

LABOR ADVOCATE

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provinces and Dominion Bankers and raise the value of the money, as well as the low rate of interest, as a result of the policy of the government. When it is borne in mind that according to the reports of the Bureau of Industry the average earnings of a skilled workman in the United States is about \$1.00 per week, and that in Canada it is only about \$0.75 per week, it is not surprising that the farmer who works a 100-acre farm and from whom the government takes \$1.00 per acre, and the man who works a 100-acre farm and from whom the government takes \$0.75 per acre, should be able to support a family of five or six.

But the man who brings in his goods by wheelbarrow, and who is allowed to sell his goods at the store, is allowed to pass these goods at his own price. In an arrangement like this, it is not surprising that the officials give him a facility to defraud the revenue. In fact, it is not only with duties that the revenue is lost, but with the duty itself. The officials are not named in the report. Men who are daily paying their duties to the Customs House are kept to note what is going on, and officers know that a large number of boxes of English goods have been delivered by them without going through the Customs.

We have received information about other ways of defrauding the public revenue by rich citizens in prominent positions, who practically abolish the tariff for their own benefit. Customs officials are but men, they must keep their places to secure their bread and butter, and they cannot afford to offend certain persons who bulldoze them into passing their goods free of duty.

The passage of trucks brought from Europe by Canadians returning home is loosely done, and the tariff itself is so clumsily drawn that an enormous amount of smuggling is done by car wealthy people taking empty trucks on going out, and bringing them back packed with costly articles which escape duty.

One person boasted that he paid his expenses in Europe by cheating the Canadian Customs. No wonder that men who show themselves so contemptibly mean and dishonest have become rich and prosperous.

THE HOURS OF POLLING. The LABOR ADVOCATE is pleased to note that Mr. Joseph Tait, who has shown a praiseworthy disposition to advance the legislative reforms asked for by the labor organizations has undertaken to move an amendment to the Municipal Act giving municipalities the power to extend the hours of polling until seven o'clock p.m.

The present arrangement, by which the polls close at five o'clock, is grossly unfair to workingmen voters, as in many cases it necessitates their losing half a day to go to vote. In large cities many workingmen live several miles from their work, and it is impossible for them to reach the polls in the neighborhood of their homes, cast their votes and return to work within the two hours in the middle of the day which the law now gives them. The consequence is that many, sooner than lose the time, stay away from the polls. If the polls were open until a later hour in the evening the men would vote on their return from labor without being obliged, at no little inconvenience, to make a special midday journey to the polling place. The measure is so reasonable that it ought to carry without objection, and any opposition to it whatever the pretext, can only be prompted by a desire to see the influence of the working people on public affairs limited as far as possible. Mr. Tait's measure is a move in the right direction, but it would be better still if the hour for closing the polls were fixed at eight instead of seven.

GIVING PROTECTION AWAY. Mr. Massey, of this city, president of the Massey Manufacturing Company, has committed the indiscretion of talking on the tariff with a labor interviewer. In the course of the conversation, he exposed in the most innocent manner in the world, the utter rottenness, ineffectiveness and fraudulency of the protective system in a way to reprove the heart of a Free Trader. Mr. Massey is sore over his estimate that he is robbed by the tariff of \$10 on the material of every bundle he turns out, and kicks like a man because when he exports a bundle of goods as a rule he has to pay a tax of \$10. He was of opinion, too, that he ought to be allowed to import free of duty not only the raw

materials which are used in the article exported, but also in his business such as oil and kerosene. He has this consistent protectionist object to the protective policy which relates are a far from being the raw material is produced in Canada. He says that the Canadian tariff system is so intricate and so complicated that he cannot compare it with others using the tax burdened system. In short, Mr. Massey's aim is to give his Free Trade idea full force to regard their interests but not to do so to themselves. His conclusions clearly show what a bundle of Protection is considered as a means of developing native industries or doing anything but bleed the people to enrich a set of tax-eating politicians and extortionate monopolists.

Every manufacturer's product is somewhat raw material, or is used in some way to add some other form of production. The cost of Mr. Massey's protected machine, for instance, is an important item in the expenses of the Manitoba farmer. Now, if Massey is entitled to get his raw material free from the States, on the same principle the wheat growers of Canada, representing an infinitely more important branch of industry, are equally entitled to buy their agricultural implements wherever they can do so cheapest.

But who proposes a rebate for them of the duty paid to enrich the Masseys, on the ground that they send their wheat abroad?

THE MONOPLIST MAFIA. This terrible story which we publish elsewhere of what, from the latest information obtainable, appears to be the cold blooded and deliberately planned murder of nine or ten striking workmen in the Pennsylvania coke region, should be a revelation to every workman of the devilish and blood-thirsty spirit which animates the capitalist class. Following closely on the heels of the New Orleans massacre, it makes it abundantly clear that the plutocratic element...

plutocratic element... means the... of any and every means to the attempt of the masses to recover their stolen birthrights. The Morewood butchery was no doubt a premeditated and carefully planned atrocity, carried into effect with the purpose of so intimidating the strikers by wholesale bloodshed that the survivors would be ready to make an abject surrender of everything for which they have been fighting, and resign themselves to the bondage of serfdom into which the capitalists are endeavoring to force them. To prevent labor from obtaining its rights the upper class everywhere are ready to spill blood like water, if need be. They prefer to state to fraud and make use of the machinery of the law, but when that will not answer, there is no measure of force so cruel, brutal or villainous that they will hesitate to employ it. The blood of the nine murdered strikers at Morewood is merely the drops in the crimson ocean which the Fricks, Cartwells, Depews, Goulds and their fellows are prepared to pour out at the hands of their brutal henchmen, rather than allow labor to work out its emancipation peacefully.

The late massacre by the Mafts of a monopoly is no exceptional case. It is such frequent instances of the treatment meted out to strikers in the United States by the moneyed despots who have realized that the cause of labor was an alarming dangerous highway. It is as a matter of what workmen in Canada may at any time expect, whenever the ruling classes think that their interests would be rendered secure by a little blood-letting. The Socialist publication, and in addition, the heartless spirit of capitalism is so everywhere. If the Morewood strike had been a far from refrained from uttering such a word as "strike" in any part of the United States and the capitalists have so far been able to check it in other ways. The jured judges, like Begbie, of British Columbia and subsequent...

the following appears in Tuesday's World. A SCRAWLING JOKE. THAT IS WHAT THE METROPOLITAN STRIKERS WERE GIVEN FOR CARRYING OFF. PARIS, APRIL 6. The Ministers of the city for the past week. Each strike has ended in a disturbance that culminated yesterday in a free fight between Richard and Hort, the English delegates, returning home, saying that they were discouraged and convinced that the Latin strikers would never walk hand in hand with their English and Franco-American brethren. Under the name of "The Revolution" This is, of course, a lie and the World knows it perfectly well. But in publishing such lies and otherwise doing the dirty work of capitalism it is only fulfilling the conditions of its existence. It is paid to publish what suits the moneyed classes, and the original fabricator, the associated press agent is for originating falsehoods of this kind. SECRETLY LEGITIMY IS NO DOUBT the animating motive with most of those who protest against the action of the City Council in giving the reward of \$10 for an elaborately engraved address of condolence on the occasion of the death of the late Father Labourer. Nevertheless, the objection is a just one. The Council have no right to spend the money of the citizens in any such way. Moreover, this whole business of engraved addresses, whether of the crimson ocean which the Fricks, Cartwells, Depews, Goulds and their fellows are prepared to pour out at the hands of their brutal henchmen, rather than allow labor to work out its emancipation peacefully. The late massacre by the Mafts of a monopoly is no exceptional case. It is such frequent instances of the treatment meted out to strikers in the United States by the moneyed despots who have realized that the cause of labor was an alarming dangerous highway. It is as a matter of what workmen in Canada may at any time expect, whenever the ruling classes think that their interests would be rendered secure by a little blood-letting. The Socialist publication, and in addition, the heartless spirit of capitalism is so everywhere. If the Morewood strike had been a far from refrained from uttering such a word as "strike" in any part of the United States and the capitalists have so far been able to check it in other ways. The jured judges, like Begbie, of British Columbia and subsequent...

Columbia and subsequent publication in the Hamilton, Ontario, edition of the Hamilton Standard. The other thing that Robertson is doing is to show that other nations stand with the United States. He says that the United States is quite sufficient to show to the world that the United States is a great nation. He says that the United States is a great nation. He says that the United States is a great nation.

The Morewood tragedy is a most interesting one. It is a story of outrages perpetrated on the coast at the command of the moneyed interests of America and is probably very far from being the last. We can only hope that in due time when working men have learned the lesson which these events are teaching for them as a whole, that all these crimes and lawlessness will be amply avenged—not alone upon the individual perpetrators, but by the destruction of the infernal system of competition which turns men into devils incarnate. Then the Morewood martyrs will not have died in vain.

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Mr. J. H. Harrison and Capt. W. J. Harrison are the authors of the book "The Labor Advocate in this city and neighborhood." Mr. J. H. Harrison is our daily editor and is a great help for the reception of subscriptions and advertisements in Hamilton.

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HARRISON "THE LIBERALISM"

It was workingmen who are supposed to favor that the cause of Labor is a form has never to expect from the so-called liberal party than from their opponents, while probably read an article in last Friday's Advocate on "The Wages of High Officials," which embodies the most reactionary and

democratic ideas. It is a plea for increasing official salaries on the ground that big corporations are able to pay their leading officers on a handsome scale, so the can well afford to do so. The public do they wrong if the public do the same. The \$20,000 a year which President Harrison receives for being the grandfather's grandson with the New York Central Railroad, and the salaries granted to managers by the banking and financial companies. It is disputed with a parsimonious policy which regulates the salaries paid to the statesmen and distinguished public men who control the policy of nations, "instancing the salaries of British and American cabinet officers." It is worth sight of the fact that these purports of the partisans and placards do not nowadays control the policy of nations to any extent. That is done by the high salaried capitalist managers of banks, railroads and financial companies, whom the jumping jack statesmen have allowed to supply their functions and do the real work of government.

The Liberator asserts that plutocrats should "make large profits for their companies, and even save more money for their shareholders than the salaries they receive." What do Labor Reformers who realize the heartless, dehumanizing and oppressive character of the salaries committed by the railroad and financial magnates, in coming millions out of the misery and starvation of the masses, think of the standard by which to judge the remuneration of public servants?

The Liberator concludes the article by a denunciation of "the parsimonious policy of the Dominion Government in regard to judicial salaries." pointing out that they were fixed in 1849, and that "now, although the cost of living has nearly doubled, the salaries are kept at \$10,000 for chief justices and \$7,500 for second- and third-justices." The refusal of the Dominion Government to yield to the clamor of a clique of legal

of them have made fortunes out of the handling of foreign capital by the excessive rates charged for its temporary use, and are now drawing in some cases, large rentals for their properties. In our time, enriched by Canadian interest and rental, common decency demands that incomes so derived should be spent where they are drawn. The course of Ireland is enough to warn our rich men, and women, too, what a disastrous effect on a country is the draining out of it of the revenues derived from its industries and natural resources.

The course of Ireland is being copied in Canada on a large and growing scale. Men who pose as patriots, who hold high positions in the country, men who own every cent they possess and all their social rank to Canada and to our people, are taking a large part of their incomes to spend in foreign lands in a foreign market and depriving our traders of business which is their legitimate right. It is a very mean business at the best, but it is worse, it is a downright fraud on the people. This importing of home supplies and clothing is made to cover a systematic practice of wholesale smuggling in polite phrase, of sending the public out of its money.

It is, however, like the straining a common; it is done by such dignified people, by people so rich and so high in social rank, that the rank itself is gloried over, and the officials who are so down on a poor man if he attempts to smuggle a little tobacco, wink at these wealthy scoundrels who are mean enough and shameless enough to cheat the public treasury. When a merchant passes his goods at the Customs, his invoices are watched, the prices of his goods are noted if he has bought at a bargain he is not allowed to pass those goods at any lower price than is usually charged. His packages are examined to see every precaution is taken to prevent his taking any advantage of the revenue. As a merchant and merchantly, "We are treated as rogues let us do what we may."