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The Russill Hardware Co. 126 EAST KING ST. TORONTO.

The street railway men at their meeting last Sunday voted \$10 to the Single Tax Association for the support of the Sunday meetings in the Toronto Opera House.

The strike in the McKinnon Dash and Hardware Co., St. Catharines, has been settled, and the men have returned to work, being promised an increase in wages.

The T. Eaton Co. were made to pay for the privilege of arresting a lady in their store recently. The case was before the courts this week, and the lady was awarded damages for false arrest.

So many additional business agents are being appointed lately to represent various trades that the business agents' quarters in Victoria Arcade are becoming too small, and larger premises will soon have to be secured.

The Evening Telegram of last Saturday devoted a whole page to municipal ownership. The article was upon the municipal and private company gas and electric light plants in Great Britain, and is a great source of information to those interested in the study.

In this column last week credit was given to an article by Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, when it should have read Mayor Cook. The writer must have been dreaming of Mayor Morris and his drinking escapade to be so thoughtless as to imagine that he still reigned in Ottawa.

William Parker, a machinist holding an honorary withdrawal card from the Machinists' Union of Kingston, has had his card revoked and been fined \$25 for working in the Kingston Locomotive Works. Parker is also a member of the Marine Engineers' Union, and that body will also be asked to deal with him.

"If the Consumers' Gas Company will give us gas at 50 cents a thousand, I will consider the advisability of settling the suit," laughed Mayor Ferguson, as he discussed a letter from Mayor Cleburne of Montreal, in answer to an inquiry regarding the price of gas there. Gas in Montreal sells at \$1.10 for lighting, and for heating 60 cents a thousand.

"It's all the same gas, too," remarked his Worship. "If they can sell it at 60 cents in Montreal we should get it at the same figure here."

The following officers were elected and installed by the local Trunk and Bag Workers' Union at their last meeting: President, John Linnson; Vice-President, Albert H. McBride; Financial Secretary, John F. Dunlop; Treasurer, John F. Dunlop; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Mottram; Guide, Robert Garrett; Guard, John Cole; Executive Committee, John Linnson, Joseph Smith, Peter Cassidy, Edward Shaw, John Dunlop, Burt Calhoun, delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Jos. Smith, Peter Cassidy, John Murphy. Local No. 11 meets first and third Thursdays, in Occident Hall.

Street Railway Employees, at a well-attended meeting in Richmond Hall, last Sunday afternoon, decided to act as an organization in the matter of the discharge of P. J. McCarroll, a machinist in the motor shops, a week ago. Nothing revolutionary is intended, but the matter was placed in the hands of the Executive, of which, by the way, McCarroll is one, and a sub-committee was appointed to wait upon the railway management, early this week to request the reinstatement of McCarroll, with whose work, so far as can be learned, no fault was found.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of Holden v. G.T.R. is of peculiar importance to railway men, and especially to those who are insured in a railway fund. Holden was a G.T.R. engineer, who lost his life while on duty on that line. His wife brought action against the company, but the trial judge held that there was no negligence on the part of the company, and that by reason of Holden having been a member of the insurance and provident society, to which the company contributed, and being bound by the company's rules and contracts, he could not have maintained an action for his injuries had he survived, and consequently no more could the widow for his death. This decision was approved by the Court of Appeal and the case dismissed with costs.

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO. LIMITED. Furniture and Upholstery, Mantles, Grates, Tiles, INTERIOR WOOD WORK, 97 YONGE ST.

known to all the world except Austria, and I imagine nothing will be said about it here.

"Is there, then, any truth in the report?" asked the princess innocently.

"Truth! It's all truth; that is just where the trouble is. There is little use in our denying it, because this London sheet is evidently well informed, and to deny it, we should have to publish something about the robbery itself, which we are not inclined to do. It is known, however, who the two correspondents of the London paper are, and I believe the police are going to make it so interesting for those two gentlemen that they will be glad to leave Vienna, for a time at least. Of course nothing can be done openly, because Englishmen make such a fuss when their liberties are encroached upon. One of the young men has been lured across the frontier by a bogus telegram, and I think the authorities will see that he does not get back in a hurry; the other we expect to be rid of before long. Of course we could expel him, but we had done so because he had found out the truth about the explosion."

To be continued

LABOR WORLD News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

AWAKENING. United labor feels its yoke.

The giant lumbering in his chain. Midst shouts of friends and foes awake, Wrenched free an arm to sever his brain.

And spite of Party, spite of Lodge, With clear eye judging for himself, He saw his friend, and him sustained Against the hordes maintained by Felt.

Therefore we see on Civic Throne A man allied to Labor's view— No puppet, corporation-paid, Nor working truckling to the Few.

Oh, Workers! Ye but freed one arm, And see the change your force has wrought! Will ye still yield your other limbs, And let this vict'ry go for naught!

Nay, up! Think well; wise guidance seek! Abandon Party, Lodge and Creed; Of Right and Common Good and Need, Join in a nobler Brotherhood.

Toronto, January, 1908.

Woodstock has formed a union of builders' laborers.

Men over 40 are being employed in Liverpool, England, to do errand boys' work.

E. Glockling, a brother of Bob Glockling, of the Ontario Labor Bureau, is on the staff of a Niagara Falls, N.Y., paper, and edits the Saturday labor column.

According to a recent decision, no barber is to be admitted into a federal labor union. He must join the Barbers' Union in the nearest town to where he is employed.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has under consideration the issuing of a metal label advertisement in the shape of a metal and celluloid match, but similar to that of the United Hatters of America.

Mr. A. J. Bromley, general treasurer of the United Garment Workers, who has been in the city this week, he expects to set matters somewhat on a level in the clothing trade while here, so that the workers will get a little more out of it than in the past.

The Coffee Workers' Union of Porto Rico has the A. F. and L. label on its output. Its coffee is sold in the United States, and now union label coffee can be had in the Porto Rican markets.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union has accepted the suggestion offered by General Secretary Harry White, of the garment workers, to place its union label ad. in the surface cars of the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and now in boarding a street car in New York, Boston, Chicago or Detroit, these union label ads. hang side by side.

While the master painters as an organization have not replied to the letter of the painters and decorators regarding the advance of five cents an hour, which they have asked to become effective on April 15th, five or six individual employers have written signifying their willingness to accede to the request. A large attended meeting of the union was held in Richmond Hall last Wednesday night, but in the absence of a communication from the association the matter was not dealt with, and routine affairs only were transacted.

A correspondent sends us the following, with the query, "What saith The Toiler and organized labor?"

Editor World: There is one way to settle the disputed matter as to how railways should be built in Canada, for say the next ten years, and only one right way. That is, make a list of the different proposals:

1. Extension of Intercolonial to coast, to be built and operated by the country.

2. Take shares with railway builders as proposed by the Globe.

The plan laid out by the Single Tax Society, and all others suggested, and submit them to the people of Canada, allowing them to vote on them in the order of their choice, as one would do in selecting a book at the Public Library, and let what the people say go for the allotted time (ten years or so).

3. Voice of the Public.

The Toiler stands for Government ownership every time, and from the time of its birth up to the present has stood for submission to the people. Trust the people always.

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

VI.—The Explosion in the Treasury

(Copyright, 1900, by Robert Barr.)

When Jennie returned to Vienna and was once more installed in her luxurious rooms at the Palace Steinhilber, she received in due time a copy of The Daily Bugle, forwarded to her under cover as a registered letter. The girl could not complain that the editor had failed to make the most of the news she had sent him. As she opened out the paper she saw the great black headlines that extended across two columns, and the news itself, dated not from Venice, but from Vienna, was in type a shade larger than that ordinarily used in the paper and was double-headed. The headlines were startling enough.

PHANTOM GOLD.

The Most Fantastic Robbery of Modern Times.

The Austrian War Chest Dynamited.

Twenty Million Pounds in Gold Looted.

Appalling Disaster at the Treasury in Vienna.

Four Men Killed and Sixteen Others More or Less Seriously Injured.

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"What a bothersome world this is! There is no finality about anything. One piece of work simply leads to another. Here I thought I had earned at least a good month's rest; but instead of that, a further demand is made upon me. I am like the geull in fairy tales, no sooner is one apparently impossible task accomplished than another is set."

"But what a magnificent thing it would be if you could discover the robber or robbers!"

"Magnificent enough, yes; but that isn't to be done by inviting a lot of old women to tea, is it?"

"No, but we shall have to set our wits together in another direction. I tell you, Jennie, I know I have influence enough to have you made a member of the special police. Shall I introduce you as from America and say that you have made a specialty of solving mysteries? An appointment with the special police would allow you to have access to the restricted entrance to the secret portion of the treasury building. You would see the rooms damaged by the explosion, and you would learn what others have discovered. With that knowledge we might then do something toward solving the problem."

"Madama la Princess," cried Jennie enthusiastically, "you are inspired! The very thing! Let us get back to Vienna." And accordingly the two conspirators left Italy by the night train for Austria.

Franklin's Frugality.

Mr. Fisher, in his biographical sketch, "The True Benjamin Franklin," tells a story to illustrate Franklin's frugality and method of acquiring property.

On the eastern shore of Maryland a young man called one evening on an old farmer to ask him how it was that he had become rich. "It is a long story," said the old man, "and while I am telling it I might as well save the candle," and he blew it out.

"You need not tell the story," said the youth. "I see."

Franklin's method of gaining wealth, as seen in his narrative of how he and his wife lived together, was the one her ancestors practiced. "We kept no idle servants," he says. "Our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk—no tea—and late out of a twopenny earthen porringer with a pewter spoon. But mark how luxury will enter families and make a progress in spite of principle."

"Being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl with a spoon of silver. There had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife and had cost her the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as well as any of his neighbors."

A Day's Talk.

Few of us probably ever think seriously about the amount of talking we do in a day and how large a factor mere talk is in the life of the world for both good and evil. It has been estimated that a public speaker utters in one hour, on an average, what is printed, would occupy 15 octavo pages. Ordinary conversation is even more prolific.

Let us suppose, says The Wisconsinian, that all this talk of our five hours' consecutive speaking, in a single week the amount would make what, if printed, would be an octavo of 320 pages. In a year a man would complete 32 such volumes, and in 30 years he would have accumulated a library of 1,060 volumes of his own talk. What value would most of us place on such a library? How many of us could endure to read it? How many would feel satisfied to have such books go on the market?

It is related of Dean Swift that at an evening party, on one occasion, he retired to a corner of the room and commenced noting down the talk of the company. Being asked what he was doing he produced a verbatim report of the conversation which had just taken place. Most of the speakers, it is added, felt no small humiliation over the superficial and trifling character of their utterances when confronted with them.

The Trick in Omelet Making.

The omelet is the supposed "impossible" in the average kitchen, when in reality it is but a moment's work which any ordinary cook can accomplish. And once a simple omelet is achieved there is no end to the pretty and toothsome variations easily within one's skill. In the first place, omelets need not be "fried," but just handled calmly and practically, and, in the second place, the puffy omelet is the "souffle," by far the inferior to what might be called the "true omelet," which is not puffy at all nor subject to falling.

The one point in omelet making which must be imperatively observed regards the pan. It is not at all necessary to buy a regular omelet pan, as a smooth, rather heavy, medium sized spider answers the purpose equally well. But it must be kept sacred to omelets—absolutely never appropriated to other uses. It must never be washed, but cleaned by salt and brisk rubbing. Before using melt a little lard in it, drain it off and rub out well with a dry cloth until thoroughly clean and shining smooth. It is not too much to say that a proper pan is two-thirds of the battle in successful omelet making.

Never make an omelet for several persons at once, individual ones being both more satisfactory and more easily managed.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

Very Aggravating.

Three-year-old Elizabeth was exceedingly busy the other morning when her father interrupted her play, and she piped up: "It is too aggravating to have a man come and kiss you when you are trying to fold a shawl. Really, it is too aggravating."

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

V.—The Prime Minister's Indiscretion

(Copyright, 1900, by Robert Barr.)

"I shall be delighted to do so," replied the princess, with that gracious condescension which became her so well.

The garrulous old lady was the last to take her leave, and when the princess was left alone with her guest she cried:

"Jennie, I have found out absolutely nothing! What have you discovered?"

"Everything!" replied the girl, walking up and down the floor in excitement over the finding of such a bonanza of news.

"You don't tell me! Now, do sit down and let me know the full particulars at once."

When Jennie's exciting story was finished, she said:

"You see, this robbery explains why the premier did not follow up his war-chest."

"My dear, every great nation has a war-chest," said the princess.

"Like speech. The police seem to think that England has had a hand in this robbery; but, of course, that is absurd."

"I am not so sure of that," replied the princess, taking, as she spoke, the Chicago point of view and forgetting for the moment her position among the aristocracy of Europe. "England takes most things it can get its hands on, and she is not too slow to pick up a gold mine here and there. So why should she hesitate when the gold is already mined for her?"

"It is too absurd for argument," continued Jennie calmly. "so we won't talk of that phase of the subject. I must get away to England instantly. Let us find out when the first train leaves."

"Nonsense!" protested the princess. "What do you need to go to England for? You have seen nothing of Vienna."

"Oh, I can see Vienna another time! I must get to England with this case of mine. Now, here is what I want you to do for me:—"

"Won't you paper pay for telegraphing such an important piece of news?"

"Oh, yes! There would be no difficulty about that, but I dare not trust either the post or the telegraph in a case like this. The police are on the watch."

"But couldn't you send it through by a code? My father used always to do his cabling by code. It saved a lot of money and also kept other people from knowing what his business was."

"I have a code, but I hesitate about trusting even to that."

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said the princess. "I want you to stay in Vienna."

"Oh, I will return," said Jennie. "I've only just had a taste of this delightful city. I'll come right back."

"I can't trust you to do anything of the kind. When you get to London, you will stay there. Now, here is what I propose, and it will have the additional advantage of saving your paper a day. We will run down together into Italy—"

"to Venice; then you can take down your code and telegraph from there in perfect safety. When that is done, you will return here to Vienna with me. And another thing, you may be sure your editor will want you to stay right here on the spot, to let him know of any outcome of this sensational denouement."

"That isn't a bad idea," murmured Jennie. "How long will it take us to get to Venice?"

"I don't know, but I am sure it will save you bones compared with going to London. I shall get the exact time for you in a moment."

Jennie followed the suggestion of the princess, and together the two went to the ever entrancing city of Venice. By the time they reached there, Jennie had her account written and coded. The long message was handed in at the telegraph office as soon as the two arrived in Venice. Jennie also sent the editor a private dispatch giving her address in Venice, and also telling him the reason for sending the telegram from Italy rather than from Austria or Germany.

In the evening she received a reply from Mr. Hardwick. "This is magnificent," the telegram said. "I doubt if anything like it has ever been done before. We will startle the world tomorrow morning. Please return to Vienna, for, as you have discovered this much, I am perfectly certain that you will be able to unearth the robbers. Of course all the police and all the papers of Europe will be on the same scent, but I am sure that you will prove a match for the whole combination."

"Oh, dear!" cried Jennie, as she handed the message to her friend.

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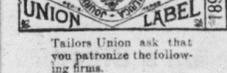
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Men's Tweed or Worsted Suits, made to your measure, 10.00, 12.50, and 15.00.

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