

## BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &amp;c.

**Urquhart, Urquhart & Wilkie**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers  
157 Bay St. Toronto. Phone 4870  
D. URQUHART T. URQUHART  
GEO. WILKIE

## E. A. FORSTER

Barrister  
**MANNING CHAMBERS,**  
DENTISTS

## DR. JORDAN, L. D. S.

DENTIST  
Office: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Office & Residence: COR. QUEEN & EIGHTH STS.  
Phone 1111. Over Dominion Bank

## ESTATE BROKERS

**J. B. LeROY & CO.**  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS  
FIRE AND LIFE UNDERWRITERS  
710 Queen St. East  
MARRIAGE LICENCES

## J. B. KING

Issuer of Marriage Licences  
OFFICE: 63 & 64 Canada Life Bldg.  
Residence: 54 St. Mary St.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

**\$1000**  
EACH FOR A HOUSE, Etc. Easy  
terms.  
MURPHY & BROWN, Barristers,  
17 Chestnut Street,  
Opposite East Gate, Opposite Hall

## HOTELS

**Volunteer Hotel**  
JAMES FAWCETT, Proprietor  
240 Queen St. West, Toronto  
Union Bartenders and  
Union Cigars only.

## Theatre Patrons

**J. J. McCAFFERY**  
(Bap Tree Hotel)  
Quick service. Four Bartenders and Curtains  
Only Union Goods on Sale.

## The New Carlton

HOTEL AND CAFE  
Cor. Yonge & Richmond Sts.  
American and European Plan. Choice Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars. First-class Lunch, dinner  
and dining room in connection.  
FRED TREMBLE, ALF. FINCHAMP,  
Proprietors.

## The Alexandra Hotel

102 QUEEN WEST  
JAS. E. MELRICK, Proprietor  
The Cheapest of Everything in Wet Goods, Dry  
Goods, Etc.

## THE OFFICE

Opposite West Side of CITY HALL  
WM. HASSARD, Proprietor  
The best liquors served by Blue Button  
Men

## D. WARD

Pawnbroker 104 Adelaide St. E.  
Money to Loan on all classes of personal property.  
Old gold and silver bought and exchanged.  
Drunk Once! Drunk Always

## Cosgrave's

**ALE! ALE!**  
**XXX PORTER**  
**HALF and HALF**  
Consistent producers of ALE imported  
in purity and taste.  
Everybody who drinks it agrees XXX PORTER  
is strength, tonic, and lasting stimulating food,  
as well as in palatableness and cost. It is  
clearly the best imported ALE or PORTER. Pays  
claim recommended and patients gladly drink it.  
Our HALF and HALF in bottles has the ad-  
vantage of being the only one put up in a do-  
mestic bottle—convenient and satisfying.

## COSGRAVE

Brewing Company, Toronto  
Ask all dealers and  
all drug stores.

## THE NEW

**WINDMILL**  
TRADE MARK  
OF THE HEAD

Machines sold for CASH or on EASY PAYMENTS  
10 Year Guarantee  
Head Office, 75 QUEEN ST. WEST  
Tel. Main 1871. New City Hall

## SMOKERS

Errol Plug  
8c.

## All Goods Lowest Price

**ALIVE BOLLARD,**  
OLD RIVER 100 YONGE NEW STORE 125 YONGE

## Official Organ of the Toronto District

Labor Council

## THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the interests of  
the Workers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
**50 CENTS A YEAR**

PRINTED BY  
**THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO.**  
LIMITED

871 Adelaide St. West, Toronto  
JAS. WILSON, Manager

Advertising Rates on Application.  
Copy for the reading columns of the paper should  
be sent to the Editor.

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

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 27th, 1903.

## NOTICE TO

ADVERTISERS

Special Anniversary Edition

Regular Advertisers wishing  
to enlarge their space for the  
Special Anniversary Edition of  
December 4th, must have their  
copy in this office no later than  
Saturday, November 28th. The  
Edition will be an enlarged  
one with several additional fea-  
tures. A specially engraved two  
color front page will add to its  
attractiveness. It will reach the  
working men.

Labor will be heard from on election  
day, and there will be some surprises at  
that.

Wherein would Canada benefit by  
the adoption in England of the Chamberlain  
policy?

When the people own the street rail-  
roads there will be no such occurrences  
as riots.

Mr. Thomas Crawford would like to  
be Mayor. He better not give it a try  
this time.

The Canadian Club has raised the  
limit. There are now 950 good Cana-  
dians in the club, and a host of better ones  
outside it.

There is great political activity at the  
present time, and it is astonishing how  
many labor men's names we find among  
the officers of the political organizations  
of both sides.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A LADY?

With all due respect to the dead, one  
cannot help but feel that a life has been  
to a great extent wasted when at death  
the individual must still ponder to a  
recognition of the blue blood in the veins  
of one section of the people.

Alexander Manning alive was one of  
the hardest-working individuals in the  
community which he would strenuously  
deny made him any the less a gentleman.  
Yet upon his death we read that his will  
makes an exception in the class of old  
ladies which are to be admitted to the  
home for which he has generously made  
provision. Because a woman may be com-  
pelled to work at a menial occupation in  
order to provide for herself, this makes  
her not an eligible candidate for admis-  
sion to this home to be erected. Does it  
necessarily follow that in performing a  
menial occupation a woman loses her cer-  
tificate as a lady? We know that such is  
not the case, and in knowing this, this pro-  
vision in the will should meet with a gen-  
eral condemnation at the hands of the  
press and the public. But the great  
trouble is that the press will not con-  
demn, and the public dare not.

The proportion of ladies in that class  
of women who perform menial labor is  
greater than in the lady class who do  
nothing in the battle for the betterment  
of the world. Until society as a whole is  
prepared to recognize that quality which  
goes to make the lady, no matter where  
found, it will not be established upon a  
right foundation. The provision in the  
will of the late Alex. Manning is a pro-  
vision of snobbery, and the perpetration  
of snobbery means the ruination of the  
world as a God-given inheritance of the  
people.

## DECISION DON'T GO.

A circuit court in Pennsylvania has  
rendered a decision to the effect that the  
award of the arbitral strike committee is  
not legally binding on the opera-  
tors, and they need not comply with the  
decision if they do not wish to.

Two instances are herewith given which  
shows the regard the law has for the  
workingman. When the courts will over-  
ride a commission's decision of the stand-  
ing of the Coal Strike Commission it is  
evident that the law is on the side of the  
worker.

This is what is happening in the  
United States, and it is only a counter-  
part of what the law here will do when  
the opportunity is afforded. There is in  
this country and across the line a law  
for the workingman and a law for the  
so-called upper classes. When will we  
have a law interested for all people  
alike. The following are two glaring in-  
stances of how the law protects the cor-  
poration and throws down the workers  
every time:

A case was brought before Judge As-  
ten at Sanbury, Pa., by the Llewellyn  
Coal Co., and the miners secured a verdict  
in a justice court. The company then  
began a lawless proceeding, and the court  
decided in favor of the company.

At Tuscarora, Pa., Slattery & Co. and  
the Royal Oak Co. have refused to abide  
by the decision of the arbitration com-  
mission. Employees have been refused  
back pay of wages, as ordered by the  
commission, because the operators do  
not recognize its authority. The miners  
have appealed to the Conciliation Board.

Two of his name in Myrtle's letters, thorough  
He was doing well, but she would good taste and thorough apprecia-  
tion make any further inquiries, as he is of beauty and comeliness.

typographical Union meets in Rich-  
mond Hall on Saturday night.

**ALEX. LESLIE, Proprietor**

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

## MORE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Comfort ye, whose hearts impatient  
for the better things that come;  
In the future will deliverance that no  
mortal vision sees:

Though the daily task oppress thee, others  
yet have labored more;  
Thou canst bear, and strength not fail thee,  
what has been endured before.

Something dear has still been left thee,  
as the drudging thousands see;  
Share unclouded some in promise of the  
nation yet to be;

And if all but faith should fail thee,  
thus the sage his wisdom sums,  
"When the tale of bricks is doubled,  
Moses comes."

What are you going to do about the  
Canada Foundry Company? Watch how  
the trade unionists have fixed the price  
in New Zealand. "A master plumber  
was brought before the Arbitration Court  
and shown to have been guilty of three  
breaches of an award given in the case  
between him and his employers. He  
did not pay the wages stipulated; he had  
employed more than the prescribed num-  
ber of assistants, and he had neglected to  
supply his workmen with tools. The court  
found him guilty of each of these three  
breaches, and he was fined \$100. But  
it had come to the conclusion that this  
employer had set out deliberately to dis-  
regard its award; he had continued to do  
so even when his men had remon-  
strated with him; his men had told  
him that he was doing wrong; he had  
been able to enter into unfair com-  
petition with other firms. Unless the  
awards of the court were to become a  
nullity, it said, a substantial fine must  
be inflicted. When it could be proved  
that the persons evading an award reap  
pecuniary advantage thereby, the  
penalty must be as nearly as possible fixed  
to deprive them of that profit; the  
penalty would therefore in this case (the  
first offence) be fixed at \$100. The  
second breach was found to be a slight one,  
and a penalty of only \$50. But the  
guilty man was also amerced in the  
payment of \$50, which he had to reim-  
burse to the union, and he had in addi-  
tion to this to pay the witnesses a  
pence, and the court fees. Both employ-  
ers and employees must understand, the  
court warned them, that when they occu-  
pied the time of the judge and arbitra-  
tors in hearing a frivolous defence, or a  
frivolous claim, they would have to bear  
not only the penalties, but the costs. A  
baker who began work earlier than the  
hour set by the court to govern the whole  
trade, was adjudged to have been guilty  
of "a deliberate infringement of the  
act," and was called upon to pay what  
the judge described as "a moderate pen-  
alty" of \$50. Besides the costs. Demure  
Lloyd closed his books to "Land Without  
Strikes," from which two cases have  
been quoted, with twenty-two rea-  
sons why New Zealand trades unionists  
value the award of their "Conciliation  
and Arbitration Act":

1. Strikes and lockouts have been  
stopped.

2. Wages and terms have been fixed  
so that manufacturers can make their  
contracts ahead, without fear of distur-  
bance.

3. Workmen, too, knowing that their  
wages cannot be cut down, nor suspen-  
ded, by strikes or lockouts, can marry, buy  
land or build homes.

4. Disputes are continually, new  
terms are fixed, but industry goes on  
without interruption.

5. No factory has been closed by the  
act.

6. The country is more prosperous  
than ever.

7. The awards of the Arbitration  
Court fix a standard of living, which  
other courts accept in deciding cases af-  
fecting workmen.

8. Awards made by compulsory arbitra-  
tion are often renewed by a volun-  
tary agreement when they expire.

9. Trade unions are given new rights,  
and are called upon to admit all com-  
petent workmen in the trade.

10. Compulsion, in the background,  
makes conciliation easier.

11. Compulsory publicity gives the  
public, the real arbitrator, all the facts  
of every dispute.

12. Salaried classes as well as work-  
men, are claiming the benefits of arbitra-  
tion.

13. Peaceable settlement—with their  
men has been made possible for the ma-  
jority of employers who wanted to arbi-  
trate, but were prevented by minorities  
of their associates.

14. Labor and capital are being or-  
ganized into trades unions and employ-  
ers' associations, instead of mobs and  
monopolies.

15. Trade honesty is promoted by the  
exposure and prevention of frauds on the  
public.

16. Humane and law-abiding business-  
men seek the protection of the law to save  
themselves from destruction by the com-  
petition of inhumane and law-breaking  
rivals (twice, the keepers of sweatshops).

17. The weak and struggling are  
equalized, both among capitalists and  
workmen.

18. The victory is given as nearly as  
possible to the right, instead of to the  
strong.

19. The concentration of wealth and  
power is checked.

20. The distribution of wealth is de-  
termined along lines of reason, justice  
and the greatest need, instead of along  
the lines of the greatest greed.

21. Democracy is strengthened by  
these equalizations.

22. It furnishes the people their only  
cheap, speedy and untechnical justice.

J. H. R.

## WHO "PROTECTION" PROTECTS.

Protection, according to the Standard  
Dictionary, is the system, theory or pol-  
icy of promoting the industrial develop-  
ment of a country by bounties, infir-  
mities, levying customs duties on imports,  
or both.

Now, let us see just who benefits by  
this course of procedure and who does  
not, leaving out the red flag of party-  
ism.

We are told that we must encourage  
the investment of capital and develop  
our home industries and our representa-  
tives pass bills granting millions of  
dollars in subsidies to encourage the so-  
called infant industries. This is done  
on the assumption that capital employs  
labor and therefore at the expense of the  
country the promoters of anything and  
everything should be assisted out of the  
general taxation. The fact is, however,

that it is not the infant industries that  
receive aid. Why do not our legislators  
pass bills to subsidize the corner grocer,  
the blacksmith, the printer or any of the  
thousands of the infant industries that  
employ from one to ten employees. If  
assistance is to be given, why not in  
proportion to the magnitude of the busi-  
ness.

If the current market demand for the  
lines of goods to be manufactured does  
not warrant the investment of capital  
in such undertaking, we, the people, are  
expected to go on in our pockets and  
make it profitable for somebody else to  
start in business.

Much cry is made about the amount  
of labor that will be employed under  
this principle. It is true we tax the poor  
to build homes for the landless (prison-  
ers), eating houses for the starving  
(soup kitchens), but it is somewhat of a  
reflection on our much boasted prop-  
riety if we must tax ourselves to supply  
work for the unemployed.

What the workingman has got to learn  
is that labor employs capital and capital  
does not employ labor. When this fact  
is recognized he will not let and let  
capital take care of itself. Always  
note the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week  
in the year between elections, and sub-  
scribe for same, and note how much he  
loves the rate of wages. Always note  
the attitude of the promoter of in-  
dustry by protection to the workman,  
a only protection the union. And  
let the rate of wages be advertised his  
business in the union paper every week