

THE LABOR ADVOCATE
 A WEEKLY
 LABOR REFORM PAPER
 Published by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and D. A. H. K. L.
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 BY THE
GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
 202 2d EAST STREET WEST,
 TORONTO, CANADA
 Yearly Subscription, \$1.00, in Advance.
 Single Copies, 2 CENTS.
 PHILIP THOMPSON, Editor

and despite rule of the real govern- ment of those who, because they control the capital, are able to govern in the trust and most important sense of the word.

The evils that Mr. Spencer fears might result from extending the powers of what we now call "government," so as to embrace the functions now per- formed by the kings of capital and owners of industry, already exist in an intensified form under the despotic government of capitalism. Under the industrial commonwealth these evils would be at least diminished in proportion as the people identified themselves with the government and rendered it the expression of their will.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

As was anticipated, the purchased and cowardly majority of the Toronto City Council have abandoned their attempted sacrifice of the city interests, and on Wednesday evening, by a vote of 22 to 8, ratified the one-sided agree- ment with the Kelly-Everett syndicate. Probably there was not a single one of the recent crew, who voted in the affirmative, who did not thoroughly realize that he was giving his sanction to an agreement procured by the cor- rupt expenditure of money. We are glad to see that Mayor Clarke and a faithful few opposed to the last the ratification of the scandalous and suicidal agreement. The straightforward and upright course of the Mayor throughout this whole wretched busi- ness, in the endeavor to save millions of dollars to the city, is in every way praiseworthy, and shows him to be a vigilant guardian of the public welfare.

The syndicate, and their venal in- struments in the Council and else- where, are, however, exulting pre- sumptuously if they imagine that the struggle is yet over. The legal pro- ceedings begun by the editor of the LABOR ADVOCATE to set aside the agreement, on the ground of corrup- tion, will be continued, so long as it is in our power to do so, in the firm and unshaken assurance that the by-law has been carried by means of bribery. This heavy responsibility was under- taken solely in the public interest, at a time when instant action was necessary, in order to prevent the corruptists triumphantly carrying everything be- fore them. As a perusal of the evi- dence will show, some very suspicious circumstances, tending to corroborate the opinion that money has been freely spent in bribery, have been developed. There are many witnesses, whom we have reason to believe are conversant with the facts, yet to be examined. The proceedings, it is needless to say, are costly, and the means available for the purpose limited.

In order that a full and searching enquiry may be pursued, and no means left untried to defeat even at this late day, this iniquitous measure, and expose those unworthy civic representa- tives who have so shamefully betrayed their constituents, we are asking the co-operation of all public-spirited citizens of Toronto. A few people have already contributed in aid of the prosecution of the suit, a list of whom is given elsewhere. We have no doubt that many others will be disposed to follow their example on learning that money, in order to meet the daily expenses of the proceedings, is urgently required. All contributions sent to this office, or handed to the committee appointed by the Nationalist Association to collect subscriptions, will be duly acknowl- edged, and a full account of all receipts and expenditures published.

class to thus credit it to the benefit by the misfortunes of other

A RESOLUTION having been passed in the Trades and Labor Council, disclaim- ing all connection with the injunction moved for in the street railway mat- ter, on the pretence that the Council might otherwise be in some unexplai- ned manner held responsible (particularly therefore, it is only due to ourselves to say that the LABOR ADVOCATE never had the remotest wish or intention of identifying the Trades and Labor Coun- cil with our action, or looking to them for a cent towards the expenses. Mr. D. J. Donoghue's course in the mat- ter was prompted by the petty jealousy and partisan malignity, which so fre- quently govern his actions, and have done much to offset any really useful work he may have accomplished in the past. If the Trades and Labor Coun- cil permit themselves to be bullied down by O'Donoghue and his small following of rabid Grid factionists—as has been done during the last couple of meetings—their influence will very speedily decline.

ALD. HEWITT, the man whose sudden conversion to the support of the Kelly-Everett syndicate has excited not a little comment, is reported by the MAIL as saying at a Street Railway Coun- cillors' meeting: "Who are the Nationalists? Here we have long resolu- tions sent to the Council from that body, and at the meeting held in them- selves never present exceeded six or eight. Ald. Hewitt is lying and he knows it. His curiosity to know who the Nationalists are will be gratified next election, that is provided he has the nerve to face his constituents again. He will find out that though the Nationalists may be as yet comparatively few in numbers, even five or six active, well- informed and public-spirited National- ists count more than as many hundred ordinary, easy-going mock backs and money-grubbers. We'll see you later, Hewitt!"

In a discussion over military ex- penditures in the Dominion Express of Friday last, Col. Denison stated that out of an expenditure of \$1,225,000, nearly \$1,000,000 was spent on staff and paraphernalia, leaving only \$225,000 to pay for the drilling of the militia. In other words, four fifths of the entire expenditure are squandered in red-tape and high salaries to political favorites and professional loyalists. Col. Denison's remedy for this state of things is not to top off useless expenditures and clear out the droves and tax-eaters, but to make a larger appropriation. If this were done, what guarantee would the country have that it would not be spent in the same way, leaving the rank and file of the volunteers as badly off as ever?

A MISLEADING paragraph appears in Thursday's Empire to the effect that Mr. G. W. Kelly and his solicitor, Mr. Landlaw, asked the editor of the LABOR ADVOCATE to submit to the labor organiza- tions a proposal to the effect that, in- stead of giving cheap Street Railway fares, the Company should give 2 per cent of its receipts to provide reading-rooms, or some similar institutions, for the working people. This is not the case. Messrs. Kelly and Landlaw sim- ply wanted the editor's opinion as to how such a proposal, if it were made, would be received by the working people, which he gave them freely, to the effect that it would not be favor- ably entertained. The labor organiza- tions don't ask for charity as working men, but for justice as citizens.

any line of corruptionists. The only remedy is to abolish it. But if ministers venture to proceed that way, they would run the risk of being treated, as He, whom they call their Master, was

SHORTER hours of labor mean more time for recreation, study and relax- ation. Men with tired frames cannot be expected to devote the long hours of the evening after a long work day to the discussion of subjects that demand active brains and unwearyed faculties. The longer men have the more sym- pathic they become to all beyond the mere physical want of the moment. With short hours the worker will have more opportunity, as well as greater inclination, to devote a portion of his leisure to a study of the causes of labor's mis- treatment.

It is the men who control the land and the capital and use them as a means of imposing burdens upon labor, against whom the Labor Reform move- ment should be directed—not against employers. The employer like the laborer is subject to the evils of monopoly. He might in some cases treat his laborers more justly, but often he is himself driven to the last extremity by the exactions of the land and money monopolist. Abolish monopoly and the wages question will be very easily settled.

FIGHTING MONOPOLY.

THE "LABOR ADVOCATE'S" SUIT TO PREVENT THE STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

Examination of Witnesses—The Syndicate Under Oath—No Positive Evidence of Hostility—But Some Suspicious Circumstances Proved.

The examination of witnesses in the case brought by Philip Thompson of the LABOR ADVOCATE against the City of Toronto to prevent the sale of the street railway franchise to the Kelly-Everett monopoly was commenced on the after- noon of Friday the 21st inst., before special examiner Bruce, at John Kil- bren's residence at 151 Queen Street, West. Mr. John Kilbren, solicitor for the plaintiff and Mr. Thomas Caswell, assistant city solicitor for the defendants, Mr. John Brown, G. E. G. and J. J. G. were present as the witnesses.

GEORGE W. KELLY

was the first witness examined. He stated that Messrs. Blacklock, Everett and Woodworth were associated with him in submitting the tender. Mr. Woodworth's name was not appended to the tender, but his name should be left out because, as Mr. Everett was also an American, he could look as if too many Yankee were in it. The tender was not presented to the Council without money being expended, there was no fund set aside for the payment of the tender. There was no hint or understanding as to the payment of other expenses. He did not know and had not heard of anything paid to or promised to any member of the Council or any hint or suggestion of any consideration being necessary to influence them. He had not seen any of the Council, but had never held any independent to them to vote for the tender. Mr. Woodworth's name was not on the witness list. Aldermen Hall, Hewitt, Saunders, Bell, Score and Pape, but strenuously denied any knowledge of any inducement being paid out to any member of the Council to secure his influence. He thought the agreement was no good unless it was executed to the satisfaction of the public, and were all made on that basis. He denied all knowledge of the \$2,500 payment made by Noel Marshall to E. A. McDon- ald at the time of that transaction, and had not promised either Marshall or Cle- man anything.

THE "LAW BREAKERS."

Baruch Malher, of Cleveland, popularly known as "the clown" since he was first called Malher at a meeting of a so-called "party" dark complexioned, and who was apparently about thirty five or forty years of age, was called to the stand by the witness Malher at a meeting of the "party" at the Hotel Hamilton. Malher had a very pleasant and persuasive manner, which he gave them freely, to the effect that it would not be favor- ably entertained. The labor organiza- tions don't ask for charity as working men, but for justice as citizens.

Mr. D. J. Howell is the author of a great deal of the LABOR ADVOCATE for reading ad- vertisements in this city and neighborhood.

Mr. R. H. Pettigrew is our daily editorial- ized agent for the reception of subscriptions and advertisements in London.

Unless subscribers, on removing, notify us of their change of ad- dress, we cannot be responsible for failure in the delivery of the paper.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 28, 1901.

HERBERT SPENCER ON "THE LIMITS OF STATE DUTIES."

This Popular Science Monthly for September contains a paper by Herbert Spencer on "The Limits of State Duties," being an extract from his forthcoming work entitled "The Principles of Ethics." Mr. Spencer argues in favor of restricting the range of governmental actions on the ground of the effect of institutions on the formation of character. This is a most im- portant point, and considered from this standpoint all the facts go to show that a high standard of individual char- acter is much more likely to prevail under a co-operative commonwealth than under a system in which a do- nothing government allows capitalism to do the real governing. Mr. Spencer's contention is, of course, the familiar one that the extension of the func-

WHERE ARE THE "BEST PEOPLE?"

If the organized workmen of Toronto have shown themselves, as a class, neglectful of their rights and interests and as apathetic as so many even in the struggle to prevent the handing over of our street railway to a monopoly for thirty years, they are at least in advance of the self-styled "better class." In intelligence and public spirit. There is an active, pro- gressive and disinterested element in the labor organizations which, in the face of many discouragements, including the treachery of those upon whose cooperation they had a right to depend, have been doing their best to prevent the adding of another monopoly upon the necks of the citizen. The efforts which have been made in this direction, though falling far short of the unanimous and emphatic protest which ought to have been made in the name of organized labor, shows at least that the spirit of resistance to the aggressions of monopoly is still alive in the ranks of labor.

But our wealthy industrial and "re- spectable" class—the kind of citizens whom the press is fond of nobly but exclusively to us our "best people," have exhibited throughout a most shameful and discreditable apathy. They seem to have taken absolutely no interest, whatever, in the question. The heavy

inquiries—the pompous and pom- pelled magnates, who are always promi- nent when there is a dollar to be made or a little social consideration secured by their participation in public move- ments—have been conspicuous by their absence throughout the entire cam- paign. They have not attended the public meetings called to protest against the surrender. They have not circulated or signed petitions, or in any way shown the least concern about the matter. The entire brunt of the struggle has been borne by the mem- bers of the labor bodies and social re- form organizations, while the men of wealth and prominence, and social standing have passively and shirked their duties as citizens and shown no more interest in a question which vitally affects the prosperity of the city to which they owe everything they are and have, than they do in the govern- ment of Timbuctoo.

It may be said that these people are opposed to civic operation of the street railway and consequently could not be expected to agitate against the sale of the franchise. That, however, is no excuse for their attitude and is at best a mere matter of conjecture as they have made no sign. Our point is not that they did not help us in fighting the re-imposition of a monopoly, but that they took no part whatever in the public discussion of a most important municipal question. If they were opposed to civic operation why did they not come out manfully and express their views on the public platform or through the press? Why did they not send deputations to the Council, get up petitions, or in some way let their voices be heard? No, they simply did not care how the matter was settled or how the welfare of the city was sacri- ficed so that they were left to their dining and wining, dancing and dollar-grubbing.

Let us hear more of the superior class of wealth and social position, to voice in government after this pitiful exhibition of cowardice and lack of public spirit on the part of the wealthy and comfortable classes of Toronto.

LOST AND DESTROYED MONEY.

It is estimated that at least \$50,000,000 of the government's paper money sup- posed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed. By the sinking of one vessel off the Atlantic coast some years ago, \$1,000,000 in greenbacks was lost.—E.E.

The above item shows one great ad- vantage which a national currency has over that issued by the banks. In the case of its loss or destruction the people are the gainers, while in the case of bank bills the amount goes to swell the profits of the money monopolists. A very large amount of paper money is never presented for redemption. Near- ly every shipwreck, conflagration, flood or other disaster of that nature wipes out thousands of dollars of the liabilities of the banks to the public, owing to the destruction of the paper money, and the daily losses of small amounts from accident and wear and tear, must, in the aggregate, be a still greater source of profit to the institu- tions which enjoy the unjust privilege of controlling the currency. This item of lost and destroyed money is often overlooked in figuring up the advan- tages which the banks gain under our financial system, but as the above ex- act shows, it is no small one. No argument can possibly be adduced to show the justice of allowing a favored

the government has no control of industry perpetuates or revives the subordination and automatic submis- sion to authority of the military sys- tem. He urges that such a system works towards uniformity and tene, to mould the people into mere machines, retarding all progress and narrowing the range of individual faculties. The industrial age, he considers, demands a very different type of citizen to that produced by militarism and therefore he would oppose all government con- trol or interference with industrial and social developments and "put faith in the natural method—the spontaneous adaptation of citizens to life."

The defect in this reasoning, which runs through all Herbert Spencer's later utterances on social questions, is that he continually regards names and phrases rather than facts. Carried away by his antagonism to "govern- ment," he is blind to the fact that as the industrial system has superseded the military system, the rule of capital- ism has gradually superseded that of the nominal rulers. As a pure matter of habit we persist in calling cabinet ministers, parliaments and congresses by the name of "government," but the real government of today, which touches the lives and interests of the people at far more points of contact and has much more to do with moulding their characters than the law-making power, is the plutocracy. The banks, railway companies, mining corporations, finan- cial syndicates, etc., exercise far more authority and influence the actions and course of life of the mass of citizens to a much greater degree than do the puppets who occupy thrones, presi- dential chairs or ministerial benches.

Mr. Spencer continually writes as though the people had choice between governmentalism and individual lib- erty. If this were the case all rightly- constituted minds would accept his conclusions. But in reality no such alternative is offered us. We have to choose between the power of the gov- ernment—more or less representative and responsible to the public for its actions—and the wholly irresponsibil-