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**READ THE TOLLER'S NEW STORY.**

Official Organ of the Toronto District  
 Labor Council  
**THE TOLLER**  
 Published Weekly in the Interests of  
 the Workers.  
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
**50 CENTS A YEAR**  
**THE TOLLER PUBLISHING CO.**  
 LIMITED  
 979 Adelaide St. West, Toronto  
 JAS WILSON, Manager.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 19th, 1904.  
 Good-bye to trial by jury.  
 Hate off to the Car of the Police  
 Court.

The much-wanted Sam Thompson may  
 have gone to the war.  
 The thorn in Teddy's side is removed  
 by the death of Senator Hanna.

This weather is cold enough to freeze  
 the thoughts of the most fiery editor's  
 brain.  
 William Randolph Hearst could just  
 about trim Teddy and his open shop  
 policy.

The Forman of the Assessment De-  
 partment is at large with the  
 owner of the City Hall.  
 Poor Deputy Chief Stewart must feel  
 the shock caused by his dethronement as  
 King of the Police Court.

It would be interesting to know just  
 what caused Magistrate Denison to alter  
 his opinion of the union man.  
 A little war about this time would  
 be highly appreciated, providing it con-  
 tained sufficient fire to warm up this  
 climate.

The City Hall is not very old, but it  
 will require means more powerful than  
 the charwoman's mop to remove the  
 corruption in it.  
 "My Court," according to the Mani-  
 festo's own words, is no longer a court  
 of justice. It is justice as understood  
 by a prejudiced judge.

This civic investigation is making a  
 few people think the old constitution about  
 right—"money lies in the head that wears  
 a crown," or a civic office.  
 Socialists speak of "class conscious-  
 ness," but it will take generations be-  
 fore they can develop it to the degree  
 that a Denison possesses class prejudice.

A top, snob, prig, and dogmatic  
 know-nothing is a legitimate object for  
 other persons' humor, and generally is  
 used as such. Yet they are attacked with  
 themselves, in the deluged, what, then,  
 must be the unspiteful ecstasy of Col.  
 Denison when he as a magistrate quietly  
 ignores the law and speaks in contempt  
 of a class who more than half of the  
 citizens belong and of later pass, an occu-  
 pation as "my court." His award con-  
 tempt must almost approach that said  
 to obtain in Nervana.

A so-called union man died a few days  
 ago in an eastern city where a prominent  
 labor paper is published, whose editor  
 did not do the courtesy of an obituary  
 notice, and was called to account. He  
 was equal to the occasion and explained  
 to those "A union man who does not  
 take his union paper as dead, anyway,  
 and his mere passing away is of no news  
 value to anyone."—Sam Landers. If  
 the movement for better conditions for  
 a union man has not enough interest  
 in the movement for the best of our  
 help it along through the very best me-  
 dium, he has no right to expect that me-  
 dium to chronicle the demise of a man who  
 is only a "member of the union" and  
 not a union man.

**WAR.**  
 The echoes of the wars between Amer-  
 ica and Spain and the British and Boer  
 have scarcely died away before we receive  
 the news that war has been declared be-  
 tween Russia and Japan.  
 Now will be the opportune time for  
 us as organized workers to take a look  
 at our war through the spectacles of com-  
 mon sense. We know that war is a social  
 evil. From the programme of orga-  
 nized workers and the public mind must  
 be that the Church and State have not  
 yet decided to leave war out of their  
 programme that the Great Ruler may use  
 the army of organized workers to ac-  
 complish the abolition of our great ad-  
 vices and armies by the use of the  
 brotherhood of man which is the fore-  
 most principle advocated by the organized  
 to-day. It is most important that we  
 see to it that our bond of brotherhood be  
 one of heart and not of pocket.

We are all willing to admit that the  
 home is the foundation of the nation.  
 In being the case, we must also admit  
 that the thought of the home should be  
 the thought of the nation.  
 In our home life we are thoroughly  
 convinced that it is detrimental to the  
 children to have the physical force loose  
 on one another, and the father and  
 mother, while they admire his physical  
 proportions in their children are never  
 backward in teaching them that this  
 power must be restrained and used for  
 the purpose of protecting the weak-  
 hood instead of abusing each other by  
 fighting.

The home also has brought all its in-  
 fluence to bear on the laws of our land  
 to expel the old-time custom of prize  
 fights and to a very large degree we have  
 almost abolished the right of men to  
 meet in a ring in order to test their  
 physical powers and prowess.  
 But in reference to the influence  
 of the home has not yet been successful  
 in persuading nations that their disputes  
 and quarrels can be settled by arbitration  
 instead of war.  
 If the thought of the home should be  
 the thought of the nation it would be  
 wise for any nation to try and find out  
 what are the thoughts of the home. Un-  
 doubtedly every home would agree with  
 us that war is a great scourge for the  
 mankind, when we read that Japan has  
 declared war against Russia it simply  
 means that the bridge has been taken  
 from the physical force of the men of  
 two great nations.

Japan, we are told, owes its rapid  
 growth to one of her great reformers  
 whose modern virtues are pleased to  
 speak of as the "Japanese Garibaldi."  
 This Garibaldi, we are told, conceived the  
 idea that if Japan was to grow into a  
 great and powerful state must for-  
 sake her old customs and ideas and  
 adopt those of the Western nations.  
 It is very questionable if there ever  
 has been a time in the history of the  
 world when the individual has enjoyed  
 such a large degree of independence as  
 he does to-day. This degree of indepen-  
 dence does not guarantee national  
 independence as is witnessed in our  
 great empire and sister republic, for while  
 the individual may never have been  
 as free as he is to-day, yet we are not  
 to learn to-day; if we in the present  
 century are to continue to grow we must  
 develop and adopt new ideas that will  
 enable us to avoid the customs and habi-  
 tudes which have caused the downfall of  
 nations and empires in the past.

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 nations and empires in the past.

Germany is generating a yellow-peril  
 scare—to wit, that the Anstion may pre-  
 sently be ready to strike her, and that  
 rich! Pray, who should! It might be  
 have suit Kaiser Bill and his underlings  
 have Europe control Asia, America  
 control Europe and the Fiji Islands domi-  
 nate America.  
 E. B. Eddy says that what we want is  
 population. He wants population to con-  
 sume his slave-made goods. What we  
 want is industrial conditions enabling  
 men to live in the sun and moon, and  
 children to live as Nature intended them  
 to, and to have the image of God worn  
 out of them by overwork.

enemy, then as a nation we should try  
 and discover a method whereby the per-  
 manent sustenance of the life of every  
 individual can be assured. Here is a  
 field of exploration which would tax the  
 great intellects of any nation, both of  
 thinkers, scientist, statesmen, generals  
 and rulers.  
 Unless we see with all our advanced  
 civilization discover a "counter" to set  
 against the sustenance of the individual we  
 cannot have permanency of the home and  
 unless our home life is permanent our  
 national life cannot be secure.

**DEFENCE OF TRADES UNIONS**  
 At the Holland Society banquet at  
 New York recently Mr. Jas. M. Beck, a  
 trust attorney, went out of his way to  
 attack trades unions and their methods,  
 and as the speaker of the evening was  
 W. J. Bryan, he accepted the opportunity  
 of putting in a defence for the working-  
 man, after speaking for some time on the  
 subject allotted him, viz., "Peace."  
 Mr. Bryan's defence of trades unions  
 was as follows:  
 "The gentleman here speaks of  
 dangers we are to meet I feel like sug-  
 gesting another danger which we are to  
 meet which is greater than the danger  
 from workmen who earn their living  
 by the sweat of their brow. The danger  
 is the corporations that plant the  
 stockholders and the public and defy the  
 law.  
 A greater danger than any labor or  
 organization is the abridgment of elections  
 with money, the buying of franchises and  
 the corruption of government. These are  
 dangers far greater than any labor or  
 organization present to this country."  
 "I found in Kansas a political philo-  
 sopher, who preached the gospel of love.  
 He lives in a land that has nearly a mil-  
 lion soldiers. They don't allow his doc-  
 trine to be published in that country,  
 and the lawyers, the bankers and the  
 allowed to bring his doctrines. Yet will  
 they punish those who circulate his pam-  
 phlets they dare not lay their hands upon  
 the man himself. It is the power of  
 thought, of a righteous idea.  
 "If you ask me if there is any prin-  
 ciple that shall bring peace in this coun-  
 try, I answer it is 'love thy neighbor as  
 thyself.' You can't bring peace by at-  
 tacking the labor organizations, by  
 the relations between Labor and Capital  
 and conscience dictates and not as his em-  
 ployer direct.

"The workman is entitled to a  
 man's chance; to the right to develop his  
 mind and the spiritual side of his being.  
 If you drive him from his home in the  
 morning to his bench and from his bench  
 in the evening to his bed he has no  
 chance.  
 The audience was cheering at every  
 sentence. Turning again to Mr. Beck,  
 the speaker cried:  
 "These men are American citizens, and  
 a man who is fit to live for his country  
 ought to be permitted to live for it.  
 These are the people who are the main-  
 stay of the country. These are the  
 people who make this country great.  
 These are the people who do the toil for  
 the nation."  
 "Why not give them something? Why  
 not permit them to live? Go into the  
 factories and look at the feeble, under-  
 fed children working there. We guard  
 their mind and care for them and see  
 that they are educated and cared for.  
 These children are made in the image of  
 our children and have rights the same as  
 they."

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.**  
 Editor Toller: Is wealth a "distribu-  
 tion"? By whom is it distributed? Who  
 apportions it out to its several  
 owners? Is it apportioned to labor as wages,  
 to the capitalist as interest, to the land-  
 owner as rent, to the landlord as rent,  
 to the other to his share, the other  
 two "classes" would get less than their  
 share? That if we divide the net prod-  
 uct of the net product would go to one  
 class. Is it true that the providing  
 and controlling of capital and land  
 are the means of a monopoly and con-  
 sequently the wages of labor are deter-  
 mined by the "minimum of subsist-  
 ence" or what "the man with a hoe"  
 can earn for himself on land free from  
 rent?

To-day's organized labor do not accept  
 these theories, however, for the simple  
 reason that it is not true in fact, nor  
 applicable to modern times, neither does  
 it regard the income of society as a  
 "distribution." From his point of  
 view wealth is not a distribution, but  
 a contribution. He knows that each factor  
 in production contributes its quota; that  
 rent, wages and interest are the specific  
 products of land, labor and capital, and  
 each are additions to the wealth of a  
 community.  
 He knows that labor has a prior claim  
 on the product of industry and is the  
 central and controlling factor in the  
 economic contribution. And the more  
 conscious he is of that fact the more con-  
 cerned will he be to increase his contribu-  
 tion and to insist upon collecting its  
 full value. He also to claim for himself  
 anything and everything that will tend  
 to reduce that value.

And as the determining element in the  
 value of wages is the standard of living,  
 and as a higher standard of living will  
 increase the productive power of labor,  
 it will at the same time tend to increase  
 the productive power of land and capital  
 and will not in the least diminish  
 their income as rent or interest, but  
 would rather enhance their prosperity.

Experience and knowledge teach that  
 the condition of the laboring class can  
 be improved more surely by pressing  
 reasonable demands to gain for itself  
 more social and political opportunities  
 than by planning the overthrow of the  
 capitalist class. And that if mechanics  
 and laborers must come to this country  
 to get their living, it is the duty of  
 intelligence and their standard of living  
 is such that they are capable of  
 intelligent exercise of citizenship in a  
 spirit which makes them ready to bear  
 the burdens as well as to enjoy its  
 benefits.

Progress must come as it came in the  
 past. And despite our little theories we  
 recognize that the tendencies that have  
 been the result of the past are the  
 real natural tendencies of society. And  
 every group whose existence has come  
 by natural evolution is discharging a func-  
 tion. And the best man in a policy is  
 not to plan its extinction, but to cor-  
 rect its mistaken element, its defects, and  
 so aid it to render its best service to  
 society.

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 and Friends**  
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**Ontario Trades Disputes**  
 Amendment Act, 1907

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**"THE LABOR  
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By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of  
 the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has  
 been established for the purpose of collecting  
 and publishing information relating to Em-  
 ployment, Wages, Hours of Labor, and other  
 matters connected with the laboring classes.  
 The Bureau is organized as follows:  
 Director: F. R. LATOEFORD, Commissioner of Public Works.  
 Secretary: ROBERT GLOCKLING, Secretary The Labor Bureau.  
 F. R. LATOEFORD,  
 Commissioner of Public Works.  
 ROBERT GLOCKLING,  
 Secretary The Labor Bureau.

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overlooked one very important item,  
 viz., that in Scotland the property  
 qualification was abolished at least 50  
 years ago, and that in all of their coun-  
 tries they have a large and growing  
 number of working men, able, willing  
 and eager to exercise any little treasury  
 on the part of property owners, mar-  
 chants and others with little assets to  
 grind. The results are clean and effi-  
 cient government. In the light of the  
 above it is not rather refreshing to see  
 a prominent doctor advocating the elec-  
 tion of the Board of Control by property  
 holders only, who are entitled to vote  
 on money laws? Mr. Kilgour, some of  
 us do not think the property owners fit  
 to handle anything to advantage, ex-  
 cept it be padding assessment rolls, etc.,  
 at which some of them seem to be adepts.  
 In the light of the revolution made tri-  
 ty of the use to which this property  
 qualification has been put, we would  
 rather say away with it, and let us fol-  
 low the cautious, but progressive Sen-  
 ature. Those who are of courage—who will  
 clean out our good city, say, say a new  
 wretched ballot-box stuffers, but all the  
 unholy crew of franchise grabbers, liquor  
 peddlers, and above all, the vile land specu-  
 lators, and place the four million of  
 ground rents in the public treasury,  
 where it belongs by right, and let us  
 cease this everlasting cant about  
 handing over our affairs to commissioners,  
 but place the responsibility and the profits  
 on the people, not on a few, as at  
 present. That is where the old country  
 is gaining. Are we forever to be behind?  
 Citizens.

**Directory of Union Meetings**

Unless otherwise stated all meetings  
 take place at 8 p.m.  
 Where only one name is given it is that  
 of the Secretary.

Organizations changing Secretaries are  
 requested to notify this office at once.  
 TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUN-  
 CIL, President, J. B. Jones, 125 Adelaide  
 Albany Ave., Secretary, D. W. Kennedy,  
 15 Edward St., Meetings 2nd and 4th Thurs-  
 days, Richmond Hall.

**BUILDING TRADES**  
 CERAMIC MOSAIC AND EUCRAUSTIC  
 TILE LAYERS, No. 27, J. W. Paton,  
 47 Marlboro St., Meetings 1st and 3rd Fri-  
 days, Richmond Hall.  
 BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 14,  
 W. H. Paton, 125 Adelaide Ave., Meetings  
 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.  
 BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND  
 JOINERS, No. 27, John Tread,  
 Fallouster Ave., Meetings 1st and 3rd  
 Mondays, Richmond Hall.  
 AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch  
 No. 1, W. A. Ross, 271 Markham St.  
 AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch  
 No. 2, W. A. Ross, 448 Dufferin St.  
 AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch  
 No. 3, W. H. Young.  
 AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch  
 No. 4, A. G. O'Brien, 290 Queen St. W.  
 GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 16, A. E. Fre-  
 derick, 125 Richmond Ave., Meetings  
 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.  
 TEXTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 4,  
 Frank Malone, 127 York St., Meetings  
 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.  
 STONE CUTTERS, A. W. Stewart, 25  
 Howland Ave.  
 PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FIT-  
 TERS, No. 46, Thomas, 2nd and 4th Wed-  
 nesdays, Temple Building.  
 BRICK TILER AND TERRA COTTA  
 WORKERS, No. 19, Fred Munday,  
 Carlton West P. O. Meets Heydon  
 House, Toronto Junction.  
 PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 2,  
 J. W. A. Ross, 125 Adelaide Ave., Meetings  
 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.  
 "JEWEL LABORERS, John M. Mac-  
 Intosh, 45 Humbolt St., Meets every  
 Tuesday, Heydon House.  
 BRICK TILER AND TERRA COTTA  
 WORKERS, No. 19, Fred Munday,  
 Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon  
 House, Toronto Junction.  
 MAINTENANCE WORKERS, No. 12, W. H.  
 McMartin, 26 Edward St., Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall.  
 SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 130,  
 J. F. Hough, 288 Bathurst St., Secy,  
 Secretary, J. B. Chapman, 125 Adelaide  
 St., Cor. Secretary, J. G. W. Young,  
 125 Adelaide St., Meetings 2nd and 4th  
 Fridays, Temple Building.  
 CONCRETE PAVERS, No. 10, 10-  
 799, Frank Reeve, 96 Euclid Ave.,  
 Meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, So-  
 ciety Hall.

**AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS,**  
 No. 11, Wm. E. South, 40 Arndale Ave.,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond  
 Hall.  
 PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 19,  
 19 Shirley St.  
 PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 16,  
 D. A. Webber, 42 Manning Ave.,  
 LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 10,  
 10 Adelaide St., Meetings 2nd and 4th  
 Saturdays, Richmond Hall.  
 EAST BRICK LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL,  
 No. 2, John Murphy, 44 Clarence St.,  
 Meetings every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.  
 STONEMASONS' UNION, David Col-  
 man, 268 Church St.  
 ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTER-  
 NATIONAL, North York, Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.  
 WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS,  
 No. 37, Chas. Calhoun, 755 Euclid Ave.,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond  
 Hall.  
 THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, No.  
 58, W. K. Meredith, 17 Adelaide St.  
 West.

**METAL TRADES**  
 SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL  
 WORKERS, No. 294, J. H. McInay,  
 294 King St. West, Meetings 2nd and  
 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.  
 METAL POLISHERS, No. 21, John Ache-  
 son, 12 Adelaide West, Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Wednesdays, Richmond Hall.  
 BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS,  
 No. 17, A. J. Smith, 127 Leavelle St.,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond  
 Hall.  
 MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 22,  
 D. T. Montgomery, 144 Shaw St.,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple  
 Building.  
 AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF EN-  
 GINEERS, No. 180, J. C. Clement,  
 Bellevue Avenue, Meets alternate Mon-  
 days, Dominion Hall.  
 HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL,  
 No. 48, R. Roberts, 965 Ontario St.,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona  
 Chambers.  
 BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS,  
 No. 128, N. Quenell, 12 Adelaide St.  
 Ave.  
 BRASS WORKERS, No. 53, Geo. Y.  
 Dunlop, 291 Crawford St., Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Tuesdays, 10 Maund St.  
 PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION,  
 W. H. Hunter, 7 McKenzie Crescent,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, West  
 Y.M.C.A.  
 BRASS MOULDERS, No. 33, N. A.  
 Montgomery, 33 Dundas Avenue,  
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 10  
 Maund St.  
 STEEL MOUNTERS, No. 14, C. Curtin,  
 11 Palmerston Ave.  
 IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL,  
 No. 28, John Barrett, Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.  
 ALLIED METAL MECHANICS, No. 15,  
 W. Cotter, 41 Brock Avenue.  
 MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 27,  
 J. A. Reid, Box 909, Toronto  
 Junction, Meetings 1st and 3rd Thurs-  
 days, James Hall.  
 MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, R.  
 STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL,  
 No. 152, J. G. Lawrence, 2nd and 4th  
 Wednesdays, 41 Victoria St.  
 MARINE FIREMEN, No. 22, E. Hen-  
 gerson, Newmarket Hotel.

**WOODWORKING TRADES**  
 PIANO MAKERS, No. 24, Wm. Ward,  
 237 Lippincott St., Meetings 1st and 3rd  
 Mondays, Richmond Hall.  
 PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No.  
 28, A. J. Smythe, 198 Argyle St.  
 CABINET MAKERS, No. 157, W. Jam-  
 leson, 59 Alexander St., Meetings 2nd  
 and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.  
 BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 55,  
 Geo. Stanton, Downcourt P.O.  
 GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 8,890, J.  
 Johnson, 123 McDermott Ave.  
 WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION, Gus.  
 Mingeard, 481 Yonge St.  
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