indianapolis, Ind. Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 18. Brooklyn, N.Y. American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 24. Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.

August 10. Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.

August 10. Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America.

August 10. Washington, D.C. International Typographical Union.

August 17. Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

August —. New York City. United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.

September 7. St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

September 10. Springfield, Mass. Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 14. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.

THE PEOPLES CAFES

A special conference of employers, convened by private invitation, was held in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Tuesday evening the 19th inst.

Mr. Stapleton Caldecott presided.

The following resolution was passed unanimously—

"That this conference of representative employers and citizens considers the present proposal to open people's cafes, or places of refreshment, resort and convenience for the people, as counter resorts to the saloons, pool-rooms and gambling places, a movement calculated to thoroughly grasp with the drink problem, and to be worthy of the strongest support of all merchants, manufacturers, storekeepers and professional men in the Dominion, also of all citizens desiring the welfare of our young men and urges upon them to consider the great desirability and necessity of definitely evidencing their practical interest therein by promptly subscribing for shares in the People's Cafes Limited."

Inspector Archibald in moving the second resolution urged immediate opening of the first cafe in the centre of the city, and was most emphatic in endorsing the lines of procedure as proposed by the company and the absolute necessity of providing counter attractions and resorts to the saloons. He was glad there was a practical move to lead our young men from drunkenness to sobriety on common sense business lines, yet based on Christian principles. The movement was in the right direction and urgently needed.

The chairman stated he was leaving for a short trip to England and would make special enquiries into several similar establishments there, which he was informed were decidedly financially successful. A large number of our boys did not go astray by choice, but because at present there was practically no place for them other than the street or the saloon and the church and we needed some middle place to lead them from evil to good.

The Secretary reported that nearly fifty letters had been received from prominent citizens regretting previous engagements, prevented attendance, but thoroughly endorsing the proposals, and there was a unanimous opinion that the opening of the cafes would tend to greatly mitigate the saloon influences and providing amusement and recreation, confer a great boon upon thousands of young men. Professor Mavor had specially offered the committee his help in the movement and the Hon. S. C. Biggs, Hon. R. Harcourt, Hon. G. W. Ross, City Relief Officer Taylor, Public Librarian Bain, J. F. Junkin, Chester D. Massey, Alderman Starr and Mayor Urquhart, were all strongly impressed with the importance of a speedy opening of these resorts.

Several applications were received for shares.

OTIS HIT HARD.

Ogranized Labor Awarded First Prize in Floral Parade at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—Organized labor of Los Angeles scored heavily during the recent visit of President Roosevelt. As mentioned in a former communication to The Toiler, H. G. Otis, owner of the notorious scab Los Angeles Times, exerted every effort to prevent the Council of Labor from being represented in the reception to the President. But the Citizens' Committee refused to take orders from Otis, and an invitation to the Council of Labor to be officially represented upon the reviewing stand occupied by the President. The officers of the Council were seated near the guest of honor. In addition to this the Council entered a float in the floral parade, and it was awarded first prize. To make Otis' misery complete, T. D. Fennessy, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, had command of President Roosevelt's body guard, Fennessy having been an officer in the "Rough Riders," who distinguished themselves at the battle of San Juan Hill. Is it any wonder that the Times is furious in its denunciation of everybody and everything?

Every union man and woman can help in the fight being made against the scab Los Angeles Times by writing ONE letter to EACH of the following advertisers, asking that the advertisements be withdrawn:

American Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

Corporation, Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Peruna"—Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"Tutts Liver Pills"—Tutts Mfg. Co., New York, N.Y.

"Scott's Emulsion"—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N.Y.

If you want to help your fellow-unionists of the Pacific Coast, write one letter to each of the above advertisers.

Tenders for Coal, 1903

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received up to noon on Monday, May 25th, 1903, for the delivery of coal in the sheds of the Institutions, named below, on or before the 15th of July next, except as regards the coal of London, Hamilton and Brockville Asylums and Central Prison, as noted:

Asylum for Insane, Toronto

Hard coal—1,350 tons large egg size, 250 tons stove size, 150 tons nut size. Soft coal—500 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, London

Hard coal—2,700 tons small egg size, 300 tons stove size, 100 chestnut size. Soft coal—50 tons for grates. Of the 3,150 tons, 1,000 may not be required til Jan. 1904.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston

Hard coal—1,600 tons large egg size, 300 tons small egg size, 30 tons chestnut size, 600 tons hard screenings, 600 tons soft screenings, 20 tons stove size (hard).

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton

Hard coal—675 tons small egg size. Soft coal—2,000 tons, 474 tons stove size, 148 tons chestnut size, coal for grates, 20 tons; for pump-house, 210 tons soft slack; 90 tons hard slack screenings. Of the above quantity, 1,125 tons may not be required until January and February, 1904.

Asylum for Insane, Mimico

Hard coal—1,700 tons large egg size, 125 tons stove size, 60 tons chestnut, 100 tons soft screenings, 25 tons cannel coal, 50 cords green hard wood.

Asylum for Insane, Orillia

Soft coal screenings No. 1 or run of mine lump, 2,000 tons; 80 tons hard coal, stove size; 40 tons hard coal, grate.

Asylum for Insane, Brockville

Hard coal—1,750 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 50 tons small egg. Of the above quantity 1,050 tons may not be returned until January and March, 1904.

Asylum for Female Patients, Cobourg

Hard coal—450 tons small egg size, 20 tons egg size, 30 tons stove size.

Central Prison, Toronto

Hard coal—100 tons small egg size, 70 tons stove size. Soft coal—2,300 tons soft coal screenings or run of mine lump. The soft coal to be delivered monthly, as required.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville

Hard coal—800 tons large egg size, 65 tons small egg size, 20 tons stove size, 14 tons nut size, 4 tons cannel.

Institution for Blind, Brantford

Hard coal—375 tons egg size, 135 tons stove size, 15 tons chestnut size. Soft 75 tons Jacksonville lump.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetang

Eighty tons egg size, 50 tons stove size, 14 tons nut size, 1,000 tons soft coal screenings or run of mine lump. Delivered at institution dock.

Mercer Reformatory, Toronto

Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 650 tons; stove coal, 125 tons.

Tenderers are to specify the mine or mines from which the coal will be supplied, and the quality of same, and must also furnish satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name, fresh mined and in every respect equal in quality to the standard grades of coal known to be trade.

Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

And the said Inspectors may require additional amounts, not exceeding 20 per cent. of the quantities hereinbefore specified, for the above mentioned institutions to be delivered thereat at the contract prices at any time up to the 15th day of July, 1903.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for $500, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders may be obtained from the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament buildings, Toronto, or from the Bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

J. R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary.
Parliament buildings, Toronto.
May 11, 1903. 1416

We are Your Brokers

THE broker who handles the business of the wealthy man is relied upon to notify him of any good thing—as a safe investment stock—he knows, tells him; rich man buys and profits thereby. We are your brokers in all merchandise pertaining to man's apparel that has the Union Label on. We search for interesting things from almost all over the world, we study values and do not pay extravagantly. We have union label goods, high priced goods, medium priced goods, low priced goods with the union label on, but we always regulate the cost. We want to give you the best values we can and we know that the best kind because of superior workmanship is the union label goods. Sometimes as it runs our way ready cash means much to the manufacturer of union label clothing. Such a chance was put before us a fortnight ago and we grasped the opportunity and secured from a union label house their surplus stock at a ridiculous reduction. It is our policy to buy quickly all such offerings and to give to the labor union people of the city our quick and exact word of the findings. We quote below a few good things of this last grand purchase which means so much to the union people of the city.

Suits that we would have to sell under the ordinary union label cost price at $18, we have for $15
Suits that would ordinarily cost you $15 we can now give you for $12
Suits that would ordinarily cost you $12 we can now give you for $10
The regular union label $10 suits we can now give you, thanks to this lucky purchase, for $8

347 Suits in the bunch all on sale for the first time on **Friday, May 22nd.** First come first served, the early bird gets the chance. The early buyer will be the satisfied one. They can't last very long at these prices. We guarantee that any union man who reads this add. and sees these goods will go away perfectly satisfied that what we say we do, we will do and will henceforth be a proud supporter of the only genuine label union store of the city.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED CARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — 704 1144 — UNION MADE — REGISTERED

GOUGH BROS.
Union Outfitters from Top to Toe.
George St., Peterboro. — 186 Yonge Street, 6 & 8 Queen St. W. — Toronto

Questions of the Day

AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BY JAMES WILSON

Our friends the politicians are having a good time with our cause once more in the House of Commons. This brings to mind a few of the things said against international trades unionism in the Senate a few days ago. Senator Gibson thinks that a trade union is over-stepping its right in deciding that it will not cut stone for non-union men. He blames the Niagara Falls union for notifying his union at Beamsville that they were not to cut any more stone to be shipped into the district of the Niagara Falls union. If Senator Gibson were in business and he had a store in Beamsville and one in Niagara Falls, would he not prohibit his Beamsville store shipping into the Niagara District and underselling his Niagara Falls store? That is the position of things in his trade. He is paying the lowest wages of any man in the business in his quarries in Beamsville, and the Niagara Falls union knows this, and says to the men there you must not try to lower our wages by shipping into our district stone cut at a less rate than we are getting for doing the same work. This is a fair position for the union to assume, and if Senator Gibson wishes to ship stone into that district he should wake up and pay better wages. Then we have Senator Macdonald prating about the foreign agitators. Well, he should know by this time what an international trades union is—but he does not appear to, or does not wish to would be nearer the truth. The wonder is that there are still to be found workingmen who will smoke and chew the product of his factory when he holds such good opinions of their organizations.

✣ ✣

There are a number of people anxious to tell the workingmen just what is for their good, and what is not to their interests, but we notice that nearly all of this class have in the past been the greatest enemies that the workingmen has ever had. They may possibly believe what they are talking about, but there are very few people besides themselves who do.

✣ ✣

We hear quoted on every hand that oft-continued falsehood of the foreigner coming to our country to cripple the home manufacturer by precipitating a strike. It has been denied so often that it is becoming tiresome to further reiterate the fact that the local trades union, and it alone, has the power to call a strike. There are none of them very anxious for a strike at any time, and would gladly avoid the trouble and worry of such, were it not for employers of the description of Senators Gibson, McDonald, et al. These robbers of the people are awakening to the fact that the workers are beginning to realize their true position and rights, and will not be longer satisfied under unjust conditions. If these men wish to do what is right by their employees, they will find very little need for prating about passing laws to deprive the people of their rights. These much-talked-of laws will never be passed, and even if they were, would never accomplish what their promoters desire. Their desires run too much in the groove of having the special privilege of getting something for nothing, and thus taking from some other body what is justly his or her due. For, be it known unto all, this class of individuals do not hesitate to rob even the weak woman and the innocent child, so long as they may be enabled to show to the world that they are great men in that they give abundantly of their robbings to the churches and colleges of our country.

✣ ✣

Far in the distance they see the small cloud which is the forerunner of the cyclone that will with one sweep wipe out this injustice, and give to every man, woman and child his or her due.

The Senate has not been alone, when it comes to attacks upon trades unions. The Commons has done its share in a small way, and by its smallest men. Only ten per cent. of the voters, says Mr. Brock, have any interest in this question, and that ten per cent. is not going to worry him. He will speak out and denounce the arrogance of the trades union and offer his bit of advice, that we trades unionists should be manly enough in Canada to look after our own business. Poor, deluded Brock—just to think that you, without a card, know more about how we should conduct our business than we ourselves do—you will have another think coming after that ten per cent. get done with you if you ever are a candidate in Centre Toronto again.

✣ ✣

The trades union has been held up as the instrument of all that is bad and cowardly. Why are we not incorporated so that our funds and our energies might be bottled up in the courts of the land? There are a few of the unions that might be able to waste a lot of money paying for justice, but the great mass of the unions might just as well go out of existence as to be in the position that Mr. Brock and many more like him would place them in. The courts have never yet shown any sympathy for the laboring man's cause, and until the workers control the appointment of the judges it would be the utmost folly for them to place their liberty of action in the hands of the courts.

✣ ✣

The question of the keeping of the Island for park purposes is now before the courts, and the cause of its getting there was simply because the aldermen who are elected to protect the interests of the people failed in their duties. In a nice quiet way a lease was put through the Council for a portion of land that was reserved a year ago. When their action became known and a deputation waited upon the Council to get them to reconsider the matter, several of the members of the Council were exceedingly wrathy. After hearing the deputation, however, they were given the opportunity to take a different view of the question, and failed to avail themselves of it. The public should know just who are against doing the right thing, and keeping park lands for the people, and to this end a list of those aldermen who would not hear of a reconsideration are given herewith:

McGHIE,
RAMSDEN,
BELL,
BURNS, WM.,
WOODS,
SPENCE,
CURRY,
RICHARDSON.

✣ ✣

There is a likelihood of the firemen having to wear last summer's clothes. The injunction business is working in all lines these days, and so the Crown Tailoring Company have got an injunction which prohibits the city from awarding the contract to whom they please. The court knows more about what the city should do than the aldermen who are elected to look after the city's business. This question is not a dispute between two union labels; it is a question that the aldermen should be able to decide for themselves. There is a difference in the class of work under each of the labels, and if the city decides that it wants the best class of work, we claim that no court should be allowed to step in at the instigation of either party and force the city to take the other kind of work. This is a question that was fought out several years ago, and the city then decided to have custom-made clothes for the firemen, and it would be unwise for the city to recede at this date. The firemen should have just as good work made up upon their clothes as it is possible to procure, and we hope to see the city finally fix the matter up so that they will get the good workmanship.

HOLD-UP BY MANUFACTURERS.

They Will Limit Production to Keep Up Prices and Give Employees Only Four Day's Work per Week.

For the purpose of limiting production the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association last week unanimously adopted the following report by a special committee:

"The cotton manufacturing world using American short staple cotton is facing conditions that are likely to continue so long as present artificial influences dominate the market for the raw material, and these conditions are so serious that action by the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association is deemed imperative, and your committee, to whom this subject has been referred, would recommend that the whole influence of the association be used to

"First—Bring about an entire cessation of night work.

"Second—Operation of mills not over four days per week.

"Third—These recommendations to take effect not later than June 1 to 15, 1903.

"Your committee are of the opinion that by a proper effort the co-operation of the majority of the mills in the Southern States can be secured, and believe that an appeal should also be sent out to banks as well as commission houses to throw their influence in the same direction. If favorable action is taken by the convention, your committee recommend that the American Consul at Manchester be cabled to communicate these actions to Liverpool and Manchester Exchanges."

This is a straight hold-up on the part of the manufacturers, but if trades unions were to take similar action their course would be declared "unconstitutional" or an "injunction" would be granted against them.

Then look at the hardship of the workers being either forced to quit work altogether or content themselves with the earnings of only four days a week.

THIS IS THE INEVITABLE.

A Commonwealth Administered by the People for the People.

Commenting on Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposal, Benjamin Kidd, the eminent sociologist, says:

"Free trade in the past rested on free competition. The tendency of all our financial undertakings is now toward monopoly. There certainly will be in the near future but one overshadowing issue in politics in this country, as there is already only one in the United States. It will be that of the consumer on one hand and labor on the other leagued against monopoly in production. The fight of the consumer will be to preserve the principle of free competition, the fight of the worker to preserve the standard of living and wages. They will both have to organize themselves through the State. The Empire is the only possible economic basis from which a great war against the present monopoly tendency in production will be successfully waged. We shall have to pay the price, and it is not simply a question of profit and loss expressed in trade balances. We have had the ideals of the United Kingdom and of the United States. They should both be but preliminary to the ideal of a united commonwealth administered by the people for the people."

There is good food for thought in every line of this, and it will be well if the capitalistic class will only realize it and help to bring about the condition indicated, instead of arbitrarily and stupidly opposing a change that is inevitable, and one that will wipe them out at one stroke if they continue to fight it.

Labor not to be rich.—Prov. 23, 4.

✣ ✣

Sensuality is the grave of the soul.—Chaning.

✣ ✣

Virtue is the fount whence honor springs.—Marlowe.

✣ ✣

Misery that I miss is a new mercy.—Isaac Walton.