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THE LABOUR BUREAU

ONTARIO By an Act passed at the 1901 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, and other labor difficulties: Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workmen, together with the industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to ascertain.

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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.

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

REED & HYNES SIGNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners 122 Victoria Street, Toronto 2 doors south of Queen

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR. IX.—An Unlooked For Encounter.

"Well, neither do the Russians, for that matter, by this time, and I merely wish to tell you that if it hadn't been for his action and for the promptness of a member of his staff I should have failed in this mission. I was dragged by the Russian police and robbed. Miss Baxter, who was on the train, saw something of what was going forward and succeeded most deftly in despoiling the robbers. I was lying insensible at the time and helpless. She secured the document and handed it back to me when we had crossed the frontier, leaving in the hands of the Russians a similar envelope containing a copy of The Daily Bugle. Therefore, uncle, if



She old man scribbled a most cordial invitation to Hardwick.

a future you can do anything to oblige Mr. Hardwick, you will help in a measure to cancel the obligation which our family owes to him."

"My dear boy, I shall be delighted to do so. I am afraid I have been rather unwell to him. If you wish it, I shall go at once and apologize to him."

"Oh, no," cried Jennie, "you mustn't do that, but if you can help him without jeopardizing the service I for one would be very glad."

"So should I," said Donal. The old man took out his card case and on the back of his card scribbled a most cordial invitation to Hardwick, asking him to call on him. He handed this to Jennie and said:

"Tell Mr. Hardwick that I shall be pleased to see him at any time."

"And now," said Lord Donal, "you must let us both escort you home in the carriage."

"No, no. I shall take a hansom and will go directly to the office of The Bugle. For Mr. Hardwick will be there by this time."

"But we can drive you there," "No, please."

She held out her hand to Sir James and said, with the least bit of hesitation before uttering the last word, "Good night—uncle."

"Good night, my dear," said the old man, "and God bless you," he added with a tenderness which his appearance, so solemn and stately, left one unprepared for.

Lord Donal saw his betrothed into a hansom, protesting all the while at this having to allow her to go off unprotected.

"What an old darling he is!" murmured Jennie, among his protests. "I think if Mr. Hardwick had allowed me to look after the interests of the paper at the foreign office, Sir James would not have snubbed me."

"If the foreign office dared to do such a thing, it would hear of something not to its advantage from the diplomatic service. And so, good night, my dear. And, with adieu, the nephew repeated the benediction of the uncle."

Jennie drove directly to the office of The Daily Bugle, and mounting the stairs entered the editorial rooms. She found Mr. Hardwick at his desk, and he sprang up quickly on seeing who his visitor was.

"Ah, you have returned!" he cried. "You didn't telegraph to me; so I suppose that means failure."

"I don't know, Mr. Hardwick. It all depends on whether or not your object was exactly what you told me it was."

"And what was that? I think I told you that my desire was to get possession of the document which was being transmitted from St. Petersburg to London."

"No, you said the object was the mollifying of old Sir James Cardiff of the foreign office."

"Exactly; that was the ultimate object of course."

"Very well. Read this card. Sir James gave it to me at Charing Cross station less than half an hour ago."

The editor took the card, turned it over in his hand once or twice and read the cordial message which the old man had scribbled on the back of it.

"Then you have succeeded!" cried Hardwick. "You got the document. But why did you give it to Sir James instead of letting me hand it to him?"

"That's a long story. To put it briefly, it was because the messenger carrying the document was Lord Donal Stirling, who is—who is—an old friend of mine. Sir James is his uncle, and Lord Donal promised that he would persuade the old man to let other newspapers have no advantages which he refused to The Daily Bugle. I did not give the document to Sir James. I gave it back to Lord Donal."

UNION MEN SHOULD NOT FORGET.

The memory of most men is a frail, deceptive thing at best.

Even intellectual giants, endowed with remarkable power, retaining occurrence, expressions and thought, are often puzzled at their inability to remember the correct thing at the right time and place.

A good memory is a desirable gift, but it must be cultivated or else it will not long remain good. If left to shift for itself it will soon dwindle, wither and die under the pressure and darkness of the many obvious weeds that are crowding it out of existence.

The human mind is like a fertile garden—full of native vegetation that must be weeded out when it first appears if the soil and more desirable plants are expected to grow.

There are a few things that laboring people, and particularly union working men, would do well to remember, but which are often forgotten.

In the season of sunshine and plenty the union grows until it assumes most formidable proportions and attains a power and prestige that few of its most ardent founders and dreamers of the organization becomes an important factor in the industrial, social and political life of the community.

Wages are raised, hours are shortened, credit is the system of government are wrought, and the man of yesterday's obscurity is the hero of tomorrow's fame—not achieved Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon like by his own indomitable energy or courage, but thrust upon him—forced by circumstances that he is incapable of even comprehending—results of industrial development and a logical evolution of the labor movement.

But he forgets.

Surrounded by improved conditions, basking in the light of smiling prosperity, he fails to remember. He yields to the temptations of pleasure. He indulges and becomes a prey for all the baser instincts that humanity is heir to. His memory and reason are badly impaired, and instead of accomplishing that which is good for the world he is busy holding his own—trying to get the best of the thing which he is not.

Prosperity is desirable, and all should strive for it, but if it does come it will not abide with you if you do not understand how to use it right.

Try to remember—to reflect—to meditate.

Try to think.

A unionist whose name is well known throughout the United States and Canada, wherever men are organized, told us the other day that it was a sin to ask laboring men to think.

He said that he was doing considerable thinking for the last twenty years, and he has also had more leisure to do with every movement intended to improve the conditions of the wage-worker.

Still, we believe in committing this sin—to think!

Laboring men must think if they are to gain their rights—the full products of their labor—complete economic liberty.

The working man who does not stop to meditate on his own life, his environment and future problems—his own position and draw lessons from the past in order to provide for the future, is an unthinking animal, a plodding ox, and a cart mule, who knows no other happy port than the master's whip.

Happily, the great mass of wage-workers are not in that class—at least, "Organized Labor" hopes so.

There are, however, many of them who are careless and whose tongue must be loosened by several draughts of drink, who place the drink habit in the laboring man's course. It blocks the progress of a successful movement; it ruins the family and the home, and it places the mark of damnation on the yet unborn generations.

The shortest road to hell everlasting is one of drink.

An overabundance of bad whisky, freely imbibed, either through morbid desire or under the false delusion that it will strengthen the nerve and quicken the intellect, is the cause of many a brawl and much wrangling in the meetings of our unions.

The member whose lethargic brain must have an alcoholic stimulant before it will be aroused, and whose tongue must be loosened by several draughts of drink, who places the mark of damnation on the yet unborn generations.

Drunkenness is very often also the cause of many alleged grievances against the employer.

He is in a slave to the drink habit cannot do right, neither by himself, by his family, if he has any, nor by his employer or his fellow-man in general.

He is an undesirable and often a dangerous citizen. He shirks his duties to home, community and state.

We do not say that a man should be absolutely temperate—that is, a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating liquors—we do say that all men, and especially working men, and union men in particular, should be temperate.

They should never indulge in the use of strong drink so far that it impairs their intellect, or allow themselves to be placed on the level with the beast that does not know when he has had enough.

It is a well-known fact that when whisky goes in, in unmeasured quantities, the reason goes out; and we say that this state of affairs is not good for the labor movement, because every man, woman and child in that movement needs all the reason, intellect and brains that nature has endowed them with.

Learn to say No.

It is one of the hardest lessons that the greater part of humanity has to learn.

It is with a capital N, so that there can be absolutely no doubt what you mean.

Many of us drink, not from a desire for any habit, but just to be good fellows. It is a matter of sociability, an amicable nature—Friendship.

It is a false delusion.

Fellowship and friendliness that are tied together by whisky, round and gin in course, the tie which is bound together by Sad.

It will fall asunder sooner or later, and then somebody will be badly disappointed.

But there is a deeper and more important question than that of sociability; one that comes next to the first one; we have so lightly dealt with, in fact one that goes hand in hand with the subject of intelligence and that is the question of material well-being.

Take a common sense view of the mat-

THE TOLLER

ter. If you squander your earnings, or a large part of them, for intoxicating drinks, you receive nothing in return but injury all around.

On the other hand, if you refrain from throwing your hard-earned wages across the counter for "water that bubbles" and the cup that bubbles," you will be saving up some of them and by-and-by, in a few years, you will have something to fall back on, if the hard times that are always sure to follow a period of prosperity should happen to strike you.

In any event, the man who lays up something for the rainy day is always a better citizen and a better union man and a better man, if you please, than the spendthrift who "blows in" his week's wages before the next Monday morning.

The organization whose members are sober and frugal—whose members have something laid by, be it either in a bank or invested in a piece of ground or a little home, that union is the one which does not fear the crushing grasp of the employer.

It is a union that the members, if they are compelled to, can stand a strike and, as a general rule, it is always the society which has a few thousand dollars in its treasury.

We know that it is hard for laboring people to save any money, although their wages may be comparatively high, because it is always the case that when wages increase the necessities of life also increase, and follow more or less before the new scale of wages went into effect; that is the very reason a raise in wages becomes necessary; but aside from this fact, we are also absolutely certain that there are thousands of working men who waste part of their earnings through channels that are not conducive to the best interests of the wage-workers of this country, and it is this that we desire to have stopped.

Economic liberty—the complete emancipation of the wage-workers of the world must come through the agency of the wage-workers themselves, if they are ever to acquire it.

It will never come by any miracle, through any leader, through any Moses, or any medium of any kind. It must come through the men and women who toil for wages; that great and mighty class on which the civilization of all our present ages is founded.

He is the strength, because he carries the world on his shoulders. He also has the intellect, the brains, because he has furnished the greatest intellectual lights which adorn the pages of all history. They have come right from the ranks of our humblest toilers.

Be temperate; cultivate your memory; improve your reason.

HENRY GEORGE THE PROPHET OF SAN FRANCISCO.

By William Lloyd Garrison.

If all the world loves a lover, as Emerson says, it also loves a reformer, at least in the reformer's day. Many cities are likely to claim him later, and to hold in reverence the places wherein he lived or worked, but in his lifetime he is considered an uncomfortable person. Undeniably he is a disturber. Real reformers are therefore exceptional, neither high character, devotion nor unselfishness saving them from misrepresentation and contumely.

Why, in a great wealth-producing country, have there been so many who should exist, side by side with vast opulence, the most abject poverty in the centres of civilization, was the question Henry George set himself to solve. With painstaking care and patience he examined every available argument offered to explain the paradox, sifting and rejecting with candid mind facts and authorities, until, driven to the single conclusion that in the monopoly of land the explanation of the riddle. Having found the cause, he searched for the remedy, and believed he had found it in the Single Tax, a remedy that could be effectually applied through a change in the current methods of taxation, to whose application and wrongfulness so much misery is due.

Before Henry George's day the wrongfulness of land monopoly had been proclaimed by authoritative men, even to the time of Moses. But of all those who

"Union Label" Goods

"Union Label" goods, Ladies and Gentlemen, "Union Label" goods! In the name of Labor "Union Label" goods! And why "Union Label" goods? The "Union Label" is the badge of responsibility and respectability. It proves that the goods are of the highest quality and the finest workmanship. Being the highest quality "union made" it means in clothing, hand-made collars, hand-padded shoulders, hand-worked buttonholes, the seams double stitched with twisted French silk, the trousers seams over-laid and double stitched the coat and vest linings of the highest grade and even to the buttons so well sewn that they are on to stay forever and a day.

Union Label clothing is to-day shown by this Union Label shop in the most stylish and up-to-date effects, the fine hair line stripes and the pin head checks, the heather mixtures, the mid-grey mix and in the blacks, navy and dark blues, every suit of which is guaranteed to keep its color and its shape.

In hats the blacks, browns or pearls; in soft hats the wide shapes, in creased crown or plain in every desirable width or shape, hand-wrought, fur-felt. In stiff hats the wide or medium brim with a swagger over curl. In the Stetson, Dunlop or Knox blocks don't forget to look for the Union Label.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. employees, we have just received a new union made overall that is the daddy of them all; ask to see it.

Our new lines in Union men's shoes has created a furore in labor circles. We have already done an immense trade in this department although the season is as yet not at its height. One customer tells another, that is the kind of advertisement we like.

Our gentlemen's furnishing department has that air of jaunty and newness in styles which appeals to every good dresser. All we ask is an inspection for we are sure that in the City of Toronto none can compare with us for tastefulness and originality and perfection of style; the highest class of goods at the lowest possible figure.



George St., Peterboro.

GOUGH BROS.

Union Outfitters from Top to Toe 186 Yonge Street Toronto. 6 & 8 Queen St. W.

have seen the injustice, it was reserved for Henry George to discover and announce the remedy.

It is easy to see the wrongfulness of a few controlling the valuable portions of the earth's surface, upon which all men must labor to live. The Single Taxers hold that land is in the same category as the sea, the sunshine and the air, and, as it is manifestly intended for all mankind, it is wrong for a few to withhold it from use for the sake of taking the increased value which the increase of population gives to land in growing communities.

Henry George saw clearly that men who were out of employment against their will, because of opportunities denied them, are forced to bid against each other for a chance to work, a sad condition that brings wages down to the lowest point, and brings poverty where there should be happiness and plenty.

The struggle is not only to restore the heritage to those now suffering because deprived of it, but for the millions of men and women unborn who must live upon the earth.

"I see," said Mr. Thompkins. "But why do you want to buy the land from the present landlord just to sell it to other landlords? Won't they use their tenants' just as the present ones do theirs?"

"But we are going to divide the land up into small farms, so that each man will be a landowner," said the King, closing up his French novel, "and then they will all have equal chances, and there won't be any tenants."

"That's right," rejoined Mr. Thompkins. "That's right. As soon as each man has a share in the earth they will all have equal chances. I never thought of that before. 'Blessed day,' he added, suddenly, "how about the child that is born the day after the deal is put through? How about his share? Will you have a new sale for him?"

The King put on his hat and, lighting another cigarette, went out. The secretary poked the fire thoughtfully, and Willie smiled compassionately at Mr. Thompkins.

Walter H. Roebuck.

THE LABOR PAPER.

The labor paper is conducted strictly in the interest of the toiler, is the medium through which the organized labor forces are enabled to reach the public, to educate non-unionists, secure accessions to their unions, and have their cause represented without the restrictions imposed by the capitalist press.

Every member of a labor organization, every advocate of the cause, is the most powerful factor in disseminating the principles of unionism and deriding the movement against the attacks of its enemies.

The capitalist press cries naught for the welfare of the toiler, and will not print anything that would tend to increase its wages or shorten his hours of toil. The labor paper devotes its entire space to the cause of the workingman, and seeks every opportunity to advance his interests. No restrictions are placed upon its organs in the upbuilding of the cause of organized labor, and its organs are free for the full and free discussion of topics of interest to the cause locally or at large. The true labor paper devotes all its energies to the upbuilding of the cause of organized labor, and its organs are free for the full and free discussion of topics of interest to the cause locally or at large.

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