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Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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NOTICE—To ensure publication Copy for Advertisements should be at this office no later than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 26, 1902.

Call at The Toiler Office and get a copy of the Voter's Agreement. This will explain to you what is organized labor's municipal campaign this year, and show you how to take a hand in it. When signed, the Voter's Agreements go back to The Toiler Office or to Jimmy Simpson.

✣ ✣

The Voter's Agreement is the thing you want to get hold of, and The Toiler Office is the place to find it. You will find a statement showing briefly just what is meant by the People's Veto and Direct Initiative. Show it to your friends and get their signatures, then return the agreement to us.

✣ ✣

Organized labor's municipal campaign this year is a strong effort to get the principle of Initiative and Referendum incorporated in the city government. How this is to be done will be found set out in the Voter's Agreement. They will give you a copy at The Toiler Office if you want to get some signatured to it.

✣ ✣

Mr. J. P. Murray, president of the Toronto Carpet Company, gained some notoriety a few months ago by successfully opposing the claims of his girl carpet-weavers for fair wages and reasonable conditions. Later on he likewise somed out as founder of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, whose object was to resist the "arrogant attempts of trades unions to dictate to employers." Labor unions must be properly sat upon, so when Mr. Murray received a letter (the envelope of which bore the imprint of the Allied Printing Trades) from the Technical School he refused to open it because of the objectionable label. The envelope contained a bill for the tuition of his son in the school, and it is understood that if Mr. Murray does not settle in accordance with the bill sent, the courts will be set in motion to make him do so. The talked-of "arrogance" of organized labor is not in it with the high and mighty attitude assumed by the Czar of Carpetville.

✣ ✣

"Hands off; let me alone," is the cry of the masters to those who are agitating for arbitration courts to fix a minimum wage by law. Yet right down through the Middle Ages till just prior to the introduction of machinery wages were regulated by justices of the peace acting as arbiters between master and man. It was at this time that the old Acts empowering magistrates to fix wages were repealed, while the law against the combination of workmen to raise wages was left unrepealed. This has enabled the new capitalism which sprang into being with labor-saving inventions and the consequent growth of the factory system to consign labor to a worse condition of slavery than ever previously known in British history. Surely if it is right for the masters to cry, "Hands off!" it is equally fair for the workmen to demand to be left alone. But the masters are free, while the workmen are bound hand and foot to-day by the law, and trades unionists are made responsible for the acts of their officers. When the laws regulating wages were abolished, the law interfering with combinations of workmen for their own protection should have been repealed at the same time. As the law stands, it is freedom of contract for the master and legal restraint for the man.—The Herald, Australia.

VETO AND INITIATIVE.

The joint committee of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule is actively at work. Their last meeting was on Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, when a circular letter was sent to each of the aldermanic candidates then announced, asking for replies to the questions previously drafted in relation to the People's Veto and Direct Initiative. These questions will be found printed in another column, together with the proposed rules of Procedure that go with them. Another meeting of the committee will be held on the evening of Monday next, nomination day, when a circular letters will be sent to the remainder of the candidates. On that day, of course, everyone who is to be a candidate will be announced. The committee intend to know the position of every candidate in relation to the Veto and Initiative, and will have candidates waited upon by a deputation where thought advisable. A list of those answering favorably will be published on or before election day.

There is a growing sense of the importance of this movement to secure direct control by the people of important city legislation. It may turn out to be just the thing required to checkmate certain designs of the Street Railway Company, suspicions of which are being freely expressed through the public press and in private conversation.

Anyone who wants to help on this movement for obtaining a veto and initiative by the people can do so by calling at The Toiler Office and getting a copy or two of the Voter's Agreement, then obtaining signatures to it, and returning it when signed either to The Toiler Office or to James Simpson, 42 Albany avenue, the secretary of the Majority Rule Federation. Don't vote for anyone who will not support the People's Veto and the Direct Initiative.

THE PEOPLE'S VETO AND DIRECT INITIATIVE.

Following is a copy of the Questions for Candidates and Proposed Rules of Procedure that are being sent to every aldermanic candidate in Toronto, with a request for answers to each question:

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city: "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?

2. To give effect to the will of the majority, do you favor the adoption of the People's Veto by Optional Referendum and of the Direct Initiative by Petition or Collective Request?

3. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to obtain the adoption in the City Council of Rules of Procedure providing for the Optional Referendum and the Direct Initiative along the lines of the proposed Rules of Procedure hereto appended, so far as the same are within the legal powers of the City Council?

4. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any Referendum votes that may be taken?

5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure (within the legal powers of the Council) that is asked for by three thousand electors?

6. Will you, if elected, make special efforts to obtain any provincial legislation that may be necessary to establish the Optional Referendum and the Direct Initiative as a part of the city government, along the lines herewith appended, or in some similar efficient and workable form?

PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE AS TO THE OPTIONAL REFERENDUM.

1. By-laws and resolutions subject to the optional referendum and to the rules of procedure dealing therewith shall be those only which relate to the following matters:

(a) The granting of any rights or franchises to any person or corporation, giving power to enter upon the streets or the property of the city for the purpose of carrying on any undertaking. This clause does not include ordinary leases.

(b) Applications for legislation for the purpose of changing the present method of city government.

(c) Applications for legislation for the purpose of raising money for city purposes.

(d) Increasing the rate of taxation beyond twenty mills on the dollar for all purposes.

(e) Granting exemptions from taxation.

2. After the second reading of each by-law of the City Council relating to the subjects above set forth, a vote of the members present shall be taken, and, if favorable to its passage, and if the by-law is not subject to compulsory submission to the electors, it shall remain pending for thirty days before it is taken up for third reading. If during those thirty days a Petition or Collective Request signed by two thousand electors (or more) shall be presented at the City Clerk's Office asking that such pending by-law be submitted to the voters of the city for an expression of opinion, it shall be put to a Referendum Vote accordingly.

3. The time of taking such Referendum Vote shall be fixed by the City Council, but shall not be later than the then next ensuing municipal election, except when the petition or request is presented later than three weeks before such election, in which case the Referendum Vote shall be taken not later than the second next ensuing municipal election.

4. If a majority of the vote lawfully cast for and against the by-law shall favor its passage, it shall be read a third time in the Council and a vote taken on it by yeas and nays. (Note.—The by-law will pass, for a majority of the members of the Council will have agreed to abide by the will of the voters.) If the by-law fails to receive the approval of the voters, it shall not go to a third reading.

5. The foregoing provisions, with necessary verbal changes, shall apply also to resolutions.

6. Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions for ascertaining the will of the voters shall not apply to any measure classed as urgent, the passage of which is immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and which receives a three-fourths vote of the entire number of aldermen.

PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE AS TO THE PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE.

1. Three thousand or more of the electors upon the voters' list for the year may by Initiative Petition request the City Council to pass any by-law or resolution within its legal powers, and may require a Referendum Vote in the event of refusal. Such Initiative Petition must be signed by three thousand or more of the electors and be presented to the City Clerk or his deputy. The by-law or resolution asked for may be set forth in full at the head of the petition. If the Council declines to comply with the request of the petitioners, it shall submit, if the petition requests it, such proposed by-law or resolution to a Referendum Vote of the electors on the voters' list for the current year, at a time to be fixed not later than the next municipal election after the filing of the petition, which does not occur within thirty days of the filing of the petition, and if a majority of those voting vote in favor of the proposed by-law or resolution, such by-law or resolution shall thereby become enacted or passed, and the Council shall be governed accordingly.

2. Upon the presentation of an Initiative Petition as above set forth, the Council may pass an alternative by-law or resolution upon the same subject matter and submit it to a Referendum Vote along with the by-law asked for by the petitioners. The voting shall be in two parts: First—Do you want a by-law for ..... purposes? Yes or No. Second—Do you prefer the initiated by-law "a" or the Council's by-law "b"? If a majority of those voting on the first question vote no, neither by-law shall be carried. If a majority vote yes, then the by-law having the larger vote shall be enacted and the other lost.

3. Each measure thus initiated shall have precedence over all other measures except appropriations and measures that are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and all proceedings of the Council connected with it shall be completed within two months from the time it was proposed. At least three weeks shall elapse between such completion and the submission of the measure to the voters.

4. Subject to the last clause, the time of submission to the electors shall be fixed by the City Council, but shall not be later than the then next ensuing municipal election, except when the proceedings taken by the Council are completed later than three weeks before such election, in which case the submission shall be not later than the second next ensuing municipal election.

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The charm of present giving is o'er us all. It "keeps one guessing" to know what to buy. If you ask us, we'd say give something useful—something to wear! In all sections of this store a completeness of holiday assortments exists, so perfectly adapted to the gift season that the possibility of disappointment on the part of purchasers is practically eliminated. "Something to suit every purse and to satisfy every taste" is the trite but true way of putting it, and the city knows it, for, as usual, the Christmas crowd is with us.

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ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

We take the following review from the editorial columns of The (Chicago Public. It deals with conditions in the United States, about which it is desirable for Canadians to know:

Under the title of "The Menace to Economic Independence," the Independent has a striking editorial contribution to this subject, which the ruthless march of events is forcing upon public attention more and more. "It seems certain," says the writer, "that before long it will be impossible for any man on his own account to engage in even so simple a business as selling smoking tobacco and cigars, retailing cut flowers, selling newspapers, or even peanuts and bananas on the street corner. Every man who is not a multi-millionaire will be a millionaire's man, dependent upon the good-will of a superior for his daily bread. Could there be a more melancholy outcome of our great American attempt to build up a civilization in which every man might be independent and self-respecting?" The editor sees the danger at either end: There will be a great extension of trade union methods. "We shall see," he predicts, "innumerable unions within the salaried class, each striving to bar out competition . . to maintain a rigorous monopoly of the job." "There are many indications that this prediction will came true, for the fact at present is that the so-called salaried classes, including mainly clerks and teachers, are the most dependent and servile portion of any community. We use the latter epithet in no spirit of offence, but rather of pity. Tied to their job, and without the feeling of strength that comes to some extent from organization, they are absolutely helpless, and have only one door of freedom, that is, to quit and sink into one of Ghent's lower strata. In many communities you will find that the wage-earners, to use a distinction that is easily understood, are clearly more independent personally than the salary-earners. Among the latter one can see far more cringing and a far more manifest bearing of subserviency. If you want to see tremulous homage, be present when the superintendent or the president of a school board comes into a group of teachers. Then see them "process" to the platform, and hear them lead the young voices in singing "Sweet land of liberee," or "The land of the free and home of the brave!" If any, even a temporary, spirit of independence could come to them and others of the salaried classes from any kind of union, it might be welcomed as a temporary release, even if it should lead to the charge of trying to monopolize the job. But the important work at present is to get the American people to come to a consciousness of the situation of dependence into which all but a very few are being rapidly corralled.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.

The Committee on Education and Labor, of the United States Senate, is doubtless in receipt of a large mail just now, burdened with a varied assortment of objections to the eight-hour bill, which has passed the House and is about to has passed the House and is about to useful, therefore, for the committee to know that the objections are inspired by the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade union of employers who are opposed to trade unions among workmen. This organization recently sent out a confidential circular, enumerating 32 objections to the bill, and with the circular it enclosed a letter requesting the recipient to write the Senate Committee, urging an unfavorable report upon the bill, giving at least two objections—not copying them verbatim from the circular, however, but elaborating them. In this way it is evidently hoped to secure the appearance of "spontaneous" expressions of disapproval, which in fact are perfunctory and made in response to the call of the employers' union. Such expressions have their value, but it is important that the facts about them be known, so that they may not pass in the Senate for more than their value.—The Public.

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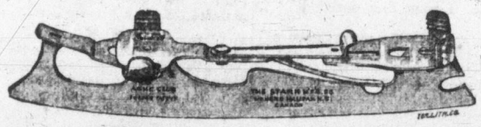

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SINGLE TAX TALK.

Considering the nature of the weather, a very fair audience attended last Sunday's lecture in the Toronto Opera House held under the auspices of the Single Tax Association.

The singing was of a high standard, and the speakers of day were well received. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Wiggins, who pointed out how opportune a time this season of the year was in advocating a reform that had for its aim the bringing of peace and good-will unto man, and as the two gentlemen who were announced to address them were advocating reforms that would tend to bring peace and good-feeling into our social sphere, that was applied Christianity.

Mr. James Simpson, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Toronto District Council, was the first speaker. His subject was "Direct Legislation."

In opening his remarks he recited the following bit of poetry:

To read and speak with elegance and ease
Are arts polite which never fail to please,
Yet in these arts how very few excel:
Ten thousand men may read, not one read well;
Yet all mankind are speakers in a sense,
But very few can soar to heights of eloquence.
The sweet, melodious singer trills her lays,
And listening crowds go frantic in her praise:
But he who reads and speaks with feeling true,
Charms, and delights, instructs and moves us too.

He pointed out how Toronto, especially, had suffered through lack of opportunity suffered through lack of an opportunity by the people to stop or veto any unjust law that was being enacted to the disadvantage of the many, for the special benefit of the few. Through the Toronto District Council the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule was organized, so that the people would be in a position to not only veto, but initiate any law whether municipal, provincial or national; explained how Switzerland was compelled through corruption by the men in power to have all laws initiated by the Legislature first submitted to the people before they become operative; showed how ill Toronto fared when she moved for civic insurance, electric energy, etc. Large financial concerns stepped in and used every means to defeat the people, and were successful, but such would not occur if the People's Veto and Direct Initiative were in vogue; the people could then initiate any law that they thought would be of benefit to them, and veto any law of a doubtful nature. In conclusion he requested all present to sign the Voter's Agreement, and act as therein requested.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan, the next speaker, was set down to speak on "The Social Problem." He believed in the initiative and referendum; claimed that sociology leads us to a better theology; the way to knowledge is to first know man; in adjusting unjust laws you improve the relationship of man towards man. The fault of the church at the present day is that it teaches too much churchianity and not enough of Christianity; this world is almost ignored for the world to come; claimed it was God's wish that man should perfect himself while here. The man is an apostle of Satan who claims that the present order of society is right, when it allows a few men to be cursed with wealth, while millions are in want. Here the speaker touched on the effect that all reforms have on political partyism, when an effort is made to put any reforms into practical effect. The opposition may build a bridge to assist you over, but not to stand upon; in fact, all reforms that affect the aim of the grafter or the usefulness of the party hack, have to be borne through with difficulty; claimed that even in partyism truth was the best of policy; the man that guided his party honestly, that party was the most successful. The Partial Single Tax Law as applied to Manitoba was there to stay. The speaker, who was instrumental in having it passed, only had to point to the farmer that when he built a house he was fined; when he bought horses and plough and commenced to break the soil he was fined, etc., while the speculator who owned the land only got off free. Still, it is not all sunshine in Manitoba. The farmers in Manitoba at the present time, and for a long time to come, suffer through the granting of privileges to railways, without embodying provisions in their charters that are the people's.

A man takes contradiction and advice much more easily than people think, but he will not bear it when violently given; even though it be well founded. Hearts are flowers; they open to the soft-falling dew, but shut themselves up in the violent downpour of rain.

Lady Henry Somerset defines "a lady" as "one who never makes anyone else feel inferior to herself, either mentally, morally, or socially." No doubt this is a good definition of what a lady ought to be. Actually, however, the female who is designated a lady by the world is generally one who refers to alleged social inferiors as "persons," dells herself up in extravagant fashionable attire; pays her butcher's bills grudgingly; spends her days in wretched little frivolities and petty scandal-mongerings; attends church because it is "the thing," and to criticise the clothes of other "ladies;" contributes to public charities and heathen missions (when the list of subscribers is published); and pays her washerwoman eighteen pence a day.

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There is nothing more deadly dear to the world than so-called "cheap labor." What we save by it in cash we pay thousandfold in blood and tears, degradation of soul and body.

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

F. R. LATCHFORD, Commissioner of Public Works
R. GLOCKLING, Secretary The Labour Bureau

NOTICE.
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them ceased. Of Evan Hamilton she knew nothing, beyond a mention or 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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