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Vol. III. No. 51

THE TOLLER

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working Masses.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 27, 1903

OUR PHONE NUMBER IS MAIN 1344

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WHAT USE IS THE CHURCH

Another Plain Sermon by Rev. Bigelow—Where is Hell.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—At the Vine St. Congregation Church this morning, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, discussed the subject, "What's the use of the Church?" He chose for his text the parable of the sower, maintaining that the most important function of the church is to incite mankind to progress by leading in the thought of the world and preaching the truth about the grave problems of this present life.

"Is it the paramount duty of the church to save souls? That depends upon what is meant by the phrase. Save souls from what? From hell, or course. Is it the mission of the church to save souls from hell? That depends upon the location of hell. Do you mean by hell some place of torment in the next world or do you mean the torment of the body, mind and soul that is produced in this world, by greed of gain, and slavish prejudice, and bigotry and hate, by oppressive monopolies, and corrupting power, and bitter poverty?"

"I take no stock in your God-made earth. But I know there is a hell on earth which man has made. Here on this earth, I have witnessed the torture of the damned. Let us storm our hell at a time and the nearest one first. But there are many church members who do not know what we mean by a hell on earth. They are able to go to the sea shore in the heat of summer. They can go to Florida or California and eat strawberries in winter. They seldom come in contact with poverty. From every air they breathe, they have imbibed the prejudice that poverty is mostly the result of depravity; that for the 'deserving poor' there is no help but charity; that the masses who toil are by nature dull for a happier lot; that the man who imposes an extra tax of two cents a gallon on oil and contributes a million to a university is a paragon of virtue, and the institutions which make it possible for him to do this are ordained of God."

"One of the most comfortable church members visited recently in Cincinnati. She heard men in the street crying 'fool, fool.' She asked what it was they were saying. When told, she expressed amazement that the people of Cincinnati did not buy their coal by the ton. She declared she had never heard of such a thing. In fact, she was certain that in Cleveland, where she lived, there was no coal sold by the bushel. This woman is typical of her class. Within a narrow sphere, she is generous to a fault. There is no question about the genuineness of her pity. She will shed sincere tears over the tragic sufferings of the Nazarene and contribute for the preaching of the gospel in foreign parts, but of the suffering misery in her own city and of its cause, she is as grossly ignorant as the Australian bushman is of the doctrine of salvation by grace."

"The duty of the church to save souls? Yes, it is the duty of the church to save the souls of men and women from that ignorance and indifference which makes them oblivious of the sufferings of their fellowmen."

"In every great city you will find a little group of earnest men and women who are trying to bring to the notice of the public, the desperate conditions under which their brothers and sisters live and to show the economic cause of this condition and its remedy. And while such bands are few and weak, you will find scattered here and there and everywhere through the city, churches, often costly edifices, religious organizations, representing a vast expenditure of wealth and energy. All the reformers in the city could not contribute for their work that what is paid in a year to one of these churches is present thought would begin to move if this tremendous energy were directed toward the solution of the problem of poverty. If all this thought and sentiment and power and wealth were only directed to this act of progress, how the wheels would start out of the mud!"

"Jonathan Edwards used to try to his audience: 'The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much as one holds a spider, or some loathsome insect, over the fire, abhors you and is dreadfully provoked; His wrath towards you burns like fire. It would be a wonder if some who are present should not be in hell in a very short time. There is reason to think that there are many in this congregation, now hearing this discourse, that will actually be the subjects of this very misery to all eternity.'"

"As long as men believed in that sort of a God, they naturally expected the church to help them from the wrath to come. But from the various sources of modern thought has come a better thought of God. He is still the Creator, but He is not the banger. He made a good world. This world is 'in' universal law.' In His benevolent view a Creator contrived these laws so that in the keeping of them, men should find great reward. Hell on earth is due to the breaking of these laws. To learn to obey them, is to find heaven here."

"To teach men these laws is the mission of the church. There is no law of the Deologue which is more self-evident than the law that the land is the inheritance of all and its monopoly by a few a crime against the world. The law of gravitation is not more clearly demonstrated than the law of taxation which Henry George, the Newton of political science, has revealed to the world. 'To teach men these and all other laws which will help them to put their lives in the hands of God, and to the righteousness of God and thus to solve the dark problems of human existence—this I conceive to be the important duty that is left to the church.'"

"Knowing ourselves, our world, our task so great. Our time so brief, 'tis clear if we refuse. The means so limited, the tools so rude. To execute our purpose, life will fleet. And we shall fade and leave our task undone."

No Christian who knows the gospel can possibly believe it warrants him in living uncleanly by the sweat of another brow.—Goldwin Smith.

Union Labor From Two View Points

BY W. B. PRECOTT.

President of the International Typographical Union. Trade Unions have helped their members and advanced their public well. Labor is now better organized than ever before. Organization ebbs and flows, but averages a steady advance. The strike and the boycott are now, as always, the most potent weapons in labor's armory. But there are indications of a change of conditions which may render these weapons obsolete. Employer's organizations and trusts now control labor with a scientific formation and a threatening battle line. The strike and the boycott may fail against the new forces that have entered the field. There is then nothing left but political action, and before embarking in political there is need of much discussion and education.

BY D. M. PARRY.

President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

A labor union is a labor trust designed to tax the consumer. Many of its leaders are lawless and unprincipled. Professing the cause of humanity, these leaders use their positions for purposes of extortion, blackmail and political power. The assumption that workmen in a factory have an inherent right to its management is absurd. The only way to get on with a labor organization is to have nothing to do with it. If organized labor is law-abiding, why does it regard the National Guard as an enemy? Why have labor unions organized in self-defense? If the conspiracy of organized labor becomes solidified it will mean the break up of the large industrial centres. A reaction is near at hand.

Financial Liabilities and Possibilities

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There has been some discussion in the newspapers recently of the possibility of a financial panic being brought about by the withdrawal from banks and commercial channels of the funds of labor organizations and the deposits of workmen. Because of the disquieting lately developing to attach financial liability to labor organizations and their members for losses to employers resulting from labor strikes. While it is probable that such action will be taken by labor unions and labor unionists in concert, the possibility of it exist and the effect of such action if taken, is not over serious. It is not as the prime factor in a financial panic.

We have not at hand data showing the amount of actual money in circulation or the amount secured annually by working men. It is, however, known by all that but a small portion of the commercial business of the country is done on a strictly cash basis. There fall when the time comes for moving the money market, a tightening of the money market, and not infrequently the ingenuity of the great financiers and of those in charge of the nation's treasury is taxed to devise ways and means of averting a panic. The necessity for financial legislation which will give more elasticity to our finances and permit the available cash to go far, in protecting the credit which is the foundation of our commercial structure is desired imperative by many of those who are engaged in the study of these questions who are not without authority thereon. The serious effects, therefore, of withdrawing from circulation such enormous sums as are owned and are on deposit by trades unions and trades unionists can more readily be imagined than described.

All protection of life and of real property rests in laws, and protection of financial investments and deposits rests largely in the personal honesty and integrity of those charged with administration of the affairs of the enterprise or depository. No doubt some men are made honest by fear of the results of dishonesty, but the affairs of large financial institutions must be in charge of men who are inherently and scrupulously honest, for honesty's sake alone, if the institution is to be safe and sound beyond doubt.

If one man willfully commits a wrong against another or by unlawful acts causes that other to sustain losses, or unlawfully causes the distribution of the property of the enterprise or depository, there can be no question but that the law should provide a remedy and protection. The law can not, however, provide a remedy for all injuries or losses which are incident to the commission of lawful acts. A corporation establishes an industry at a certain place. It sells building lots to its employees and encourages them to build homes thereon. After a few years, and after many such homes have grown up around the industry, the company sells out to a trust and the trust closes up the works. With the works left there is no inducement for the employees to remain there. In fact, they can not do so for the demands of daily sustenance drive them to daily toil. Their savings have all been invested in the homes, which the closing of the works has rendered practically valueless, and they are obliged to sell these homes for a song, or perhaps abandon them altogether, and go forth in search of employment. A financial loss to them a heavy one has been imposed upon them by the closing of the works. The law properly serves the owners of the property to operate it or to permit it to be idle as they choose, and no one would claim that the corporation liable to its former employees for the financial losses

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Best pure White Lard, per lb. 11c. Good Compound Lard, per lb. 9c. 15c. best Red Salmon for 12c. 10c. Pink Salmon for 12c. 6 tins new Oil Sardines for 25c. Imported French Sardines for 10c. New Canned Peas 9c. or 3 for 25c. New Canned Corn 9c. or 3 for 25c.

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which they had sustained. We might feel that a moral obligation had not been met and discharged by the owners, but legally they would be held free from liability. Now, suppose that, on the other hand, the employees of that corporation were to refuse from its employ rather than to continue therein under conditions and terms which the employer refuses to change. Certainly no one will claim that those employees are legally liable for the work which they do for the corporation because its works remain idle.

It is, therefore, well for every one of us to study with impartial judicial mind and feelings just how far justice and common sense make the employer liable to the employee and the employee to the employer. Having fairly determined their mutual liabilities, let them keep on the safe side and within the law. Common sense is always good law and the American people may be depended upon to enact common sense into law when the public good is at stake and the situation is thoroughly and clearly understood.

While these important and far-reaching questions are being studied and determined, it might be well for trades unionists to give some thought to the possibilities which seem to open before them in the handling and investment of their funds. We can not all be working men, and all working men work week by week or each month and all working men work in leaving the money as savings, but care should be taken to keep on the safe side and within the law. Common sense is always good law and the American people may be depended upon to enact common sense into law when the public good is at stake and the situation is thoroughly and clearly understood.

The men who are termed "Captains of Industry" and those who have risen from pennies to millions have not accomplished these things simply because they have so much more brains than all other men. They have achieved these things because of three reasons. First, they have been willing to do those things which other men with just as much brain but with less adventurous spirit were afraid to do. Second, many of them have been willing to do those things which other men with equal ability and more principle and better sense of right have been unwilling to do. Third, their ventures and efforts have been favored by fortune. The element of luck can not be eliminated entirely. All of these men hire brains to manage their vast affairs for them, and an aggregation or combination of a large number of small investors could have brains and integrity to administer and conduct the affairs of an enterprise which they jointly might own. And don't forget that, whatever sciences may say or indicate, there are many honest men of ability who are honest by nature, and for pure honesty's sake.

If workmen owned the enterprises they could pay themselves all the wages they desired. The safe conduct of the enterprise would be our most work. The day may come when we will pattern after the honey bee and remove the stings, whether they be in the form of bars, worthless trustees, or in the persons of equally useless members of society who idle away their time at Newport and Saratoga. In the meantime most of us can, if we will, improve upon the degree of thrift with which we finance our small affairs and our small finances. Industry, integrity and thrift seldom fall of success. E. E. Clark.

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 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**

Regular Advertisers wishing  
 to enlarge their space for the  
 Special Anniversary Edition of  
 December 4th, must have their  
 copy in this office not 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 turn 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 Canadian  
 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 stripes.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A LADY?**  
 With all due respect to the dead, one  
 cannot help but feel that a life has been  
 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 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 lady class who do  
 nothing in the battle for the betterment  
 of the world. Until society as a whole  
 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 commission  
 is not legally binding on the opera-  
 tors, and they need not comply with the  
 decision if they do not want 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 is on the side  
 of the worker.

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 An-  
 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 lawless proceedings, 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.

Two of his name in Myrtle's letters, through  
 his was doing well, but she would good taste  
 not make any further inquiries, as he had  
 been utilized in constructing her

**MORE OF NEW ZEALAND.**

Comfort ye, whose hearts impatient  
 long for the things that are to come;  
 In the future will deliverance that  
 no mortal vision sees:  
 Though the daily task oppress thee, others  
 yet have labored more.  
 Thou canst be, and strength not fail thee,  
 That what has been endured before.  
 Something dear has still been left thee,  
 As the drudging thousands see,  
 Spare uncomplaining in promise of the  
 nation yet to be;  
 And if all but faith should fail thee,  
 When the sage his wisdom sums,  
 "Thus the tale of bricks is doubled,  
 Moses comes."

What are you going to do about the  
 Canada Foundry Company? Watch how  
 the trade unions have fixed their eyes  
 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 had  
 paid the wages stipulated; he had em-  
 ployed more than the prescribed num-  
 ber of assistants, and he had neglected to  
 supply his workmen with tools. The court  
 was not satisfied with the case, it told  
 him to 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-  
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**THE TOLER**

Published Weekly in the Interests of  
 the Workers.  
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
**50 CENTS A YEAR**

PRINTED BY  
**THE TOLER PUBLISHING CO.**  
 LIMITED  
 871 Adelaide St. West, Toronto  
 JAS. WILSON, Manager

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**

Regular Advertisers wishing  
 to enlarge their space for the  
 Special Anniversary Edition of  
 December 4th, must have their  
 copy in this office not 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 turn 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 Canadian  
 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 stripes.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A LADY?**  
 With all due respect to the dead, one  
 cannot help but feel that a life has been  
 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 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 lady class who do  
 nothing in the battle for the betterment  
 of the world. Until society as a whole  
 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 commission  
 is not legally binding on the opera-  
 tors, and they need not comply with the  
 decision if they do not want 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 is on the side  
 of the worker.

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 An-  
 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 lawless proceedings, 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.

Two of his name in Myrtle's letters, through  
 his was doing well, but she would good taste  
 not make any further inquiries, as he had  
 been utilized in constructing her

**BUSINESS and SHORTHAND**

It will pay you to get information regarding the  
**BRITISH AMERICAN**  
**Business College**  
 Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.  
 If you are interested in the work of a high-grade  
 business school, CATALOGUE FREE.  
 J. W. WESTERVELL, Principal.  
 W. M. BROOKS, Associate Principal.

**Blacksmiths' Tools**

Drills, Forges and General Sup-  
 plies. Our "Champion"  
 Blower is the best.  
 Call or write.  
**AIKENHEAD HARDWARE**  
 Limited.  
 Phone Main 3800 6 Adelaide St. East

**Union Men and Friends**

Organized Labor see that this  
 label is on all the bread you buy  
**International**



**REGISTERED**

**NEW COAL CO.**

We handle the Best Grades of  
 Hard Coal, but we recommend our  
 Special Grade of  
**HARD COAL**  
 which we are at present selling at  
**\$6.00**

per ton, delivered, to be the best  
 value of any Coal on the market.  
 Our Coal at \$5.00 per ton,  
 delivered, is delighting all those  
 who are using it. It is large in size  
 and perfectly clean.

**The Wheeler Coal Co.**

Cor. Queen & Bathurst Sts.  
 Phone Main 5988

**Are You An Honorab'le Man**

Then stand by these principles and Wear  
 Working Clothing made in an Honorab'le  
 Way.  
 All our goods  
**OVERALLS,  
 SUS**

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.



Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

- James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co 345
Alex. Ross 1134
J. Smith 215
J. J. Ward & Co 1298
Smith & Co 286
Martin Ward 26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin 164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723
H. N. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham Victoria Chambers
A. Jary 19 Richmond St. E.
E. Wolpage 95 Shaw Street
Geo. Lewis 1145 Yonge Street
Norman Knight 391 Spadina Ave.
D. Drake & Co 716 Yonge St.
Thos. Green 253 Gerrard St. East

THE CHAS ROGERS & SONS CO.

Furniture and Upholstery
Mantles, Grates, Tiles
INTERIOR WOOD WORK
97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company



484 Queen St. W.
Union Made Clothing

MEN'S OVERCOATS
MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S SHIRTS
MEN'S OVERALLS
MEN'S SUSPENDERS
Bargains in Each Department
R. R. Southcombe
Merchant Tailor and Clothier
484 Queen St. West
Cor. Denison Ave.

Gold Seal

EXPORT LAGER.
The beer that pleases particular people. It's just as good as it looks. Union made.
Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER.



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 constructing her.

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 rainier day. And a temporary shelter dreary.

If we loved our neighbor nearly Like to those we call our dears, 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 of 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.

Fraternel 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 Truro, 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 presented 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 day of 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 arose 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 made 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 any time, and that he cannot be paid for work not performed.

The Pittsburgh Glass Co. will turn 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 the contract is a large one and 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 on and on, 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 dying girl, Miss Maggie Condon, who had been employed up to her last illness in one of the packed-up houses. Shortly before her death Miss Condon called a number of the girls around her bedside and persuaded them to start an organization. As a result they now receive \$75 more in wages a year and secure 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 that hand lace-making is 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.

STRAY THOUGHTS

By Paul Lincoln. LACKING A NICKEL. The poor man is lacking a nickel To put in the conductor's box; But the rich man rides without horses, With plenty of steam in the box.

Not a house for the poor man to live in, So we pick them in rooms by the score; But the rich man lives in a mansion, And has rooms not in use by the score.

STRUGGLING HUMANITY. When men stop struggling for property they will think of struggling humanity.

CHURCH ON SUNDAY. Men will go to church on Sunday when they can speak the truth on Monday.

LABOR WILL WIN. When every toiler votes for his own interest and not as a Liberal or Conservative.

WHAT A BLUNDER. Some day men will stop and wonder How we ever made the blunder, Leaving all the time for plunder, Just to leave, and then go under.

UNION LABEL. If the churches used the union label on their printed matter the organized toiler would think their sympathy was genuine.

CHRIST SHALL RULE. Our industrial life shall be Won for Christ by you and me, O'er our country, church and school, And our workshop, Christ shall rule.

THE GOSPEL HAS TWO STRINGS. The gospel harp of Jesus Christ had two strings, 'Man's relationship to God' and 'Man's relationship to man.' For nineteen centuries the followers of Christ have been playing on the first string, until the world is full of it. Will the followers of Christ play on both strings this century? Humanity is hungering for a full gospel played on both strings.

THE HEAVY TOLLER. I travelled lonely and weary Through many miles of streets, Yet never a cheery greeting, With nothing at all to eat.

I tried to get something to work at, Some place in this world to fill; But 'No' was the answer they gave me Until I was weary and chilled.

And lonely and worn and tired I crept into a barn to sleep, Where I was roughly and rudely awakened, And ordered elsewhere to seek.

THE WEEKLY TOLLER. Every son of industry should subscribe for The Toller, until the half-fed baby in the press gives us to-day of 5,000 circulation becomes a strong youth of 30,000, whose name is shouted once a week on our streets by the newshybs, and it lays bare to the public eye our honest and righteous requests.

SPARKLING THOUGHTS. From J. L. Gordon's Sermons. No generation has ever appreciated its own place in history.

One pound six shillings and eightpence for what?—burning the bodies of Hugh Latimer, Nicholas Ridley and Thomas Cranmer.

One of the wonderful things in history is the transforming power of Christianity.

Seven million dollars of wealth created every working day in this new world of ours.

Christianity recognizes no absolute title in property.

Two things by which you can be judged—the way you spend your money and your Sabbaths.

WHAT BUILT UP UNITED STATES.

Editor Toller: Recent press dispatches quote an interview in Chicago with Mr. Hamlyn, a representative of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in which the gentleman declared that the commercial greatness of the United States is due to the tariff, adding that it would be the salvation of England. It would be nearer the facts if Mr. Hamlyn had attributed the commercial greatness of the United States to its inexhaustible natural resources, its variety of climate and products, and to the high average standard of intelligence of its citizenship. Imagine England, instead of being only as large as an average state, having equal in extent to forty-nine other England, all open to settlement. Who would doubt that England would be exceedingly prosperous, notwithstanding its policy of free trade? Yes, that is the condition that the United States have enjoyed. Imagine, on the other hand, America's 80,000,000 people crowded up in an area equal in extent to the United Kingdom, or say, within the confines of the one State of Texas (or say the province of Ontario), with no greater variety of

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; O. A. ROYCE, Ottawa, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address. JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

PROVE YOURS

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, and 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 achievement; 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 have a greater demand than the Liberal party.' 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 demand. 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 12 votes of overthrowing the Ministry in the House of Commons. 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 cause of the poor and the cause of the rich. The conflict is between landlordism 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 for the freedom of the land and the repeal of privilege, it could not fail. This would Britain again become pre-eminent. Signs are no 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 some 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 us this opinion that we can recover damages for the mailing of such cards as unions. There 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, carting our dead, putting dying employees in our store, and all this because we advertise in the Times. But you ask why are we selected. The plan is simple. When 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 he pays 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 example, would be glad to do the work that poor unfortunate child is doing until it could make its life by its brains? Surely the loving, Te-

Gough Bros. SMART OVERCOATS "Union Made"
These are representative of the highest type of Ready-to-Wear Clothing and set the style for many of the high-priced custom tailors.
Gough Bros. UNION LABEL CLOTHING
Are reliable. Any fair-minded man can readily understand why the garments which bear the above label are far superior to the ordinary cheap labor ready-to-wear clothes. Every garment is cut out singly with shears—not with a knife—and tailored by expert craftsmen. See our great line on sale this week. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$18.00
Smart, well-made and up-to-the-minute in style.
Gough Bros.
Sellers of "Union Made Clothing." Two Entrances: 186 Yonge St. and 6-8 Queen St. W. TORONTO.

FALL SHOES
We are now showing a full range of Shoes for Fall Wear. See our special BOX CALF
Shoe, heavy sole, leather lined, just the thing for wet weather.
Union Label on all goods.

The Emmett Shoe
All Styles
One Price 3.50 One Quality
The Best
THE EMMETT SHOE STORE
119 Yonge St.

SHOES
Union Labelled Ones
We have the Largest Stock of Boots and Shoes in the West End and in variety to suit all tastes.
Our Reputation for Low Prices and Fair Dealing has increased steadily for 26 years.
We are now better equipped to please the public in every respect than ever before. Call and you will say so.
ARMSTRONG'S
414 QUEEN ST. WEST.

"THE LABOR BUREAU" ONTARIO
By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties, Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workmen together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the general prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to ascertain.
For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.
F. R. LATOCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works.
ROBT. GLOCKLING,
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.) Toller.

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 leans 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.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL YOUR PRINTING

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL TORONTO
J. A. Williams, 78 Adelaide West
Shoppers Bldg., 6 Adelaide West
Cochran & Co., 9 Jordan St.
T. G. Scott, 10 King West
Hansley Bros., 4 Adelaide West
Bryant Press, 43 Richmond West
J. Halliday, 28 Dundas St.
Thomas Ross, 75 Queen East
Hall Job Print, 75 York St.
Lindsay & Reynolds, Toronto Junction
Ellis Thompson, 21 King West
Whitlock Pub. Co., 74 Walloway St.
Douglas Ford & Co., 39 Lombard St.
E. Barber & Co., 44 Front West
The Toller, 61 Adelaide West
Wm. S. Atkin, 14 Yonge St.

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FOR THE
Only Weekly Labor Paper In Ontario

THE TOLLER
(50 Cents a Year)

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Vertical text on the right margin: led cial, 0., AS, be an ind, 0.00, 5.00, 6.00, 3.50, 4.00, 1.50, 2.50, 3.00, 2.00, 15.00, the, ET., S, ck of West it all, prices eased, ed to res- and, PS

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**TOWNLEY & LONDON**  
 Banner and Sign-Painters  
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 The only firm authorized to use the Union Label.

**Nordheimer Piano**  
 THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO OF CANADA  
 Health and vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood—HUMANITARIAN

**Dr. Carson's Tonic**  
 Stomach and Constipation Bitters  
 Have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the preparation in his practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

**Carter's Teething Powders**  
 Best for Teething Babies  
 When an infant's teeth come slowly and the gums are hard and sore, it is because of the lack of the tooth-forming phosphates in the system. A child can no more break through the hardening gums, when can lay bare the teeth, than a shell can form the shell. Carter's Teething Powders are the only known remedy that fulfills all requirements, and this is the secret of their success.

**Carter's Lung Balm**  
 It is pleasant to take and can be given to any child or adult without fear.  
**Carter's Magnetine Oil**  
 Is a specific for colds, tightness of the chest, sore throat, etc.

**MARCOLETT**  
 Kindling, Fire, Broiling, Toasting  
 PHONE 414 MAIN

**Union Men**  
 See that the LABEL is on the BREAD you buy. Lawrence's Bread, which is pure and wholesome, tears like labels.

**LAWRENCE BROS.**  
 Phone Main 2837  
 38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

**REED & HYNES**  
 Signs of EVERY DESCRIPTION  
 See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners  
 46 Adelaide Street East

**"CALL OF THE RED GODS"**

By **ELSIE CARMICHAEL**  
 Copyright, 1933, by T. C. McClure  
 The editor leaned back in his chair and sighed. The roar of the crowd in the street down below rose eternally, year by year. He got up and closed the window. Then he read the story again. It brought great breaths of fragrant air into the study room. He could see the open meadows and woodlands; the dashing, overwinding brooks, where the trout were rising; the throbbing saw life bursting out into the sunshine. He felt it all keenly, for he had spent most of that happy boyhood of his up among the hills of Connecticut. Yes, the highest editor in New York set there dreaming, while below in the general office people with important business were being turned away by the dozen.

The story was signed simply M. B. Turner, with an address somewhere up in Connecticut. "I never saw any one catch the real spring feeling—as that man does," the editor said to himself. "He must be a good angler and general sportsman."

Instead of sending the usual printed slip accepting the article, he picked up his pen and wrote the following note: "Dear Sir:—I have just read your manuscript, 'The Call of the Red Gods,' and I like it so much that I shall try to make room for it in the May number, which is already made up. I want to tell you personally how much I have enjoyed reading it and how it took me back to my boyhood home. I, too, am an angler by choice, though an editor by necessity. If you have other stories I should be glad to read them. Very truly yours, JOHN MONTEITH."

The editor of the Twentieth Century was still young and genial, and his outer shell had not yet hardened. Then he went back to his work and forgot the story. But sometimes in the midst of the rush and confusion of the great magazine office there came a faint, sweet scent of violets and damp, spring earth, and the roar of the city streets was confused with the rush and roar of the brooks overwinding with the spring floods. It was then that the story was uppermost in his mind. One or two other manuscripts came from the same writer, but none was equal to the first. "He ought to stick to nature," mused the editor one day in a leisure moment. "I wish I could see him and have a talk on the subject."

He wrote a little note to Mr. M. B. Turner and told him that when he was in town he should be glad to have him call at the office of the Twentieth Century. In reply came a little typewritten note thanking him for the invitation, but as Mr. B. Turner was setting out for a long summer trip through Canada he could not be in New York until the early fall. It made the office seem very hot and stuffy—the thought of that Canadian trip.

The last of August Monteieth managed to get a two weeks' vacation. When he returned from the Malibu beach the city looked dirtier and more dingy than ever. It was refreshing to find a note from Mr. Turner stating that he would call at the office on Wednesday morning at half past 10 if that would be convenient to the editor. That was Monteieth's busiest day, but without hesitation he sent a cordial invitation to the young author to come at the specified time.

When he went to the office on Wednesday he had a strange feeling of expectation which he could not explain until he remembered that this was the day that the disciple of Isaac Walton was to call. Even while dictating letters to his typewriter his mind was wandering off to the woods and fields he loved so well. His thoughts were called back by Miss Jones and the cessation of the click of the typewriter. "I did not catch that last sentence," Mr. Monteieth, she said, looking up, "something about pines and a brook."

**DANIEL'S AWAKENING**

By **Maude J. Sullivan**  
 Copyright, 1933, by T. C. McClure  
 Though two women had called him "husband," Daniel Newcomb had never been a husband. His first marriage, with a woman had been to satisfy the terms of his grandfather's will, and the second union was simply one of convenience. Daniel Newcomb, widower, had needed a housekeeper, and Betty Blomdahl, an orphan, too old to seek the shelter of an institution and too trustful to be thrown on the world, had needed a home. It had resulted as such marriages usually do—disastrously for the woman.

Daniel was satisfied with Betty. She was pretty and economical, and she made him comfortable, but Betty had grown to love her staid husband with all the ardor of a young and grateful heart. Would he ever really care for her? Could anything make her appear lovely in his sight? She was asking herself these questions as she stood in Mrs. Yardwell's millinery shop surveying the mass of lace and flowers that rested on her sunny head. "Miss Newcomb," said Mrs. Yardwell, ready to close a bargain. "If Daniel don't like it or he thinks it too high priced, I'll agree to change it. Most all my hats are sold through that understanding. Husbands have to be pleased now days."

"That's the price," Daniel's real liberal, I'll give it," answered Betty nervously as she opened her purse. There was a wistful look in her hazel eyes as she asked, "Did you know Mary Ellen, Daniel's first wife?" "From the time she was a baby," "Would she have worn a hat like this?" "Land, no! Them buttercups wouldn't 'a' looked well agin' Mary Ellen's red face, to say nothing of the poppies. It'd as soon look fer tussels on a clothes-line as fer poppies on Mary Ellen. Even if she'd been inclined to wear 'em, she'd have faltered at the cost. She was extremely prudent."

"So Daniel says," murmured Betty as she left the shop. Her precious headgear deposited carefully in the wagon, she unlatched her horse and started it toward the trim farmhouse by the river. Mrs. Yardwell watched her until her slender figure faded from sight. Then she went into her work-room. "Serena," she said to her helper, "Daniel Newcomb's new wife is a real takin' little thing, as sweet an' pretty as a feather, but she's a little afraid of him. I'm afraid from what she said that Daniel is Mary Ellen's heir to the death. Poor little thing! I do hope she is happy."

But Betty was not happy. Many times since her marriage had she looked with tear-filled eyes toward the little burial plot beneath the evergreens and prayed that she might fall as quietly as the model housewife, and be buried in the womanly sleeping quarters by the river. Mrs. Yardwell's approval of her was gauged by the way her actions tallied with Mary Ellen's.

Daniel was not displeased, but the difference in the women was so striking that more than once he was quite unconscious of an altered comparison. The first wife, a model housewife, had a faculty of making people feel uncomfortable in her presence. Betty's household duties might be performed a trifle less religiously, the dust might sometimes settle upon the parlor furniture, but the sunlight crept there, too, and her very nature radiated compatibility.

On one occasion the usual comparison remained. Betty had called her husband into the brightly lighted parlor and pointed proudly to the old sofa piled high with pillows covered with daint and denims. She had found some unused feather beds in the attic and in them had seen the possibilities of a cozy corner such as she often admired in the sleep windows. Before Daniel could utter the customary "Mary Ellen wouldn't have done that," she invited him to test its comfort, and, lured by the luxurious softness, the remark was laid in a doze. Thereafter it was his favorite retreat and one not forbidden him. Shade of Mary Ellen! How had she placed in her husband's hands the bright bed and the darkened parlor were the pride of her predecessor's heart? It was with many misgivings that she called Daniel's attention to her new hat. There was no mistaking the disapproval in his countenance.

**THE TOILER**

that you would think I was a man. I was afraid you would not accept anything about fishing if you thought it was written by a girl."  
 Monteith laughed. "It does not matter who wrote it," he said. "It was delightful."  
 The girl's eyes sparkled. "I am so glad," she said. "I have so wanted to write things that would bring all the freshness of outdoors into other people's lives."  
 "I did not know that girls ever cared much for that sort of thing, or if they did I fancied they were different from you—more masculine, I mean." He flushed and hesitated.  
 "Lots of girls care," she said. "Only you don't know them. Now, I am very happy as when fishing or tramping through the woods."  
 "That is true happiness," said Monteith thoughtfully, looking down into the crowd of street. "There is nothing so much to be desired in our complex life of today as simplicity. The craving for excitement is killing the best that is in us, the childlike love of simple things. That is why I liked your story," he finished abruptly, turning back to her. He liked the way the hair curled about her face and the flush upon the tanned cheek. She was the picture of health and strength and the joy of life.

He had forgotten that this was a business interview and that he had an important engagement at 11, but the girl remembered. "I am afraid I am keeping you," she said anxiously. "I know how busy editors are."  
 "Oh, I quite forgot," he said, smiling. "That I had a business proposition for you. It's all mixed up now, however, because you are not a man. I was going to make you an offer to go through the fishing grounds of Canada and write them up for me."  
 The girl leaned forward eagerly, and the color crept up into her face. "Oh!" she breathed softly. "Could I?"  
 "I am afraid you couldn't very well," he said doubtfully. "It would be a hard trip, and you couldn't go alone."  
 "I shouldn't mind the hardness. Perhaps I could persuade my brother to go with me. That reminds me," she said, smiling back at him. "You know my brother. He was in your class at Yale."

"What, Martin Turner?" he cried. "Why, we used to be great pals at college, but I haven't seen him for five years. Last year of his college. So you are Martin's sister. I am glad." He looked very boyish as he held out his hand. "We must be very good friends indeed," he cried enthusiastically. "In fact, we are very old friends already, because I remember you very well as a little girl when I visited Mart one year before."  
 "How very, very funny and delightful!" cried the girl, laughing a delicious, rippling laugh. "I must make Martin ask you to visit us again. We will take you fishing and tramping, and you need not even bring a dress coat. Will you come?"

"Yes, I come?" he said in a tone that sent the warm blood up into her cheeks. "Just try it and see!"  
 "Perhaps," he said as he held her hand a moment longer than necessary as she left him—"perhaps you will let me join you and Martin on your Canadian trip. Will you?"  
 "Perhaps," she said, turning away. Then she looked back with a smile as she entered the elevator. "If the red gods call you, you must go, you know."

**His Hobby.**  
 A tourist passing through an English village observed a man so astonished to see green on a tombstone a list of feminine names as follows: Mary I., Elizabeth, Mary II., Anne, Katharine I., Katharine II.  
 "Goodness gracious!" exclaimed he to an old sexton who was digging a grave not far off. "I wasn't aware there were any queens buried in this part of the country, least of all in such an outlying place as this."  
 "No more there ain't as I know on," replied the old fellow, scarcely looking up from his work.  
 "Well, then, in that case," queried the still surprised tourist, "how comes it that the names of several well known British queens are to be read on that stone yonder?"  
 "Ah, I see you!" quoth the old gravedigger as he raised himself up and glanced for a moment in the direction referred to. "Lots of your sort make that mistake; but, bless your soul, they ain't no queens of England! They're the only names of old Billy Green's six wives, and that was just a hobby of his—a writin' on 'em out like that."

**Two Little Stories of Corot.**  
 We have any number of anecdotes about Corot. There is one which explains the artistic mind. He had reported to his employer how successfully he had sold a quantity of beautiful Lyons silks, and he expected some acknowledgment. On the contrary, the draper explained to him that there was no merit in disposing of excellent goods, as the real merit was to sell what was bad, whereas Corot perceived that this was exactly what an artist cannot do, and he decided to quit commerce. He obtained his father's consent for his career as a painter to what was to him a large amount of \$300.  
 He was over thirty years old when he first began to paint, on the very day that his father freed him. He used to show that first picture of his to his friends, saying: "It is as young as ever. It marks the hour and the time of day when I did it, but Miss Rose, who worked at my mother's and who looked at me at my work, and I—where are we?"—John La Farge in McClure's.

milliner, flurried by curiosity. "Have you lost a relation? I didn't know you had one."  
 "Sort of one," answered Betty, giving a farewell pat to the poppies. "I want the deepest dyed mourning you've got."  
 It was soon upon her head, a heavy black thing that fell in hot folds over her shoulders. Back over the road she trudged, the weight of the bonnet pulling her temples and sending throbbing pain to her head. The heat of the sun made her dizzy and faint. Oh, for something to relieve her! She half turned into the doctor's yard, but no. There was a medicine chest well filled at home. She would wait until she reached there. One of Mary's virtues had been economy. Blindly she staggered on toward home, entered it and went to the medicine chest. Blindly she grasped a bottle and drank from it. Then she remembered no more.  
 When Daniel returned that night from doing the chores he missed Betty's welcome at the door. She had not failed to meet him there since their marriage. He found her on the kitchen floor enveloped in widow's weeds and writhing in agony. Clumsily, but tenderly, he removed the ugly bonnet and placed her on her bed, where she lay raving and tossing while he ran for help. It was fortunate that the doctor was driving past just as the distracted man rushed from the house. He administered the proper antidote for the poison Betty had swallowed in her search for headache medicine.  
 Mrs. Yardwell was soon summoned, for Betty raved of her and the poppy hat. She called Daniel to a conference in the barn. What was said to him he never quite remembered. He was wondering dimly if Betty were going to die and trying to picture home without her. For once in his busy life he was taking time to realize that he was in love with his wife.  
 When Betty opened her eyes in consciousness it was to find her husband sitting by her tenderly stroking her hands, and the beloved poppy hat lay on the table beside her. She looked at him wonderingly.  
 "It's for you, dear," said Daniel huskily, "for you to wear. In all respect to Mary Ellen, I've taken off the craze, and we'll let her rest now where she is. Forgive me, Betty. I've been a brute. But I've suffered since you've been lying there, and I've found out how dear you are to me."  
 "But I'm not like Mary Ellen," whispered Betty faintly.  
 "No, thank God! But you're mine, and I love you. I want you to be happy in your own way hereafter, and try to love me a little. Will you, dear?"  
 She was too weak to answer, but she smiled a happy little smile as her husband bent and for the first time gazed her a lover's kiss.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

Our Fall stock is now complete. We have Boys' Solid School Boots from \$1 00 to 1 25  
 Girls' Solid Boots, button or lace  
 Men's Solid Working Boots  
 And full assortment of fine shoes. All Rubber in all styles and sizes.  
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**McALPINE TOBACCO CO., TORONTO, CAN.**  
**ARTIZANS and MECHANICS**  
 Buy UNION MADE SHOES  
 From "THE BIG 88"  
**WARREN T. FEGAN 88 QUEEN STREET WEST**  
 When you are buying a Cigar Look for this Label

**THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA**  
 This is the Union Label of the REGISTERED  
 When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has sewed in the Union Label, he offers to put on a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have those labels sewed in his hats. Do not be misled. The genuine Union Label is performed on the four signs exactly the same as a postage stamp. Conferents are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeit. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Hatters & Co., and Henry H. Hatters & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR MR. JOHN FLETT**  
 Or the Lord's Day Alliance to Remedy—Capital Recognizes No Law.  
 The following interesting note comes to us with a request for labor to do something to teach respect for the laws of this country:  
 The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company is under United States management; the general manager is an American, and most of the foremen are the same; a number of the workmen are also. There ought to be an investigation to see whether the Alien Labor Act is being violated or not.  
 "There is a very great deal of Sunday labor going on. Carpenters work, feeding the refuse burner, hauling wood, placing machinery, etc. Numbers of men who refused to work at unnecessary work on Sunday have been dismissed. There ought to be a strong and systematic effort made to improve the conditions of labor here."  
 It makes but little difference what country the capitalists come from, they are much the same in this respect. The only hope for those overworked and unorganized employees is to organize and demand their rights.

**NEW ZEALAND NOT STAGNANT**  
 Its Tax and Labor Laws Work Smoothly.  
 The Only Complaint is that Workmen Are Too Prosperous—Labor's Interests.

After a six years' absence from my native country, New Zealand, I returned last year for a nine months' stay. I expected to see the industrial situation in a bad way, as the reports of the colony's depression which I had read both in the States and in England. But, on the contrary, both money and employment seemed plentiful. I did not investigate the Government's financing and the meaning of its huge debt. But the taxes levied in consequence thereof did not seem to be as high proportionately as the wages paid.  
 Nothing struck me more wherever I went in New Zealand than the prosperity and independence of the so-called "working classes." The plentifulness of employment of all kinds and the high wages. I heard of much good work literally going begging, and on all hands, in a variety of different ways, my attention was called to the scarcity—I think—of labor. Most, not all, of my informants were not government supporters.  
 I got down, as they occur to me, a few instances, for all of which I can personally vouch. One of the wealthiest tax millers in the North Island complained to me that his garden fence had been unpainted for months; he was willing to pay good wages (at least \$2.50 a day, and probably \$3, or more) to have it done, and yet could get no one to do it. Whenever he wanted an old job done it was the same trouble. I heard exactly similar complaints from many others in quite different parts.  
 In the small towns where I lived the milkmen recently sent round to all their customers to say that the scarcity of labor was such that they did not see how they could manage to deliver more than once a day. In the same towns a large

**DR. EASTON'S Blood and Nerve Builder**

Strengthen and Tones up the Nervous System  
 25 and 50 Cent.  
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**J. R. LEE**  
 346 Queen St. West  
 and 497 King St. East

**"THE LABOR BUREAU" ONTARIO**

By an Act passed at the 1890-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, securing and publishing information relating to the employment of Labor in the Province, the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of workers and the permanent property of the Industrial New South.  
 The objects of the Bureau are:  
 1. To collect and publish information relating to the employment of Labor in the Province.  
 2. To collect and publish information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of workers and the permanent property of the Industrial New South.  
 3. To collect and publish information relating to the permanent property of the Industrial New South.

**SMITH & SONS**  
 284-286 Queen St. W.  
**SOLDERS BATTERY ZINCS, LEAD AND TIN P.**  
 And all White Metal Products  
**THE CANADA METAL**  
 William Street, Toronto

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78 CHURCH  
 IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS  
**"THE HOME Assets,"**  
 3 1/2% Interest Allowed  
 OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
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