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 Labor Council

THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the interests of
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Advertising Rates on Application.
 Copy for the reading columns of the paper should
 be sent to the Editor.

NOTICE—To ensure publication Copy for Ad-
 vertisements should be at this office no later
 than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 27th, 1903.

NOTICE TO
ADVERTISERS

Special Anniversary Edition

Regular Advertisers wishing
 to enlarge their space for the
 Special Anniversary Edition of
 December 4th, must have their
 copy in this office no later than
 Saturday, November 28th. The
 Edition will be an enlarged
 one with several additional fea-
 tures. A specially engraved two
 color front page will add to its
 attractiveness. It will reach the
 working men.

Wherein would Canada benefit by
 the adoption in England of the Chamberlain
 policy?

When the people own the street rail-
 roads there will be no such occurrences
 as riots.

Mr. Thomas Crawford would like to
 be Mayor. He better not give it a try
 this time.

The Canadian Club has raised the
 limit. There are now 950 good Cana-
 dians in the club, and a host of better ones
 outside it.

There is great political activity at the
 present time, and it is astonishing how
 many labor men's names we find among
 the officers of the political organizations
 of both sides.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LADY?

With all due respect to the dead, one
 cannot help but feel that a life has been
 to a great extent wasted when at death
 the individual must still ponder to a
 recognition of the blue blood in the veins
 of one section of the people.

Alexander Manning alive was one of
 the hardest-working individuals in the
 community which he would strenuously
 deny made him any the less a gentleman.
 Yet upon his death we read that his will
 makes an exception in the class of old
 ladies which are to be admitted to the
 home for which he has generously made
 provision. Because a woman may be com-
 pelled to work at a menial occupation in
 order to provide for herself, this makes
 her not an eligible candidate for admis-
 sion to this home to be erected. Does it
 necessarily follow that in performing a
 menial occupation a woman loses her cer-
 tificate as a lady? We know that such is
 not the case, and in knowing this, this pro-
 vision in the will should meet with a gen-
 eral condemnation at the hands of the
 press and the public. But the great
 trouble is that the press will not con-
 demn, and the public dare not.

The proportion of ladies in that class
 of women who perform menial labor is
 greater than in the class who do noth-
 ing in the battle for the betterment
 of the world. Until society as a whole is
 prepared to recognize that quality which
 goes to make the lady, no matter where
 found, it will not be established upon a
 right foundation. The provision in the
 will of the late Alex. Manning is a pro-
 vision of snobbery, and the perpetuation
 of snobbery means the ruination of the
 world as a God-given inheritance of the
 people.

DECISION DON'T GO.

A circuit court in Pennsylvania has
 rendered a decision to the effect that the
 award of the arbitral strike committee is
 not legally binding on the opera-
 tors, and they need not comply with the
 decision if they do not wish to.

Two instances are herewith given which
 shows the regard the law has for the
 workingman. When the courts will over-
 ride a commission's decision of the stand-
 ing of the Coal Strike Commission it is
 not surprising that the law will do the same.

This is what is happening in the
 United States, and it is only a counter-
 part of what the law here will do when
 the opportunity is afforded. There is in
 this country and across the line a law
 for the workingman and a law for the
 so-called upper classes. When will we
 have a law interested for all people
 alike. The following are two glaring in-
 stances of how the law protects the cor-
 poration and throws down the workers
 every time:

A case was brought before Judge As-
 ten, at Sanbury, Pa., by the Llewellyn
 Coal Co., which refused to pay back
 wages, and the miners secured a verdict
 in a justice court. The company then
 began a lawless proceeding, and the
 court decided in favor of the company.

At Tuscarora, Pa., Slattery & Co. and
 the Royal Oak Co. have refused to abide
 by the decision of the arbitration com-
 mission. Employees have been refused
 back payment of wages, as ordered by
 the commission, because the operators do
 not recognize its authority. The miners
 have appealed to the Conciliation Board.

MORE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Comfort ye, whose hearts impatient
 for the better things to come;
 In the future wait deliverance that no
 mortal vision sees:

Though the daily task oppress thee, others
 yet have labored more;
 Thou canst bear, and strength not fail thee,
 That what has been endured before.

Something dear has still been left thee,
 As the drudging thousands see;
 Spare unclouded space in promise of the
 nation yet to be;

And if all but faith should fail thee,
 Thus the sage his wisdom sums,
 "When the tale of bricks is doubled,
 Moses comes."

What are you going to do about the
 Canada Foundry Company? Watch how
 the trade unionists have fixed the trial
 in New Zealand. "A master plumber
 was brought before the Arbitration Court
 and shown to have been guilty of three
 breaches of an award given in the case
 between him and his employees. He
 paid the wages stipulated; he had
 employed more than the prescribed num-
 ber of assistants, and he had neglected to
 supply his workmen with tools. The court
 found him guilty of the first two breaches,
 but it had come to the conclusion that his
 employer had set out deliberately to dis-
 regard its award; he had continued to do
 so even when his men had remon-
 strated with him; his men had told
 him that he was being unfair; he had
 been able to enter into unfair com-
 petition with other firms. Unless the
 awards of the court were to become a
 nullity, it said, a substantial fine must
 be inflicted. When it could be proved
 that the persons evading an award reap
 pecuniary advantage thereby, the
 penalty must be as nearly as possible fixed
 to deprive them of that profit; the
 penalty would therefore in this case (the
 first offence) be fixed at \$100. The
 second breach was found to be a slight one,
 and a penalty of only \$5. But the
 third breach was found to be a serious one.
 As to the supply of tools, the court
 found that the journeyman obtained their
 tools only with very great difficulty; they
 were furnished to them obviously in such
 a way as to drive them to buy their tools
 out of their own pockets, in order to
 retain their employment. But the court,
 in view of the fines already inflicted,
 decided to waive this breach. The
 master was fined a total of \$105. But
 the guilty man was also amerced in the
 payment of \$50, which he had to reim-
 burse to the union, and he had in addi-
 tion to this to pay the witnesses a
 pension, and the court found that both
 employers and employees must understand,
 the court warned them, that when they
 occupied the time of the judge and arbitra-
 tors in hearing a frivolous defence, or a
 frivolous claim, they would have to bear
 not only the penalties, but the costs. A
 baker who began work earlier than the
 hour set by the court to govern the whole
 trade, was adjudged to have been guilty
 of "a deliberate infringement of the
 act," and was called upon to pay what
 the judge described as "a moderate pen-
 alty" of \$50. Besides the costs, the
 baker was also ordered to pay the costs of
 Lloyd Jones his counsel. "A Land Without
 Strikes," from the New Zealand Herald.

1. Strikes and lockouts have been
 stopped.

2. Wages and terms have been fixed
 so that manufacturers can make their
 contracts ahead, without fear of distur-
 bance.

3. Workmen, too, knowing that their
 wages cannot be cut down, nor suspen-
 ded, by strikes or lockouts, can marry, buy
 land or build homes.

4. Disputes are continually, new
 terms are fixed, but industry goes on
 without interruption.

5. No factory has been closed by the
 act.

6. The country is more prosperous
 than ever.

7. The awards of the Arbitration
 Court fix a standard of living, which
 other courts accept in deciding cases af-
 fecting workmen.

8. Awards made by compulsory arbitra-
 tion are often renewed by a volun-
 tary agreement when new awards
 are made.

9. Trade unions are given new rights,
 and are called upon to admit all com-
 petent workmen in the trade.

10. Compulsion, in the background,
 makes conciliation easier.

11. Compulsory publicity gives the
 public, the real arbitrator, all the facts
 of every dispute.

12. Salaried classes as well as work-
 men, are claiming the benefits of arbitra-
 tion.

13. Peaceable settlement with their
 men has been made possible for the ma-
 jority of employers who wanted to arbi-
 trate, but were prevented by minorities of
 their associates.

14. Labor and capital are being or-
 ganized into trades unions and employ-
 ers' associations, instead of mobs and
 monopolies.

15. Trade honesty is promoted by the
 exposure and prevention of frauds on the
 public.

16. Humane and law-abiding business
 men seek the protection of the law to save
 themselves from destruction by the com-
 petition of inhumane and law-breaking
 rivals (twice, the keepers of sweatshops).

17. The weak and the strong are
 equalized, both among capitalists and
 workmen.

18. The victory is given as nearly as
 possible to the right, instead of to the
 strong.

19. The concentration of wealth and
 power is checked.

20. The distribution of wealth is de-
 termined along lines of reason, justice
 and the greatest need, instead of along
 the lines of the greatest greed.

21. Democracy is strengthened by
 these equalizations.

22. It furnishes the people their only
 cheap, speedy and untechnical justice.

WHO "PROTECTION" PROTECTS.

Protection, according to the Standard
 Dictionary, is the system, theory or pol-
 icy of promoting the industrial develop-
 ment of a country by bounties, infir-
 mities, levying customs duties on imports,
 or both.

Now, let us see just who benefits by
 this course of procedure and who does
 not, leaving out the red flag of party-
 lam.

We are told that we must encourage
 the investment of capital and develop
 our home industries and our representa-
 tives pass bills granting millions of
 dollars in subsidies to encourage the so-
 called infant industries. This is done
 on the assumption that capital employs
 labor and therefore at the expense of the
 country the promoters of anything and
 everything should be assisted out of the
 general taxation. The fact is, however,

that it is not the infant industries that
 receive aid. Why do not our legislators
 pass bills to subsidize the corner grocer,
 the blacksmith, the printer or any of the
 thousand and one infant industries that
 employ from one to ten employees. If
 assistance is to be given, why not in
 proportion to the magnitude of the busi-
 ness.

If the current market demand for the
 lines of goods to be manufactured does
 not warrant the investment of capital
 in such undertaking, we, the people, are
 expected to go out in our pockets and
 make it profitable for somebody else to
 start in business.

Much cry is made about the amount
 of labor that will be employed under
 this principle. It is true we tax the poor
 to build homes for the landless (prison-
 ers), eating houses for the starving
 (soup kitchens), but it is somewhat of a
 reflection on our much boasted prop-
 erty if we must tax ourselves to supply
 work for the unemployed.

What the workingman has got to learn
 is that labor employs capital and capital
 does not employ labor. When this fact
 is recognized he will not let and let
 let capital take care of itself. Always
 note the attitude of the promoter of in-
 dustry by protection to the workman,
 a only protection the union. And
 let the promoter of industry to advertise
 his business in the union paper every week
 in the year between elections, and sub-
 scribe for same, and note how much he
 loves the workingman.

We are told that the flooding of our
 market with foreign made cheap goods
 would reduce the worker's standard of
 living to that of the pauper on the com-
 mon. This would be true if the op-
 portunity for employment were regulated
 by the quantity of goods obtainable.
 The demand for labor, however, is regu-
 lated by the number of jobs looking
 for laborers, and the price that must be
 paid to the landlord for the opportunity
 to go to work determines with an iron
 rule just how many paying jobs are ob-
 tainable. This being the case, it is plain,
 we may make our own clothes, and let
 foreign work as cheaply as he likes
 to supply us with goods, and the cheaper
 we get the further a week's pay will
 go.

We may also anticipate increased de-
 mand for labor for two reasons: First,
 the foreigner having more to do at home,
 will continue on in the land of his
 fathers making clothing, goods, etc., and
 not come into this country, his transpor-
 tation paid out of our taxation at \$5.00
 a head. Secondly, the taxation now
 levied upon goods (increasing their price
 many of us go poorly clothed) will be
 just that much more added to the Land
 Value Tax, decreasing to that extent the
 speculator's power and discovering for
 us another continent of unused land,
 a part of which in our mind. Prior
 section is monopolized by law.
 Compare this and above definition.

CAPITAL ONCE AGAIN.

Editor Toiler: G. C. is right in say-
 ing that "capital is only a part of
 wealth, namely, that part that is devoted
 to the production of other goods." I see
 reason for excluding land from the cat-
 egory of "side in production." Now,
 looking at the question from the view
 of the popular and practical conception
 of money, we find that a person's wealth
 is the total quantity of social value that
 belongs to him, while his capital is what
 is left after deducting the amount re-
 quired for current consumption. Capital
 is a surplus wealth, a possession of a
 fund of value expressible in terms of
 money. Capital is not money, though a
 portion of one's capital, or all of it, for
 that matter, may be momentarily in the
 form of money; neither is it a concrete
 material article, such as land, buildings,
 machines or workshops. The distinction
 between a thing and its value must be
 kept in mind.

Ask a business man, "How much capital
 have you?" His answer may be, "I
 have fifty thousand dollars." It will cer-
 tainly be in terms of money, though he
 may not possess at the time one dollar in
 actual coin.

Capital signifies a loan fund; the capi-
 talist is the man who possesses loanable
 money, or, in the words of popular speech,
 the capitalist is the man who has money
 at interest, or money to loan. The spe-
 cific use to which the capital is put is a
 matter of secondary moment; it will be
 put to that use which the capitalist alone
 is entitled to interest, and the law recog-
 nizes that claim.

Interest is always expressed as a per-
 centage upon a fund of value, and has no
 other basis. A person's wealth, if it is
 invested, and the capitalist alone is
 entitled to interest, and the law recog-
 nizes that claim.

The owner of concrete instruments of
 production, such as land, buildings, ma-
 chines, or workshops, is entitled to a
 share in the business world rent, and the
 law recognizes that title. While the
 former (the capitalist) is economically
 and legally entitled to interest—the ear-
 nings of capital, the latter (the business
 owner) is entitled to rent—the earnings
 of instruments.

It is a hopeful indication that economic
 science is coming into closer touch with
 the practical world that economists to-
 day no longer limit the term "rent" to
 the earnings of land, but have extended
 it to the earnings of all concrete instru-
 ments.

Mr. G. C. may quote Henry George as
 an authority for his definitions of eco-
 nomic terms, if he chooses, but I prefer
 the broader definition that is used in mod-
 ern times. The Henry George defini-
 tion of "capital" and "rent" is as
 follows: "Capital is the fund of money
 and I would advise G. C. to throw away
 his political economy text-book and study
 the only solution of the economics of
 production and distribution—the labor
 union." (McL.)

TAMMANY'S VICTORY.

An editorial in the Pittsburgh Kanaw
 puts very frankly the other side of the
 question in regard to the Tammany vic-
 tory.

"All Democrats who do not take the
 pessimist view of Tammany that the Kanaw
 does, and the fact that one of the
 ablest, clearest and most self-sacrificing
 Democrats of the State of Kansas
 differs entirely from the Kanaw in this
 matter, makes it quite possible and in-
 deed quite likely that we are mistaken.
 "The Kanaw took its diagnosis of
 New York city chiefly from what an-

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PORT ROWAN, 50c.
ST. WILLIAMS, 50c.
VICTORIA, 40c.

The Bell Telephone Co.
 of Canada.

appeared in such magazines as McClure,
 the Review of Reviews and the Independent.

"The following letter was written and
 received in this office on the day of the
 election. It presents a much more hope-
 ful and more sincerely true a more cor-
 rect view of the situation than we have
 given:

"Friend Duchanant:—Sorry to see in
 this week's Kanaw that you accept Rep-
 ublican version of matters in New
 York city. Was there two weeks not
 long ago and I assure you there is far
 more honesty in so-called Tammany than
 in so-called fusion, the latter being real-
 ity straight Wall street Republicanism
 aided by a few Plutocrats who voted
 for McKinley. Tammany has its faults,
 but it represents the common people
 and all the radical ideas and influ-
 ence there is there. Such Low progress-
 ives as there are, and it is not true that
 his administration has been cleaner or
 cheaper than that of his predecessors. All New York
 single tax men are against Low."

"Socialism means anarchy, treason,
 the direct opposite to the Declaration of
 Independence."—David M. Farr, presi-
 dent National Manufacturers' Association.
 "The ethics of socialism are iden-
 tical with the ethics of Christianity."
 Eusebius of Caesarea.

Directory of Union Meetings

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EMIL NIEPAHL

95 SHAW ST. TORONTO - ONT.

A man might as well make a fool of himself over a woman as let her make one of him in the long run.

From the way Eve bossed Adam around one would think his backbone had been utilized in construction.

"THAT REMARK"

About "What we have will hold" is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we haven't we are after.

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.

Cor. Dundas & Gladstone Ave.

S. ROGERS, Manager

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY EDWIN

Parents love their children dearly

As they struggle ever weary

For the good and raiment dear

And a temporary shelter dear.

If we loved our neighbor nearly

Like to those we call our dear,

We would see God's love more clearly

And the world would not be dreary.

The campaign of the labor party will commence about December the first.

Look out for the edition of next week, for sale by the news boys for the first time.

The Reading, Pa., Iron Company on Monday decided on a reduction in puddlers' wages from \$4.50 to \$4 a ton.

Laborers in the employ of William Tod & Co., founders and machinists, at Youngstown, O., have been notified of a uniform reduction in wages to \$1.50 per day.

Orders have been issued at Cleveland, O., calling for a reduction in the working hours in the car repair and locomotive shops of the Lake Shore Railroad from ten to nine hours a day, with a corresponding reduction in pay.

James Watt, the efficient business agent of the tailors, has been confined to his house for a week. In all probability he will have to quit his job and move to a more congenial climate. His friends, and they are many, hope to see him about soon.

Practical Delegate O'Grady, from the British Congress to the A. F. of L., is authority for the statement that labor men will have thirty-two members in the next British House, and they together with the Irish party will hold the balance of power.

Secretary-Treasurer Morrison's report to the A. F. of L. convention does not endorse the predictions of our enemies that the labor movement is on the decline. Half a million addition to the membership in a year is not a sign of going backwards.

The people's right to a voice in the government of our country, church and school was just as much ignored in the days of our forefathers as the idea today is ignored when we suggest that the people should have a voice in our industrial life. If our forefathers overcame what was considered great obstacles we can.

We notice that at the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association at Toronto, about the only thing important that transpired was that the manufacturers would keep a keen eye on labor legislation which might be found time to time pressure in the various parliaments. If that was all the manufacturers met for, they might have saved the time and expense of the convention. "What did they meet for, anyhow?" They have done nothing.

The arbitrator in the San Francisco street carmen's difficulty has given out his award, which gives those in the company's employ less than two years a five per cent. increase and those over two years a ten per cent. increase. The men asked for a minimum scale of \$3 per nine hours. The decision is not at all satisfactory to the men, but has been accepted by them. It holds good until May, 1904. The strong opposition to the award arises from the division of the men into two classes.

Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell gave an adverse opinion this week in the appeal taken by W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of the Government printing office bindery, from the action of the auditor of the State Department and other departments in disallowing the claim put in by him for compensation for the sixty-three days of his suspension and dismissal from the Government printing office. The Comptroller holds that Miller is not an officer, but an employee, subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the public printer, and that he cannot be paid for work not performed.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. will "put out all the plate glass that will be used for cases by the German Government for its exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. The specifications have not been made public, but will include sheets of unusually large size. As the German Government is said to be particularly exacting in its requirements and to subject all materials to the most rigid tests and the most severe inspection, every effort will be made to fill this contract with the most perfect product that can be turned out. The work will be done at the Ford City, Pa., plant.

The Chicago Butcher Girls have a strong and prosperous union of their own. It was formed about eighteen months ago, and has now about 1,354 members. The Butcher Girls are those who work in the Union Stock Yards, making butterine, packing meat, etc. Without going into strike, these girls have raised their wages 25 cents a day. This means a total increase of \$101,300 a year to them. No girl is barred out on account of race or color. When the first colored girl applied for admission, the president said: "Admit her by all means, and let every member give her a hearty welcome." It is a romantic fact that this union was started by the efforts of a young girl, Miss Maggie Gordon, who had been employed in the yards, who had been in the pious packing houses. Shortly before her death Miss Gordon called a number of the girls around her bedside and persuaded them to start an organization. As a result, the union now receives \$75 more in wages a year and secures besides all the social and educational advantages that a union can give.

The Mayor of Reading, Pa., was recently fined \$25 and costs for alleged violation to the factory laws in issuing certificates to two children under legal age. He claimed that he signed them through courtesy, without any intention of evading the law.

The Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C., has adopted a resolution pledging fealty to organized labor above political parties and endorsing the sentiments expressed in the recent address of a sub-committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, opposing the anti-trade union policy of the "open shop."

The Municipal Council of Paris, France, decided last night late making it to be re-established and the government has promised a contribution of 100,000 francs for the purpose of founding and maintaining schools to give free instruction in lace-making by hand. The government also contemplates endowing schools for hand lace-making in Normandy and Auvergne.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; THOMAS KILPATRICK, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; JAMES R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; HENRY CHAPMAN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. ROYCE, Orillia, Ont.

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

JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

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soil, climate or products than is to be found in either of these commonwealths. Who would look for the present degree of commercial greatness, even with the present tariff wall?

The salvation of England does not depend upon a tariff, but upon the extension of Cobden's programme of free trade, to freedom of production. The London Daily News rings the true note when it says: "The Liberal party has something to do besides standing by Cobden's great legacy; it must carry out Cobden's great legacy, the taxation of land values. This is the reply we have to make to Mr. Chamberlain's attack on free trade. Let our reply be to complete Richard Cobden's work and add free land to free trade. Liberalism can never be a great power."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declares that "the remedy is not to be found in protection, but rather in the direction of altering our present system of land tenure by the taxation of land values."

In the spring of 1898 an amendment to the speech from the throne declaring for the taxation of land values came within 34 votes of defeating the British Ministry, although the normal Conservative majority was 140. Something had to be done to divert the minds of the people. The Boer war followed. In October of last year delegates representing 184 municipalities, counties and boroughs, including London, Glasgow and Liverpool, met in convention in Glasgow and unanimously demanded the taxation of land values. A month later 500 delegates, representing the most advanced reform associations in the kingdom, met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and unanimously made the same demands. The Government saw that something must be done. It carried through the Irish Land Purchase Act. In May of this year the Liberals came within 18 votes of overthrowing the Ministry on the question of the taxation of land values, notwithstanding the Government still had a normal majority of 140 on other questions. The privileged landed aristocracy of Britain was driven to the last ditch. Chamberlain's ambition has made him a willing tool of the privileged classes.

The struggle is not merely one between free trade and protection. It is a struggle between the old and the new spirit which the genius of Henry George has breathed into the minds and hearts of earth's millions. It is a struggle between the old and the new spirit which the genius of Henry George has breathed into the minds and hearts of earth's millions. It is a struggle between the old and the new spirit which the genius of Henry George has breathed into the minds and hearts of earth's millions.

Those who would stay the march of progress are ranged under Chamberlain's banner of "separate privileges." With a man of ability to lead the new crusade for the freedom of the land and the repeal of privilege, it could not fail. Then would Britain again become pre-eminent. Signs are not wanting to show that a protective tariff is not a guarantee of permanent prosperity, even in the United States.

Albert E. Freedland, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1903.

A WAIL OF WOE.

Local Advertisers in the Los Angeles Times are "Hollering Murder."

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Council of Labor is certainly making effective its boycott against the leading local advertisers in the Los Angeles Times, which devotes a large portion of its space to denouncing labor organizations, as follows:

"We are daily asked: 'Why do you allow the mailing of those lying cards, and not take action; certainly you are protected by the law?' Yes, kind friends, we are protected. We have before us the legal opinion of the most eminent jurist in the United States, who gives it as his opinion that we can recover damages for injuries as well as unions. Three arrived at our office three men who said: 'Take your advertisement out of the Times.' We said: 'This is a free country and we claim the right to advertise whenever we see returns for our money.' They said: 'You do as we say or we will have you boycotted.' The result you know. Boycott, abuse, vilification, damnable lies, cartooning our dead, putting spying employees in our store, and all this because we advertise in the Times. But you ask why we are selected. The plan is simple. We are conquered by abuse, or loss of trade, and go out of the Times, then the next large advertiser will be taken up, and then each one in succession, until every advertiser in the Times is withdrawn. We claim to be getting the hard knocks, but doing lots toward saving the other fellow."

Yes, you are getting "the hard knocks," and as long as you employ child labor, denounce labor organizations and advertise in the Los Angeles Times, you can expect no other treatment from the toilers.

Union men and women can continue the good work by encouraging the work of the various anti-Times committees throughout the United States and Canada.

Have you an anti-Times committee in your organization?

As you pass through the factories where children are employed you will notice some are maimed as a result of having been caught in the machines. Some with one hand torn away, yet still working. Can you conceive of the depth of mercy and consideration of the employers of these children, who find some form of work for them, that can be performed with one hand? While at the same time they pay more than enough of the surplus gain that has been made for him by these children, and which is, therefore, really theirs, for a horse or monkey, for amusement of his children, they would keep that poor unfortunate child in school until it could make its living by its brains! Surely the loving, tender heart of the parent would not allow this.

Whatever happens to every man is for the interest of the universal; everything which happens is to be accepted, even if it seems disagreeable, because it leads to the health of the universe.—Marcus Aurelius.

Oh, reader, had you in your mind Such stores as silent thought can bring, Oh, gentle reader, you would find A tale in everything.

F. R. LATOCH, FORD, Commissioner of Public Works.

ROBT. GLOCKING, Secretary The Labor Bureau.

finite Father will give these men a place at His right hand beside His all merciful Son, Jesus Christ.—Terra Haute, (Ind.) Toiler.

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