

REDUCTION OF LICENSES

The Vote of the Council was Fair and left no Chance for Further Argument

Just a Few Pertinent Pointers

The first time that the resolution against the hotel reduction in Toronto was presented to the District Labor Council the temperance element of that body claimed that the meeting had been plugged and that a march was being stolen on them, and moved in amendment that a special meeting be called for the purpose of discussing the question. After thoroughly discussing the question from all points of view by the members present, the amendment was lost, and the resolution carried by a vote of 46 for and 11 against; but the vote being taken after 11 o'clock without an extension of time, the vote was declared by the president to be illegal. The executive committee of that body, in their desire to be fair, called a special meeting to comply with the wishes of the temperance element.

After a thorough and absolutely fair discussion of the question the resolution against reduction was carried by a vote of 71 to 15, showing that the charges of the temperance element at the previous meeting regarding the plugging of the meeting were unfounded. Now, the District Labor Council is unlike any parliamentary body insofar as there are no factions, no parties; the delegates go there, and after hearing a discussion they are at liberty to vote independently; and from the fact that at two meetings the resolution was carried by large majorities, and at the last Thursday meeting the executive committee was thanked by Mr. James Simpson for their fairness in this matter, it goes without any chance of contradiction that the trades unionists of Toronto are overwhelmingly opposed to any reduction in the liquor licenses of this city.

The Municipal Campaign from Labor's Point of View

Now that the elections are upon us and we know just who are in the field, it might be well to call the attention of all working men and women of our city to just what should be done in the interests of labor.

In former years we have played at elections. We have nominated certain candidates, but soon the cry went around "Oh, he is a Grit," or "He's a Tory," or "He is a temperance man," or "He is not a temperance man;" or some other objection equally as weak-kneed. Instead of considering only "Is he a labor man, and if elected will he guard the interests of the working classes?"

Why should it matter to a labor man whether a candidate be a Grit or Tory or a prohibitionist or an anti? None of these parties have any sympathy for labor, and from a labor standpoint it does not matter one cent's worth who is in office, for unless labor can show that they are an organized body and have something to do with the election of them you may be quite sure you will get no consideration from any of them. But just as soon as organized labor shows to the politician that they are determined to stand united for the candidates chosen and endorsed by the District Labor Council (the mouthpiece of organized labor in this city), and that we are determined to stand by and support those who show themselves to be friends of labor, then will we be able to assert our rights and get the consideration due to the industrial classes, the principal factor of this country.

In this, our last issue before the elections, we earnestly call upon all labor men and women to stand loyal to themselves and to labor, and let us have this election without any split or dissension in our ranks, and show to the political world what we can do, and that labor must be recognized as a foremost element of this community.

The men who have been chosen to represent labor are undoubtedly men who have proven themselves to be the true and staunch friends of the workers, and now it is up to every workman not only to vote for them but to take off his coat and work earnestly to place the representatives of labor at the head of the polls.

A short review of the candidates chosen might not be out of place at this stage of the campaign.

In Ward 1 we have Mr. James Wilson, a man who has been for years connected with the trades union movement in our city, and who made so creditable a showing at the last elections. Jim has persistently stuck to his guns and should be elected.

In Ward 3 Mr. Frank Moses, a gentleman who has by his previous experience as an alderman proven his usefulness to the citizens as well as to organized labor. He should be elected and will, if workingmen do their duty.

In Ward 5 Mr. Frank Woods has been chosen as labor representative. In this case the workers have a grand chance to show the advantages of having the support of organized labor. In 1904 Mr. Woods was placed some 400 votes in the lead of any other contestant by organized labor. In 1905 labor saw fit, owing to a slight misunderstanding, to withdraw their support, and Mr. Woods was in consequence left at home. This year he has again been endorsed by labor and will in all probability head the polls. Vote for him and show what labor can do.

In Ward 6 Mr. J. E. Stewart, who has been for many years fighting the battles for the improvement of the conditions of the working people in the city of Toronto as a member of the Iron Moulders' Union, is now offering his services as a

defender of the workers in the city council and should be elected.

Mr. John Tweed has been chosen to represent you on the Board of Education, and will surely be elected. Mr. Tweed has shown his ability as a fighter by persistently remaining in the fight three years in succession, each year showing marked advances. His experience as chairman of the Technical School Board will enable him to become a most useful member, and labor will have a representative on the Board of Education of which we will be justly proud.

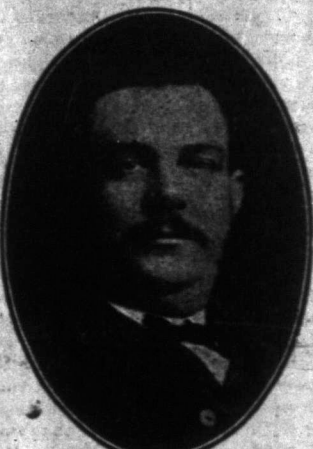
As labor's candidate for controller, Mr. J. J. Ward has been unanimously chosen, and from present indications he will head the polls. Jack has always been our friend, and the fact is so generally known among the laboring classes that it goes without saying that his troubles will be few.

In closing let us call the attention of our readers to the fact that in summing up our list, the Grit, Tory, temperance man or the anti-temperance man cannot say that we have exercised any partyism, for all are represented.

Now, boys, let us call your attention once more that it is your duty to elect these men or get off the job.



J. E. STEWART
Labor's Candidate for Alderman in Ward Six



FRANK MOSES
Labor's Candidate for Alderman in Ward Three

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE BOYCOTT

The above is the title of an article in *Industrial Canada* in which it glories over the result of the suit that the Metallic Roofing Company won against the Sheet Metal Workers.

The language used by this paper indicates the spirit with which it regards unionists and all their works. It calls them "Industrial highwaymen," and speaks of the "union infested country."

O for some power the gift to give us,
To see oursel's as others see us.

What a blessing it would be for the Manufacturers' Association if they could for a short time have the chance to gaze on their own moral obliquity—"These industrial highwaymen," forsooth! Did the union men ever demand more than they produced? Did they ever get as much as they produced? Out of the product of the industries the workers have always had to accept a very unjust share—very much less than they produced. In no case in the history of the world have the toilers received more than their just share of the product; but again and again the employers have not scrupled to take far more than their just rights.

When the men adopt methods to try to improve their condition, the arm of the law is at once appealed to to stop them, and the method of the boycott is declared to be a crime. The masters must have no restraint, they must have the full benefit of free trade in the employment of their men. That is the manner in which the law assists the employers and crushes the unions.

But does that end the boycott? Not by any means. The boycott imposed by the men never would have been, had there not been a boycott imposed in the first place by the employers. What is the object of all that policy of taxation called "protection." What is the meaning of the "dutiable" list and the "free" list? Why are duties imposed in such a way that they always fall on the workmen and the free list is almost exclusively for the employers? The answer is very clear. The employers succeed in getting the duties increased to thirty-five per cent. so as to prevent the workmen going to the cheapest markets. At the same time the employers have kept a free list ex-

clusively for themselves. If that is not a boycott, then nothing means a boycott. The employers insist and the law insists that the employers shall have the fullest freedom in buying their labor and raw materials; but when the workmen go to buy, then penalties that amount to fifty per cent. are imposed to drive them to the factories in the "home market."

So far as the workmen are concerned the government has never done the first thing to shield them from the highest of high pressure competition. There has always been free trade. In addition to that the toilers have been taxed millions of dollars to make Canada a dumping ground for the cheapest kind of labor that can be procured in any part of the world.

It is a fact that has been repeated by this paper, and which has never been contradicted, that the duties imposed on workmen's tools and on his clothing, while nominally at thirty and thirty-five per cent, actually amount to fifty per cent, after the importer and the retailer have added their profits. This means that again and again the toiler must take three dollars to the market to buy two dollars worth of goods. That is the tariff which has been arranged by the Manufacturers Association.

If the workmen had arranged the tariff, so that there would be a tax amounting to fifty per cent on all immigration, so as to enable the workers to sell their labor at a higher price, and had the government taxed the employers millions of dollars so as to enable the workers to buy their goods at the lowest possible figure. Had the government given all the protection to the workmen, and all the competition to the employers, then there might be some justification for the epithet, "these industrial highwaymen."

The old process of the highwayman was straightforward thieving. There was no hypocrisy about it. But for some years the manufacturers have been proclaiming "protection" to industry, and they have held up the bogey of foreign competition; at the same time they have been doing everything to make the competition of the workmen the most intense, while they were, by processes occult and insidious, crushing the workers to the closest proximity of poverty.

Will this defeat of the workers in the court be a calamity? Not at all. They will learn out of defeat to-day a better way to fight to-morrow. There is a path, clear and distinct, which leads to emancipation. That path will be won some day, when the jarring conflict between privilege and oppression, will have forever ceased, when human rights will be triumphant, and equity will have found its proper enthronement.

Silverworkers

The Bro. of Silverworkers met Tuesday night and discussed their finances and prospects for the coming year. They are in a first class condition financially and are satisfied for the present with their conditions.

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COATSWORTH
AS MAYOR

1906 1906
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FOR 1906
LABORS BEST FRIEND

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WARD, J. J. - - X
WARD No. 1 - 1906

VOTE FOR
W. T. STEWART
AS ALDERMAN

WARD 3
Vote for, the Re-Election of
ALDERMAN
O. B. SHEPPARD
FOR 1906

1906 WARD 2 1906
Vote to Re-Elect
ALDERMAN
THOMAS L. CHURCH

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