

THE LABORER'S GAZETTE

We Demand all the Reform that Justice can ask for, and all the Justice that Reform can give.

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WORK AND WAGES.

LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Interesting Items, Facts and Figures—A Bird's-Eye View of the World of Industry.

MEMBER GARSON & PURCELL, contractors for the system of waterworks at Galt, are pushing the work, with great vigor, in the formation of limestone rock on which the town is built does not admit of rapid excavation. A very large force of men is employed. The engine and pump house are being pushed forward.

Low water is reported from all the streams in the Upper Ottawa district, and it is feared that a dry season is likely to be brought down this season. A large quantity of water is being stored in the Galt reservoir to get it through. Large amounts of lumber may be seen floating around the hotels in Lower Town, on the Ottawa.

As an attempt is being made at a meeting of representatives of the boat and other trade of Quebec to arrive at an amicable settlement of the difference which exists between the boatmen and the lumbermen, their employers. The latter insist, however, upon adhering to their union as a rule, and the manufacturers are said to be importing machinery which will enable them to dispense with the latter.

All lumber mills in and around St. John, N.B., had to be shut down, with prospects of remaining idle the balance of the season. On Monday the mill-owners posted notices to the effect that they intended to close their works on Friday, the 13th, ten hours would continue the men struck and the same day the mill-owners called on the labor meeting over this in this city. A lawyer's hall was packed to the doors. Resolutions were unanimously carried, pledging resistance to the lock-out, and a meeting was called and called on the public to stand by them.

At the meeting a strike was being called on behalf of the mill men. Clark Bros. & King and other owners are said to have refused to meet with the laborers and to have offered to meet with the mill-owners, who are said to have refused to meet with the laborers.

The strike will paralyze the entire lumber business along the St. John river, except Gibson's, and may seriously injure the mill-owners' logging operations. Some 2,000 men are now idle.

UNITED STATES.

St. Paul, Minn., won ten hours, old wages, without a strike.

Chicago architectural metal workers struck for eight hours, and \$2.49.

Illinois has passed law prohibiting the employment of children under 13.

The Patterson Coal Company's breaker, near Ashland, Pa., was blown over on the 26th ult. Five were killed.

The first work of the World's Fair buildings was begun on June 26th in Chicago.

From the vital statistics of the large cities in this country it is estimated that at least 10,000 children starve to death every year.

The International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Ship-builders, in connection with the St. Paul, Minn., cases where it is practically upon a nine-hour day.

A Liverpool workman who has had his wages raised since the passage of the McKinley bill would be an excellent attraction at a summer resort.—Herald (Pa.)

New York milliners average \$2.50 a week; shirt-makers, \$3; underwear-makers, \$4; leather workers, \$4; men's clothing-makers, \$4.

The Amazeon copper mines at Butte, Montana, have produced \$25,000,000 of the richest copper mine in the world, and has machinery with an output capacity of 1,600 tons daily.

It is rumored that the miners displaced by drilled workmen at Tacoma, W.T., are said to be armed with rifles, and any attempt to resume work at any of the mines will result in a gathering of the entire force of army soldiers at Franklin, Wash.

The white strikers at Franklin, Wash.,ington Territory, angered at the action of the Oregon Improvement Company in that Oregon Negroes were sent to clean out on Sunday night. One white miner was killed and three wounded. Over 100 tons were fired.

The Illinois Central Railroad has begun the discharge of passenger and freight conductors on the New York and Ohio road, and the men being simply notified that their services are no longer required. It is said to be the work of a few letters.

District-Master JOSEPH MCGAHEY, of the Morocco-workers' National Trade

Assembly of Lynn, Mass., has sent a letter to the morocco-workers of New York City, saying that the strike had hurt the manufacturers more than the men.

Laborers employed at the Lehigh, Ogdensburg, Union and Anchor on strike last Thursday for an advance in wages from the present rate of twenty cents per hour to twenty-five cents.

The musicians, singers and theatrical people in the Knights of Labor in New York City, propose to hold a conference to get up a company which will volunteer its services to bring money into the treasury of the Knights of Labor school.

The twenty Women Associates are organizing the Solidarity Club.

Mrs. ESTHER HOOPER reports to the Governor of Alabama that the explosion in the Pratt mines, by which eleven convicts were killed, was due to the carelessness of the Company, and that the blame is laid by the authorities who are the convicts to the mines.

It is stated that a number of American capitalists are preparing a big scheme for building a city on the coast of British Columbia, within a hundred miles of Seattle, Wash. A steel large-building establishment, a paper mill, a saw-mill, a machine shop, and a gas and oil refinery are to be built at once, and everything is to be finished in ninety days.

The Joint Committee of the Trade Union of Chicago has decided to send a letter to President Harrison, asking that in all work done by the Federal Government in connection with the World's Fair, the eight-hour day be recognized, all disputes settled by arbitration, and not less than the recognized minimum scale of wages for the various grades of workmen.

The law passed by the alliance legislation in its recent session, including all great elevators in Nebraska public warehouses, goes into effect this week.

Several labor organizations have been organized and built many navigators. Instead of the enormous costs to be incurred shortly being placed on the shoulders of the public, it will go to the elevators and not be placed on the market until prices have materially advanced.

A protestant from Terre Haute, Ind., says: "The committee appointed to investigate the charge of conspiracy preferred against the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen reported to the Supreme Court of the Federation finding the Brotherhood guilty of conspiracy." The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association has also reported the charge, alleging that the trainmen conspired with the Chicago and North-western officials to provide men to take the association's workers' places.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has made special inquiry into the case of the State reform farm labor. In one town it is reported that not much farm labor is required by the month; in the demand; in that, that help is scarce; in thirty-nine, that first-class help is difficult to get; in one, that it is scarce; and in one that \$10 to \$20 a month is abundant at wages are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per month.

By the month, wages are \$25 in three towns; \$20 in sixteen towns; \$20 to \$25 in seven towns; \$20 to \$25 in three towns; \$20 to \$22 in three towns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London County Council has informed Messrs. C. & Co., contractors for street improvements, that if they pay twelve cents per hour was "not a fair thing to do," and if they fail to raise the wages of their men, no contracts will ever be entered into with them in the future.

ROSLAND is getting a dose of alien papers, there by the shipping and Parliament is begged to stop the influx. Parliament apparently does not know how to do it.

The French continue, there is an increase in the number of cases in the Police Courts at the East end in which the French continue. The cry is still they come, for England is recognized all over Europe as the home of all.

SEVENTY-NINE men of the stammer M. Co. are being refused to go to sea with their union men.

The first public meeting of the Royal London County Council took place last week at Westminster Hall. The Commission had been divided into three branches, the first relating to mining, engineering, shipbuilding and hardware; B to transportation and C to general and miscellaneous trades. Branch E, of which Lord Derby is chairman, has a large number of laborers, and began a examination of laborers.

RELYING ON AND GENERAL.

DAILY instructors are being appointed by the labor organizations of Australia. The members are having great success in their work. Daily times are expected.



How does any boy look whose smiling face is reflected in one of our mirrors? Have you any idea what it represents? Perhaps you haven't priced them. It doesn't take long for you to get down grade. We are selling elegant bedroom suits and each suit for \$20, and that is a figure which is unprecedented in the history of the trade. Perhaps you think it is a mark for such better articles, but we are not. These are \$12.50, and from that price to \$12.50 a suit for men to be met with little this week. Of course you know how easy our credit system is. The store will close at 6:30 p.m., during July and August.

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The bricklayers of Europe have decided to organize an International Union, Austria, Hungary and Poland are represented in the new organization.

HENRY PARKES having declared that there were few unemployed in Sydney, a crowd of about 2,000 mustered at the Queen's statue and photographed the scene. The photographing was being conducted by Fitzroy, Australia, the trade unionists have laid the foundation for a workmen's hall, the speaker on the occasion being George Jackson, whose address is the cause of labor is raising a bitter opposition to him on the part of the capitalists.

Many the Typographical Union of Victoria was disbanded by the Austrian police and its funds were seized not one of the 3,000 members on a work week. The Union was in existence forty-nine years and over \$1,000,000 have been disbursed from its fund for strike, death and sick benefits.

At the recent election in New South Wales the labor element elected twenty-three candidates, the Minister of the day, there are thirty-six, and thirty-four are undecided, and the results may give the Government a small majority, but labor is the coming power in colonial politics.

On June 26th six thousand bakers struck in Paris for the abolition of the Sunday law. They attempted to march through the streets to the labor exchange to call attention to their grievances, but were dispersed by the police after a lively demonstration. The leaders of the demonstration were arrested. The strike has since collapsed.

Paris railway men struck on Sunday and tried to prevent the cars from running. Large crowds of strikers gathered at the starting points of the various roads and menaced the non-union men, but the police quelled the cars, accompanying them along the route. After several hours of standing the cars, the strikers retired, and traffic was for the rest of the day unimpeded.

The last Crown Council, held at Berlin, the Emperor presiding, discussed the destitution prevailing in the East Prussia. The Emperor will visit the provinces to enquire into the cause. The *Tribune* declares that Frederick Trautmann is the only man with the care of bread, other provisions, notably potatoes, are rising, and the advance has led to numerous petty thefts. The suggestion for the repeal of the corn duties is daily extending.

The third party move is to us. The results of the move are problematic. The cause of the move is a result of the lodgment of most of the corn of the United States, should have labor union to set up a few men.—(Tele. (Tex.) Times.

The Cincinnati Convention, which gave birth to the people's party of the United States, should have labor union to set up in favor of government ownership and control of railroads. It is the only way that question can be settled satisfactorily to the people.—(Herald Times.) (Cal.) Times.

LABOR ADVOCATE

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CHIEF CLERK

LADY FRANK W. M. P. P.

Editorial: The Toronto Trades and Labor Council and P. A. 125, K. 0-1

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TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 3, 1901

UNITE FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

HOWEVER widely the various strata and classes of Labor Reformers may differ in their views as to the ideal state of society and dispute over the question of Individualism vs. Socialism as the ultimate goal to be striven for, a substantial unanimity can nearly always be arrived at on any question relating to practical action. On the subjects, for instance of the improvement of the suffrage laws so as to give the masses greater power over legislation, the shifting of the burden of taxation upon land values so as to stop speculation, national currency and government or civic ownership of natural monopolies, all genuine Labor Reformers can "and shoulder to shoulder. True, when they come to theorize about the future form which society ought to assume wide differences of opinion are developed, some holding that competition ought to have free play, others that it ought to be abolished, and another school going so far as to advocate dispensing with governments altogether.

The discussion on these different views of the future industrial commonwealth is interesting and beneficial as an intellectual exercise, but it need not, and ought not to prevent the heartiest co-operation for those objects which are of immediate practical import and possible of attainment in our day. Even the Anarchist must admit that as between government of the people's representatives and government by irresponsible and arbitrary monopolies such as new exists, the former is the least of two evils, and unless a hopeless crank, ought to be willing to aid in throwing off the yoke of capitalism by the most available means.

Our main business at present is not building castles in the air or dreaming of the future golden age when capitalism will seem like a hideous night mare and caste distinctions an out-worn and barbaric superstition, but grappling with the four abuses, which all of us recognize as intolerable under any system. The present generation of workers in the cause of humanity has abundant work out of it on lines upon which we in the main agree and the question of the social organization of the future may well be left to our children.

We should seek to minimize rather than to emphasize theoretical differences and give our best energies to practical work.

A NEW RAILWAY DEAL.

The representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways in London, England have been conferring with the object of coming to a friendly agreement under which they can co-operate against American rail lines. It is altogether probable that this is the first step in the direction of an amalgamation in one form or other of the two great Canadian systems. The tendency now a days is towards concentration in all kind of enterprises and whether it be brought about by the present move or not it is sure to come before many years. There will of course, be considerable kicking among the people who still retain the antiquated belief that competition in railroads is a good thing and a check upon the over-reaching propensities of monopolists. But experience has long since shown that it is an utterly inadequate remedy for the evils arising from corporate control of transportation enterprises. The quicker the two systems are merged into one the better, as amalgamation will simplify and hasten the next process of expropriation with a view to Government management.

THE POPE'S LABOR ENCYCLICAL.

The first portion of the Pope's Encyclical on the labor question strongly condemning Socialism was read in the Catholic churches last Sunday. It bears great ignorance on the part of his Holiness as to what Socialism really is, and holds up to the detestation of the faithful a mere caricature of the system such as that employed for score-crow purposes by the capitalist press. The Pope knows so little about the labor question that he seems to imagine that it can be settled by some sort of rearrangement between the employers and the employed, in which he is, of course, about a quarter of a century behind the age. As every body of any intelligence, who has really studied the problem, knows, the best feeling between employers and workmen would alter things very little for the better, as it is not in the power of the employer under the competitive system to give the worker what he craves, however much he might wish to do so. The time has gone by when men of any religion can be successfully appealed to and asked in the name of their faith "to suffer and to endure" in the hope of a reward in the next world evils of human indolence which it is in their power to remedy. The Pope's Encyclical will have no more effect upon Catholic Labor Reformers on this continent than had his fulminations against boycotting and the plan of campaign on the Irish Nationalists. Pope Leo is a well-meaning old gentleman but he is a lack number.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

REV. DR. McGLYNN'S lecture on the school question brings up the subject of the attitude which Labor Reformers should assume as regards the agitation against Separate Schools. We believe that education should be free, secular, and compulsory. But we cannot join in the anti-separate school crusade which has excited so much sectarian bitterness of late, and we feel sure that Dr. McGlynn would be the last man to wish to add fuel to the flame of religious discord. At the same time it would be a good thing for the community and would benefit to class more than the Roman Catholics themselves if Separate Schools could be abolished. But the very first thing to be done with that end in view is to do away with all semblance of religious teaching in our Public Schools and make them thoroughly secular. We cannot, with even a show of decency, ask Catholics to give up their Separate Schools and send their children to institutions where the Protestant Bible is read and religious exercises by Protestant teachers engaged in. We should despise them as spiritless trucklers if they consented to do so. When Bible-reading, prayer and religious teaching are relegated to what should be to the home, the Church and the Sunday-school, and the teachers confined to their legitimate business of

giving purely as an instruction we can then, with some consistency, ask Catholics to support our Public School system. Dr. McGlynn is, in all right There is too much clerical interference in educational matters and the way to get rid of it is to secularize the schools entirely—not to let him about against my particular denomination.

THE CHURCHES AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

The attitude of the various Protestant churches on the memorial submitted to them on behalf of the labor and social reform organizations of this city is a matter of more ordinary significance. The growing discontent among the poor has frequently of late formed the subject of pulpit discourse. The alienation of the working class from the religious bodies to which they or their fathers belonged has often been deplored by church gatherings and religious journals, and all sorts of remedies suggested. It might have been supposed therefore that when the bodies representing the working people of Toronto of their own accord approached the churches with the request that they would investigate concerning the relation of Christianity to the social problem, the opportunity would have been gladly welcomed as a means of strengthening the waning influence of the ministers over the people.

Surely if ever there was a cause for rejoicing among the ministers, here it was. "Here are the laboring masses," they should have said, "in whose welfare we feel such interest, coming to an inquiry meeting, they wish to learn about this religion that we would lay down our lives to teach them."

Well, how was this inquiry received? With congratulations sincere and loud! Hardly, on the whole. The Anglicans read the memorial to a very small house, and did the least they could possibly do, simply acknowledged its receipt. The Presbyterians did better. They passed a kindly worded but non-committal resolution. The Congregationalists, however, acted nobly, like wise men. A committee was appointed to report on the matter at their next meeting. Rev. J. Burton, who is personally a strong advocate of Labor Reform, was asked to prepare a paper on the subject, and the Union went so far as to express a desire to hear the secretary of the joint committee.

The Methodists, however, pursued an extraordinary course. This is the Church that prided itself on being the Church of the masses, the Church that had its birth in the classic halls of Oxford, but which in the Moorfields, the Foundry, the colliery regions of Kingswood, and among the lowest and poorest of the nation won its grandest triumphs. But this Church has passed through a vast change. It has become wealthy, and its founder might truly fall to recognize his child, just as Grip portrayed some time ago. The memorial committee recommended

that no action be taken at the present time, for the following reasons: (1) They had not been sent to Conference to deal with such economic, scientific or political questions; (2) because the Church was organized for the attainment of spiritual ends, and, as the history of the past has demonstrated, the more carefully she guarded against entanglements of this kind from without, the more effective she was likely to be; (3) because civil government, no less than ecclesiastical, was an ordinance of God, and evil was likely to result from the subordination of the former to the latter; the preservation of all personal liberty depending upon confining these as rigidly as possible to their respective spheres; (4) because the Church could contribute most effectively toward the grand end of beneficence, the essential principle of Christianity—love, by concentrating her energies upon the salvation of men and making them the partners of the Divine Spirit.

In all the four Gospels we don't remember anything quite so wise as this. The nearest parallel we remember was a story told with wonderful pathos and dramatic skill, of a priest and a Levite on a journey, who drew up a memorial report that "the church was organized for spiritual ends, and, as the history of the past had demon-

strated, the more carefully she guarded against entanglements of attending to the wants of men by the way side, the more effective she was likely to be."

In the month of June, 1891, will high twenty centuries after the founding of Christianity, a question of vital welfare to the progress of humanity was submitted to the Methodist Church, and in language skillfully diplomatic she declares "This is none of our business, righteousness and justice are not ours to deal with."

But that is not all. The Christian Guardian has rendered itself so much famous for its hostility to labor reform, and, of course, could not let the occasion pass. In a discussion of the Conference it says—

There is also an undue disposition on the part of outside organizations to consult the Conferences and Synods in their particular schemes or methods. We do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion, the Conferences and Synods of the churches to which appeals are made on behalf of special interests, are engaged in the promotion of every good work, and as well informed on the needs of the Church and the world, as those who are so anxious to tell them what they ought to do.

The saddest commentary on Christianity we know of is the fact that its "Evidences" have so often to be sought in the pages of the text books, and that they are so wanting in the only place where they are of any value—namely, personal character. The united committee sent an inquiry courteous and respectful, and the "Christian" Guardian treats them to a coarse snub, and an intimation that their correspondence is not desired. We commend this extract to the careful reading of the Methodist public as a sample of the strange courtesy of their chosen editor. It may be that the Knights of Labor, the Single Tax Association, the Women's Enfranchisement Association, the Eight Hour League, the Nationalist Association, and the Trades and Labor Council, do not include many of the great and mighty of the earth, but we believe they have sufficient nobility and self-respect to save them from ever falling into the error of taking the Christian Guardian as a model of Christian courtesy. Galileo, still the truth in the recesses of your soul and the gloom of the dungeon, don't trouble the Conferences and Synods with your new-fangled teachings! I say, why dare to speak on Mars' Hill, you are a pestiferous fellow, to have the audacity to bring anything superior to the wisdom of the Greek!

An excellent letter from our esteemed friend and our former correspondent, Mr. Charles Durand, on the street railway, originally published in the World, appears in another column. Mr. Durand seldom loses an opportunity to denounce Socialism, but like many others, he is apparently a good deal of a Socialist himself without knowing it. He'll get there if he lives long enough.

AFTER all the talk about Sir John Macdonald having died a "poor man," it now turns out that he leaves an estate valued at between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in addition to the Earlscliff mansion. This may be the idea which monopolists and corrupt partisans who have realized millions by means of vicious legislation and political expediency of poverty, but it would be a fortune to many a man who has done vastly more service to the community than ever Sir John did.

DR. SPENCER, M.P., has introduced into the Dominion Parliament a bill for the regulation of commercial agencies that certainly ought to pass. It compels all private detectives to take out licenses, and to keep their books open for the inspection of all whose names are entered therein, makes it unlawful to enter the name of a business man without his consent, and com-

pels all private detectives to keep a sum of money on deposit in the hands of the Finance Minister to meet any judgments against them. A still better enactment would be one abolishing the whole rascally business. Private detectives of any sort are an unmitigated

nuisance and fraud, and ought not to be tolerated. But we fear the little chance of the measure has a law.

LOCAL NEWS.

The employees of the Laminum Manufacturing Company went across the bay to Lawson last Friday on the City for an annual excursion and picnic.

The Toronto branch of the Amalgamated Tailors Union on Monday elected Mr. George Pringle as delegate to the convention of the union at St. Louis in July.

The letter forwarded by the Joint Committee of the labor and social reform organization to the Street Railway Committee is left over until next week, assuming to lack of space.

The Cigar-makers Union held a special meeting in Temperance Hall last Friday night to discuss matters connected with the trade relation to the effect in the business of the new tariff.

Richard Scott, an employee in Kemp Bros tin works at the corner of River and Gerrard streets, had three fingers crushed in a machine last Friday. The fingers were amputated in the hospital.

The Toronto branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners elected the following officers on the evening of the 23rd of June: President, T. Joyce, vice-president, M. J. Bulger, recording secretary, P. F. Tavish; financial secretary, D. D. McNeill; treasurer, William Moran; warden, R. McCorkin; conductor, Sydney Jones; trustees, John Bulger, John Cameron, Miles McDonald.

Last Monday evening a meeting of the workers was held at Richmond Hall, for the purpose of forming a trade organization, about fifty being present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Robert Bell, of Detroit, organizer of the International Brotherhood of Brassworkers, and a branch of that organization formed under the title of Local Brotherhood No. 23, forty-five members signing the roll. On Tuesday Mr. Bell left for Hamilton where he will endeavor to organize the brassworkers of that city. The International Brotherhood holds its annual convention at Pittsburg August 18th.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Public Library Board was held last Friday afternoon. Dr. Payne reported that D. Cassidy, Mr. Pearson and himself had waited upon the mayor, the chairman of the executive committee and the city treasurer, and requested them to use their influence with the city council to have \$3,000 added to the estimates for the current year. They promised to do so as requested, and asked the board to delay closing the three branch libraries till the next meeting of the city council. A resolution in accordance with this proposal was unanimously carried.

At the weekly meeting of the Single Tax Association last Friday, a number of letters from ministers denouncing the objects of the Association were read. The question of the closing of the branch free libraries came up, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to enquire into the usefulness of these institutions in order that the Association might be able to pass an intelligent opinion upon the proposal to discontinue them. The remarks of the evening were occupied by a general discussion as to the difference between the value of land and that of the products of labor.

REV. DR. McGLYNN, of New York, has been delivering lectures to large audiences in the Auditorium. On Thursday last week he spoke on "The Common Schools and their Enemies" strongly denouncing clerical interference with public school education. On Saturday evening his subject was "Religion and Equal Rights," giving the latter item its broadest interpretation as including the right of women to access to the land and natural opportunities, and urging the adoption of the Single Tax. On Sunday evening he presided a brilliant sermon on "The Philosophy of Prayer."

REV. DR. WITT, on Sunday evening last, spoke strongly in favor of the closing of the street railways. He referred to the access of civic control thereto and believed that the present condition of affairs offered an excellent opportunity for Toronto to make the experiment. "Let us we can run it properly," he said, "let us

INTERNATIONAL. THE NEED OF THE TIMES WORLD WIDE ORGANIZATION

Old Trade Union Methods are Powerless to Cope with Modern Conditions Labor Must Learn to Concentrate Its Forces as Does Capitalism

The one great cry of the times is the need of a more intelligent organization of Labor... The old Trade Union Methods are Powerless to Cope with Modern Conditions Labor Must Learn to Concentrate Its Forces as Does Capitalism

It is not too much to say that the one great cry of the times is the need of a more intelligent organization of Labor... The old Trade Union Methods are Powerless to Cope with Modern Conditions Labor Must Learn to Concentrate Its Forces as Does Capitalism

As far as Brown's does or the dole, and as we don't keep moving on at an even more rapid rate than we do now we shall find ourselves before the need of the new future, being as helplessly antiquated as the old one...

In what seems to us the pre-historic times, when there was no machinery, production was slow and difficult, communication precarious, production comparatively small, and every thing more local... The little local group of journeymen who met at their homes...

Within a few years the change has been so rapid as almost to pass unrecognized. Machinery has not only reduced the immense majority to the position of

capable of being shifted from one industry to another, but it has also created the "menial" or "menial" work on the side of capital, a threatening danger to the side of labor.

It has long been plain that a strike in any part of the country must be supported by all other parts, if it is to have a chance of succeeding. It must now be recognized that the workers must not only improve their position without taking the whole civilized world into consideration.

The London Dock strike was won in Australia that of fruit growers was broken in Belgium and Northumberland. The threat came to nothing when the Plymouth cotton porters went on strike...

At first, labor was in its defence, its injury often at result against injury were secured by the all round capitalist.

It is 1858 there was a sale of Madeira wine in Paris, when 44 bottles were bought by Rothschild for the Emperor...

It is not too much to say that the one great cry of the times is the need of a more intelligent organization of Labor... The old Trade Union Methods are Powerless to Cope with Modern Conditions Labor Must Learn to Concentrate Its Forces as Does Capitalism

ROLLO AND HIS PA

Our Men's Invaluable Contribution - Our Men's Invaluable Contribution - Our Men's Invaluable Contribution

Well, no, to tell the truth, Rollo, very few of our set on Carey street think it good for you, you know... The trouble is these foreigners are so begrudgingly proud of their own language...

But they are not going abroad, really and truly, is it I mean across the ocean... Yes, that you mean did I ever visit foreign countries? Yes, that you mean did I ever visit foreign countries?

Well, no, to tell the truth, Rollo, very few of our set on Carey street think it good for you, you know... The trouble is these foreigners are so begrudgingly proud of their own language...

Well, no, to tell the truth, Rollo, very few of our set on Carey street think it good for you, you know... The trouble is these foreigners are so begrudgingly proud of their own language...

There is a herd of 300 buffalo in Yellowstone Park. There is a herd of 300 buffalo in Yellowstone Park.

The United States has 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wires. The United States has 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wires.

There are 2,210 suburban trains in and out daily, while the London line carries only 400,000 in 1880 the ten lines carried 400,000 suburban passengers.

The great treasury vault at Washington contains more than 200,000,000 of an acre and is 12 feet deep. Recently there was 890,000,000 in silver stored there...

In 1858 there was a sale of Madeira wine in Paris, when 44 bottles were bought by Rothschild for the Emperor...

It is 1858 there was a sale of Madeira wine in Paris, when 44 bottles were bought by Rothschild for the Emperor... It is 1858 there was a sale of Madeira wine in Paris, when 44 bottles were bought by Rothschild for the Emperor...

It is not too much to say that the one great cry of the times is the need of a more intelligent organization of Labor... The old Trade Union Methods are Powerless to Cope with Modern Conditions Labor Must Learn to Concentrate Its Forces as Does Capitalism

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CASUAL COMMENTS.

Last week I called attention briefly to the Fresh Air Fund by means of which many little ones get a day or half day upon the water. Let us now, and I wish to say a little more about it this week. Most of us realize that efforts to improve the condition of those, whose children are thus helped to a holiday, who thus obtain leisure and funds will be at their disposal to give their little ones and the mothers plenty of such opportunities as are more important than any charitable treasures. While this is true, the children may die for want of fresh air and an occasional holiday in the meantime, and if we can aid in giving it to them this is our opportunity. Mr. J. Kolbo, whose address is 117 Rose Avenue, will be glad to receive all donations, no matter how small, and they will be applied to the best possible advantage.

Besides this, there are many opportunities of giving someone who cannot afford it a pleasant afternoon. We can send a ticket for one of the many cheap trips out of the city to some of the many cheaply enjoyed an afternoon on the water, but with whom half dollars or quarters are very scarce. Better still, go and call for them if only for a half day at the Island. Tell them you've no time to wait for them to put up anything, you are enough for two and you will be glad to give them the kind of a fresh air trip they appreciate. True, it calls for more self-denial than doing it by proxy, but it's worth the difference to those you wish to give pleasure to.

There's another idea to send a boy or girl out in the country for a week or so where they will be able to have a royal good time. It will be a bright spot in the whole year and something to look back on and talk about. Of course this costs more and not many of us can afford to do it alone, but if a few clipped in a half dollar or so it would be easy enough. I had something to do in connection with a society last summer with sending three youngsters out this way for a week, and the cost—board and railway fare—was three dollars each. They did enjoy it, and hardly seemed the same children when they came back. If anyone wishes to do or help to do anything like this I will be only too glad to furnish the address of the lady who took the children, and see how possible.

TALKING to a gentleman the other day about the alleged act of meddling on the part of the city, he expressed his belief that people would cheat a corporation when they wouldn't cheat an individual. This may or may not be true, still it is surprising how many think it no harm, but rather clever, to get ahead of the street car company, the Government (whether municipal or national) or someone with whom we do business. Men and women, who would consider any imputation of dishonesty as an insult, will make themselves thieves for a few cents. This is what it amounts to: for it is just as much stealing to keep fares that should go in the box, as to take them out after postage stamps a second time as to take them out of the post-office safe. Yet they think it all right and congratulate themselves upon their smartness.

Now as far as the amount is concerned, or the immediate result, society as a whole has not suffered much, but the effect upon the individual cannot but be injurious. He has to that extent dulled the keenness of his perception of right and wrong and made it so much easier to steal something bigger. When that happens, as it does sometimes, it becomes a crime against society, or law, if you like it better, and then society suffers as well as the culprit. Besides this look at the meanness of it. Beating someone out of four cents is a small nuisance; but when, as in the case referred to, it is the city we live in and our neighbors that we rob, it becomes contemptible. Why, then, do we do it for it is only you and I who have the opportunity. We are the people and if we allow a put in our faces, let the conductor take for them or not, there will be no cause for complaint.

I SPEAK this way because I know that there are few of us who haven't at some time or other been guilty of this petty robbery. I have I know, and if you don't carefully you will be liable to remember in instances, more or less numerous as the case may be. They may not always apply to ourselves, but there are many other ways and plenty of occasions when, by just keeping quiet, we are something in the pocket. We think this does not matter, but it is so little that no one will be hurt by it. Perhaps they can stand it all right,

but what about ourselves? Can we stand the injury it does us? Can we afford to cultivate a habit of being dishonest and run the risk of what it may eventually lead us to? I don't think we can, and the best way is to take chances but to put our faith in the law, and to look the law over extra charge we get in trouble, but even though we are only getting even for some offence by keeping them) and be entitled to have one letter carried for three cents. Do this for your own sake and because it might, not because we pay in the law but because we are better and increase our self-respect by doing so.

REPLYING to the disposal of the Street Railway franchise matters are apparently approaching a critical stage and some decision must be reached. The committee have devoted much valuable time to the consideration of this important question, and have as a whole I think honestly endeavored to do what appeared to them to be in the best interests of the citizens. Of course in this case as in almost every other, there are exceptions, and some who are pledged to consider the interests of the city before all others have seemed to be actuated instead by a desire to secure for some syndicate or corporation as far as things are possible. While this is the case, still the majority have, as I say, tried to do the best they could in the matter for the city. By granting this their efforts have been marked by a powerful irresolution, and things have reached the present stage by drifting rather than by intelligent progression.

THE question of civic control through a commission has not been determinedly applied with, though that would appear to an unprejudiced observer to be the most unobjectionable to the city the largest returns for the franchise, and this without the difficulties resulting from the private control of many of our principal streets and the inevitable clinging hereto our representatives and a concern whose interests are anything but identical with those of the city. When this sentiment has been apparent it is any wonder that the representative of the various tenders have become more dictatorial every time they have appeared before the committee. "I don't" should come to an end and the road promptly handed over to them as something that they were entitled to.

V. JONES' arguments have been addressed in support of their contention, most of them to me highly amusing. For instance: it is said that the city should get rid of the road as quickly as possible, because it is being robbed. Now what would any business man think if someone possessing just more than the average amount of brains, were to propose to take his business off his hands and run it like a fool. He would know his employees were stealing from him. Simply that the person proposing such a thing took him for a fool. He would keep his business, but discover and discharge his dishonest employees. The man who endures undertakes to show, by the aid of paid accountants, that the street railway is a losing concern, that it is and will be run at a loss, but goes on to make an offer to take it off his hands and pay for the privilege. If this loss is a fact there must be some foul play in this town to make such proposals, if not they must take the citizens for fools if they think they cannot see through such "guff" as that.

THESE and many others equally sensible are repeatedly put before us by the daily papers at so much a line (space measurement and an editorial thrown in) and we are expected to take them in as the expression of public opinion. Public opinion is the more or less opinion of the people, than the advertisement that "So-and-so sells the best pants on earth, do. The trouble is that the advertiser thinks they do and naturally want to act accordingly, but they will find on the first Monday in January if they give away the street railway franchise without making thought of that civic control and operation, that they were utterly mistaken. The various labor organizations and social reform associations are thoroughly in earnest about this matter and intend, if the numerous protests they have made against the disposal of the franchise are done, to throw the weight of their organized strength against the men who are responsible for such disposal. This is not my own personal opinion in the matter but the result of enquiries I have made of those who should be posted.

I REPEAT my first assertion that the majority of the members of the Street Railway Commission have, with this exception, tried to consider what would be the best thing to do with the road but have almost entirely refused to tackle the ques-

tion of civic control on their merits. One or two have, after a fashion, supported the idea in a half-hearted way, but even they have become afraid of the press or yielded to some other influence and are ready to disown any connection with any such proposal. Ugly questions are being asked as to the reasons for such a speedy change of heart and many sinister rumors are floating about as probable explanation of it. Taken in connection with the large advertising patronage some of our papers have received and the prompt effect of it in their case, there is room for grave suspicion that the Yankee who "wanted to buy a barn" bought it and something more. If there is no truth in these rumors refutation of them should be easy, and it is to be hoped that the made and backed up by the best possible kind of proof—honest votes.



WINBURN ON ENGLISH ROYALTY. The following extract from one of his poems, written before he became a Tory and a teary in order that he might not wear a crown and mistle, and laureate laureate, is of interest at present in view of recent revelations as to the doings of the Prince of Wales and his set. And thou, whom seaweeds cover From the sea's bottom, wilt thou, With thine enduro forever, Of Milton's English, these? Thou that wast fit Republic, wilt thou clasp their knees?

These royalties rest eaten, These were corrupted here, These keep their head above water And ain't like strength of eyes, From the open heaven and air of Inter-ception. These princelings with gear winglets That look in the air unfurled, These summer-arming kings— These things were crowned mistle, That look and blink and wear themselves about the world; These fanged mermaid venoms, Sprit gulls that crowd the dusk, Night-moats whose rattling ermine Smells foul of moil and musk, Blind flesh-fishes, lit by dark and lanterned in their hulk; These honors without honor, These glist-like glaze of gold, This earth that wears upon her head Her crown of laurel from earth. No memory more of men that brought it fire of old.

These limbs, we're unclucked In reputation of road, They scold and scold, buckled And salute of thy breast; These dulls, who think that drain thee, They are not all they are; These masters of the mindless— That wear thee out of mind, These children of thee kindless— That wear thee out of mind, Whose hands atrew gold before thee and contented behind; Who have turned thy name to laughter, Thy scold and scold, buckled That now nose ferkent after, For fall it is the fink fink, And they are not all they are, given thee of their shame; These hours that mock each other, These years that kill and die, And they are not all they are, For all that get thrown by? It is that end who promise made they heart so light.

LABOR REFORM IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. HERETOFORE organized labor, when seeking to better conditions by political action, has devoted its attention to national and State politics. It is possible that in so doing a sphere in which the influence of the voter can be brought much more directly to bear has been too much neglected. The wide field for effort offered by municipal politics ought not to be overlooked, and the influence of labor reformers ought everywhere to be directed towards killing off the parasitical corporations which have been making enormous profits out of local public services and extending the scope of municipal management and maintenance as a rule on the model. When the city as a rule owns plants, street railways, ferries and telephone lines, as they might very profitably be organized labor should be using power with the nationalists, a vast army of workmen and women, should be in the outside of creating and degrading competitive conditions, and be in a considerably better position as regards generally private corporations or individuals. This object lesson would have its effect in strengthening the demand for better conditions and leveling up wages, and giving a greater impulse to the movement for public control. The same should be done beyond the scope of public management and should be undertaken by municipal bodies and the status of the employees materially improved.—K. of L. Journal.

The list of experience of broken strikes, depleted to parts and shattered organizations is being rapidly converting the workingmen of the world to the belief that political action offers the only hopeful means of relieving their condition.

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