

in all its ramifications is being investigated and discussed. The greatest danger to the toilers of our country would be should little or no thought be given to the great problems and principles in which they are so much interested. Investigation and discussion can only aid in the triumph of the great cause of labor—the cause of humanity.

Take the few following incidents and utterances as further indications of the progress made by the great labor movement of America:

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston, October, 1904, the following declaration was adopted:

"The cause of labor is the effort of men, being men, to live the life of men. Its purpose is to maintain such a standard of wages, hours and conditions as shall afford every man an opportunity to grow in mind and in heart. Without organization the standard cannot be maintained in the midst of our present commercial conditions."

A few months ago the synod of the Presbyterian Church declared its purpose to make a systematic study of the entire labor question and the industrial problem, and directed that committees in every locality should appoint a board of experts for the purpose of informing the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor, as well as to ask for the organization of a plan to establish fraternal relations with workmen in their organizations.

In an address President Roosevelt recently said: "I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalists and wage workers to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other."

At the same gathering at Wilkesbarre, addressing largely the members of the Miners' Union, Cardinal Gibbons paid a great tribute to labor and expressed the hope that the President's beneficent influence would be to strengthen in the mining regions "the good relations between employer and employed," and closed with this:

"God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

The above utterances of men in great public positions are simply indications of the better and higher conception which now obtains in regard to the work and aims of the great labor movement. It required work and sacrifice to produce such a state of mind in men who occupy such pre-eminent positions in the public mind, when such men can reach the mental stage where they may safely and freely express their judgment upon a movement which, until yesterday, was regarded as unlawful, criminal and subversive of the public weal.

The discordant note detected in the futile and vapid utterances of a Parry or a Post need be given little attention,

reminding us simply of the remnant of that ignorance, bigotry and avarice of bygone days.

The great work of reform, relief and improvement in the condition of men and women of labor and their children has advanced the morals of the man of labor, the entire family has been elevated, resulting in the development of better and higher attributes of human character and nobler aspirations among all for all.

On this Labor Day, 1905, let us all take upon ourselves new resolves to greater and better efforts to bring within the beneficent fold of our unions the yet unorganized workers.

Let us earnestly and faithfully strive to more fully earn and deserve the respect and confidence of the toilers of America, and press home, hour by hour, day by day, the just claims which our trade union movement makes upon modern society.

Let us organize, unite and federate and by the exercise and practice of the principles of solidarity, fraternity, honesty, fair dealing and justice, we shall make the days to come brighter and better, not only for labor, but for all.

Eight hours for work;
Eight hours for sleep;
Eight hours for recreation;
A fair division of time;
A reasonable period for all things;
A sensible reckoning for nature's works.

If the 75,000 mouths controlled by organized labor, with their sympathizers, ate union made Bread, there would be no Bakers' Strike on.

The annual councils of the Salvation Army in Ontario and Quebec will meet in Toronto from October 11th to 18th.

Windsor, Sept. 21.—Arch. McNee, president of the Canadian Press Association, and actively identified with newspaper work for thirty years, disposed of his interests in the Record Printing Co. to-day, and will retire from active labors.

DUNN'S WEEKLY REVIEW FOR CANADA.
Failures in Canada this week number 34, against 29 last week, 23 the preceding week and 30 last year.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.
Resolution Adopted at a Meeting of the Manufacturers.

A meeting of Canadian cigar manufacturers was held at the office of the Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal yesterday. A resolution was passed, the effect of which is that the present tax of ten cents per pound and \$6 per thousand is more than the industry can stand, and that if any change is made it should be in the form of a reduction rather than an increase. If in the interest of the development of the growth of Canadian tobacco the Government decides to increase the duty on imported leaf tobacco from 10c to 20c per pound, the manufacturers ask that the excise stamp be reduced from \$6 to \$2 per thousand.

Our industries employ 450,000 people, and produce \$650,000,000 worth of goods annually. And yet there were men stupid enough to propose that the business be transferred to the United States under reciprocity scheme or wiped out altogether under free trade.—Globe.

Dumb Without Press

When there is trouble between CAPITAL and LABOR, the press volleys and thunders AGAINST LABOR and its unions and leaders and all other things that dare to breath against the sacred right of capital.

In such a contest labor is dumb, speechless
it has no press that reaches the public, and must submit to the vilest calumny, the most outrageous misrepresentation.

The lesson has been taught in all the languages of labor and written in the blood of its countless martyred victims.

Labor must have a press as formidable as the great movement of the working class requires to worthily represent its dignity and fearlessly and uncompromisingly advocate its principles

Every member of a trade union should feel himself obligated to do his full share in the important work of building up the PRESS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT; he should at least support the paper of his union and one or more other papers, and, above all, he should read them and school himself in the art of intelligent criti-

cism, and let the editor hear him when he has a criticism to offer or a suggestion to make.

The expense of supporting the labor press is but a trifle to the individual member—less than the daily outlay for trifles that are of no benefit, and can easily be dispensed with.

The editor of a labor paper is of far more importance to the union and the movement than the president or any other officer of the union—
Eugene V Debs.

"Unionism is the very salvation of labor."
Perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labor of his union fellows, and he has a right to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them.—

Bishop Fallows of Chicago.
President Gompers says:
"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be where it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."

The labor paper is the only authentic authority of your trade. What are you doing to support your press? The "do nothing" Union man is no good, notwithstanding he bloweth much out of the mouth.