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growing city increases year after year. This is the doom of industry to everlasting degradation and poverty. And this is the development which the first policy encourages. It fights against the honest and beneficent exchange of enrichment for enrichment, but gives the utmost freedom to the perpetual and increasing enslavement of industry. It denounces trade and supports tribute.

The sound policy gives the heartiest welcome to the man who comes with the abundance of his products, the greater the abundance of heartier the welcome. It would remove all taxes from industry and would place them on those values, for which the speculator is seeking and on the ground rents, to such a degree that the power of one set of men to live by the perpetual impoverishment of another would forever cease.

The first policy blesses the curses, and curses the blessings. The second policy would bless the blessings and curse the curses.

The first policy rejoices in a blockade. It boasts how it keeps trade away from the country, and it is ever decriing imports from other lands.

There are many other impediments to trade besides the tariffs: lofty mountain ranges, deep valleys, stormy seas, snow blockades, muddy roads and warfare. Against these men universally contend as impediments to prosperity and spend millions to get rid of them. The very men who advocate obstruction by taxation do everything in their power to overthrow all other obstructions. They will build a railroad to facilitate trade and then put up a tariff to stop it.

The Arctic barrier paralyzes all trade on the north of Canada, the tariff paralyzes three-fourths of the trade on the other sides. Ask any six million people in the United States if they would favor obstructions like these, and would half a dozen say, yes?

The tariff of the United States along the Canadian border is an average of 60 per cent. The Canadian tariff puts up a second barrier which ranges about 30 to 40 per cent. The cost of goods crossing the Atlantic is about 5 or 10 per cent., the same rate will carry them across the Rocky Mountains.

The tariff between the United States and Canada is six times worse than the obstruction of the Atlantic or is as bad as half a dozen Rocky Mountains.

It would be difficult to find anywhere a policy much more unjust than the policy of this land of churches. The tariff

has two distinct parts, one has rates running between 30 and 40 per cent. and sometimes higher. The other part is free. Is the free part made specially for the poorest of the poor and the high part for the richest of the rich? Not at all; it is altogether the other way. The highest rates are on the goods that the poorest must buy, while the free list is exclusively for the rich. Not a single article that the poor have to buy is found in the free list.

The first policy tramples honesty in the dust. All the goods that pass across the boundary lines of nations are the products of individual industry, and therefore belong to individuals. But the value of the land, the value that amounts to millions per acre in the large cities, is the result of communal organization and is honestly the property of the community. The land value is the only honest source of taxation.

The first policy is wholly in favor of the rich to despoil the poor. It denounces freedom of trade as an unmitigated curse and then it gives the benefit of free trade to the wealthy employers when they go to buy labor. According to this doctrine whatever benefit there is in placing high duties on the goods which the poor must buy, it is reserved for the rich. The goods they have to sell are made dear, but the labor that the workers have to sell must suffer the full blast of competition against the whole world. Protection for the rich and competition for the poor!

Dear beloved brethren, the spirit of greed moveth us in sundry places and divers manners to pray: Give us this day our daily bread and our poor neighbor's loaf besides. Praying and preying, what an unholy wedlock!

Did the Government ever in a single instance do the first act to enable the poor to buy cheap and to sell dear? Never. But year after year it has imposed on the toilers taxes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, to maintain an immigration policy to bring in the poorest of the poor to give the employers a chance to buy labor at the lowest possible figure.

The first policy says, help the employer to sell dear, and, when he buys, bring the labor that is cheap and give him a free list; but when the laborer goes to the market, compel him to take three dollars to buy two dollars' worth of goods, and when he goes to sell his labor, bring in the immigrants from Hungary, from Italy, from Russia and turn on him the highest pressure of the most intense competition.

They that would be free themselves must strike the blow. To every man upon this earth there cometh soon or late, a duty, an imperative duty to strike for freedom and truth. To the man who reads this, there comes the appeal: Let not this Tariff Commission pass by without doing something to call their attention to the iniquity of the present system.

A counterfeit of the hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in the design are the words "individual liberty." Many dealers are handling the scab hat under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

### PRINTERS OUT IN SANTONE.

The printers' fight against the "open shop" in San Antonio has assumed a different shape during the past week. The union has called out all of its members working in typothete shops, which leaves them in such shape as to make it practically impossible in most of the shops for a single job to be turned out.

At an adjourned meeting of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121, Wednesday evening a strike was ordered, to take effect the next morning at 7 o'clock against the Crane Publishing Co., Hall Lithograph Co., Adams Bros., The Kansas Farmer, the Mail and Breeze, and the Mail Printing House, six offices in all, employing about 40 members of the union.

### WILL FIGHT THE UNION.

National Association of Manufacturers to Assist Employing Printers.

New York, Sept. 16.—A resolution calling upon the members of the National Association of Manufacturers to support the employing printers in resisting the movement of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day was adopted today by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. The resolution declares that "the Typographical Labor Unions in various parts of the country are trying to enforce various union rules, and are encouraging their members to strike, and so far as possible paralyze the general printing industry. This demand for closed shop conditions, under which the labor trusts seek to make it impossible for any free American to sell his labor, is a demand for conditions intolerable, tyrannous and illegal, its illegality being clearly defined by various late court decisions.

"The National Association of Manufacturers recommend to its members universal support of the employing printers in resisting these attacks, the purchase of the printing of the lawful open shops, and an active legal prosecution of both employer and union members, parties to any unlawful closed shop agreements; and other business men be urged to refrain from enforcing contracts for printing during illegal attacks of labor unions."

### WINNIPEG OUT FOR 8-HOUR DAY.

Job Printers Go on Strike in Fight Covering Continent—Manufacturers Join In.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Job printers in the union offices of Winnipeg will go out on strike at noon to-day for an eight-hour day.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—Four of the large job offices have agreed with the printers for eight hours per day.

Guelph, Sept. 19.—The Typographical Union have agreed with the employers for an increase and the eight hours per day on January 1, 1906.

Quebec.—At the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association it was reported that many former union shops had been made open throughout Canada.

Bakers' International Union's referendum vote was in favor of having an international convention at New York in October.

An official statement has been issued by Special Agent W. S. Waudby of the United States Bureau of Labor declaring that it is of vital importance to the nation that the question whether immigration should be suspended be immediately taken up. He says: "Nearly two-thirds of the entire immigration of the world is directed to the United States. The invasion and successful capture of the United States has been accomplished. In one of the Senate Committee investigations it was shown that the Italian bankers of New York City sent to Italy in an average year from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000."

### INDIANAPOLIS NEXT TIME.

Denver, Sept. 16.—With the selection of Indianapolis as the next meeting place and the election of officers, the International Building Trades Council convention ended to-day.

### THERE'LL BE NO STRIKE.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Freight handlers employed in Chicago by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, the G. T. and Erie and the Santa Fe Railroad yesterday voted to accept a renewal of present conditions, and not to strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

### A STRIKE FOR A LIVING WAGE.

In Forth Worth last week eight lady clerks employed by Kress & Co., went on strike for higher wages, claiming that they could not live on \$3.00 a week, the amount they were receiving. The strikers are not members of the Clerks' Union, though that organization has generously taken up their cause and will aid them in winning their fight.

### WHITE MEN DRIVEN OUT.

Cannot Compete With Japanese Cheap Labor in Hawaii.

There is no place for the white laborer in Honolulu, for he has been forced to give way before the Japanese, was the thought expressed by Rev. C. D. Milliken in an address made recently before the Congregational ministers' meeting in San Francisco.

### THE BREWERY STRIKE ENDED.

Washington.—The breweries of the Northwest Brewery Association and the striking brewery workers have reached a settlement of their differences and the strike is at an end. In the adjustment of differences both sides made concessions.

Cuba has a curious custom of mixing literature and cigarmaking. In the Havana cigar factories a reader is paid from \$30 to \$60 a week to read aloud three hours daily to the employees.

Do not worry. Do not dread. Do not fear. Just go calmly about the things that are before you now, and the future will take care of itself. You will be a thousand times better able to-morrow and next day to solve your problems after having refused to be bothered with them beforehand. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Do not borrow trouble from to-morrow. Wait until you get there. Maybe you will find that there is no trouble after all.—E. P., in Medical Talk.