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 Money to Loan on all classes of personal property.
 Old gold and silver bought and exchanged.

Drank Once! Drank Always
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ALE! ALE!
XXX PORTER
HALF and HALF

Consolidators pronounce our ALE unsurpassed
 in purity and taste.
 Everybody who drinks it says XXX PORTER
 is strength, body and lasting stimulating effect,
 as well as in its palatableness and its
 effect on the most fastidious and delicate
 palates. It is the best beverage for all
 classes and is the only one that has the
 advantage of being the only one that is
 bottled direct from the brewery to the
 consumer.

And when we think of the annual meeting
 of the churches, and see the various
 schemes that have to be adopted in order
 to pay running expenses and raise the
 interest on the mortgages on the beautiful
 buildings, and we think of the tempting
 bills of fare advertised in our newspapers
 on Saturday night in order to get
 the people to come to church on Sunday,
 we feel that we have not the authority
 to say, as Christ did, "My house shall
 be called of the nations the house of
 prayer, but ye have made it a den of
 thieves," but we can say without fear
 of contradiction that the majority of
 church members and ministers are suffering
 from that terrible plague which
 afflicts this new world of ours like a big
 black cloud, namely, the idea of buying
 something for nothing.

It would be interesting to hear some
 learned judge describe why we consider
 the man or woman who tries to buy a
 dollar article for ten cents an honest
 dollar article for ten cents on honest
 man or woman; it certainly would be
 interesting to know who loses the ninety
 cents.

In this ninety cents that is forcing
 our small manufacturers storekeepers,
 etc. into the already crowded army of
 workers. It is in this ninety cents that is
 forcing the people out of homes into
 flats, out of date into rooms, out of rooms
 to sharing one room, out of the one
 room into tramps, from tramping to

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Metal Organ of the Toronto District
 Labor Council

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 vertising should be sent to this office no later
 than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 5th, 1904.

Denison's hereditary hatred of unionism
 is chronic.

A union man's evidence is no good in the
 Police Court.

The big fish receive more consideration
 than the little ones.

The just judge would hear both sides
 impartially and Denison do this in the
 Goddard case.

Nothing but jail for the man who is
 tainted with unionism, whether he is
 guilty or innocent.

Now is the time for the labor men to
 act and demand the dismissal of Police
 Magistrate Denison.

The evidence of one non-union man is
 sufficient against any number of unionists
 if Denison is the judge.

The unionist's triumph should have
 been the leading in the press over the
 report of the case of Goddard.

Goddard is not an officer of the union,
 and it is none of the magistrate's business
 to pay a man's fine so long as it is paid.

Denison would stamp out the unions if
 he could, but that being impossible, he
 can seek every union man who comes before
 him.

The civic investigation will likely be
 concluded in time for the judges to take
 their summer holidays at the expense of
 the citizens.

Self-defence will not be tolerated when
 it is a case of the non-union man attacking
 the union man. It would be a good
 plea if the shoes are on the other foot.

The engineer swore that these non-
 unionists had no business in the building,
 and there is no doubt that they came
 there purposely to pick a quarrel and
 struck the first blow, but they cannot
 put up any story to kill the union man
 and his influence, and the law in the
 Police Court is to be ever ready to
 bring the one class of evidence and frown
 down the other.

CHURCHES "MARK TIME."
 It is a familiar sight to the citizens
 of Toronto to see our volunteers out in
 force on Church Parade Sunday, and as
 they reach the corner of King and Yonge
 streets to hear the commanding officer give
 the command, "Mark time," as they do
 this locution in the lives of our citizens,
 we notice they continue to move
 with the same regularity as they did
 before, and they cease to advance. We
 cannot help thinking that the church has
 reached a period in her history when she
 is obliged to mark time, because of
 the principles that govern our industrial
 life to-day.

When we think of the large number
 of churches in this city and the very
 beautiful services of song and praise that
 were conducted in them last Christmas
 Day in honor of Christ's birthday.

Then let us reflect on the corruption
 that is revealed in the lives of our citizens
 when the ballot boxes were opened
 last New Year's Day, we cannot help
 thinking that as a power of inducement
 for purity and righteousness among our
 citizens the church has been forced into
 the position of "marking time."

And when we contemplate the beautiful
 services that will be celebrated in our
 churches in a few weeks in honor of
 Christ's birthday, we cannot help
 thinking of the vast importance of the
 part the milliners, dressmakers and tailors
 play on Easter Sunday, and when we
 think of the tired girl that has missed
 the last car on the Saturday night be-
 fore Easter Sunday through trimming
 her hat or a bonnet that must be finished,
 then when we think of the parcel boy
 standing on the doorstep ringing the
 bell at one and sometimes two o'clock on
 Easter Sunday morning so that this particu-
 lar hat shall be worn at church that
 morning, we are led to wonder if the
 church is not "marking time" as far as
 her influence is concerned over the toilers
 to-day.

And when we think of the annual meet-
 ing of the churches, and see the various
 schemes that have to be adopted in order
 to pay running expenses and raise the
 interest on the mortgages on the beautiful
 buildings, and we think of the tempting
 bills of fare advertised in our newspapers
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 from that terrible plague which
 afflicts this new world of ours like a big
 black cloud, namely, the idea of buying
 something for nothing.

It would be interesting to hear some
 learned judge describe why we consider
 the man or woman who tries to buy a
 dollar article for ten cents an honest
 dollar article for ten cents on honest
 man or woman; it certainly would be
 interesting to know who loses the ninety
 cents.

In this ninety cents that is forcing
 our small manufacturers storekeepers,
 etc. into the already crowded army of
 workers. It is in this ninety cents that is
 forcing the people out of homes into
 flats, out of date into rooms, out of rooms
 to sharing one room, out of the one
 room into tramps, from tramping to

agency, into our insanitary asylums and
 prisons.

No, it is not the principles that govern
 the church that need reforming.
 Luther did that. Neither is it the prin-
 ciples that govern our clergy. Crom-
 well and Washington did that. Neither
 can we blame the principles that govern
 our public schools, for such men as Hyer-
 son, Gladstone and Forster had them put
 right. Nor can we trace it to the liberty
 of the individual. Langens saw to it that
 he was made all right.

And if the reformation of the individual
 could have done it, General Booth,
 with such a splendid organization as the
 Salvation Army, should have transformed
 the great masses of common humanity,
 but in spite of the noble work done by
 that institution, it has failed to solve the
 great problem of regenerating "the sub-
 merged tenth."

Common humanity is crying unto God
 to-day not to send him a Napoleon to
 lead them on the battlefield, but for a
 modern Moses that shall deliver them
 from the tyrannical principles that govern
 our industrial life, and the hard-
 hearted tax-collectors that watch over them.

What the workers of to-day need is a
 Moses that shall teach them to establish
 new industrial institutions, where men
 are treated as men, and not as machines
 for grinding out riches for a few to enjoy
 in luxury and ease; where women
 are treated as women, and not as things
 for men to feed their passions or
 because they are creatures of circum-
 stances; and where our children shall not
 spend their early days in the mines, fac-
 tories and workshops, but shall be cared
 for, cherished and trained as the founda-
 tion on which the nation shall rest in
 the years that are to come.

be old plan, the same voters would have
 elected both of the men who got in, who
 might or might not have been Cox and
 Wilson. So that if 57 of them had
 united on two men, the other 84 voters
 could have done nothing. As it was
 by the Hare-Spence system 84 voters
 elected Cox and 53 others elected
 Wilson—in a rough way, half and half.
 If the transfers had been made the
 numbers would have been more even,
 because there would have been some
 transfers to Wilson.

I take this election next, because the
 number to be elected was three, being
 one more than in the election of anti-
 ois. As in that case, we sorted the first
 choices alone, to begin with, with the
 following result, arranging the candi-
 dates in the order of the numbers they
 got:

Carmody	37
Glockling	33
Simpson	32
Richardson	15
D. W. Kennedy	14
H. Kennedy	14
Cox	12
Huddleston	8
Thomas	8
Gow	5
Total	178

Three being the number to be elected,
 the total of 178 votes was divided by
 three, because there was no one to
 elect. As no one had this quota, we
 began to mark out candidates from the
 bottom. Gow, with five votes, went out
 first, and these five ballots were trans-
 ferred according to the voters' second
 choice. Huddleston and Thomas had tied
 with eight votes each. One of Gow's
 second choices went to Huddleston, mak-
 ing him nine, so Thomas went out next.
 Two of Thomas' votes went to Simpson
 and two to Richardson, the remainder
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 his votes went to Glockling, five to
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 Kennedy. Cox had been raised to 14 by
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 fers had put both the Kennedys above
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 namesake, D. W., leaving Glockling,
 Simpson and Carmody as the electors.
 None were spoiled for the "single of-
 ficers." These had ballots were evi-
 dently those of delegates who had not
 listened carefully to the instructions, for
 three of them marked with a cross, and
 three with a multiplicity of the figure
 "1."

THE LABOR COUNCIL'S ELECTIONS
 The Hare-Spence system was of course
 used last Thursday at the elections of
 the District Labor Council. The scruti-
 ners were Messrs. Beales, Ayres,
 Francis, and the writer. Some com-
 ments and suggestions will be of in-
 terest.

One hundred and eighty-seven dele-
 gates voted. It was the biggest elec-
 tion in the history of the Council, and
 there were only spoiled ballots, and
 these only in relation to the committees.
 None were spoiled for the "single of-
 ficers." These had ballots were evi-
 dently those of delegates who had not
 listened carefully to the instructions, for
 three of them marked with a cross, and
 three with a multiplicity of the figure
 "1."

There were three contests for "single
 officers," namely: President, Vice-Presi-
 dent, and Financial Secretary. Every-
 one knows the result of the election for
 President, namely: H. Kennedy, 101; Simp-
 son, 86. In the other two contests, three
 candidates competed, and the delin-
 quent marked the candidates "1," "2," and
 "3" in the order of their choice, so as
 to secure a clear majority by transfer
 from the lowest candidate, if necessary.
 But no transfer was needed, as in each
 case the elected candidate got a clear
 majority on the count of first choices.

Following was the first choice count in
 each case:
 Vice-President: Hungerford, 122; Simp-
 son, 43; Thompson, 17.
 Financial Secretary: Cooper, 166; Gow,
 33; Murphy, 25.

Next came the elections in which two
 or more candidates were to be elected,
 and it was in these that the more spe-
 cial features of the Hare-Spence sys-
 tem came into play.

When two or more officials of equal
 powers are to be elected, such as trustees,
 auditors, members of a committee, etc.,
 the old plan is to give to each voter
 as many equal ballots as there are seats
 to be filled. This plan may be called
 the block vote, because each voter votes
 for a "block" of candidates. Its main
 disadvantage is that it gives partial and
 unfair representation. A mere section
 of the voters, who have either a ma-
 jority or a minority, elects all the com-
 mittee or other representatives, thus dis-
 franchising the rest of the voters. The
 use of the "quota" on the Hare-Spence
 plan prevents that injustice. To get the
 quota you divide the number of votes by
 the number of seats to be filled. Fol-
 lowing are the general instructions given
 to the voters:

"Place against the names of the candi-
 dates the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., in the
 order of your preference, so that the name
 of the candidate of your first choice,
 figure 2 against your second
 choice, and so on."

Your vote will count for one candi-
 date only, and you will not be able to
 vote for (or mark) any in the nature
 of alternates. You will not help any
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I will now take up the elections sep-
 arately. In each case we began by count-
 ing the first choices, paying no attention
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 out the names and Mr. Ayres sorted the
 ballots, whilst Mr. Francis and I acted
 as tally clerks. In all instances the
 Hare-Spence system thorough, and got
 along nicely together.

Auditors.
 Two to be elected—four candidates.
 First choices:
 Cox 84
 Wilson 52
 Pictou 33
 Tressider 14

Total 178

Therefore the "quota" was 86, which
 meant that about half of the voters
 could elect one auditor, and about half
 of them the other, which is fair and
 right. Eighty-six votes would have elect-
 ed anyone, but nobody had got 86 votes,
 so we began transferring from the bot-
 tom of the poll. We declared Tressider
 "out," and transferred all his votes to
 other candidates, in accordance with the
 second choices thereon. Two of these
 went to Cox and completed the 86, and
 made him 86. But he was not the
 lowest and he had to go out; and as
 Wilson was the only one left, Wilson
 became elected along with Cox. It was not
 necessary to transfer Pictou's ballots,
 because it could not affect the result.

Please note that the voters who
 elected Cox were not the same voters
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 Hamilton, Ont.
 OR OTHER THAN RAILWAY DISPUTES—
 ROGER C. CLUTE, K. C., Toronto, Chairman
 DAVID W. DUMBLE, Barrister, Peterboro'
 FRANK PLANT, Printer, London.
 B. GLOCKLING, Registrar.

"THE LABOR BUREAU" ONTARIO

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, ascer-
 taining and publishing information relating to Em-
 ployment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the
 Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor
 difficulties; Trade Unions, Labor Organizations,
 the relations between Labor and Capital and
 other subjects of interest to workmen together
 with such information relating to the commercial,
 industrial and sanitary conditions of workmen,
 and the permanent prosperity of the industries of
 the Province, as the Bureau may be able to
 gather.
 For which purpose the co-operation of the
 Labor Organizations and others interested in the
 general prosperity of the Province is invited.

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