THE TOILER

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ONLY $500 NEEDED OF THE $10,000

Subscriptions Still Keep Coming to the Secretary-Treasurer—Is Your Name Registered as a Subscriber?

Success has now been written in large letters upon the efforts of the Labor Temple Committee in their efforts to raise $10,000 before June 6th, towards the necessary amount to purchase the Athenaeum Club house in Church street to be converted into the Labor Temple. Organized labor all over Canada and the United States has been watching our great effort, and our success has incited many to forward congratulations at the splendid campaign put up. This has been done in the face of threatened trade troubles, and the committee could have made even a better statement if the labor world had been in a state of peace. Up to Monday night, May 31st, we had 9,428 shares guaranteed and a bank account of over $4,000. The great meeting of shareholders in Victoria Hall on Saturday night, the 28th of May, was a great inspiration to the large number of shareholders who were present. Six members of the committee were kept busy for the space of two hours taking in the cash. It involved a lot of work and great care to get every shareholder's cash properly registered, but with an efficient staff of workers everything was done with expedition, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. The money continues to come in at a satisfactory rate, and we are fully confident that by June 6th we will have the necessary $5,000 to deposit with the guarantors of the building as our initial payment. We urge every shareholder to make good his pledge as soon as possible, to that definite arrangements may be made to carry forward our great enterprise. The committee have now arranged to accept shares to be made on monthly calls, and at the meeting of shareholders on Saturday night the following shareholders signed their names for the following additional shares to be paid in response to monthly calls for one dollar. There are thousands of organized workers who can take shares upon this basis, who only need the opportunity to do so. Now is their chance, and the secretary would like to hear from them:

	Shares.
John Armstrong, 3 Edith St.	17
David Bragg	4
George Bland	1
W. C. Blackburn	10
Thomas Davidson	5
John Darwin	5
Frank Dale	10
John J. Densmore	3
C. C. Dow	10
George Furlong	4
F. Fowler	3
A. S. Gill	5
Mildred Gardner	4
Robert A. Grainger	4
John A. Hall	2
M. F. Haney	4
Lois Holding	10
Fred Holding	10
W. J. Harvey	15
Arthur W. Holmes	3
H. Hamburg	5
Edward Jones	4
John Keith	3
P. Lynch	2
H. Locke	5
J. S. Lawson	5
A. E. Muirhead	5
Charles March	4
W. Moebus	5
Charles Nicholls	3
W. A. Nightingander	10
E. B. Orr	5
J. Priestly	20
E. G. Ratcliffe	10
R. Southwell	3
H. Stockton	5
J. A. Swain	10
John Tweed	5
Frank N. Tarver	10
Gertie Verrall	5
May Verrall	5
Thomas A. White	3
John West	
Robert McKay	

The following statement shows the number of organizations that have subscribed for stock, with those who have fully paid up their shares till Monday night:

	Shares	Pd.
Bookbinders	50	50
Brass Moulders	50	...
Builders' Laborers	100	100
Bricklayers	500	...
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	100	...
Butchers	50	...
Boot and Shoe Workers	150	150
Bakers	50	36
Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders	100	...
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Helpers	50	56
Cigarmakers	50	50
Carriage and Wagon Makers	25	...
Civic Employees, No. 1	25	25
Electrical Workers, No. 353	100	100
Gilders	25	25
Journeymen Tailors, Toronto Junction	5	5
Machinists	500	500
Machinists (Ladies' Auxiliary)	5	5
Malsters	50	...
Moulders	25	25
Musical Protective Association	200	...
Mailers	25	...
Machinists (Hazel Lodge, No. 371)	25	...
Marble Workers	10	10
Metal Polishers	25	...
Operators (Garment)	5	...
Plasterers	50	50
Piano Makers, No. 34	15	...
Pattern Makers	50	50
Plumbers and Steamfitters	200	...
Street Railway Employees	1,000	...
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	10	...
Stonemasons	100	100
Teamsters, No. 154	10	...
Tile Layers	10	10
Tobacco Workers	10	10
Team Drivers	10	10
United Garment Workers	10	10
Women's Union Label League	25	25

Following is the list of shareholders, with their number of shares, not previously reported in the columns of The Toiler:

A.

Thomas T. Allen	1
George Adams	3
Wm. Arnott	1
Thomas W. Aikins	5
Wm. Adloff	1
H. W. Allsden	1
James Aikin	5
W. G. Annis	1
Fred Ainsbury	2

B.

Wm. Bennett	1
Arthur Baldwin	1
Henry Brown	1
Wm. Blair	2
Wm. Rowland	5
James Burns	1
A. H. Baker	1
H. T. Bornholdt	1
H. Bretcher	1
Ed. Brown	2
Low Burrows	1
H. S. Berry	3
A. Bennett	1
W. H. Barrowclough	1
Fred Bee	5
J. J. Bogue	1
George W. Bland	5
N. H. Bauer	1

C.

J. Chapman	3
Wm. Cook	1
John H. Clare	2
Charles T. Cooney	1
George Coulson	1
Coure Carie	4
H. E. Chambers	2
G. A. Chapman	1
J. Cooper	1
George Crocker	1
E. Cleland	1
George Coney	1
W. A. Campbell	3

D.

Thomas Dempsey	1
John J. Densmore	1
P. Dwine	1
Ed. Dinwiddy	1
S. Dible	1
W. Duncan	1
Ed. Diegel	1
E. F. Doudlet	1
P. M. Draper	25
James Doughty	5
Thomas Davidson	5
W. Darch	10
A. E. Dale	4

E.

Walter Entwistle	1
R. Egan	1
W. E. Eagleson	5

F.

Noble Freer	1
A. E. Fenton	2
H. Fitzsimmons	5
John Forsyth	1
John Ferguson	5

G.

M. Golden	1
Wm. Gibby	1
Carl Glutt	1
Henry Gates	1
Otto Glatt	1
Lou Gurofsky	1
John Gilbert	5
F. Gilmour	1
J. Graham	1

H.

Wm. Hawke	1
George Hawkins	1
W. C. Herod	1
G. E. Hill	1
Wm. Henry	1
Fred Holgine	1
Wm. Hamilton	1
W. G. Heintzman	1
John A. Hall	1
H. Hamilton	5
Wm. Hepburn	10
Fred Holting	5
E. Haynes	1
W. S. Holmsten	1

I.

S. G. Irwin	2
J. Ibbotson	2

J.

Harry Jennings	1
Wm. Jordan	1
Frank Jennings	15
George Jackson	5
C. B. James	1

K.

T. Knox	1
Wm. Kitchen	1
A. E. Kerr	2
John Kennedy	2
T. Kramer	1
A. Kyte	1
H. Kennedy	2

L.

H. J. Lyon	1
John W. Lawson	1
George Lupar	1
N. R. Laurence	1
Walter Long	1
John Lee	1
W. Lynch	1
Albert Le Roy	5
Albert Leeder	1
George Lumsden	2

M.

Jos. Madill	1
J. L. Martin	1
George B. Merritt	1
F. C. Mably	1
A. Matthews	1
John A. Murray	2
Robert Mitchell	1
T. E. Murphy	5
D. Murphy	1
John Mackay	1
John Myles	1
D. Matheson	10
John Mowatt	2
Robert Mackenzie	2

Mc.

Richard McCarthy	1
James McGuire	1
John McConnell	1
James McConnell	1
Wm. McNamara	1
A. H. McBride	1
J. McGarny	1
John McKay	1
Wm. J. McCall	1
Hugh McKechaie	1
George McGregor	1
George McArthur	2
Stephen McMullen	1
L. McIntyre	1
Ethel McMaster	1
J. McEachren	1
James D. McGregor	1
J. McKee	1
H. L. McHugh	10
F. W. McNeill	1
P. McGoey	1
J. McCarthy	1

N.

John Newton	1
James North	1
Ed. Nealy	1

P.

George Parkinson	1
Thomas Porter	1
W. Taddley	1
Thomas Purcell	1
Charles Paul	1
T. W. Palmer	1
H. M. Pollard	1
H. Plummerfelt	1
Rudolph Potter	1

Q.

N. Quesnel	1

R.

W. D. Reeves	2
George Richardson	1
James Russell	1
James A. Ramspage	1
George Rogers	2

S.

P. J. Smith	5
Alex. Sutherland	3
John Smith	2
Harry Switzer	1
T. Sanders	5
Gregory Starr	3
F. Storey	1
W. Simpson	1
Frank N. Tarver	1
M. Tierney	1
George Taylor	1
Wm. Thomas	1
W. H. Taylor	1
E. C. Thumb	1
F. G. Treleaven	1
T. H. Thompson	5
Phillips Thompson	1
James Tovell	1

W.

J. Welsher	1
J. W. Warnham	5
Wm. Ward	1
L. Wallace	1
James Winterfield, Jr.	1
Harry R. Willis	1
Fred J. Wheeler	5
George W. Wilson	1
John Watt	1

The financial statement as prepared in brief form by the provisional secretary-treasurer showing the bank deposits and expenditures will be of interest to the shareholders:

Bank Statement.

Date.	Deposit.	Balance.
May 11	$ 313	$ 313
May 16	249	562
May 18	168	730
May 25	123	853
May 28	196	1,122
May 30	1,552	1,674
May 31	646	3,320

Expenditures.

Printing	$48 75
Post cards	7 00
Rent (Victoria Hall)	2 00
Stamps	1 69

The Nasmith Baking Co.
IS **UNFAIR** TO
ORGANIZED LABOR.

INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYE:

London a Poorly Organized City, but its Labor Leaders are Politically Active.

By Judson Grenell.

London, Eng., May 23.—Walking along Victoria street, a few days ago, with H. M. J. Williams, a member of the National Liberal Club, who was kindly showing me some of the sights of the metropolis of the world, he pointed to the name "Cornwall" staring at us in the face from a sign.

"What does that word suggest to you?" he remarked.

"Tin mines and miners," I answered, having in mind industrial Europe as seen through American eyes.

"It suggests to me," he continued, in explanation, "the Prince of Wales, the next king of this empire. When a Prince of Wales is born, he becomes, by virtue of that accident, or incident, as you please, the heir apparent, and the possessor of an income of at least £250,000 a year."

"I understand now," I remarked, "why these Wales miners rejoice at the birth of a prince. While they live in humble cottages, with scant wages to furnish them the means of existence, and with an absence of those comforts of civilization that help to make a people contented, they are happy to know that some $1,250,000 of the wealth they are helping to create goes to feed and shelter and educate and amuse some one who produces nothing himself, except possibly another Duke of Cornwall who will in due time also exhaust off of their exertions."

"That is one American way of looking at it," he laughingly expostulated. "I hardly think, however, that the miners of Cornwall, or, in fact, the workers of Great Britain generally, think it out at all. They take things as they find them. The social customs of their day seem the right customs. They follow in the footsteps of the generations that have preceded them, and do not inquire too closely into the why and wherefore of things in general."

My own observations coincide with those of Mr. Williams'. The average British workman is still a long way from seriously considering the real cause of his hard lines. He is content with endeavoring to secure palliatives for his economic ills rather than looking for the medicine that will remove the diseases.

Britain Content With Palliatives.

Two months in England, which is all too short a time for any thorough investigation of economic conditions, yet which is long enough to discover economic tendencies, convince me that a social revolution which will abolish kings and queens and a hereditary aristocracy is many decades away in Fair Albion. Reforms will continue to be made in the future, as they have been in the past, in that slow and methodical manner which makes the English worker, after all, the possessor of more real freedom than has his brother worker on the continent, who occasionally flares up in the way of a revolution only to lose into his his former—or a worse—state.

"Which do you prefer, a king or a president?" is a question I have put to scores of officials of labor organizations, and the answer has almost invariably been, in effect:

"Our Edward hasn't near so much power as your Teddy. The king is just a nice sort of figurehead, who usually keeps out of politics, and just acts as a balance wheel to prime ministers who insist on going too far. He has his uses; he lays our cornerstones and opens our great expositions; or, if he doesn't, then some of his children or others whom he designates do such officials are necessary, and it's just as well to have someone permanently selected to do these things as to be jumping around. No, the king isn't very obnoxious, after all. Besides, from what we read, it's pretty evident that there is as much democracy in Great Britain as there is in the states."

Distributing Burdens of Government.

There is truth in this defense of a constitutional monarchy such as prevails here. There is a very large amount of real freedom in England. In dealing with the fiscal problem in parliament, there is greater consideration given to distributing the burdens of government equitably than in the United States. Even the last budget divided the increased taxes between the poor and the rich, the poor paying more for their tobacco and tea and the rich paying a larger income tax—one of the taxes that cannot be shifted.

So the citizens of the United States must not be too swift to condemn the people of Great Britain for honoring royalty, and being willing to bear the burden of its support.

London should be the greatest organized industrial centre in the world, as it is the greatest city in the world. It is nothing of the sort. No statistics are in existence giving the exact strength of the labor movement here. If London were as well organized as is Chicago, its trade societies would contain a membership of 750,000. At the best I can count only 135,000. The London Trades Council has a membership of 57,601, with an income of $3,357, of which $280 was last year spent for the aid of labor candidates and about $1,000 for officers' salaries. But London is divided into two cities and 27 boroughs, and some of these have trade councils of their own. Active political centres of influence are these trade councils, and it sometimes seemed to me that the political side of the labor movement had greater attractions for the members than did the matter of hours of labor or wages.

Every Labor Leader a Politician.

Every prominent London labor man has his eye on Parliament. He desires an official position in his union, for it is the natural stepping stone to becoming a councilman or an alderman for a borough, from whence he naturally steps into an official position in the county council. Then he is ready to stand for some parliamentary district, which need not be the one in which he resides. He is free to select any constituency and as "stirring" men are sought after, a man who has made a good record in subordinate political positions is sought after in close districts, in the hope that the weight of his popularity may help to overcome the opposition.

Union Wages Govern Municipal Bodies.

Every election shows increased labor representatives in these London boroughs, each of which has a mayor and common council. Take Islington, with its population of 400,000, for an example. Here are ten labor councilmen holding the balance of power between the other parties. I attended a session, by invitation of Councilman W. B. Parker, a labor representative, and found myself sitting next the red-robed mayor, who is also the presiding officer, and near the bewigged clerk. The principal matter under discussion was raising the wages of the employees of the borough, to conform with a standing order that no wage should be below the union rates for the occupation at which employees are working. A unanimous recommendation from the

works committee, which conducts most of the business usually done by a board of works, was sent back to the committee for fuller information, but the facts were brought out that laborers' pay was 32 cents an hour; skilled mechanics received 17 cents an hour, and the week consisted of 54 to 57 hours. The endeavor was to raise the pay two cents an hour, as 14 cents was the recognized rate throughout London for unskilled labor, and 18 to 19 cents for the skilled trades. The labor councilmen are confident of success eventually.

In the London County Council Labor is also well represented. There is an overwhelming progressive majority—83 progressive against 35 moderates, who are usually Conservatives. The county council, too, has decided to pay union wages to all employees, thanks to the efforts of the labor men. What they have done in other directions to benefit the wage receiving class will be told on another occasion.

One of the boroughs of London is completely controlled by the trade union element. Its 175,000 inhabitants or thereabouts elect a sufficient number of trade unionists to allow them to set the pace in the matter of reform legislation and reform conditions. This will be the subject for my next letter.

(Copyright, 1904, by Judson Grenell.)

It is a common mistake that to worry hard is to work hard. The way to succeed is to work and not to worry; the way to fail is to worry and not to work. The way to neither succeed nor fail is to both work and worry; that is the way to kill yourself.—London Truth.

During the past 16 years 34,708 employes of a Pennsylvania steel plant have been in the hospital, and last year there were 3,700 of its employees injured.

Probably the first employers' association organized in America was that formed in 1832 by Boston merchants and shipowners who subscribed $20,000 to fight the 10-hour day.

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Mr. G. T. Murdock, 172 Logan avenue, Toronto, Ontario, whose portrait here appears, is cured after suffering 14 years. Read what he says:

"Dear Dr.—It is with great pleasure that I let you know that your method has made a perfect cure in my case. I considered it wonderful when I was cured at the severe work which I was doing. My work is a stonemason's laborer. I gladly recommend you to all ruptured."

You ruptured people who have tried every truss and have even undergone operations with the ill-result that you are still ruptured, will welcome this grand news that you can be cured. Remember, my cures are permanent.

Free Trial—To prove to the ruptured that my Method will do precisely what I claim for it, I will send to those who write at once a free trial of my wonderful discovery.

Free Book—My valuable book "Can Rupture be Cured," which deals in detail with the cause and cure of rupture, free by mail to all ruptured who write at once.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 2 East Queen St, Department 81.
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All parts for repairs.

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Since organization Iowa printers have increased their wages 123.21 per cent, and cigarmakers reduced their hours 57.31 per cent.