

DOES  
CIGAR  
BEST  
WY  
RONTO, CAN  
umped  
sole or  
ning.  
EKS  
Cents  
TH  
OR  
OF  
AMERICA  
PRINTING  
Co.  
VINCEI  
el Co.  
Halifax  
Halifax  
trada  
el Co.  
el Co.  
el Co.  
el Co.

**CHAS. H. RICHES**  
Solicitor of Patents  
Patents Trade Marks, Copyrights and Design Patents obtained in Canada and all foreign countries. Advice free as to patentability of inventions.  
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO  
Vol. III. No. 16

**The Important Consideration**  
to the man or woman with a deposit account is the security of a money deposited. If the deposit is with  
**CANADA'S PREMIER COMPANY**  
The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation  
Toronto Street, Toronto.

**B. CAIRNS**  
LEADER IN RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, Etc.  
10 KING WEST, Toronto  
We are the only Union Rubber Stamp Works in Canada.

**PATENTS**  
Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries  
Special Attention Given to Patent Litigation.  
Dumpleton St. Free on Application

**Ridout & Maybee**  
103 Bay Street, Toronto.

**Hotel Majestic**  
34 Queen West (Cor. Hackney)  
J. J. CLARK, Proprietor  
(Late Dominion Express Co.)

**Gents' Furnishings**  
Hats and Caps  
CALL AND SEE

**JOHN A. QUINN**  
1196 Queen Street West, Toronto  
A few doors East of Gladstone Hotel

**SCRAP LEAD AND ZINC**  
HARRIS BUYS, BEST PRICE  
31 WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.  
Phone Main 1729

**WE ARE STILL**  
After Your Clothing Orders and MAKING THE GOOD TIMES YOURS  
Order now and be ready for Easter and every other day. Satisfaction always from our work.

**C. G. DOUGLAS & CO.**  
Custom Tailors  
346 QUEEN W. Phone M. 2862.  
Union Label of course.

**A Nice Bundle OF CLEAN LINEN**  
Makes Anyone Cheerful  
There's something reassuring to a tired body in the very look of a nice, well-washed linen. Why not have a doily, work regularly and clean, you can rely on the quality. Try us with your next bundle.

**TEL. MAIN 4317** We have the Label  
**The Perfection Laundry Co.**  
907 Queen West Don't Forget It.

**Why Princess Theatre**  
Where you are always sure of seeing only the Best.  
Beginning Monday, March 30th.  
The World's Greatest Musical Comedy.

**The Bell of New York**  
The Big Scene Production in its entirety  
MR. NED NYE  
As "ICHABOD BRONSON"

**Star Theatre**  
Matinees Daily  
Week Commencing Monday, March 30th  
A Sublime of Merriment - WEBER'S  
"PARISIAN WIDOWS"

**THE SMART LONESOME SET**  
HEADED BY Best Tattle & Co. Jordan & Welch, Clifford & Harvey, Nelson & Milligan, The Three Maresca, Charlie Fisher, and a Bunch of Young Dashing Widows.

# THE TOLLER

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working Masses.  
TORONTO, MARCH 27, 1903  
Price 50 Cents Per Year

**"Become Your Own Landlord"**  
Last year I indicated that there would be a substantial increase in the value of property, and a large number availed themselves of the timely advice then given. They bought on Easy Terms, and are now thoroughly satisfied. Many have made a substantial profit on their purchase.  
Why go on Paying Rent when on my Instalment Plan you can secure a home for yourself, improve it, and get the benefit of the increase in value that is sure to take place? Others have done so, and so can you.  
Call or write for list, and you will receive a reply by return post.

**A. M. CAMPBELL**  
12 RICHMOND ST. EAST.  
Telephone Main 2351.

**LABOR WORLD**  
News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers  
BY UNIONIST

The stone cutters of Guelph were organized last week.  
At Chicago on March 30 there will be a meeting to organize an International Union of Railway Expressmen.  
A call has been issued for a convention at Chicago in April to organize an International Union of Railway Clerks.

The Miners' Commission awarded everything asked, and placed the bulk of the blame for the sufferings of this continent upon the operators, where it belonged.  
The clothingwork strike is just about settled, if reports speak truly. The men are to get an advance of 25 cents per day. They asked for 50. Pretty good for a start.

A charter has recently been granted by the U. S. Dept. of L. to the Freight Handlers and Interior Warehousemen's International Union, with headquarters at Chicago.  
Charles Lavoie, fourth vice-president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, was fined \$5 at Galt yesterday for violating a town by-law, in taking gum label tobacco cards on poles and fences.

A gentleman named Besley is reported to have said that: "The Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to spend a million dollars to kill the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, if the organization is the only one that the railroads are afraid of."  
The deadlock in the Oshawa strike proposition is woman. There never was anything good, bad or indifferent that woman was not mixed up in. The men have agreed as to terms, but there are some 25 girls whom the firm is not willing to take back—at least they don't want them all. But the girls say, take all or none, and the men must support them.

Mr. Coleman having trouble at the new Exhibition building, and his trouble-caused Controller Richardson to make a very peculiar statement. He said he was not going to crawl to the unions, although they might have their unions if they so desire. Now, friend Richardson, I don't think anybody ever asked you or any other alderman to crawl. We latest crawling things in general, so that you need not worry over the fact that there is anyone going to ask you to crawl. In this connection I might add that when Mr. Coleman is willing to pay fair wages he can get all the men he wants, and if he does not pay the wages according to the men, he should be fired and somebody else finish the job. If Mr. Coleman is not long sighted enough to figure on contingencies of the sort he complains of, he should not be in the contracting business.

There is another strike in the T. Eaton Co. This time it is not the printers, but the salesmen. These workers are only asking for \$8 per week, but the octopus fails to admit by locking out their men that a worker at this industry is worth \$9 per week. This is but another evidence that the workers should pay their money into a changed which returns fair wages to workers. The printers made a neat settlement of their trouble—so neat that it disgusted all the other unions in the printing trade and those outside of it. Let us hope that the harness workers will accomplish the task of making this firm pay wages to its workers in their calling, and not be satisfied, as the types were with an almost entirely non-union shop, as now prevalent in the printing department of the T. Eaton Company. Workers will do well to remember that this high and mighty friend of the workingman in that it will not pay fair wages to the workers in its harness shop. The wives of the union workers should be again reminded that the Eaton Company is unfair to organized labor.

The following is the official circular sent by the Leather Workers' Union to their employers on February 16th, 1903:  
Sirs,—I, L. W. E. of L. W. on H. G., hereby notify you of resolution passed at our regular meeting of the above date:  
1.—The union scale of wages to be not less than \$9.00 per week. That all members receiving \$9.00 and over per week, at this date, shall have an advance of the rate of 25 per hour.  
2.—That all members working piecework shall be paid according to the schedule of prices agreed upon at the signing of this agreement.  
3.—The hours of labor shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., except Saturdays, when the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., nine months of the year, the months of June, July, and August the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and with no reduction of wages.  
4.—That you agree to meet a date authorized committee from the said United Brotherhood at any time, to discuss and adjust such grievances or misunderstandings as may occur from time to time, that are not provided for in this agreement.  
5.—This agreement entered into by and between the Messrs. Woodbridge Co., Toronto, and Local No. 93 of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, on Horse Goods, shall remain in full force and continuance one year from date of signing.

This was also sent to the T. Eaton Co. and the T. Eaton Co. When necessary refused a minimum rate of \$9 per week it should be the concern of all workers to help them upon every occasion. The scale that will not give a workman this sum every week must have employers that are decidedly unfair. You can help them by buying your goods at fair stores.

**OUR BOASTED BRITISH LIBERTY.**  
Mr. D. Stamper, International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggage-men of America, on Wednesday noon, March 25th, was speaking to a G. T. R. freight handler, a member of the order he represents, on the sidewalk on Simcoe street close to the G. T. R. freight shed, when a man came out of the local freight office and asked Mr. Stamper to give him a copy of The Toller he was distributing to one of his members. On receiving the copy, the person then asked Mr. Stamper who gave him the authority to speak to his friend, Mr. Stamper replied, asking the freight clerk if he owned the sidewalk of the city and the man Mr. Stamper was speaking to. No reply. Mr. Stamper was proceeding up the street when he met another person he knew and stopped to shake hands and speak to him, when the person again chipped in and asked Mr. Stamper who gave him the right to speak to any person on the street and to be interested in them. Mr. Stamper replied that the person had better mind his own affairs. Just then the Grand Trust detective who is guarding the entrance to the freight shed, as though it were a prison and the men employed doing time, came out from inside the shed and started to use abusive language to Mr. Stamper, threatening him, etc. Mr. Stamper told him to get back to his kennel and to refrain from insulting citizens on the public thoroughfare.  
If the police of Ontario was under Russian rule, we could allow for the ignorance and disregard of personal liberty displayed by the G. T. R. detective and freight officials, but in Ontario we boast of our love of fair play and guarantee of liberty to all. It is about time the rights of corporations to employ private detectives was taken away from them. The police and detective force should be simply competent to protect the property and lives of all citizens.

**CALL A HALT.**  
The injunction issued by Judge Adams of the Federal Court at St. Louis, against the washbasin Railway employees, causes Judge Murray T. Tuley, of Chicago, who is looked upon as one of the ablest jurists in the west, to remark:  
"The injunction issued by Judge Adams of the Federal Court at St. Louis, against the washbasin Railway employees, causes me to regret this very much, because I believe the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt, and it is to be regretted that we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown."  
"The day may come in the not distant future, when the working classes will have political control and all point judges who will also issue writs of injunction in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should be issued against a railroad employee for refusing to pay his dues, or for failing to pay such dues, or for a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles of justice to govern, when issuing such writs."  
"We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are not present in the history of the world, in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government."  
"It is time to call a halt."  
About 1,500 painters are on strike at Pittsburgh, Pa., for an advance in wages. The contractors ask for a reduction.

The International Woodworker, the official journal of that craft, is shortly to make its appearance in magazine form.  
The Woodworkers' General Executive has granted the Berlin local authority to issue an appeal for finances to assist it in its long and bitter fight against the Krug Furniture Company of that town.

Commissioner Lederle, of the New York Board of Health, has requested a conference with General Secretary White of the United Garment Workers, on the subject of suppression of foot-power machinery, a movement which the board is disposed to assist for health reasons.

When the manufacturers of the United States flooded that country with cheap foreign labor to bring down wages and create an overplus of workers, they succeeded for a time, but things have changed, and those cheap foreign laborers are now also in the labor organizations. Out of the 147,000 miners on strike, one-half were Hungarians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, etc. Italian laborers were used by the contractors to break the strike, for many years by contractors as cheap labor, but this is also coming to an end. The Excavators' Union and the Brotherhood of Italian laborers have organized a scale of \$2 and \$2.50 a day.

The last meeting of the Painters and Decorators brought in fifteen new applications, a sign that the business agent is keeping busy. Mr. J. Marshall was elected to the presidential chair man of the U. S. W. of A. At present the Cooper was elected vice-president. The Oshawa carriage workers on strike \$25 was voted, and \$25 was also sent to the painters of Dallas, Texas, who have been locked out since February last. The cheering information that more houses would pay the advance in wages was also given out.

Immediately after the granting of the injunction by Judge Adams, enjoining the employees of the Washbasin road from striking, Grand Master Morrissey, of the International Union, who is in New York, was thrown in Ludlow street jail with several other union men, and a blanket injunction sought to restrain the men from carrying on the fight. Several Trustees were called to the court, and the Masters' Association, after making an appointment to meet him, broke the injunction and did not show up. The strike is on now for over three months, and no sign of cessation. It is reported the masters are willing to sign the scale, but will not adopt the Horse Sheds' Union stamp.

It would seem that the trades unions in Hespeler are not going to have all plain sailing, and that they may have to put up a fight for their right to organize. The employers have been discharging the members of the unions without any reason being assigned. In the case of the Textile Workers' Union they made a mistake in their selection of officers, and then a week ago Friday night last, addressed by Mr. O. F. Wallace, of Guelph, on Monday evening an open meeting was held, at which Mr. Sam Laiders, Hamilton correspondent of the Labor Gazette, and Mr. Jas. Delaney, a prominent Hamilton co-ordinator, delivered addresses. Mr. Robert Gilling, Ontario Provincial Councilor, officers, was also there. The connection with the trouble in the Forbes mills. Mr. John A. Platt was given the ground, representing the A. F. of L., in an effort to adjust the difficulties.

**REMEMBER** That the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto  
Makers of  
**OXFORD STOVES AND RANGES**  
ARE  
**STILL UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR**

The Nasmith Company have been fighting the Bakers' Union for years. The Union has determined, with your assistance, to show this Company the error of its way. Tell your grocer that this Company is unfair and get the Union label on your bread every time.

**SPRING FOOTWEAR**  
STYLES—Up to the minute. Price in keeping with the Quality.  
**'The Big 88,'** WARREN T. FEGAN  
Phone M 748 88 Queen West

**THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED**  
IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO. SINCE 1854  
78 CHURCH STREET  
Assets, - - \$3,000,000.00.  
3 1/2% Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHECKS.  
Open every Saturday night from 7.00 to 9.00 o'clock  
OFFICE HOURS—9.00 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAYS—9.00 a.m. to 12 p.m.  
JAMES MASON, Managing Director

**SERMON BY REV. MR. SPURLING.**  
On Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Spurling, of the Metropolitan Church, preached a sermon on the subject of individualism versus socialism. He chose for his text the 39th verse of the 10th chapter of Matthew: He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall save it. The text was well chosen, for it points out at once the difference between the two kinds of lives: the egoistic, self-centred life, and the altruistic or self-sacrificing life.  
Here the preacher had a fertile field to draw from in the enforcement of that duty of duties in the effort that every man should toll for the elevation of the whole race. In the development of his subject, however, he dealt so exclusively with empty generalizations that we fear his audience was no wiser as to the manner in which they can develop the ideal community.  
"What form of government must we have?" asked the preacher. "Aristocratic? Not by any means. Despotism? The world has tried that system and found it decidedly wanting. The drift of all history to-day is towards democracy. The demand is for government by the people in the interest of all classes of the people." This sounds all right; but the speaker gave no hint of the fact that under forms of freedom we may be maintaining some of the worst forms of despotism. When a few men at the heads of the railroads can dismiss many thousands of employees without one word of explanation; when the few members of the Steel corporation have the absolute control of thousands of employees; when a few men can hold all the valuable lands, forests, and mines, we may have nominal freedom of government, but we have not freedom in our industrial relationships. There despotism reigns. The one fact which characterizes our age is the complete division of society into two classes, the one having a despotic power over the other. Of this despotism the preacher gave his audience no hint.  
In all this discussion the preacher was dealing with the rights of men; but so far as we could follow the sermon there was an attempt to define these limits. As to the difference between the gifts of God and the products of industry; as to the right of every man to enjoy freely the land which God has given; as to the right of a man to charge for what he has produced or for the service he has performed; as to the right of the individual to exchange his commodities freely; as to the right of the community to the values that come from community production; as to the right of the individual to the commodities he produces; as to the crime of using the land for purposes of extortion; as to all the facts so essential to the proper understanding of the subject, we do not remember the faintest hint.

That all the progress of the world has been due to the development and exercise of individuality, was strongly asserted. That it seemed to us that here he lost two points: First, that in which individuality is crushed out of men by their British circumstances. When children have to work all night in a factory for a few cents, how can we expect them to develop that vigorous self-confidence which heroically toils to cultivate all the best powers, mental and moral? Second, the reform of bad laws acts on human life like fertility on the soil. So long as men were crushed down in the degradation of the centuries under the Tudors and the Stuarts, how could we look for the development of any proper individuality?

We are sorry we must express our disappointment at the sermon. In that congregation there are men of health. Their power for good is immeasurable. If they could once see the blessings that they could bring to humanity, how they could change the face of the world and make it truly the kingdom of God, who can tell what good they could do? How to begin the ideal society, in which every man will be doing his best for his fellow-men; how to secure to every man the heritage that the Creator has furnished for him; how to lead every man to put his opportunities to the best use for humanity; how to see to it that every man has full product of his industry; these are the great truths that require elucidation, and we hope soon to hear of the reverend gentleman dealing with these vital subjects, and that we will have the pleasure of hearing the truth set forth in all its fulness and grandeur.

Painters, paper hangers and decorators of Altoona, Pa., are out to enforce the following scale: Nine-hour day, \$2.25 for common painters, \$2.50 for paper hangers, \$2.70 for fresco painters, and \$5 for gilding.

Every manufacturer and company often make, that they will have no dealings with a "foreigner" when an international officer comes to the door, and to settle a dispute between employer and employee, seems ridiculous when the self-same employer imports a manager from the United States, and places him over a hundred to a thousand men, who accept the situation without a murmur.

**DR. EASTON'S Blood and Nerve Builder**  
Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System  
25 and 50 Cents  
PREPARED BY  
**J. R. LEE**  
Corner Queen and Beaton and 407 King St.

**HALT! Who ganes thier? THE SCOTCH LAUNDRY**  
Advance and take us the contest. Gait Work on by hand without chemicals.  
Cor. Ossington Ave. & Arthur St.  
Prompt call to reply to post card.

**ALEX. ROSS**  
Merchant Tailor  
1134 Queen St. West, Toronto.  
Union Label on All Garments.

**PATENTS**  
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO  
TORONTO, CANADA

**D. Hanna & Co.**  
Have removed to  
**462 SPADINA AVE.**  
Where you can get a perfect fit in  
**SHOES**  
Can't be equalled in style, quality or low price.  
Union Make Our Specialty.

Labor organizations in Canada should be on the alert, since the continuous support by manufacturers associations, boards of trade and kindred bodies are constantly appearing before the Provincial and Federal Governments asking that foreign labor be imported into Canada in large numbers. The plea is secrecy of labor. Many trades unions are suspicious that the motive of these deputations is not to protect, but to think it is a scheme to flood the country with cheap labor with a dual purpose in view, one to create an overplus of workers to bring down the price of labor, and another to use the imported labor as a club with which to meet labor organizations. They point to the time when the same thing was done in the United States years ago, when the labor organization became strong and commanded the attention of manufacturers and trust owners offered the steamship companies a bonus for each immigrant brought out and in a short season the States was flooded with cheap labor, much to the detriment of American citizens. While the unions do not desire to retard the progress of the Dominion by opposing immigration, if so large an amount of labor is needed, we do not fear the truth of the matter is depicted in a despatch from London, England, this week, which said: "The C. P. B. officials here are advertising for Swedish laborers; 2,000 are wanted. The officials say Swedes are willing to work for five or six shillings a day."

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

Should the Governments of Canada and the United States, in the investigation of the man behind the millions, legislate to make it compulsory to incorporate trade unions, it will only force the workers to see the necessity of withdrawing their voting powers from the two old parties and voting for workmen's candidates, who will vote against or repeal such laws. Their spirit even were such legislation passed it could be complied with without the great disaster following that the union wreckers would desire. Instead of international unions incorporating the local unions would be incorporated, and this would only leave the individual local trade bodies to attack, and the international could not so easily be harnessed. Where a local union would be sued it could simply dissolve, and even apply for another charter with another number from the same international, leaving the same events to be repeated. The same events which have happened to be fought by the bosses while the business under the new charter, against which local the unions could not take action for the same offence. There are many ways a little—

**BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.**  
**Urquhart & Urquhart**  
 Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Money Lenders, Investments made. Titles searched.  
 MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,  
 187 Bay St. Toronto. Phone 2956  
 D. URQUHART THOS. URQUHART

**E. A. FORSTER**  
 Barrister, Etc.  
**MANNING CHAMBERS.**

**DR. JORDAN, L. D. S.**  
 DENTIST  
 Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
 Office & Residence: Cor. QUEEN & ESTHER STS.  
 Phone 31 235.  
 Over Dominion Bank.

**ESTATE BROKERS**  
**J. B. LeROY & CO.**  
 REAL ESTATE BROKERS  
 FIRE AND LIFE UNDERWRITERS  
 710 Queen St. East

**Bates & Dodds**  
 Undertakers and Embalmers  
 831 Queen West Phone Park St.  
 Largest Stock to Choose from.

**MARRIAGE LICENCES**  
 All Wanting Marriage Licenses Call on  
**J. J. GRAHAM**  
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
 Office: 160 BAY ST. (Up Stairs)  
 Residence: 366 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

**J. B. KING**  
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
 OFFICE: 63 & 64 Canada Life Bldg.  
 Residence: 54 St. Mary St.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**  
 BUYS EIGHTY IN FIVE  
 (rounded house, \$22 per year for balance; rents \$15.00, bath, w.c. side entrance, cellar, etc.)  
 MERRITT A. BROWN, Barrister,  
 77 Chestnut Street,  
 Opposite East Gate, Osborne Hall.

**THE STAG HOTEL**  
 N. E. COR. KING & YORK STS.  
 TORONTO.

**THE DOMINION HOTEL**  
 QUEEN STREET EAST.  
 Strictly First-Class. 40 Rooms. \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.  
 W. J. DAVIDSON, Prop.

**Volunteer Hotel**  
 JAMES FAWCETT, Proprietor  
 240 Queen St. West, Toronto  
 Union Bartenders and Union Cigars only.

**THE BROADWAY HOTEL**  
 Cor. Spadina Ave. and Adelaide Sts.  
 THE BEST WEST GOODS IN TOWN.  
 DONN BROWN, Prop.  
 The Blue Button behind the Bar

**THE NEW CARLTON HOTEL**  
 Cor. Yonge and Richmond Sts.  
 TORONTO  
 A First Class Restaurant and Lunch Counter in connection. ALEX. LESLIE Proprietor

**Theatre Patrons**  
 J. J. McCAFFERY  
 (Buy For Hotel)  
 Quick service. Four Bartenders and Curtain Bell.  
 Only Union Goods on Sale.

**D. WARD**  
 Pawnbroker 104 Adelaide St. E.  
 Money to Loan on all classes of personal property. Gold and silver bought and exchanged.

**BUY The Emmett Shoe**  
 All Styles  
 One Price 3.50 One Quality  
 The Best  
 We carry a complete range of Men's footwear at the popular price, 3.50.  
 UNION GOODS A SPECIALTY

**THE ENMETT SHOE STORE**  
 119 Yonge St.

**SMOKERS** Briar Plug 9c.  
 All Goods Lowest Prices  
**ALIVE BOLLARD**  
 OLD STORE 159 YONGE NEW STORE 125 YONGE

Employers will get cheap labor if they can. It is the business of the State to prevent them getting it too cheaply.—Thorold Rogers.

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

**THE TOLLER**

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
**50 CENTS A YEAR**

PUBLISHERS  
**THE TOLLER PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED**  
 973 Adelaide St. West, Toronto  
 J.A. WILSON, Manager.

Advertising Rates on Application.  
 Copy for the reading columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

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

TORONTO, MARCH 27, 1903

The great and only topic of the day—boodles.

Mr. Spence's scheme to buy the Street Railway is worthy of serious consideration.

So long as the good people permit themselves to be bamboozled, so long will we have boodles' boodles!

Now that the Exhibition Association has that \$50,000, it is up to them to give the people the work of their money.

One dollar and costs for being a brute seventy-five and costs for being a man is George Taylor Denison's law. Read the daily press and think, workers.

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

Mr. Gamey will be the much-sought-after man for a day or two, when he will go down to oblivion with all those who have ever made a pretense at being honest in the political strife of this and every other country.

The firemen of this city are poorly paid in comparison with other cities of a like size. Where is the good word of several opponents of the union that they would be treated well? Fair treatment demands that they be paid. They are not well paid for the hours worked, and it is up to those who destroyed their defensive organization to do the right thing now. Will they do it!

Magistrate Denison is helping along the movement to cut off his head by getting a whack at trades unionists again. Seventy-five dollars and costs is getting it in pretty stiff.

**OFFICIAL**

**Toronto District Labor Council**

Regular meeting, March 27th, opened at 8.10 p.m., with President Cox in the chair.

Delegates Carmoly, Walsh and Wilkinson appointed a Credentials Committee. Roll call of officers, showing all but Treasurer Adams' presence.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Delegate Annable stated that an error occurred in Executive report in referring to what was destroyed by W. C. Brake as secretary of Building Trades Council, instead of Trades and Labor Council, which letter had been forthwith handed over to this Council. Correction acknowledged.

The Credentials Committee reported the following credentials, and delegates were seated:

From Gilders' Protective, 5,980, appointing E. Hamilton in place of J. Brodie, resigned.

From Bartenders' League, No. 280, appointing Thos. Gloster and J. L. Cosgrave.

From Mutual Protective Association, No. 149, appointing D. A. Carey, J. H. Lubar, T. B. Thornton and H. C. Garner.

From Granite Cutters' Federal Union, appointing J. P. Worley, H. E. Kaskas and J. A. Hunter.

According to motion at previous meeting, the next order of business was the reading of letter (or copy) from General Secretary of the Kild's Wood Workers' International, in reference to Delegate S. Moore. After some objections to the reading being offered, the president decided that the letter would be read, unless a motion to reconsider the former motion was carried. The letter was thereupon read, and a motion was made to file the same. After some discussion the motion was carried.

**STATEMENTS.**  
 The Bartenders' League made an appeal for the support of their blue button. Delegate Letts reported that over 140 butcher shops were now displaying the union shop card. The delegates were reported that they were likely to have trouble in their craft, but that agreements were being made with the several label shops. The moral support of the Council was asked for.

Delegate Webber requested the delegates to demand the union card from their bread dealers.

Delegate Adams, of Marine Engineers, reported that his body felt sorry at the absence of the printers' label from the receipt received from St. John, N.B., but had sent word that they would in future insist on the label.

Delegate Adams announced that the Metallic Hoisting Co. were still unfair to the Sheet Metal Workers, but that the trouble with Albert Welch, Queen street was had been satisfactorily settled.

Delegates Carey, as still unfair, the Mutual Protective Association, complained of unions hiring non-union music for their concerts, and that the association in future would stand on their feet.

Secretary Kennedy, on behalf of the Cigarmakers, stated that many union men were still charged with buying the scab Snowball Jackson cigar. In his canvass among the retailers, these statements were made to him. He asked for the support of unionists as men of character in demanding blue label cigars.

**EQUALITY.**  
 The Horseshoers again requested that the Hire Drivers, Baggers and Laundry Drivers make a demand for union stamp when getting their horses shod.

Delegates Rutherford, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers, stated that his craftsmen were on strike in Ottawa, and he asked for the support of all local bodies. The union label was not demanded as it should be by union men driving wagons.

Wagon Sharps, as still unfair, and the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine was to be left alone by all operators.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
 From Dawson, Yukon, T. L. Council, warning organized labor generally against advertisements stating that a good demand for labor existed, that a good company was still in need, and the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine was to be left alone by all operators.

From United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees in Vancouver, giving a statement of their strike against the C.P.R. and the company's statement generally that the matter be published in the labor paper.

From secretary of Niagara T. & L. Council, asking if Nasmith's trial was as it were, the wealthy classes? It is because we have in the past refused to think and believe that God did make all people equal in the first place. As soon as we realize that all men are equal and entitled to respect, so long as they behave themselves we will place as much reliance on the word of the humblest citizen as we do now place on the word of a judge, banker, etc., and shall also enjoy all the good things of life, and cease to be "white slaves." But if we continue to forget we are all equal in the sight of God and unduly humble ourselves by the men who are daily betraying us for the purpose of living lives of luxury, we will keep a plodding for those who are stealing our just dues from us.

**E. A. F.**  
 I have been turning over strike matters, and the more I think the more I am on the side of labor. Labor and skill are capital as much as gold and silver. Labor and skill can produce more gold or silver. Gold and silver are dependent on labor and skill, but labor and skill are independent in lumine. The union of the two capitals demands participation in the product. Wages are a minimized money representation of shares in product, that is in profits.—Cardinal Manning.

If the working class is looking for amelioration at the hands of the old parties, the surest and quickest way to secure "concessions" is not by voting for old party candidates, but to build up a powerful party—even though it be a minority one—and the lawmakers will concede all the concessions in his power. The workers will then have an opportunity to test the value of these concessions—they can't be worse than the present. On the other hand, if the workers continue to deliver their votes to old party candidates, "to have and to hold forever," they will continue to get just what they have been getting.—Coming Nation.

Two of his names in Myrtle's letters, through good taste and thorough appreciation not make any further inquiries, as he is of beauty and comfort.

A first-class Restaurant and Lunch Counter in connection  
**ALEX. LESLIE, Proprietor**

Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

**UNLUCKY THIRTEEN**

The men who voted against Organization and the Rights of Citizenship. We will carry them in this frame until next January if the stain is not wiped out before that time.

**Aids, Oliver, Lynd, Foster, Ramsden, Hubbard, Graham, Spence, Curry, Starr, Noble, Chisholm, Sheppard.**

Thus the laborer is entrapped between the two jaws of a vice, squeezing him into a cheap market when he goes to sell and then squeezing him into a dear market when he goes to buy.

The last few years have seen the employer in many cases building palaces for them the immigration policy brings cheap labor to beg for work at the lowest wages so that they can buy cheap and then the government puts up a tariff to enable them to sell dear. This is government to help the rich to squeeze the poor and to oppress the hireling in his wages.

But this is by no means the worst, for the employer serves a useful function in society in the organization of industry. There is another man who is helped by this immigration policy, and whose function is to help the employer, namely, the land speculator and the collector of ground rent. Every increase in the population gives increased force to the man who collects his thousands of dollars from the land for the occupation of the land. Every year sees the land values in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg advance to higher figures, giving to the so-called owner the power to subject labor to greater and greater tribute, greater power to keep labor close to the border land of poverty, and in perpetual servitude. The rental of land in this city is the best corner has advanced from about two thousand dollars per acre fifty seventy years ago to nearly one hundred thousand dollars yearly at the present time. Thus the extortion which industry must pay for the occupation of the land has increased fiftyfold. By this increased tribute of industry to support an idle aristocracy, we are developing on this continent as rapidly as possible the worst forms of all world civilization, industry crowded into hovels and slums at one end of society, while idleness may revel in excessive luxury at the other end. The immigration policy is helping to aggravate the worst of these conditions. To submit to this injustice without protest would be to act the part of a slave. It is the glorious boast of Britons that they have stood in the forefront of the struggle for the right of the worker to the fruits of his own industry. Shall we rise equal to the occasion or shall we, like the craven-hearted and spineless, make no effort to break this bond of misery and assert our rights as freemen?

Your committee would therefore recommend that copies of this report be printed and sent to the members of the Dominion Parliament, and also to the different labor organizations with a petition, asking that the appropriation for the assistance of immigration be abolished.

Your committee would recommend that the following letter be forwarded to the Postmaster-General:

To the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, Ottawa:  
 Dear Sir,—Be the letter carriers of the Dominion Government was making extra efforts to bring immigrants into the country.

All these facts simply emphasize the terrible injustice to which the industrial classes have been treated by the Government of the country. So far as labor is concerned, there has never been a time since the first settlement of this country when the most intense competition looked upon as a beast of burden, treated as a commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price, regarded simply as a machine to be operated for the profit of the employer, considered merely an agent of production to be squeezed to the utmost point of endurance, not to be allowed to rest, and if you would give to the industry through flooding the labor market with the poorest of the poor, to bid wages down to the minimum possibility of existence.

The laborer who appreciates the injustice to which the laboring classes have been subjected, it is necessary to place their treatment in contrast with that of the other classes in the community.

Nearly everything imported that labor has to buy is subject to a tariff rate of thirty or thirty-five per cent. By the time the wholesaler and retailer have added their profits to these figures the rate amounts to fifty per cent. That means that often the laborer has to take to the market three dollars to buy two dollars' worth of goods. Thus, while the foreign competition is shielded and the tariff on foreign goods is fifty per cent, the law not merely does not do the first thing to protect the laborer from foreign competition, but it taxes the laboring classes nearly half a cent of the cheap labor, so as to keep wages down to the lowest possible figure. While the tariff on goods is thirty per cent, and on clothing and blankets thirty-five per cent, labor is not merely in the free list without the shadow of a shade of protection, but the very taxes that are levied on the laborer are used to flood the market with the lowest priced goods in the world. This means: free trade in flesh and blood; protection to the capitalist manufacturer; competition to the laborer; monopoly in ration and blankets.

The immigration system catches the laborer when he goes to sell, and cuts his wages down to the smallest number of dollars; then the tariff raises the market against him when he goes to buy so as to make each dollar worth not more than seventy cents.

**ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE**  
 Your Organization Committee since last meeting of the Council have been fairly busy. On Monday, March 2nd, we visited the Brick Makers' Union at the Junction, who were holding an open meeting for the purpose of building up a union. Our committee did what little they could to help them. Since the last meeting of the Council this union has added about twenty names to its membership. On Tuesday, March 3rd, your committee organized the brick makers of the East End of the city, with a charter list of 48 names, attended another meeting of this union on Tuesday, March 10th, and increased the membership to about 110. We expect this union will have delegates to the Council at the next meeting of the Council on March 11th, we organized the Ornamental Iron, Wire and Grille Workers, under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carriers. Your committee expects to have two more unions for the next meeting of the Council. Respectfully submitted,  
 J. H. Huddleston,  
 Chairman.

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**  
 Your committee met at the office of The Toller and adopted the following report:

**IMMIGRATION POLICY.**  
 Your committee had before them several documents, all relating to the matter of immigration. The first document was a form of agreement issued by the English Canadian Employment Bureau, with the help of the Immigration Department, of an unmentioned amount of money this bureau agrees to bring the applicant to this country and secure for him employment at an unmentioned minimum. The second document calls attention to the fact that certain employers had been inducing workmen to come to this country under improper representations as to the condition of the labor market, and thus often throwing laborers out of employment, to be supported by the charity organizations. The third document called attention to the fact that the employers had been getting the assistance of the Dominion Government was making extra efforts to bring immigrants into the country.

All these facts simply emphasize the terrible injustice to which the industrial classes have been treated by the Government of the country. So far as labor is concerned, there has never been a time since the first settlement of this country when the most intense competition looked upon as a beast of burden, treated as a commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price, regarded simply as a machine to be operated for the profit of the employer, considered merely an agent of production to be squeezed to the utmost point of endurance, not to be allowed to rest, and if you would give to the industry through flooding the labor market with the poorest of the poor, to bid wages down to the minimum possibility of existence.

The laborer who appreciates the injustice to which the laboring classes have been subjected, it is necessary to place their treatment in contrast with that of the other classes in the community.

Nearly everything imported that labor has to buy is subject to a tariff rate of thirty or thirty-five per cent. By the time the wholesaler and retailer have added their profits to these figures the rate amounts to fifty per cent. That means that often the laborer has to take to the market three dollars to buy two dollars' worth of goods. Thus, while the foreign competition is shielded and the tariff on foreign goods is fifty per cent, the law not merely does not do the first thing to protect the laborer from foreign competition, but it taxes the laboring classes nearly half a cent of the cheap labor, so as to keep wages down to the lowest possible figure. While the tariff on goods is thirty per cent, and on clothing and blankets thirty-five per cent, labor is not merely in the free list without the shadow of a shade of protection, but the very taxes that are levied on the laborer are used to flood the market with the lowest priced goods in the world. This means: free trade in flesh and blood; protection to the capitalist manufacturer; competition to the laborer; monopoly in ration and blankets.

The immigration system catches the laborer when he goes to sell, and cuts his wages down to the smallest number of dollars; then the tariff raises the market against him when he goes to buy so as to make each dollar worth not more than seventy cents.

**REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
 The report of Executive Committee was read by the secretary, and adopted.  
 President Cox, Vice-President Simpson,

**UNLUCKY THIRTEEN**

The men who voted against Organization and the Rights of Citizenship. We will carry them in this frame until next January if the stain is not wiped out before that time.

**Aids, Oliver, Lynd, Foster, Ramsden, Hubbard, Graham, Spence, Curry, Starr, Noble, Chisholm, Sheppard.**

Thus the laborer is entrapped between the two jaws of a vice, squeezing him into a cheap market when he goes to sell and then squeezing him into a dear market when he goes to buy.

The last few years have seen the employer in many cases building palaces for them the immigration policy brings cheap labor to beg for work at the lowest wages so that they can buy cheap and then the government puts up a tariff to enable them to sell dear. This is government to help the rich to squeeze the poor and to oppress the hireling in his wages.

But this is by no means the worst, for the employer serves a useful function in society in the organization of industry. There is another man who is helped by this immigration policy, and whose function is to help the employer, namely, the land speculator and the collector of ground rent. Every increase in the population gives increased force to the man who collects his thousands of dollars from the land for the occupation of the land. Every year sees the land values in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg advance to higher figures, giving to the so-called owner the power to subject labor to greater and greater tribute, greater power to keep labor close to the border land of poverty, and in perpetual servitude. The rental of land in this city is the best corner has advanced from about two thousand dollars per acre fifty seventy years ago to nearly one hundred thousand dollars yearly at the present time. Thus the extortion which industry must pay for the occupation of the land has increased fiftyfold. By this increased tribute of industry to support an idle aristocracy, we are developing on this continent as rapidly as possible the worst forms of all world civilization, industry crowded into hovels and slums at one end of society, while idleness may revel in excessive luxury at the other end. The immigration policy is helping to aggravate the worst of these conditions. To submit to this injustice without protest would be to act the part of a slave. It is the glorious boast of Britons that they have stood in the forefront of the struggle for the right of the worker to the fruits of his own industry. Shall we rise equal to the occasion or shall we, like the craven-hearted and spineless, make no effort to break this bond of misery and assert our rights as freemen?

Your committee would therefore recommend that copies of this report be printed and sent to the members of the Dominion Parliament, and also to the different labor organizations with a petition, asking that the appropriation for the assistance of immigration be abolished.

Your committee would recommend that the following letter be forwarded to the Postmaster-General:

To the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, Ottawa:  
 Dear Sir,—Be the letter carriers of the Dominion Government was making extra efforts to bring immigrants into the country.

All these facts simply emphasize the terrible injustice to which the industrial classes have been treated by the Government of the country. So far as labor is concerned, there has never been a time since the first settlement of this country when the most intense competition looked upon as a beast of burden, treated as a commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price, regarded simply as a machine to be operated for the profit of the employer, considered merely an agent of production to be squeezed to the utmost point of endurance, not to be allowed to rest, and if you would give to the industry through flooding the labor market with the poorest of the poor, to bid wages down to the minimum possibility of existence.

The laborer who appreciates the injustice to which the laboring classes have been subjected, it is necessary to place their treatment in contrast with that of the other classes in the community.

Nearly everything imported that labor has to buy is subject to a tariff rate of thirty or thirty-five per cent. By the time the wholesaler and retailer have added their profits to these figures the rate amounts to fifty per cent. That means that often the laborer has to take to the market three dollars to buy two dollars' worth of goods. Thus, while the foreign competition is shielded and the tariff on foreign goods is fifty per cent, the law not merely does not do the first thing to protect the laborer from foreign competition, but it taxes the laboring classes nearly half a cent of the cheap labor, so as to keep wages down to the lowest possible figure. While the tariff on goods is thirty per cent, and on clothing and blankets thirty-five per cent, labor is not merely in the free list without the shadow of a shade of protection, but the very taxes that are levied on the laborer are used to flood the market with the lowest priced goods in the world. This means: free trade in flesh and blood; protection to the capitalist manufacturer; competition to the laborer; monopoly in ration and blankets.

The immigration system catches the laborer when he goes to sell, and cuts his wages down to the smallest number of dollars; then the tariff raises the market against him when he goes to buy so as to make each dollar worth not more than seventy cents.

**ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE**  
 Your Organization Committee since last meeting of the Council have been fairly busy. On Monday, March 2nd, we visited the Brick Makers' Union at the Junction, who were holding an open meeting for the purpose of building up a union. Our committee did what little they could to help them. Since the last meeting of the Council this union has added about twenty names to its membership. On Tuesday, March 3rd, your committee organized the brick makers of the East End of the city, with a charter list of 48 names, attended another meeting of this union on Tuesday, March 10th, and increased the membership to about 110. We expect this union will have delegates to the Council at the next meeting of the Council on March 11th, we organized the Ornamental Iron, Wire and Grille Workers, under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carriers. Your committee expects to have two more unions for the next meeting of the Council. Respectfully submitted,  
 J. H. Huddleston,  
 Chairman.

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**  
 Your committee met at the office of The Toller and adopted the following report:

**IMMIGRATION POLICY.**  
 Your committee had before them several documents, all relating to the matter of immigration. The first document was a form of agreement issued by the English Canadian Employment Bureau, with the help of the Immigration Department, of an unmentioned amount of money this bureau agrees to bring the applicant to this country and secure for him employment at an unmentioned minimum. The second document calls attention to the fact that certain employers had been inducing workmen to come to this country under improper representations as to the condition of the labor market, and thus often throwing laborers out of employment, to be supported by the charity organizations. The third document called attention to the fact that the employers had been getting the assistance of the Dominion Government was making extra efforts to bring immigrants into the country.

Meetings

Richmond Hall, 19 Dundas St. W.
Richmond Hall, 19 Dundas St. W.
Richmond Hall, 19 Dundas St. W.

New Method Laundry
Rough Dry 4c. per pound.
Townsend Laundry Co.
187 & 189 Parliament

Merchant Tailors
Using this Label are fair to organized labor.
CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL

James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 346
Alex. Ross 348
Geo. Ward 325

THE LABOUR BUREAU
ONTARIO
By an Act passed at the 1921 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Cooperation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties.

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

Dominion Brewery Company Limited
Brewers and Malsters
TORONTO, ONT.
ALES and PORTER
White Label Brand
WM. ROSS, Manager

484 QUEEN ST. W.
Look at the PRICES and then EXAMINE the GOODS. MEN'S OVERCOATS MADE TO YOUR MEASURE IN THE SWAGER, RAGLANETTE, or any other style.
12.50 and 15.00
FIT GUARANTEED
R. R. SOUTHCOMBE
Tailor & Clothier
484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

REED & HYNES
SIGNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners
123 Victoria Street, Toronto

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

VIII.—The Robbery in the Sleeping Car.

World's Russian authorities dare telegraph to the frontier to have her searched, or would the big official who had



She jerked the letter from the amazed and frightened man.

planned the robbery suspect that she, by legendeism, had become possessed of the letter so much sought for? Even if he did suspect her, he would certainly do but remain awake all night and guard the treasure which good luck had bestowed upon her. She stood up on her bed, about to stuff her handkerchief into the hole bored in the partition, but suddenly paused and came down to the floor again. No; disconcerting as it was to remain in a room under possible espionage, she dared not stop the opening, as that would show she had cognizance of them, and arouse the conductor's suspicion that, after all, she had understood what had been said, whereas, if she left them as they were, the fact of her doing so would be strong confirmation of her ignorance. She took from her bag a scarf, tied one end round her wrist and the other to the door, so that it could not be opened, should she fall asleep, without awakening her. Before intrenching herself thus she drew the eyelids down over the lamp, and left her room in darkness. Then, if any one did spy upon her, they would not see the dark scarf which united her wrist with the door.

In spite of the danger of her situation she had the utmost difficulty in keeping awake. The rumble of the train had a very soporific effect, and once or twice she started up, fearing that she had been slumbering. Once she experienced a lightning sensation in her throat, and sprang to the floor, seeing the rising gas, somehow made visible, the color of blood. The scarf drew her to her knees, and for a moment she thought some one clutched her wrist. Panting, she undid the scarf and flooded the room with light. Her heart was beating wildly, but all was still, save the ever present rumble of the train rushing through the darkness over the boundless plains of Russia. She looked at her tiny watch; it was 2 o'clock in the morning. She knew then that she must have fallen asleep in spite of her strong resolutions. The letter was still in the inside pocket of her jacket, and all was well at 2 in the morning. No eye appeared at either of the apertures, so she covered up the light once more and lay down again, sighing to think how rumpled her costume would look in the morning. Now she was resolved not to go to sleep, if force of will could keep her awake. A moment later she was startled by some one beating down the partition with an ax. She sprang up, and again the scarf pulled her. She untied it from her wrist and noticed that daylight flooded the compartment. This amazed her. How could it be daylight so soon, in northern Russia? After a breathless pause there was a rap at her door, and the voice of the conductor said: "Breakfast at Lugsa, madame, in three-quarters of an hour." "Very good," she replied in English, her voice trembling with fear. Slowly she untied the scarf from the door and placed it in her hand bag. She shivered notwithstanding her effort at self-control, for she knew she had slept through the night and far into the morning. In agitation she unbuttoned her jacket, and there was the letter, just where she had placed it. She dare not take it and examine it, fearing still that it might be watched from some unseen spot. "Thank God," she said to herself fervently, "this horror is right behind. Once over the frontier I am safe."

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

IX.—An Unlooked For Encounter.

At 9 o'clock the long train came to a standstill, 17 minutes late, at Lugsa, and ample time was allowed for a leisurely breakfast in the buffet of the station.

Jennie found a small table and sat down beside it, ordering coffee and rolls from the waiter who came to serve her. Looking round at the cosmopolitan company and listening to the many languages whose clash gave a babel air to the restaurant, Jennie felt to missing on the strange experience she had encountered since leaving London. It seemed to her she had been taking part in some ghastly nightmare, and she shuddered as she thought of the lawlessness, under cover of law, of this great and despotic empire, where even the ruler was under the surveillance of his subordinates, and could not get a letter out of his own dominion in safety were he so minded. "Ah, lost princess!"

She placed her hand suddenly to her throat, for the catch in her breath seemed to be suffocating her, then looked up and saw Lord Donal Stirling, in the ordinary everyday dress of an English gentleman, as well groomed as if he had come not from a train, but from his own house. There was a kindly smile on his lips and a sparkle in his eyes, but his face was of ghastly pallor.

"Oh, Lord Donal!" she cried, regarding him with eyes of wonder and fear. "What is wrong with you?" "Nothing," the young man replied with an attempt at a laugh, "nothing, now that I have found you, princess. I have been making a night of it, that's all, and am suffering the consequences in the morning. May I sit down?"

He dropped into a chair on the other side of the table and went on. "Like all dissipated men, I am going to breakfast on stimulants. Waiter," he said, "bring me a large glass of your best brandy."

"And, waiter," interjected Jennie in French, "bring two breakfasts. I suppose this is not your breakfast that you ordered just now, Lord Donal?" "He said, 'Still, it pleads in my favor that I do not carry brandy with me, as I ought to do, and so must drink the vile stuff they call their best here.'"

"You should eat as well," she insisted, taking charge of him, as if she had every right to do so. "All shall be as you say, now that I have found you, but don't be surprised if I have but little appetite."

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

X.—A Peculiar Injunction.

Lord Donal for the first time laughed heartily.

"Well, if that doesn't beat all! And I suppose Cadbury Taylor hasn't the slightest suspicion that you are the person he was looking for?" "No, not the slightest."

"I say, that is the best joke I have heard in ten years," said Lord Donal, and here, breakfast arriving, Jennie gave him his directions.

"You are to drink a small portion of that brandy," she said, "and then put the rest in your coffee. You must eat a good breakfast, and that will help you to forget your troubles—that is, if you have any real troubles."

"Oh, my troubles are real enough!" said the young man. "When I met you before, princess, I was reasonably successful. We even talked about embassadships, didn't we, in spite of the fact that embassadships were making themselves unnecessarily obtrusive that night? Now you see before you a ruined man. No; I am not joking. It is true, I was given a commission, or, rather, knowing the difficulty that was in it, I begged that the commission might be given me. It was merely to take a letter from St. Petersburg to London. I have failed, and when that is said, all is said."

"But surely," said the girl, "you could not be expected to ward off such lawless robbery as you have been the victim of?" "That is just what I expected and what I supposed could ward off. In my profession, which, after all, has a great similarity to yours, except that I think we have to do more lying in ours, there must be no such word as fail. The very best excuses are listened to with tolerance, perhaps, and a shrug of the shoulders, but failure, no matter from what cause, is felt deep. I have failed. I shall not make any excuses. I will go to London and say merely, 'The Russian police have robbed me.' Oh, I know perfectly who did the trick and how it was done. Then I shall send in my resignation. They will accept it, with polite words of regret, and will say to each other: 'Poor fellow! He had a brilliant career before him, but he got drunk, or something, and fell in the ditch.' Ah, well, we won't talk any more about it!"

"Then you don't despise the newspaper profession?" "I don't despise it, but I look up to it, belonging myself to a profession very much lower down in the scale of morality, as I have said. Sir, princess," he added, leaning toward her, "will you resign from the newspaper if I resign from diplomacy?" The girl slowly shook her head, her eyes on the tablecloth before her. "He said impudently, 'if you will telegraph yours to your paper.'"

JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR.

XI.—A Peculiar Injunction.

Lord Donal for the first time laughed heartily.

"You are to drink a small portion of that brandy," she said, "and then put the rest in your coffee. You must eat a good breakfast, and that will help you to forget your troubles—that is, if you have any real troubles."

"Oh, my troubles are real enough!" said the young man. "When I met you before, princess, I was reasonably successful. We even talked about embassadships, didn't we, in spite of the fact that embassadships were making themselves unnecessarily obtrusive that night? Now you see before you a ruined man. No; I am not joking. It is true, I was given a commission, or, rather, knowing the difficulty that was in it, I begged that the commission might be given me. It was merely to take a letter from St. Petersburg to London. I have failed, and when that is said, all is said."

"But surely," said the girl, "you could not be expected to ward off such lawless robbery as you have been the victim of?" "That is just what I expected and what I supposed could ward off. In my profession, which, after all, has a great similarity to yours, except that I think we have to do more lying in ours, there must be no such word as fail. The very best excuses are listened to with tolerance, perhaps, and a shrug of the shoulders, but failure, no matter from what cause, is felt deep. I have failed. I shall not make any excuses. I will go to London and say merely, 'The Russian police have robbed me.' Oh, I know perfectly who did the trick and how it was done. Then I shall send in my resignation. They will accept it, with polite words of regret, and will say to each other: 'Poor fellow! He had a brilliant career before him, but he got drunk, or something, and fell in the ditch.' Ah, well, we won't talk any more about it!"

"Then you don't despise the newspaper profession?" "I don't despise it, but I look up to it, belonging myself to a profession very much lower down in the scale of morality, as I have said. Sir, princess," he added, leaning toward her, "will you resign from the newspaper if I resign from diplomacy?" The girl slowly shook her head, her eyes on the tablecloth before her. "He said impudently, 'if you will telegraph yours to your paper.'"

"Are you feeling ill and worried this morning, Lord Donal, and so you take a pessimistic view of life. You must not do that." "Oh, but I must! I have failed, and that is enough."

"It isn't enough. You must do nothing until you reach London."

Is It A Suit? Is It A Hat or Cap? Is It A Pair of Shoes? Is It A Water Proof Coat? Is It Boys' Clothing? Is It Shirts Collars Ties? AND DO YOU WANT UNION MADE GOODS? GOUGH BROS.

GOUGH BROS.
Union Outfitters from Top to Toe
186 Yonge Street Toronto.
George St., Peterboro.

"Oh, I say," he cried, "it is really imperative! I'll tell you all about it when we get on the train." "It is really imperative that you should not send in your resignation. In fact, Donal, you need not look at me with that surprised air. You may as well get accustomed to dictation at once. You did it yourself, you know. You can't say that I encouraged you. I ended the vigilante Cadbury Taylor as long as I could. But, if there is time, go to the telegraph office and send a message to the real princess, Palace Steinheimer, Vienna. Say you are engaged to be married to Jennie Baxter and ask her to telegraph you at Berlin."

"I'll do it," replied the young man. (To be continued.)

CHILD UNIONS IN THE SILK MILLS OF THE MINING REGIONS.
An extract from an article on the "Children of the Coal Shadow" by Francis H. Nichols, published in McClure's Magazine for February:
Paucity, and almost amazing, are children's unions, they have in some instances met with success in advancing wages and in shortening hours of labor. The secretary of a knitting union told me that during the three years of its existence the organization had by a series of demands and strikes obtained an advance of 15 per cent. for every one of the 300 employees. The girls who work in a quilt factory were receiving 70 cents per day. They asked their employer for an increase of five cents in their daily wage. His refusal was prompt and unyielding.

One would hardly expect an injunction to be issued against men forbidding their quitting work individually. Yet that should we expect one forbidding their quitting work in a body. Yet this St. Louis injunction does the latter in effect, and if it can do the latter it is absurd to suppose it cannot do the former. If it may lawfully prohibit one man from advising another to stop work, it may lawfully forbid the other's stopping work, or else Dickens' old maxim was right when he denounced the law as an ass. When an injunction forbids the "ordering," "persuading," "inducing," or "otherwise causing" a strike, it certainly does forbid striking. For striking consists not merely in the coincident-quitting of work by individuals; it consists in a co-operative quitting of work by individuals; it is impossible unless some one "orders," "persuades," "induces," or "otherwise causes" it. Such an injunction being lawful, an injunction forbidding individual quitting of work would soon be forthcoming, even if it is not practically involved in the timely marked with the characteristics of revolutionary usurpation, that much allowance may be made for the opinions of men who advise revolutionary resistance. But inasmuch as regular methods of resistance are still open, the intention of strikers have doubtless adopted the better course.

Walsh Railroad Company can sustain its position the death knell of strikes on inter-state railroads has been sounded. The opinion seems to be well formed. But those who congratulate themselves upon this method of ending railroad strikes are curiously oblivious to the fact that great bodies of workmen who strike don't do so for the fun of the thing. They do it because they have grievances. Even a child in intellect and experience ought to know what happens when opportunities for redress of grievances are arbitrarily denied to large numbers of people. A very serious question occurs, therefore. When the death knell of railroad strikes is sounded by arbitrary suppression under government by injunction, then what?—Chicago Public.

DECISION OF UMPIRE P. J. DOWNEY FAVORS WOODWORKERS.
P. J. Downey, umpire of the dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, yesterday submitted his decision to the committee of five large numbers of people. A very serious question occurs, therefore. When the death knell of railroad strikes is sounded by arbitrary suppression under government by injunction, then what?—Chicago Public.

Observe the nature of this injunction. It does not in terms prohibit any employees of the road from quitting work, and all might quit at once, provided they did so without concerted agreement. For men have as much right to discharge their employer as he has to discharge them. So, at least, the injunction order is generally construed, though we fear the lawyer who should advise the strikers to that effect would be a bold man. But inasmuch as regular methods of resistance are still open, the intention of strikers have doubtless adopted the better course.

The "Socialist Spirit" of Chicago has retired from the business of dispensing Socialism. In other words, the February issue was its last.

The strike of the Hebrew printers in New York ended by the men winning a brilliant victory. They will get \$15 a week for four hours' work each day.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Liver of bowels is Ripans Tablets. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At Druggists  
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

**Carter's Teething Powders**

Mothers use Carter's Teething Powders because mothers who have reared their children with them recommend them. Because they have been used for many years and have proved their worth. Because wherever they are given a faithful mother cannot get along without them. Because instead of having a restless crying baby, you have a healthy, laughing "bunch of goodness."

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE—EVERY GENUINE BOX MUST BEAR THIS SIGNATURE:

*Carter Drug Co.*

**CARTER'S LUNG BALSAM**  
Cures baby's cough quickly. It is pleasant to take, and can be given to any child without fear.

**CARTER'S WORM POWDERS**  
A safe and effective remedy for worms in children and adults.

**CARTER'S HEADACHE POWDERS**  
Cure all headaches—will cure yours.

"Health and vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."—HUMBERTON

The Liver is the great secreting organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as: dull, heavy, languid feeling, indigestion, altered to diet, pain in back or shoulders, sour stomach, constipation, dryness of the skin, restlessness at night, etc.

If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately, they become aggravated and so induce severe illness. To relieve at once and cure permanently.

**Dr. Carson's Tonic**  
Stomach and Constipation Bitters

have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the prescription in his practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier, Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Finally you can obtain the preparation of your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send you any address one more bottle upon receipt of price (50c per bottle) CASH IN ADVANCE.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application

**The Carson Medicine Co. TORONTO**

**Carpenter's Tools**

STANLEY PLANES  
SHURLY & BIEBRICH SAWS  
MILLER FALLS BRACES  
DAVID MAYDOLE HAMMERS  
RUSSELL JENNINGS BITS

**AIKENHEAD HARDWARE LIMITED**  
Phone Main 3897 6 Adelaide St. East

**Union Men**

See that the LABEL is on the BREAD you use. Lawrence's Bread, which is pure and wholesome, bears this label.

**LAWRENCE BROS.**  
Phone Main 2937  
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

**OFFICIAL**  
Toronto District Labor Council  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Special meeting held on Monday evening, March 9th, at the request of Business Agent Wm. Ward of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, re the failure of old officers of Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 65, to hand over the books to him.

The following members were present:—President, Cox, Huddleston, Gardner, Gillett, Cooper, Henderson, Acheson and Kennedy, Mr. R. J. Whitten, the old Secretary of Union No. 65, was present, and stated that he didn't know who the books should be given to.

The executive passed a resolution recognizing Mr. Wm. Ward as the duly authorized agent of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and as such, should receive the books in question. A copy of this resolution was sent to Messrs. Whitten, Shackleton and Hutchinson, the past officers of Union No. 65, asking them to turn over the books on demand.

Regular meeting of Executive Committee held Wednesday evening, March 11th, President Cox and Messrs. Acheson, Gillett, Gardner, Vordien, Kennedy and Simpson, being present.

Mr. Acheson, as representing the joint unions in their fight against the Gurney Foundry Co., stated that they desire the Council to officially issue circulars to each T. & L. Council in the Dominion, asking them to appoint a committee to fight their local bodies for the purpose of creating a still greater agitation against Gurney, Stevens and Ranges among the dealers at a given time, the joint unions to supply all printed matter. Your executive recommends that the Council accede to this request.

The following correspondence was considered and disposed of as follows:

From President Gompers, of American Federation of Labor, acknowledging correspondence, re action of Council securing quarters for the coming of the Executive Council, received and filed.

The Secretary reported that queries had been received by the Executive Council at the Arlington Hotel, King street west, and President Gompers was notified.

From Secretary of Building Trades Council, stating that three representatives had been appointed by them to confer with us on trade-union plan. Your executive advises that three representatives be appointed, as we have asked for the conference.

From Electrical Workers Union, No. 114, stating that all conduit work had been conceded to Union No. 114 by all international bodies, and endorsed by Building Trades Council. In future Union No. 114 will refuse to work on buildings where conduit has been installed by others. We recommend our endorsement be given to Union No. 114.

From Building Trades Council, asking us to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with their committee and others in waiting upon Premier Ross and Cabinet to protest against statements made by Manufacturers' Association, re importation of skilled mechanics. We advise that the committee be appointed as requested.

From Picture Frame Makers Union, re delegates' credentials. If City Clerk acknowledging receipt of letters, re grant for entertaining the members of A. F. of L. and increased grant for Labor Day.

From Brockville T. & L. Council, asking for a committee of five to represent our constitution. Request complied with.

From Smith's Falls T. & L. Council, asking about Bent Chair Co., of Owen Sound, being union. Information will be sent.

From Building Trades Council, asking about letter received from President Samuel Gompers. Information sent.

From Secretary of Granite Cutters Union, asking for address of Secretary of T. & L. Congress.

From President John A. Flett, as to what steps our Council were taking about securing hotel quarters for members of A. F. of L., and promising his co-operation. President Flett has been informed of the action we have taken and will also be notified of the arrangements made.

From Vancouver T. & L. Council, as to Fensom Elevator Co., being fair. Referred to the Metal Trades Council. Similar letters were received for the Amalgamated Engineers and Machinists Unions, and were forwarded.

From W. J. Leadingham, of Victoria, B. C., about Government ownership. Referred to Legislative Committee.

D. W. Kennedy, Secy.

**Union Men** BEWARE OF SCAB BARBER SHOPS

**UNION SHOP!**

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

See that This Card is in the Shop

Application for membership can be made to H. T. COLLISON, 2 Queen Street, East. Union meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Pythian Hall. All Journeymen Barbers are cordially invited to attend our meetings.

Come and Examine Our **MARCH BARGAINS**

Men's Heavy Working Boots, solid leather, 1.25  
Men's Fine Boy's Call, light extension sole, regular 2.50, this month 2.00  
Men's Box Call, made by Jno. McPherson, Union Stamp, regular 3.00, this month 2.50  
Ladies' Fine Dressing Shoes, made by a bargain at 2.00  
Also Boys', Youths' and Misses' Boots at comparatively low prices.

We handle a large assortment of union made.

Par. 378. **FRASER & CO.,** 594 Queen St. West.

**Union Men and Friends**

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

**International**  
MADE IN CANADA  
REGISTERED

Painters' Union and the members of the Municipal Committee will meet the Property Committee of the Public School Board on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, to arrange for glazing and oiling of floors in public schools being done by members of the Painters and Decorators' Union.

Geo. Cooper, James Simpson, Chairman, Secretary.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**

The Label Committee met Tuesday evening, March 10, at 8:30 p. m. Delegates present, Harmon Smith, McCaffery, Lang, Ward, Letts, and their chairman, all other delegates were absent and your Secretary of Label Committee, F. Letts, requests all organizations entitled to delegates on Label Committee to give the Secretary their names and addresses.

**Union Men** BEWARE OF SCAB BARBER SHOPS

**UNION SHOP!**

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

See that This Card is in the Shop

Application for membership can be made to H. T. COLLISON, 2 Queen Street, East. Union meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Pythian Hall. All Journeymen Barbers are cordially invited to attend our meetings.

Come and Examine Our **MARCH BARGAINS**

Men's Heavy Working Boots, solid leather, 1.25  
Men's Fine Boy's Call, light extension sole, regular 2.50, this month 2.00  
Men's Box Call, made by Jno. McPherson, Union Stamp, regular 3.00, this month 2.50  
Ladies' Fine Dressing Shoes, made by a bargain at 2.00  
Also Boys', Youths' and Misses' Boots at comparatively low prices.

We handle a large assortment of union made.

Par. 378. **FRASER & CO.,** 594 Queen St. West.

**Cosgrave's**

**ALE!** **ALE!**  
**XXX PORTER**  
**HALF and HALF**

Compulsions pronounce our ALE unsurpassed in purity and taste.

Everybody who drinks it enjoys XXX PORTER in strength, body, and lasting stimulating effect, as well as in palatableness. It is not only among the best imported stout or porter, but also recommended and patients gladly drink it.

On HALF and HALF in bottles has the advantage of being the only so put up. It is a delightful drink—beneficial and satisfying.

In producing all three we spare no expense, securing the world for the best hops for our ALE and importing the FINEST IRISH MALT for our XXX PORTER.

**COSGRAVE**  
Brewing Company, Toronto  
Ask all dealers and hotelkeepers. Telephone Park 120

**Union Men and Friends**

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

**International**  
MADE IN CANADA  
REGISTERED

Specialism is a study of political economy and of industry from the standpoint of the human factor, not from that of the material factor; from the standpoint of the workman, not from that of the capitalist; of the weak, not the strong, human factor in it; from that of the poor man, not from that of the rich. With its motives and its aims—the bettering of the social conditions of the multitudes, and with that, their intellectual, moral and spiritual condition also—Christianity must be in the most hearty sympathy.—S. E. Keeble.

**BOOTS and SHOES**

In order to make room for our Spring Goods we will clear off the rest of our Winter Goods at a sacrifice. All lines of Felt Boots and Slippers, Gaiters, shoes, etc., at less than bargain hunters prices.

**J. J. NIGHTINGALE & CO.**  
266 Queen Street West  
Opposite John St. Fire Hall.

**When you are buying a Cigar**  
Look for this Label

IT SIGNIFIES BEST WORKMANSHIP

UNDER BEST SANITARY CONDITIONS

**UNION MEN** Chew the BEST **BRITISH NAVY**

STRICTLY UNION MADE

**McALPINE TOBACCO CO.,** TORONTO, CAN.

**Union Shoes are Stamped**

Accept no excuse for its absence.

Quit buying the product of Convict or Scab Labor.

on the Sole, Insole or Lining.

**WRITE THEM A LETTER**

While many advertisers have responded to the solicitation of organized labor and withdrawn their patronage from the notorious scab Los Angeles Times since the fight has been inaugurated against that paper, yet several advertisers positively refuse to quit helping the Times. Following is a list of advertisers who have refused the requests of organized labor:

"Columbia"—Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.  
"Dr. Shop Family Medicine Co., Racine, Wis. (Box 636).  
"Thuffy's Malt Whisky Co., Rochester, N.Y.  
"Force"—The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N.Y.  
"H.O."—Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N.Y.  
"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
"Paine's Celery Compound"—Col. F. B. Stevens, Globe Bldg., Boston, Mass.  
"Peruna"—Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio.  
"Herpeloid, Dandruff Cure"—The Herpeloid Co., Detroit, Mich.  
"Wilson"—Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Will YOU write letters to all of the above as well as withhold your patronage until such time as their advertisements are withdrawn from the Times? This line of work has resulted in sixty-seven (more than three-fourths) of the "foreign" advertisers in the Times withdrawing their patronage from that paper, thereby saving the constant bombardment of letters.

This will cost you ten 2-cent stamps. Will YOU spend this amount to defeat the worst enemy organized labor has ever had?

**THE TOILER TELLS THE TRUTH**

**FAIR FEARLESS FORCEFUL**

**OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR**

**52 WEEKS 50 CENTS**

**THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA**

This is the Union Label of the

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has done this in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have these labels, and you are not to be deceived. Do not listen to any explanation why the hat has no label. The genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and some times only on two. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using these labels. The John E. Steinhilber & Co., and Henry H. Rosoff & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N.J.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 28 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**THE OLDEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD.**

Strange as it may seem, the oldest trade union in the world has an almost identical policy with our union. This is the Amalgamated Society of Custom Tailors of England. They have an arbitration policy very near like ours. The Merchant Custom Tailors' Association is the name of the employers' organization. They and the organized tailors each have an Arbitration Board composed of six representatives for each, who are elected for one year.

Whenever a dispute arises it is referred to this board of twelve men for settlement, and so far they have been able to settle 98 per cent of all the disputes. In cases, however, that board fails to settle a dispute the matter is referred to the Executive Board of the two organizations, and their decision is final. Thus strikes are impossible. The union is 20,000 strong, and has a strong treasury. We might add that the reason they do have a strong treasury is because their funds are not spent in strikes.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

**THE TOILER TELLS THE TRUTH**

**FAIR FEARLESS FORCEFUL**

**OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR**

**52 WEEKS 50 CENTS**

**THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA**

This is the Union Label of the

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has done this in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have these labels, and you are not to be deceived. Do not listen to any explanation why the hat has no label. The genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and some times only on two. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using these labels. The John E. Steinhilber & Co., and Henry H. Rosoff & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N.J.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 28 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**THE OLDEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD.**

Strange as it may seem, the oldest trade union in the world has an almost identical policy with our union. This is the Amalgamated Society of Custom Tailors of England. They have an arbitration policy very near like ours. The Merchant Custom Tailors' Association is the name of the employers' organization. They and the organized tailors each have an Arbitration Board composed of six representatives for each, who are elected for one year.

Whenever a dispute arises it is referred to this board of twelve men for settlement, and so far they have been able to settle 98 per cent of all the disputes. In cases, however, that board fails to settle a dispute the matter is referred to the Executive Board of the two organizations, and their decision is final. Thus strikes are impossible. The union is 20,000 strong, and has a strong treasury. We might add that the reason they do have a strong treasury is because their funds are not spent in strikes.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

**THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA**

This is the Union Label of the

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has done this in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have these labels, and you are not to be deceived. Do not listen to any explanation why the hat has no label. The genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and some times only on two. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using these labels. The John E. Steinhilber & Co., and Henry H. Rosoff & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N.J.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 28 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**THE OLDEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD.**

Strange as it may seem, the oldest trade union in the world has an almost identical policy with our union. This is the Amalgamated Society of Custom Tailors of England. They have an arbitration policy very near like ours. The Merchant Custom Tailors' Association is the name of the employers' organization. They and the organized tailors each have an Arbitration Board composed of six representatives for each, who are elected for one year.

Whenever a dispute arises it is referred to this board of twelve men for settlement, and so far they have been able to settle 98 per cent of all the disputes. In cases, however, that board fails to settle a dispute the matter is referred to the Executive Board of the two organizations, and their decision is final. Thus strikes are impossible. The union is 20,000 strong, and has a strong treasury. We might add that the reason they do have a strong treasury is because their funds are not spent in strikes.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

**The Industrial Savings Bank Policy**

WEEKLY PAYMENTS

**Something Entirely New**

**The Greatest Policy**

Ever Issued by an Industrial Insurance Company

**Don't Insure Yourself or Family until you have seen one of our agents, who will call upon you to-day.**

OUR ADVERTISERS PREFERENCE IN CHOOSING YOUR NEEDS

new nothing beyond a mention of the name of the person who was two of his name in Myrtle's letters, thorough bookcase, general air of He was doing well, but she would good taste and thorough appreciation make any further inquiries, as he is of beauty and comfort.

A first-class Restaurant and Lunch Counter in connection  
**ALEX. LESLIE, Proprietor**

Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

**The Union Life Insurance Co.**

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. FULLY SUBSCRIBED

Officers:

President, H. FOLLMAN EVANS.  
1st Vice-President, HARRY SYMONS, R.C.  
2nd Vice-President, CHARLES PERCY  
3rd Vice-President, G. E. MILLICHAAMP, M.D.

Directors:

HARRY SYMONS, R.C. President National Agency Co., Limited, Toronto.  
CHARLES PERCY Auditor Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.  
A. E. VALLEKAND Wholesale Merchant, Quebec.  
G. E. ALLAN JONES Director Quebec and Lewis Ferry Co., Quebec.  
H. FOLLMAN EVANS 1st Vice-President National Agency Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.  
F. G. HUGHES, L.D.S. Galt.  
G. E. MILLICHAAMP, M.R., M.E.C.S. Eng. L.E.C.P., London, Toronto.

Head Office: 115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, Canada.

Branch Office at Montreal: 75 ST. JAMES ST. P. GARDNER, Prop. Mgr.

**61 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.**

**CHAS. H. Solicitor of**

Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, Advertisements, Inventions

**CANADA LIFE BUILDING**

Vol. III. No.

**The Import Consideration**

to the man or woman who has deposited it with the Copyright Office.

**CANADA'S PREMIER**

is safety beyond secondary obligations of interest. This is also very desirable information cheerfully supplied.

**THE CANADA PAPER AND WESTERN MORTGAGE CO.**

Toronto Street

**B. C. RUBBER**

WE ARE STAMPING

**PATE**

Trade Mark and Design

Special Attention Given to

**Ridout &**

103 Bay Street

**Hotel M**

24 Queen West (C)

J. J. CL

(Late Do)

Strictly Union

IF YOU REQUIRE

Gents' Fur Hats at

CALL A

**JOHN A. C**

1196 Que

A few doors East

**SC**

**LEAD**

HARRIS BU

31 WILLIAM

phone

**WE ARE**

After Your

**MAKING TIMES**

Order now and

every other day

from

**D. G. DO**

Custom

346 QUEEN

Union Label of

**A Nice Bu**

Makes

There's something

just the very look

Why not have us do

you can rely on the

handle.

**TEL. MAIN 43**

**The Pa**

**Lau**

507 Queen We

**Why**

Princ

Where you are

Beginning

The World

**The Be**

The Big Story

**MI**

As "

**Star**

Week Comm

A number

"PARIS

Building over

the city

**THE SM**

HEADED F

which, Cliff

These Mar

Young Doob