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THE TOLLER

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

Vol. IV. No. 8

TORONTO, JANUARY 29, 1904

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GOVERNMENT PROMISES

Premier Promised Labor Deputation Several Requests.

The annual request of the Ontario Government made by the Executive of the Congress this year was somewhat different to former ones in that the Premier promised something definite in the shape of doing things this year.

A deputation composed of Mr. Jos. T. Marks, of London, Ont., vice-president of the Congress, together with E. W. O'Dell and Jas. Wilson, members of the Executive and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, the solicitor, and Messrs. Wm. Ward, Jas. Macdonald, J. H. Pickles, Magnus Sinclair, and J. H. Bradley, waited upon the Premier on Wednesday and placed the resolutions before him.

Regarding the act to certificate engineers, he promised to formulate something to cover the point, as he did also about the cent sales for summer street cars.

Regarding factory inspectors he definitely promised to put on an additional supply.

Dealing with legislation, he promised to confer with the solicitor and formulate measures for the protection of workmen in being brought to this country by misrepresentation, and the question of protection against the process of injunction.

The promises made were considered very satisfactory, and if carried out will result in a measure of relief.

The deputation also conveyed the endorsement of the Congress on the attitude of Robert Hoodless as secretary of the Labor Bureau, in placing the true condition of the workers in this country before our brothers in the old land.

The Premier could not see his way clear to carry the proposition to watered stocks, nor the starting of a printing bureau, and so stated very distinctly to the deputation. He was, however, just as clear in his decision to grant the relief asked for in other ways.

We hope to see him fulfill his promises during this session, and if this is not done, our protests should be of the strongest next year, or at the very next opportunity.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Editor Toller: I appreciate the spirit of your reply, and trust that a few words additional by way of rejoinder regarding the position of the Socialist party will prove acceptable.

A correspondent's description sounds rather harsh to one who is devoted to the emancipation of himself and the class to which he belongs. If it is the trade union movement there are two wings representing different political convictions, and neither can be charged against one any more than the other. For the purpose of forwarding working-class interests the point to be regarded is, which wing more correctly represents the true interests of the working class in the political field?

If either section bases its action upon an opinion that it is to the best interests of the workers that the political movement of which they have become part should be developed along certain lines, believing that such development will hasten more quickly than any other, industrial liberty for workers, then such action cannot properly be called a desertion.

Regarding the situation in England, it has not been satisfactory. Fusion has taken place more than once between the Independent Labor party and the Social Democratic party, with unsatisfactory results. More recently there has been a sort of merging of political labor movements, under the name of Labor Representation Committee, but the organization seemingly has not been able to steer clear of capitalist politics. S. G. Hobson, a well known political economist, writing to "The Clarion" recently, says that the present state of Parliament are hard-headed Liberals, Keir Hardie, the Labor Leader, declares that Socialist bodies in England deliberately risk merging their socialism in vague and undefinable liberalism.

Men styled Labor-Liberals from and really representing another class, have taken up the cause of labor for the purpose of riding to power, and when once they have worn out, another vote-catcher takes their place. The present is "Wait, wait, wait, lambaste Chamberlain first," Herivel lies the greatest menace to labor to-day—compromiser. It does seem absolutely necessary in the light of experience to endeavor to pile up a vote con-

WHAT CAN THE WORKERS DO?

Conditions Which Organized Workers Face and Must Conquer.

By F. R. Johnson

It has been said that every man has his hobby. I want to say to you that the best way for you to spend your leisure hours is to try and select something you can make a hobby of, and then spend your best efforts to make your hobby popular. But in selecting your hobby you should be careful that your hobby will do you good, and that your fellow man will do you good.

I have a hobby, but in selecting a hobby I have had to select a subject which has interested me, and which I have selected before me, but there is ample opportunity for thousands of others to ride, and if you will but take a seat in the front of the van you will find your hobby good to yourself and your fellow man.

My hobby is "Organization of the Workingman," and in making my selection I have been influenced somewhat by noting the success of other gigantic organizations with which this country abounds.

It would be useless for me to attempt to relate the success of the American Railway Union, the Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Co., the Sugar Trust, etc. With these you are familiar. The only thing that I have made it possible, have not been benefited by that success. And this brings us to the question, "Should workingmen organize and endeavor to secure the benefits that organization makes possible?"

We all know of the task that is imposed upon the workingman, how he is compelled to labor from morning until night for a pittance that barely gives him the necessities of life, and while the profits of his toil go to provide the luxury of life to a small portion of the population who are pleased to call themselves the "aristocracy," there is no need then for an organized movement by the workers to check this ever growing evil.

The present course of events indicates very clearly that the passing of a few scores of years will find practically the whole of the enormous wealth of this country in the hands of a comparatively few persons. It is estimated that at the present time our entire national wealth is owned by less than twenty-five thousand persons, but this statement does not tell the whole truth, for this wealth is controlled by not more than a few scores of men. The most significant and startling fact connected with this subject is the rapidity with which this wealth is concentrating itself in the hands of a few. A few figures will clearly illustrate the statement. The United States Census Report can always be relied upon, and the following tell their own story:

According to the census of 1850 the wealth of the nation was \$5,000,000,000. Of this stupendous total the producers received about one-third or 33 1/3 per cent, and the non-producers the balance, 66 2/3 per cent. These figures have greatly changed, and the present total wealth produced in this country year after year is being diverted into the pockets of the few, and those few are steadily but surely becoming less. The law of averages is "a sure bet" in the case of gravitation. This means that in another ten or twenty years the whole of the wealth of this nation will be in the absolute possession of the few. It is not a matter of "if" but "when" the total wealth produced in this country year after year is being diverted into the pockets of the few, and those few are steadily but surely becoming less. The law of averages is "a sure bet" in the case of gravitation. This means that in another ten or twenty years the whole of the wealth of this nation will be in the absolute possession of the few. It is not a matter of "if" but "when" the total wealth produced in this country year after year is being diverted into the pockets of the few, and those few are steadily but surely becoming less.

There is hardly a toiler over the length and breadth of this land who does not know that all the interests of the United States, political, industrial and otherwise, are under the absolute control and domination of a baker's dozen of financiers. These money lords can swing at their will a vote variously estimated from two to five billions of dollars. As in political affairs there is always a balance of power, in financial matters these great millionaires hold the balance of power. They can and do make and unmake laws in this nation, and if they choose could so bedevil the commonwealth as to bring this country into a wreck and ruin, and that this will be the ultimate outcome there can be no doubt. Not that these men would fully destroy the nation, but all history teaches us that the downward course of national disintegration.

This is but one of the many evils of the present wage-slavery, profit-grabbing system under which we are living. How do you see the people who are being checked in their progress? First let us organize. **JOHN YOUR UNION.** You should be a member of your union both for the benefit of your self and for your fellow-workers. Their work has been organized break up the political machines. Any man can start this minute and be independent in politics and it is clear that so long as he is a slave of his party he will never amount to much, or anything else. There is no resemblance between a political machine and a trade union. A machine is run by a boss for the benefit of himself and his friends, while a union is run by all the members for the equal benefit of all. To join a party machine destroys your independence but to join a union makes you free from an independent party before because you have the strength of all your fellow-workers behind you.

Then advocate public ownership of railroad and other public utilities. It is better for the people to own the railroads than for the railroads to own the people. They already own one-seventh of the country's wealth, and they have it in their power to get as much more as they wish. Last year railroad corporations announced to fifteen millions of dollars. If you owned a thirty-story

WHY IS THE ADD WHICH WAS IN THIS SPACE IN IT NO MORE?

For the Best Answer to this query in an article of 500 words a prize \$5.00 will be paid at this Office.

Contest Closes Feb. 1st, 1904.

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1,000 lbs. Good Evaporated Peaches, per lb. 7c.
5c. Boxes New Table Figs for 10c.
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Fancy Dairy Butter, 1 lb. prints, 20c.
Gold Seal Creamery, best made, 23c.

25c. SALE

3 packages Malta Vita	25c	3 packages Vim for	25c
4 lbs. new cooking Figs	25c	1 lb. Lite Chip for	25c
2 packages Grape-Nuts	25c	1 lb. Tea, Coffee or Cocoa	25c
2 large packages Seeded Raisins	25c	3 large cans Baking Powder for	25c
7 lbs. best Tapioca for	25c	4 ten-cent packages Corn Starch for	25c
5 lbs. good Rice for	25c	3 cans New Pink Salmon for	25c
10 lbs. best new Beans for	25c	2 cans very best Red Salmon	25c
10 lbs. Wheat for	25c	2 lbs. best pure White Lard	25c
10 lbs. Corn Meal for	25c	1 lb. best Boiled Ham	25c
10 lbs. Rolled Oats for	25c	5 cans new Oil Sardines for	25c
10 lbs. Rolled Wheat for	25c	2 fifteen-cent cans French Sardines	25c
2 packages Rolled Oats for	25c	2 lbs. Fancy Mixed Biscuits	25c
2 " Flakes Wheat for	25c	3 lbs. good Mixed Biscuits	25c
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Crosse & Blackwell's 25c. Pickles	10c	4 ten-cent packages Jelly Powder for	25c
10c. packages Anania B. or 3 for	25c	2 fifteen-cent bottles Extracts for	25c
6 large packages Napsin Washing Powder for	25c	10 cans best Laundry Soap for	25c
3 " " " "	25c	6 packages Pearlina for	25c
This is the largest package and best Washing Powder made. Try it.		3 " Silver Glast Starch for	25c
Quick "O" for easy washing, 6 for	25c	3 five-cent packages Blue for	25c
50c. bag Choice Family Flour	40c	1 gal. best 40c. Vinegar for	25c
40c. bag " " "	25c	1 quart best Cooking Molasses	9c
10 lbs. Graham Flour for	25c	1 can best Table Syrup for	9c
5 lbs. best Table Salt for	10c	1 quart choice Maple Syrup for	25c
15 lbs. Cooking Salt for	25c	1 quart Worcester's Sauce for	3 for 25c
15 large Nutmegs for	10c	40c. five-pound pale new Jam for	25c
Fancy Malaga Grapes, per lb. 10c	10c	10c. glass jars choice Jam for	9c

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skyscraper would you allow some one else to own the elevators in it and run them for profit? Of course not. Then why should a great nation allow a few corporations to own and absolutely control its means of transportation. Street cars are really part of the public utility, and a great nation should regulate them as such. A street car street is divided into two parts—the part that stands still and the part that moves. If the former should belong to the city, why not the latter also? A street is simply a means of getting from one place to another, and so is a street car. The only difference is that in one case we move our feet and in the other we do not.

Again, you should use your union as an educational bureau. Whenever you meet a man who thinks that the present industrial system is satisfactory, call his attention to a few such facts as the following which speak for themselves:

Only one man out of four in America owns his own home free.

John D. Rockefeller makes \$4.00 a second, not by a fair, square business, but by being allowed to make illegal bargains with the railroads so as to bankrupt all his competitors.

The average wages of our factory workers amounted last year to \$447 or \$4 every three days.

The average wealth in the United States is \$6,000 per family. Have you got your share? There are several individuals who own more wealth than eight whole States.

There are tiny children working in the Southern cotton mills for ten cents a day while there are idle, worthless men in New York city who have \$500,000 a year for pocket money.

These are but a few of the conditions that confront the great mass of people, the workers, to-day, and the natural outcome of all this will be a tremendous upheaval. All history cries out against monopoly, whether of land, money or public necessities. Just as the feudal system of the middle ages plunged to destruction, so the modern feudalism is destined to disappear from our economic history. Just how this state of affairs is to be brought about is a matter for the serious consideration of all. It may be bloodless; it may be bloody. It is true that to a large extent the weapons of our day are ballots and not bullets; that we fight with brain and not brawn; and that if you accept the

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 NOTICE—To secure publication copy for ad-
 vertisements should be at this office no later
 than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, JANUARY 29th, 1904.

The politicians will soon begin to re-
 lease their good old campaign song:
 "Oh, How I Love the Dear Working-
 man."

If you hear a man use the word
 "skate" these days do not jump to the
 conclusion that he is referring to an
 alleged labor leader. He may mean the
 real ice article.

Labor furnishes the brains in produc-
 tion and goes on, while the other
 men's heads go into the pockets of the
 capitalist. The division is unfair and
 the object of the labor movement is to
 remedy the unfairness.

You self-satisfied, egotistical work-
 men did it ever strike you that you are
 your brother's keeper and that he is as-
 sisting to keep your wages up while you
 begrudge him the little work he does
 get and make no provision for the time
 he is unemployed.

Two bank cashiers have recently
 committed suicide because shortages
 were discovered in their accounts. If
 these men had been labor leaders Mr.
 D. M. Pary and people of his ilk would
 rise up as one man and denounce the
 right labor movement.

Nothing has done more to keep work-
 ingmen down than their own impatience.
 Men who almost for a life time have been
 unable to see even a gleam of hope, on
 being finally induced to organize for
 mutual aid and protection, at once must
 see results or they talk of throwing up
 the sponge. They would even denounce
 organization as a fraud, and only sink
 into their former state, living without
 hope.

The Ohio Mine Workers, in session last
 week at Columbus, expressed themselves
 unable to see even a gleam of hope, on
 being finally induced to organize for
 mutual aid and protection, at once must
 see results or they talk of throwing up
 the sponge. They would even denounce
 organization as a fraud, and only sink
 into their former state, living without
 hope.

The agitation against the continuous
 use of voting machines in this city
 seems to have died out, in view of the
 result of the canvass conducted by the
 Merchants' Exchange, which revealed a
 most decided majority in favor of
 continuing their use. There were some
 instances of mistakes made by voters
 through lack of knowledge of how to
 manipulate the machine, but it has been
 clearly shown by experts that all defects
 can be easily remedied, and if it be-
 comes merely a question of the education
 of the voter it is much easier to master
 the intricacies of voting by machine than
 by the old-fashioned complex Australian
 ballot. By all means let us not retro-
 grade, but always progress—Progress,
 Buffalo.

THE BOLL CALL.
 The roll being called with a vengeance
 by the Crown Attorney. It is time
 it was called by one-half of the accounts
 of plugging are true. We have an idea
 it is not impossible to have an election
 in which the voters are not cheated, but
 it is possible to have one without the
 wholesale variety of crooked work
 which evidently prevailed at the recent
 civic contest.

The individuals that controlled the
 Roman Catholic Church have become
 corrupt in the time of Luther; that it
 was necessary to reform the church. The
 Luther, we find, does not destroy the
 Roman Catholic Church, as is evidenced
 by her presence and power in our midst
 today. But he succeeded in establish-
 ing a Protestant church governed by en-
 tirely new principles which gave to the
 people such a large degree of religious
 liberty as the world has never dreamed
 of before.

Cromwell was another of the people's
 benefactors who saw how useful it was
 to attempt to reform certain individuals,
 yet he thoroughly believed it was possible
 to reform the principles by which the
 people of England were governed in his
 day.

Yet Cromwell was unable to banish
 the kings from the throne of England
 as was evidenced by the people crowning
 another king after Cromwell's death.
 The impression that Cromwell's sole
 aim was to reform the people that is
 now expressed in the new world.

For we find in the time of Washington
 after having trouble with the individual
 they decided upon the independence of
 the United States and adopted a new
 method of government by the people by
 the people for the people.

And of more recent date we see the
 people attack the principles that govern
 after growing tired of trying to reform
 the slave owners of the Southern States;
 this resulted in every man or woman,
 no matter what their color in this new
 world of our enjoying the perfect lib-
 erty of independence so far as their in-
 dividual life was concerned.

This is the independence that we boast
 so much about in the new world that has
 made us a nation of slaves, industrially.
 We have no law on our statute books
 to compel a man to work for us, we have
 no law on the books of the Southern States
 to provide him with work.

Because of this individual liberty in
 our industrial life we find that it is owned
 and controlled by private individuals and
 not by the government. It is this inter-
 ference on the part of the nation with
 our industrial life would interfere with
 the independence of the individual.

After all the various attempts that
 have been made to reform the workers
 to reform the individual we are inclined
 to believe that the much talked
 about approaching crisis in our indus-
 trial life will be when we cease wasting
 our time and money in trying to per-
 suade these individuals to study the interests
 of the people, and we attack the prin-
 ciples that are governing our industrial
 life to-day.

When our industrial reformers decide
 to attack these principles they must re-
 member that the success of the reforma-
 tions in the past has depended first on
 the leader of the reformation being a
 man who loved the people and was an
 interested advocate of principles that
 would benefit the whole people and not
 a few individuals.

Second, all the reformations that have
 been permanent have established a new
 situation of government by new principles
 with a view to elevate and uplift the
 whole people without any regard to a
 few special individuals.

Third, every reformation has held up
 the old principles that governed before
 the tribunal of public opinion until all
 that was false was burned out of them,
 and after the principles that were sug-
 gested had been passed through the same
 ordeal and had been proved to be true they
 were adopted, and for this reason have
 stood the test of time.

It is known to be connected with the de-
 partment, except to their principals.
 Were this course to be pursued, the
 whole gang of "charlatans" and "side-
 road" bookies could be rounded up with
 in a month. It is well to read work
 while in the interests of thousands of
 young men and their friends.

NO WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
 "Higher" education is all right in its
 way, even though the beneficial results of it
 are continually called in question, and not
 infrequently made to look nothing about
 it, but when it comes to the Greek
 Letter Societies obtaining special priv-
 ileges from a government-supported uni-
 versity it seems to be a case of all wrong.
 The good has come from the university
 is not to be denied, but not less has it
 come from the farm, the factory and the
 workshop, which are not touched by a
 government to turn out their best spec-
 imens of high education.

What good has come from the Greek
 Letter Societies—except to members
 thereof—has not become common knowl-
 edge, and it seems just possible, even prob-
 able, that the advantage gained by their
 members is by no means a benefit to those
 outside the classic circle.

To the idea that graduates and under-
 graduates of the university should club
 together in secret societies, there can be
 no objection, but that a state-owned in-
 stitution should support, finance and prac-
 tically endorse such excesses is out of
 the question.

The university will stand—but not for
 wheels within wheels.

EXTEND THE INTERCONTINENTAL.
 The News of last Saturday had quite
 a high national standard in its advocacy
 of the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Rail-
 way as an extension of the Intercontinental
 Railway.

There is no question that from a Cana-
 dian standpoint the proposition
 is a good one, if reasonable terms can be
 secured. The C. A. R. can be secured, as the In-
 tercontinental up to the present has been little
 more than a spent without a hopper,
 and it is a pity that it is not better
 than parallel to-day.

From a national standpoint there can
 be no doubt as to the advantages in ex-
 tending the Intercontinental to where it will
 be fed—but started, as it always will be
 while it remains dependent on rivals for
 the burnt and stale crumbs they do not
 care to absorb themselves.

**HOW NON-UNIONISM LOWERS
 WAGES.**
 When employment is hard to get is
 the time that union labor, asking the
 highest wages in any trade, finds the
 strongest rival.

In a trade well organized, a man has
 probably received such wages as to enable
 him to tide over for a short time the
 inevitable unemployment. If, not, his
 union will be able to hold him up to a
 certain degree at least.

But in comes the non-union man, who
 was working for low pay, and, as usual,
 the employer is glad to have a new
 situation, and will take his wife and
 five children require to keep them. He
 and his prospective employer figure over
 this, and a certain figure is set as reason-
 able.

But before the negotiations are con-
 cluded another non-union applicant comes
 in looking for work. He sees No. 1 and
 No. 2, and says, "I have only a wife and
 one child, live in two rooms, and I am
 prepared to work more cheaply than the first
 applicant—and feels pretty sure he is
 going to get the job."

BUSINESS and SHORTHAND
 It will pay you to get information regarding the
 value of this course.
AMERICAN COLLEGE
 Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.
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 Chief Instructor, Principal.

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Union Men and Friends
 of Organized Labor see that this
 label is on all the bread you buy
International
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REGISTERED

Blacksmiths' Tools
 Drills, Forges and General Sup-
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 Blower is the best.
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 Limited.
 Phone Main 3800 6 Adelaide St. East

Ontario Trades Disputes
 Amendment Act, 1907
BOARDS:
 AS TO RAILWAY DISPUTES:
 JOHN D. EVANS, F. C. E., Toronto, Chairman.
 EDWARD WILLIAMS, Locomotive Engineer,
 Hamilton, Ont.
 OTHERWISE THAN RAILWAY DISPUTES:
 BOOPE C. CLUTE, K. O., Toronto, Chairman.
 DAVID W. BURNIE, Barrister, Peterboro,
 Ontario.
 FRANK PLANT, Printer, London.
 R. GLOCKING, Registrar.

"THE LABOR BUREAU"
 ONTARIO
 By an Act passed at the 1900 Session of the
 Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has
 been established for the purpose of collecting, sum-
 ming and publishing information relating to Em-
 ployment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the
 Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor
 difficulties; Trade Unions, Labor Organizations,
 the relations between Labor and Capital and
 other subjects of interest to workingmen, together
 with such information as may be required for
 industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers,
 and the permanent prosperity of the industries of
 the Province, as the Bureau may be able to
 gather.
 For which purpose the co-operation of the
 Labor Organizations and others interested in the
 general prosperity of the Province is invited.
F. B. LATCHFORD,
 Commissioner of Public Works,
ROBT. GLOCKING,
 Secretary The Labor Bureau.

FALL SHOES
 We are now show-
 ing 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.

Directory of Union Meetings

- Unless otherwise stated all meetings
 take place at 5 p.m.
 Where only one name is given it is that
 of the Secretary.
 Organizations changing Secretaries are
 requested to notify this office at once.
**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUN-
 CIL.** President, Jas. Simpson, 45 Al-
 bany Ave.; Secretary, D. J.
 12 Edward St. Meetings 2nd Thurs-
 days, Richmond Hall.
- BUILDING TRADES**
CERAMIC, MOSAIC and EUCRAUSTIC
 TILE LAYERS. Meetings 1st and 3rd Fri-
 days, Richmond Hall.
BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS. No. 114,
 184 Geo. Cooper, 116 Wickham St.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS. No. 114, W.
 R. Pattillo, 151 Rose Ave. Meetings 1st
 and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building,
 Palmerston Ave.
**BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS and
 JOINERS.** No. 2, John Tweed, 225
 Palmerston Ave. Meetings 2nd and 4th
 Wednesdays, Society Hall.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 1, W. A. Ross, 271 St. Nicholas St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 2, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 3, Wm. H. Young, 181 St. Patrick
 St. Meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Rich-
 mond Hall.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 4, W. G. Gribble, 234 Munro St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 5, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 6, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
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 No. 7, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
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 No. 8, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
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 No. 9, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, BRANCH
 No. 10, Wm. Atford, 116 Wickham St.
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 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 82

THE TOILER

who differ from each other as to... All along the far-dung battle line...

The Waltham branch of the Operative Bakers and Confectioners' Union...

It has been decided to form a Labor Representative Committee among the trade unionists of Lewisham.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES

The accounts of the electric lighting department of the Belfast Corporation for the past year show a steady advance.

The accounts of the Edinburgh Corporation's electricity department show a revenue of £103,365, expenditure £41,120...

According to the report of Mr. R. B. Greene, tramways manager, the first year's working of the Wallace electric system has resulted in an excess of £7,790 in receipts over expenditure...

The Bradford Corporation have recently completed an important addition to their tramway system...

Mr. George Carter, borough treasurer of Preston, has compiled an exhaustive and interesting table, showing the extent to which 54 towns in Great Britain have been benefited by their municipal enterprises.

Considerable success has attended the farming experiments of the Tunbridge Wells Corporation last year.

Quite frequently, when workers go out on strike, others in the same trade, in different cities and syndicates, offer assistance...

THE LABOR POLITICAL. The Labor Representation Committee have issued an excellent leaflet on the question of "Tariffs and Labor Conditions."

The burden of hardship, the oppressive weight of mining rents and royalties, the unfair discrimination and the exactions of railway rates, not only handicap the industrialist in meeting his competition, but increase the difficulties of the wage-earners in making a living.

The labor party demands better education, a more active application of science to industry, better equipped labor and commercial state departments, and above all, graduated taxation of rents and of unearned and excessive incomes...

These positive proposals we offer in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's appeals that we should retrace our steps and seek the assistance of a fiscal policy which we have already tried, and which neither protected our trade from less nor guarded our people from starvation.

This manifesto is signed by all the Labor M.P.'s in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress in addition to the members of the Labor Representation Committee.

On the first of January the Labor Leader, which almost since its first appearance has been under the control of Keir Hardie, passed into the hands of the I. L. P. and will in future be the official organ of the party.

Mr. Hardie will occasionally write signed articles for the paper in future.

There is a possibility of Mr. E. B. Rice, the well known authority on the

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

Congratulations to Samuel Gompers, who on Wednesday next, January 27, will be 54 years of age.

The lawsuits against the London machinists and boiler-makers by the Leonard Machine Works, in which the labor men were victorious, have put new life into the London Trades and Labor Council and its subordinate unions.

The Typographical Journal begins the year 1904 with volume xxiv, No. 1.

The officer of the Toronto Irish Protestant Benevolent Society who made the statement recently that Phillips Thompson's letter to the British press that there were so many idle workmen in Toronto was untrue, and that men were well employed, evidently now wishes he had not expressed himself thus, or at least he knows different.

President Tobin placed Delegate Tatum in the chair and referred many of the comments made by the St. Louis men with being in collusion with Armstrong, of Lynn, Mass., representing the Knights of Labor.

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Meetings

PRESS FEEDERS. No. 187. Marlborough St. Wednesday, 11.30.

WOMEN. No. 24. 2nd St. 11.30. 2nd St. 11.30. 2nd St. 11.30.

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Examples of Perfect Clothes. No Better Fabrics, No Better Linings, No Better Findings, No Better Workmanship. GOUGH BROS. 186 Yonge Street, 6-8 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Our Fall stock is now complete. Warren T. Fegan, "THE BIG 88", 88 Queen St. West.

HOCKEY BOOTS. Every Variety, All Stayed, No Stitching. From 15 to \$3. DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL YOUR PRINTING.

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA. When you are buying a FUR HAT, either new or old, use the genuine Union Label in seal to it.

UNION MEN. Patronize the merchants who advertise in your paper. The Toiler is appreciated by those merchants who are in sympathy with the workers' cause.

Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER. Gold Seal Lager is as good as it looks and looks almost as good as it is. It answers every test of color, brilliancy, flavor and stability.

SOLDER. THE CANADA METAL CO. William Street, Toronto.

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THE STROLLERS

By **FREDERIC S. ISHAM,**
Author of "Under the Rose"

Copyright, 1902, by THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY

"It is late," he answered. "Almost too late to go on. You are weary and worn. Why not rest here tonight?"

"Rest here?" she repeated with a start of surprise.

"You are not to drive farther. Tomorrow we can return."

"Tomorrow?" she cried. "But—what do you mean?"

"That I must insist upon your staying here," he said firmly, pointing a red spot flushed his cheek.

"No, no. We must leave at once," she answered.

He smiled reassuringly. "Why will you not have confidence in me?" he asked. "You have not the strength to travel all night over a rough road after such a trying day. For your own sake, I beg you to give up the idea. Here you are perfectly safe and may rest undisturbed."

"Please call the horses at once!"

An impatient expression crossed his brow. He had relied on easily prevailing upon her through her gratitude, containing in his disinterested role for yet some time, remaining the journey on the morrow, carrying her farther away under pretext of mistaking the road, than he had intended. He had faded into a single perspective, dominated by unscrupulous self-confidence and egotism.

But her words threatened a rupture at the outset that would seriously alter the status of the adventure.

"It is a mistake to go on tonight," he said, with a dissenting gesture. "However, if you are determined"—

And Mauville stepped to the window. "Why, the carriage is not there!" he exclaimed, looking out.

"Not there?" she repeated incredulously. "You told them to change the horses, why?"

"I don't understand," returned the land baron, with an effort to make his voice sound calm and collected. "The carriage is not there—but where, where? Through the growing perplexity of her thoughts she heard the voice of her companion.

"Why don't you hitch up the grays?"

"There are no horses in the barn," came the answer.

"Strange! The caretaker did not tell me they had been taken away," commented the other, hastily stepping from the window as the driver vanished once more into the barn. "I am sorry, but there seems no alternative but to wait, at least until I can send for others."

She continued to gaze toward the door through which the man had disappeared. She could place him now, although his livery had been discarded for shabby clothes. She recalled him distinctly in spite of this changed appearance.

"Why not make the best of it?" said Mauville softly, but with glance sparkling in spite of himself. "After all, you are not giving yourself needless apprehensions? You are at home here. Anything you wish shall be yours. Consider yourself mistress, me one of your servants!"

his manner

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Brewers and Malsters
TORONTO, ONT.

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ALES and PORTER
Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WM. ROSS, Manager

DAVIES Brewery CO.
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VIENNA BEER
LITHIUM MINERAL WATER.

Subscribe for The Toiler.

Almost imperceptibly had changed. Instinctive misgivings which had assailed her in the coach with him now resolved themselves into a certain fear. Something she could not explain had aroused her suspicion before they had reached the main road. Her words had crossed them inwardly and a feeling of obligation suggested trust, not shrinking, but with his best words a full light illumined her faculties, an association of ideas revealed his intent and performance.

"It was you, then," she said slowly, studying him with steady, penetrating glance.

"You," she repeated, with such contempt that he was momentarily disconcerted. "The man in the carriage—was he hired by you? The driver—his face is familiar. I remember now where I saw him—in the Shadogon valley. He is your coachman. Your rescue was planned to deceive me. It deceived even your man. He had not expected that. Your reassuring me was false; the plan to change horses a trick to get me here!"

"When—her eyes ablaze—"will this farce end?"

Her words took him unawares. Not that he dreaded the betrayal of his actual purpose. On the contrary, his reckless temper, chafing under her unexpected obduracy, now welcomed the opportunity of discarding the disinterested and chivalrous part he had assumed.

"When it ends in a honeymoon, ma belle Constance," he said swiftly.

His sudden words, removing all doubts as to his purpose, awoke such repugnance in her that for a moment aversion was paramount to every other feeling. Again she looked without, but only the solitude of the fields and forests met her glance.

The remoteness of the situation gave the very boldness of his plan feasibility. Was he not his own magistrate in his own province? Why, then, had he thought, waste the golden moments? He had but one need now—a study of physical beauty against a crimson background.

"To this end of such levelness lost in the wilderness," he said softly. "The gates of art should all open to you. Why should you play to rustic bumps when the world of fashion would gladly receive you? I am a poor prophet if you would not be a success in town. It is not always easy to get a hearing, to procure an audience, but means could be found. Soon your name would be on every one's lips. Your art is fresh. The jaded world likes freshness. The cynical town runs to artless art as an antidote to its own poison. Most of the players are wrinkled and worn. A young face will seem like a new grown white rose."

She did not answer. Unresponsive as a statue, she did not move. The sun shot beneath an obstructing branch, and long, searching shafts found access to the room. Mauville moved forward impetuously until he stood on the verge of the sunlight on the satinwood floor.

"Why do I not devote myself to this cause, Constance?" he continued. "You are naturally resentful toward me now. But can I not show you that I have your welfare at heart? If you were

"I will follow you, but"—Her face expressed the rest.

"This way then!"

He released her, and together they mounted the stairway. For a long time a gentle footfall had not passed those various landings; not since the ladies in hoops, with powdered hair, had ascended or descended with attendant cavaliers bejeweled, bedizened, and the land baron's eyes fixed upon him to a distant room upstairs, the door of which he threw open.

"Go in there," he said curtly.

As ambitious as you are attractive, what might you not do? Art is long; our days are short; youth flies like a summer day."

His glance sought hers questioningly, still no reply. Only a wave of blood surged over her neck and brow, while her eyes fell. Then the glow receded, leaving her white as a snow language.

"Come," he urged. "May I not feel for you those opportunities?"

He put out his eager hand as if to touch her. Then suddenly the figure in the window came to life and shrunk back, with widely opened eyes fixed upon his face. His gaze could not withstand hers, man of the world though he was, and his free manner was replaced by something resembling momentary embarrassment. Conscious of this new and appraising feeling, his emotion rose in arms, as if protesting against the novel sensation, and his

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She hesitated on the threshold. So remote was it from the main part of the great manor the apartment had all the requirements of a prison.

"You needn't fear," he continued, reading her thoughts. "I'm not going

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next words were correspondingly violent.

"Put off your stage business," he exclaimed. "You are here at my expense. It was no whim, by carrying you off after you left I want to be far from where I tried to forget you. But tonight of revelry—why should I not confess it—could not efface your memory." His voice unconsciously sank to unrecruited candor. "Your presence filled these halls. I could no longer say: 'Why should I trouble myself about one who has no thought for me?'"

Breathing hard, he paused, making beyond her, as though reviewing the memories of that period.

"Learning you were in the neighboring town," he continued, "I went there with no further purpose than to see you. On the journey perhaps I indulged in foolish fancies. How would you receive me? Would you be pleased, annoyed? So I treated my fancy with air castles, like the most unsophisticated lover. But you had no word of welcome; scarcely listened to me and hurried away. I could not win you as I desired. The next best way was this."

He concluded, with an impassioned gesture, his gaze eagerly seeking the first sign of lenity or favor on her part, but his confession seemed futile. Her eyes, suggestive of tender possibilities, expressed now but coldness and obduracy. In a revulsion of feeling he forgot the distance separating the busking from the fashionable world, the vagrant scatterings from the conventions of Vanity Fair. He forgot all save that she was to him now the one unparagoned entirety, overriding other memories.

"Will not a life of devotion atone for this day, Constance?" he cried. "Do you know how far reaching are these lands? All the afternoon you drove through them, and they stand wide in the other direction. These—my name—are yours!"

A shade of color swept over her brow.

"Answer me," he urged.

"Drive back and I will answer you."

"Drive back and you will laugh at me," he said moodily. "You would make a woman's bargain with me?"

"Is yours a man's with me?" she said contemptuously.

"What more can I do?"

"Undo what you have done. Take me back!"

"I would cut a nice figure doing that! No, you shall stay here!"

He spoke angrily. Her disdain at his proposal only inflamed his pride, but broke his animosity. On the other hand, his words demonstrated she had not improved her own position. If he meant to keep her there he could do so, and opposition made him only more obstinate, more determined to press his advantage. Had she been more politic—

"Forgive me," he said tenderly.

"You will drive back?"

"Yes, I will win you in your own way, fairly and honestly! I will take you back, though the whole country laughs at me. Win or lose, back we go, for—I love you!" And impetuously he threw his arm around her waist.

Simulation could not stand the test. It was no longer acting, but reality; she had set herself to a role she could not perform. Hating him for that free touch, she forcibly extricated herself with an exclamation and an expression of countenance there was no mistaking. From Mauville's face the glad light died. He regarded her once more cruelly, vindictively.

"I dropped the mask too soon," he said coldly. "I was not prepared for rehearsal, although you were perfect. You are even a better actress than I thought you, than which—mockingly—with no better result."

"I can pay you no better compliment."

She looked at him with such scorn he laughed, though his eyes flashed.

"Brave!" he exclaimed.

While confronting each other a footfall sounded without the door burst open, and the driver of the coach, with features drawn by fear, unceremoniously entered the room. The patron turned on him enraged, but the latter, without noticing his master's displeasure, exclaimed hurriedly:

"The antiretors are coming!"

The actress uttered a slight cry and stepped toward the window, when she was drawn back by an irresistible force.

"Pardon me," said a hard voice, from which all passing compunction had vanished. "Be kind enough to come with me."

"I will follow you, but"—Her face expressed the rest.

"This way then!"

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"Go in there," he said curtly.

She hesitated on the threshold. So remote was it from the main part of the great manor the apartment had all the requirements of a prison.

"You needn't fear," he continued, reading her thoughts. "I'm not going

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to be separated from you—yet! But we can see what is going on here."

Again she anxiously glanced him and entered the room. It was a commodious apartment, with an excellent view was offered of the surrounding country on three sides.

From the narrow, dark crimson ribbon left behind by the flouting sun, a faint reflection entered the great open windows of the chamber and revealed Mauville gazing without, pistol in hand. Constance leaning against the curtains and the driver of the coach standing in the center of the room, quaking inwardly and shaking outwardly. This last named had found an old blunderbuss somewhere, useful one undoubtedly, but of questionable service now.

Mauville Oly-locks had not returned. Having faithfully closed and locked all the iron shutters, he had crept out of a cellar window and voluntarily resigned as caretaker of the manor, with its burden of dangers and vexations. With characteristic prudence he had timed the period of his departure with the beginning of the end in the fortunes of the old person principally. The storm cloud, gathering during the life of Mauville's predecessor, was now ready to burst, the impending catastrophe hastened by the heir's want of discretion and his failure to adjust difficulties amicably.

A branch of a tree gnarled against the window as Mauville scanned the surrounding garden. Then his eye fell upon an indistinct figure stealing slowly across the sward in the partial darkness. This object was immediately followed by another and yet another. To the observer's surprise they wore the head gear of Indians.

Suddenly the patron heard the note-sounding of the whippoorwill, the nocturnal songster that mourns unseen. It was succeeded by the sharp tones of a saw-whet and the distinct mew of a catbird. A wild pigeon began to coo softly in another direction and was answered by a thrush. The listener vaguely realized that all this unexpected melody came from the Indians, who had by this time surrounded the house and took this method of communicating with one another.

An interval of portentous silence was followed by a loud knocking at the front door, which din reverberated through the hall, echoing and re-echoing in the various rooms. At the same time the door of the window, and as he did so there arose a booming from the sward as though bedlam had broken loose. Maintaining his post, the heir called out:

"What do you want, men?"

At these words the demonstration became more turbulent, and amid the threatening hubbub voices arose, shouting to well the purpose of the gathering. Aroused to a fever of excitement by the shooting of the tenants, they were no longer skulking, stealthy Indians, but a riotous assemblage of antiretors expressing their determination in an ominous chorus.

"Here they are, here they are!"

In the midst of this far from reassuring uproar a voice arose like a trumpet:

"We are the messengers of the Lord, made strong by his wrath!"

"You are the messenger of the devil, Little Thunder!" Mauville shouted derisively.

A crack of a rifle admonished the land baron that the jest might have cost him dear.

CHAPTER XIV.

BETTER THAN DIGGING A CANAL.

Cincinnati, Jan. 17, 1904.—In the pulp of the Vine Street Congregational Church today the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, spoke on the question "What is labor doing digging a canal?"

Since it is proposed to spend so many millions for a canal in Panama, it is well to ask ourselves "Precisely what is it going to do us?"

Who is to work it? It is a labor saving device. Will the canal benefit the masses? Have labor saving machines been of benefit to them?

Machinery and Labor.

We should not stop inventing machinery because inventions have not materially increased the wages of labor. We should go on with our canal, notwithstanding the fact that wages for common labor will come to be what a man can live on and no more. We should not put a stop to material progress because, forsooth, the benefits of progress have not been equitably distributed. But it is time we had learned the lesson of greater importance, even than digging canals, is the work of amending our laws, to the end that the benefits of public improvements shall reach down to the bottom of society and not be monopolized by a few at the top.

Where Does the Wealth Go?

With canals, and railroads, and im-

proved machinery, the masses have not benefited. The benefits of progress have not been equitably distributed. But it is time we had learned the lesson of greater importance, even than digging canals, is the work of amending our laws, to the end that the benefits of public improvements shall reach down to the bottom of society and not be monopolized by a few at the top.

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where he had determined to make his best defense. After closing and locking the door he lighted one of many candles on the mantel.

The flickering glare fell upon the young actress standing, hand upon her heart, listening with bated breath, and Mauville, with ominous expression, brooding over that chance which sent the landholders to the manor on that night of nights.

The violent crash of a heavy body at the front of the house and a tumult of voices on the porch, succeeded by a din in the hall, announced that the first barrier had been overcome and the antiretors were in possession of the lower floor of the manor. Mauville had started toward the door when the anticipation in the young girl's eyes held him to the spot. Unconscious, she was the more desired. Her reserve was fuel to his flame, and at that moment, while his life hung in the balance, he forgot the rebuff he had received and how she had nearly played upon him.

Water fell from his lips, unperceived, eloquent, voicing those desires



which had grown in the solitude of the manor. Passionately he addressed her, knowing the climax to his difficulties was at hand. Once near her he could not be at peace without her, he vowed, and this outcome had been inevitable. All this he uttered impetuously, at times incoherently, but as he concluded she only clasped her hands helplessly, solely conscious of the uproar below, which spread from the main hall to the adjoining rooms.

"They are coming; they are coming!" she said, and Mauville stopped short.

But while anger and resentment were at strife within him some one tried the door of the chamber and, finding it locked, set up a shout. Immediately the prowlers in the wings, the searchers in the kitchen and the stragglers below congregated in the main hall. Footsteps were heard ascending rapidly, pausing in doubt at the head of the stairway, not knowing whether to turn to the light or to the left.

"Here they are!" called out the man of the door.

To be Continued.

TOM L. JOHNSON AND THREE-CENT FARE.

Low Fare Fight in Cleveland Reviewed by Special Correspondent.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Some twenty years ago when the prior fare had the pleasure of making Mayor Johnson's acquaintance, he was impressed with the fact that there was a man of more than ordinary attainments, and given health, the history of this country would never be written without a prominent place having been given to Tom Johnson. Continued years of acquaintance and a money sunk in that canal will increase neither interest nor wages. It will swell ground rents. It is the people's money, but they will never get it back until they take these ground rents in lieu of taxes.

OUT OF THE ARENA.

In answering the series of questions put to him by the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, Mr. David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was not an entire success. Here is one of the questions and Mr. Parry's reply:

Question: "As you believe in unstrained competition in the employment of labor, do you also believe in conducting industrial enterprises in harmony with natural competitive conditions? Do you believe in free trade or protection? If you are a protectionist, how do you harmonize the application of a natural law in favoring laborers and the ignoring of this law in conducting a manufacturing enterprise?"

Mr. Parry's reply: "As an interference with natural law, the tariff is to be tolerated, because its aim is the advancement of the interests of the whole people; but the interference of organized labor with natural law is not to be tolerated, because its aim is the advancement of the interests of only a part of the people, the exploitation of the rest of the people."

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increased enormously. Yet there has been no startling improvement in the condition of the masses. Where, then, does this wealth go? There are only three places for it to go. It must be distributed either as wages, or interest, or rent.

There has been no increase in the rate of wages corresponding to the increase in the productiveness of labor. Have we not five bridges spanning the Ohio? Mighty triumphs of civilization! Yet it was only yesterday that a father surrendered two of his four children to a charitable institution because the wage he received as a clerk in a railroad office was not sufficient to support them all. This father could not have fared worse in this country a century ago, yet these were the days of ferry boats and stage coaches and hand tools.

Neither has the capitalist absorbed a larger share of this increased production. As a matter of fact, the rate of interest has gone down and, as capitalist, as capitalist, gets less than ever before.

Ground Rent the Sponge.

But not so with rent. While interest and wages have stood still, rents have gone up. On the great average, wages and interest remain on a dead level, but rents shoot skyward. When our forefathers wanted to live and work on Manhattan Island the Indians required of them but a few strings of beads. But this generation, before it pays interest on capital or wages to labor, must pay the Astors a tribute of hundreds of millions. It is into that hole of the land monopolist that the first fruits of our advancing civilization go. Ground rent is the sponge that sucks up the wealth of the nation.

The Net Result.

Suppose the Panama canal should so clear the course of trade that New Orleans in a decade should equal the size of Philadelphia. The net result would be that the men who own the site of the Crescent City would be able to collect millions where now they collect thousands in ground rents, while the masses in the Quaker City, without the single tax that canal will be of trifling benefit to the masses. The money sunk in that canal will increase neither interest nor wages. It will swell ground rents. It is the people's money, but they will never get it back until they take these ground rents in lieu of taxes.

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