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"Reign of Terror"

The Negro Problem the Text for Herbert S. Bigelow last Sunday.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—"Our Reign of Terror." This was the subject of the discourse of Herbert S. Bigelow in his pulpit at the Vine Street Congregational Church to-day. Text: "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." Romans 12: 19. Mr. Bigelow said in part:

My train was four hours late, and I was waiting at a little railroad station in the southwestern corner of the State of Missouri. A fellow-traveler, with whom I was pacing up and down the platform, told me that he was bound for Pierce City.

Our lynching parties have been so numerous that it is impossible to keep track of them. But you may recall that Pierce City is one of the black spots on the map of Missouri. It was here that the mob drove all the negroes out of town that were not lynched. Speaking of the affair, my informer said he "reckoned" there were about five hundred "niggers" there before the trouble, and that not one of them had been allowed to stay.

He only knew of two people there who did not approve of these doings. One was his brother's father-in-law. He said the "old man" cried about it, and declared it was an outrage. Anyone who protested against the mob was in danger, and they had all they could do to keep the old man still.

They did lynch one man who had nothing to do with the crime. This my companion admitted. But he said he was a "bad nigger and was lynched on general principles."

I pondered long on that phrase of his, "lynched on general principles."

Not long ago I was in another community within a few miles of where a negro had been burned at the stake. There I heard of a woman who was so terrified that her nervous system, after the lapse of months, had not recovered from the shock. To be in places that have been visited by such outbursts of savagery and to talk with the people who have these horrors fresh in their memory is to realize in part at least the dreadful meaning of this reign of terror.

In the North as well as South, in East and West alike, the cry of vengeance had drowned the counsels of justice and sobriety. White men as well as black have suffered mediæval torture. Sane men and women are amazed at these orgies of blood and slaughter. Beings created in the image of God have acted like fiends of hell. In the light of the twentieth century and under the stars and stripes these deeds are hideous.

On outrage is committed. Suspected persons are arrested. Before the machinery of justice has time to move, a crowd assembles. They come with knives and torches and ropes. They clamor on the outside of the jail. They batter down the doors. The victims crouch in their cells and scream with fright. The mob is a beast. It is a mad, monstrous thing. It tramples down resistance. The prisoners are seized like rats in the terrier's teeth. In vain they plead for mercy. An infuriated bull would be as likely to listen to their prayers. They are dragged to the nearest tree. On the brink of eternity they are told to pray. Then these "estimable citizens" proceed with their work. As butchers would catch and stick a pig, they put in place the hangman's rope. They watch their victims dangle in the moonlight. They make targets of the dying bodies. If the whim seizes them, they build a fire in the public square, into which they throw the corpses. Noble champions of virtue! Saviors of society! Respectable citizens! Patriots all!

In the morning the morbid multitude surges about the scene. For days and weeks they come from all the country round. Little children find pieces of fingers, stones covered with blood, charred bones, precious relics of that heroic night, sacred mementoes of the exalted courage of those brave city fathers. After that women lock their doors in daylight; men start at their shadows, and children have the nightmare for months. What bright examples of self-government! What eloquent tribute to our culture and refinement! What inspiring lessons for our youth! What touching evidence of our faith in the gentle Nazarene!

At last our train arrived. My friend took a seat in the smoker, and I bought a morning paper. On the first page was displayed the story of the Evansville mob. One-half of the page was given up to the account of the killing of eight men and the wounding of a score more in the effort to capture and lynch a negro. On another page was an account of a bitter race war in Kansas. It was stated that this trouble had arisen from the effort of some negroes to give the "water-cure" to a white man. Another item of news was the secret removal of a murderer in Kentucky from one locality to another to avoid the gathering mob. Then there was a despatch from Decatur, Indiana, which told how the law dealt with the leader of a mob which had made an assault on a negro. The leader was fined $1, and it was stated that no more arrests would be made. I forgot to mention that the other half of the front page was devoted to the story of the escape of a murderer from a St. Louis jail. In Louisville a discharged employee shot his employer, and then committed suicide. In another Indiana town a howling mob of 2,000 drove 16 negroes away who had been brought there as waiters by a caterer from a neighboring city. The account stated that in this same town in 1896 all the negroes had been driven out after a labor riot, in which three were shot. There were other murders which need not be mentioned.

How is that for one day's chronicle of crime? And this is the story that comes to us day by day. In every paper we read of the breakdown of popular government and the triumph of anarchy somewhere.

What is the cause of this startling condition of affairs? This question we shall discuss next week.

H. Gaylord Wiltshire Criticized

His Protectionist Utterances Objected to.

In the "Karl Marx" edition of the Nebraska Independent, of July 23, Mr. H. G. Wilshire writes that "Free trade is dead," and that England, its last champion, is about to give it up." Just where Mr. Wilshire obtained these two items of news it is impossible to say. He also says that "the general principle that England will ultimately come to a protective tariff is perfectly sound. She must do it, because it will be necessary for her to have something to offer for the permission to enter other countries with her goods." In the first place, why is it necessary for her to have something to offer a country in order that she may sell it goods? If England finds a country that desires some of her manufactures, must she pay that country something before she can sell it the goods which it desires? In the second place, what is a protective tariff going to give her that she can offer? Will she offer her customers a tariff wall as an inducement to them to allow her to sell their goods?

His statement that the free trade idea was "that the fact of there being plenty of money in the city meant that everyone was well off," is not correct. There might be untold wealth in a country, and yet have 90 per cent. of the people in abject poverty. An unjust distribution of wealth will cause such conditions. In fact, we find just such conditions in that land of high tariffs, the United States.

Mr. Wilshire's statement that a man must get a job before he can get any money, does not apply to our present social conditions. How about the men that own the land on which the rest of mankind must live? What do they do in the way of production, and yet they get wealth enough.

A tariff, indeed, as Mr. Wilshire says, may often compel a man to work under very disadvantageous circumstances, and then he adds that such conditions are better than not having any work at all. He admits that a tariff hampers the producer, but does not show how it makes any greater opportunities for him to produce. Men work only to secure things that will satisfy their desires, and by shutting out foreign goods you compel a man to be satisfied with less of the good things of this world, or else to work under most disadvantageous conditions to produce them for himself. In this way a protective tariff provides more work, but not more wealth.

Mr. Wilshire's concluding argument shows the fallacy in the basic principles upon which he builds his proof of the necessity of protection. He says that it is better for the United States to stop importing ice from Canada, where it can be cheaply obtained, owing to natural conditions, and to build ice factories and manufacture it themselves, for, he adds, "what we want is not the ice, but the job of making ice."

He evidently thinks that the people work just for the pleasure of the thing, and not because they want the wealth. I would like to make this proposition to Mr. Wilshire. I have a farm, which I pay a man to work for me. Now, if it is work Mr. Wilshire wants, he can go right onto my farm and start at it. He can start at 6 a.m. and stay right with it till 8 or 9 p.m., and on Sundays there is sufficient milking and other chores to do to occupy most of the day. He need not have a single idle minute, and I will promise not to "flood" him with my wealth. I won't make his purse a "dumping ground" for any of my spare change. He can have the job without the slightest fear of being burdened with any of the wealth he may produce.

In truth, it is not work that men want, but wealth, as a proof of which they always follow the line of least resistance. If it is necessary, as Mr. Wilshire says, to have an artificial barrier to the production of wealth in order that men may get a job, I would propose that one-half of all the wealth produced be immediately destroyed. That would be a more effective and much simpler method than the protective tariff. If there is too much wealth in the United States, as Mr. Wilshire says, how is it that people are dying of starvation by the hundreds every year.

I am glad that Mr. Wilshire has no question in his own mind that England will soon adopt a protective tariff, but I am also glad that the people of England have not all got minds like Mr. Wilshire. If they had, probably we would find them refusing the goods offered them by other countries at lower prices than they can produce them at home, and working on jobs from which they would get no pay. If they could only see things as Mr. Wilshire does, they would realize that what they want is not the wealth, but the job of producing wealth.

Walter H. Roebuck.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Organized Labor Will Not Let Up on the Scab Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 5.—(Special Correspondence).—On Aug. 10th the International Typographical Union will meet in annual convention at Washington, D.C. No doubt one of the chief topics of discussion will be the fight that is now being so successfully waged against the notorious Los Angeles Times. As is generally known, every union printer in the United States and Canada is paying a per capita assessment of 5 cents a month, the fund thus raised being used to conduct the fight against the Times. It is believed that the mere fact that organized labor is prepared to fight the Times indefinitely, will have a tremendous effect on that paper, which is now making a losing fight, with the battle just begun. Since the International Typographical Union took charge of the contest 137 advertisements have been withdrawn from the Times.

Union men and women all over the country have rendered magnificent service by writing letters to advertisers asking that they withdraw their patronage from the notorious Times. They can continue the good work by writing a letter to each of the following advertisers:

Munyon Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St., New York, N.Y.

Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N.J.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"Scott's Emulsion"—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N.Y.

"Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate"—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Write letters to the above firms, telling them that it is useless to expect working men and women to patronize any advertiser in the union-hating Los Angeles Times.

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.

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When you are buying a Cigar Look for this Label

IT SIGNIFIES BEST WORKMANSHIP

Union-made Cigars

UNDER BEST SANITARY CONDITIONS

REMEMBER That the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto Makers of OXFORD STOVES AND RANGES —ARE— SITLL UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

The Nasmith Baking Company IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

26 lbs. REDPATH'S BEST GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00

With every order which includes one pound of our 40c. Tea, or 2 lbs of our 25c or 30c Tea or Coffee.

FANCY DAIRY BUTTER, IN PAILS . . . . 16c.

The very best Butter in one pound prints, fresh from the dairy every day..... 17c.

Picnic and Camping Goods

We pack and ship goods to out of town places with care and promptness. We carry a full line of the best brands of Canned Meats, Fish, Sardines, Lobsters, Etc., and it will pay you to examine our prices.

Jellied Lunch Tongue .....lb.	20	Vim, Life Chips, Quaker Oats, Tilson's Oats	9
Jellied Ox Tongue	27	10 Bars best laundry Soap	25
Pressed Corned Beef	12½	Shredded Wheat Biscuits	12½
Best Cooked Ham	25	Malta Vita or Force	12½
Bologna	9	Gold Seal Tea, in pkgs	23
Picnic Hams	12½	6 Cakes good Castile Soap	10
Rolls, mild cured	12½	Naptha Washing Powder	5
Large Hams, very fine	14	The largest package and best goods on the market. If not pleased we will return the money.	
Choice Lean Bacon, mild	15	6 cakes good Toilet Soap	10
Skinned Back Bacon	17	15 lbs. Cooking Salt	10
5lb pail Marmalade	29	3 five-cent bags table Salt	10
15c Fancy Biscuits for .....9½ to	12½	4 ten-cent pkgs Corn Starch	25
Imported Sauce, worth 15c for	8	15c Extracts	7½
Headquarters for Olives....10c to	60	15 large Nutmegs	10
Armour's Soup, several kinds	10	Shredded Cocoanut 15c, 2 lbs for	25
Armour's Ham Loaf	12½	3 large bars Soap, extra quality	25
Gold Seal Oats, 2 pkgs	15	Tapioca, very best, 7 lbs for	25
Grape Nuts or Malt B. Food	12½	Quick "O" for easy washing 6 for	20
New Jam in glass, worth 10, for	7½	Vinegar, the best made, white wine or cider, per gal	25
Very Best Jam, 5 lb. pails, only	29		
Red Cross Mincemeat, in tins, reg. 15c for	6		

Thompson Company, Limited, 530 & 532 Queen St. West, 495 Yonge St. Phone North 1915, 356 College St. Phone N. 1252, 347 Yonge Street, near Gould. PHONE MAIN 3713.

Strathcona, and Grand Central.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The past session of the Dominion Parliament witnessed the introduction of legislation of the most oppressive character, aimed at organized labor. The two following bills threaten the very existence of trade unionism, and, no matter at whose instance they were introduced, the intent is plain, namely, to administer a quietus to the legitimate aims and efforts of organized labor:

Bill H.—"An Act to amend the Criminal Code respecting Offences connected with Trade and Breaches of Contract."

The object of this bill is to kill international trade unionism.

Bill S.—"An Act to amend the Criminal Code, 1892, respecting Free Labor."

This bill, if passed, will prevent a trade union discussing ordinary trade matters.

The above bill originated in the Senate, where scant courtesy was shown to Bill U.—"An Act to legalize Union Labels."

Among other bills of interest to organized labor dealt with were the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Conciliation Bill, the Railway Appliances Act, as well as numerous acts of the Provincial Legislatures.

The importance of the deliberations of the approaching session of Congress cannot be over-accentuated. The employing classes have united in active antagonism to organized labor, their operations are carried on in secret, the funds at their command are large and constantly increasing, and only by a closer union, coupled with careful judgment and action, upon the part of organized labor, will it be able to cope with them and prevent the destruction of the Canadian International Trades and Labor Union movement. The efforts of our opponents are not confined to the "shop," but extend to our legislative halls, and the active opposition to everything favorable to us, as shown, for example, in the Senate, demonstrates that labor must wake up to the necessity for action.

Besides these matters, the developments of the year in industrial circles call for consideration, while suggestions for the improvement of the conditions of the toiling masses will, as usual, be dealt with.

This session of Congress, while important in itself, can only be the real voice of organized labor by the active sympathy and support of every union in Canada, and that support can best be given by the attendance of your delegates at Brockville.

We are, yours fraternally,

John A. Flett, President, Hamilton, Ont.

Jas. B. Mack, Vice-President, Montreal, Que.

P. M. Draper, Sec.-Treas., Ottawa, Ont.

BROCKVILLE CONVENTION CALL.

The secretary sends out the following circular of information to all legitimate trades unions in Canada:

The nineteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in Victoria Hall, King street, in the city of Brockville, province of Ontario, on Tuesday, September 22nd, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m., and all Trades and Labor Councils and Federal Labor Unions (chartered by the Congress), National Trade Unions and International Local Trade and Labor Unions of the Dominion of Canada are invited to send representatives.

REPRESENTATION, REVENUE, ELECTION OF DELEGATES, RAILWAY CERTIFICATES AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

The basis of representation shall be as follows: International Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions shall be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members or under, and one for each additional one hundred or majority fraction thereof; Trade and Labor Councils and National Trade Unions, three delegates each. Two or more trade unions, whose aggregate membership does not exceed one hundred and fifty, may unite to send one delegate. No proxy representative will be allowed, and all delegates must be members of the body they represent (except in the case of bodies composed of delegates from local organizations), at least six months prior to and at the time of election, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent unions from combining to send one representative who is a member of one of such unions; also provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent organizations being represented not six months organized.

All delegates will be required to produce certificates of election (blank forms of which are herewith forwarded), signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the organization they represent and bearing the seal of the same, where such exists. Where two or more organizations have united to send a delegate, the credential must bear the signature of the presiding officer and secretary of such organizations, and seals of same where such exist.

Notice of election of delegates, together with their names and addresses and the number of members in the organization they represent, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Congress on or before Monday, Sept. 14th, 1903.

Railway certificates are procurable from any railway ticket agent, and will entitle the holder to a return fare of one-third the regular rate, provided fifty delegates hold certificates, or fare and two-thirds if under fifty. Certificates must be signed by the secretary of the Congress at Brockville, Ont.

The headquarters of the delegates attending the convention will be at the St. Lawrence Hall, where a special rate of $1.50 per day has been arranged for by the Brockville Trade and Labor Council. The following hotels are also recommended (rate not specified): Revere House,

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH. PICNIC AND GAMES AT THE ISLAND.

Don't you see that if you continue to spend all you make you will be poor all your life.

A Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto, branch at the corner of King & Bathurst Streets, will help you to Save money.

THE SCOTTISH LAUNDRY

Our Work Stands on its own merits. Goods Called for and Delivered.

High Gloss or Domestic Finish as Desired. Soft Buttonholes.

230 Gladstone Ave.

Have you seen your Secretary about next Winter's Coal? He has a price list that means money to you.

USE . . .

Connell's Coal

Best Hard

We are now booking orders for your next winter's supply at lowest summer rates, with or without deposit.

Head Office - - - Queen & Spadina
Branch Office - - - College & Yonge
" " - - - Queen & Brock
" " - - - - 297 Queen E.

Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.

STYLES THE NEWEST QUALITY THE BEST THE PRICE RIGHT

That is our aim in the Emmett Shoe, and we think we have reached that high standard. Union Label on all Goods.

THE Emmett Shoe

All Styles

One Price, 3.50 One Quality

The Best

Come and see them at

THE EMMETT SHOE STORE

119 Yonge St.

Special Summer Sale

Of all kinds of Boots and Shoes now on

D. Hanna & Co.

462 SPADINA AVE.

Union Made Our Specialt . .

NOTICE.

The following are the Factory Inspectors of the Province of Ontario:

Joseph T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; James B. Brown, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Margaret Arlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. Rocque, Orleans, Ontario.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.