

Day Classes Open Sept. 15th at 9 a.m. Evening Classes open Oct. 5th at 7.45 p.m.

A. G. HORWOOD, Secretary.

THE TOILER

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THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. 78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO. SINCE 1854.

A LABOR DISPUTE

Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow's Sermon of Last Sunday a Plea for Right Doing Because it is Right and Not for the Material Reward.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25.—At the Vine Street Congregational Church today, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, chose for a text the parable of Jesus, reported in the twentieth chapter of Matthew, which tells of an employer who created dissatisfaction among his employees because, at the close of the day, he paid all a full day's wage, even though some had come late and only worked an hour, while others had worked twelve hours.

OFFICIAL. TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

The Council met in regular session Tuesday evening, October 22nd, with President James Simpson in the chair. The officers' roll call showed Vice-President Sinclair as absent.

The Executive Committee presented a report dealing with important matters which was adopted; also reports from Label, Municipal and Legislative Committees, each containing items of great importance to the Council, and which caused a very interesting discussion.

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PRINCESS ONE WEEK THEATRE. Commencing Monday Nov. 1st. The Comic Opera, The FORTUNE HUNTERS.

Smith & Co. 284-286 QUEEN WEST.

STAY THOUGHTS. The people are buying stocks to-day, they will be buying industries to-morrow.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY. The easiest way to get an eight-hour day is through the ballot box.

CAN'T BE A CHRISTIAN IN BUSINESS. It has become a common belief that a man cannot be a Christian and be a successful business man.

BECOME A REFORMER. Every working man knows there is something wrong with our industrial life, and should advocate reform of the wrong that he sees.

FIGHT THE ENEMY. Never mind arguing that Single Tax is better than Socialism and that Socialism is better than Trades Unionism, the enemy of humanity to-day is our industrial methods.

THE WAY TO WIN. 1. The employee must be represented by an employee in our Municipal, Provincial and Dominion Legislative halls.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. The Unions of Los Angeles to Form a Strong Central Organization.

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Mr. Bigelow said in part: "This parable was intended to illustrate a truth with reference to the life purpose which Jesus was continually recommending to men. We should use different language for the same thought, but the way He expressed it was that He was working to establish the Kingdom of God on earth. That is a metaphor borrowed from monarchical institutions. Our democratic institutions have changed our vocabulary so that we would say not the Kingdom of God, but the brotherhood of man. Sometimes we mix the figure and borrowing part from monarchy and part from democracy, we say the reign of brotherhood. But whatever the phrase, the thought is the same, that the chief aim of life should be to make progress in intelligent and righteous and beautiful living, so that the only reign upon the earth shall be the reign of living justice and the only society a society of brothers."

"Jesus told this parable to illustrate the truth that when men's hearts are truly enlisted in a great cause, they do not think what they are to get out of it, nor do they measure grudgingly the amount of effort they give to it. To see, day by day, month by month, the progress of their cause, that is their joy. Their chief regret is not what they give, but what they cannot give for the furtherance of their truth. They measure their fortune by what they are able to do for the cause they love, and they do not work as hired servants jealous of each other's pay."

"If the owner had had a finer sense of justice, he would have increased wages, instead of giving to each an amount proportional to the number of the workmen, but the workmen who, after having received all that had been accorded upon, complained because their fellows received more."

"We are not to infer from this that workmen ought not to have an eye to their wages. This parable would be worse than useless if it held up to the workman the ideal of a workman who should weakly and sullenly throw himself upon the benevolence of his employer. The workman should demand his rights and lacking these, he should resist when competition will give way to an altruistic rivalry; when each will be sure of getting enough that none will lust for more; when all will have the pride of the artist in the work of their hands. That will be labor's millennium. But the purpose Jesus had in the parable was to create a disgust in the minds of his hearers for those men who

volunteer in the great war of truth against error, and who stop in the heat of the battle to wrangle over a division of the prospective spoils. "These workmen complained that they, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, should not have received more than the others. Our sense of justice says that they should have received more. Yet we see how often it happens that those who labor for truth do not live to reap the harvest of their labors, while others, who know little of the anguish of that early struggle, arrive at the eleventh hour to divide the fruits of victory."

"As a paymaster, the world seems as unwhimsical as this employer in the parable; often rewarding the bravest of her toilers with the wages of poverty and giving to the noblest of her sons the compensation of contentment and revilement; while others, whose backs have never felt the burden of the cross and who seem scarcely to know the value of their heritage, arrive at the harvest time of truth and reap, in careless joy, fields that have been broken in agony of spirit, sown in the face of public scorn, and watered with the bitter tears of men whose names have been forgotten."

"But is it so that these men who, in humanity's battles, bear the heat and suffer, there is more joy, even here and now, than for those who never grow to feel the glow of a world-wide affection and never see the glory of the living truth. "To-day man comes upon the stage. Tomorrow he is gone. What folly to waste the swift years in thought of trifling rewards! "A task needs my hand; a cause demands my heart; a world claims my pity; then let me give while I can, and doubt not that in the final counting, love will have her own reward."

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The room engaged for the occasion is Room 1, on the fourth floor in the Temple Building, and is the one which has previously been used for special meetings of the Trades Council.

Your committee took up the matter referred to them at a previous meeting of the Council regarding tenders for school supplies being accepted from a Hamilton firm, and while the committee believed that the stand taken by Delegate Dower, who was sought to have schools supplied where possible by Toronto firms, was right, we reason that no good will come of a resolution to the School Board to that effect. Rather, indeed, we believe that our strongest resolutions are simply laughed at and we must try the attack in some other quarter than the resolution.

The committee recommended that a further appropriation of \$50,000 be placed at their disposal. The expenses thus far have exceeded the fifteen dollars granted to meet all expenses as they will be more expensive than the convention, but the amount asked for will cover the expenses up to that time.

The committee of this Council desire to have the delegates inform their constituents that the delegates who were asked to speak on matters pertaining to the Municipal elections and that it would be well to prepare the way at an early date.

The committee desire to express their regret that Delegate Dower has not seen fit to attend the meetings of the committee, and would therefore recommend that a new delegate be appointed to take his place. Respectfully submitted, J. E. Virtue, Sec. of Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. RE RAILROAD SUBSIDIES. Your committee also call attention to the subsidies proposed by the Dominion Government to give to various railroads enterprises. The total mileage to be subsidized is 4,071. At the rate of \$5,200 per mile the total subsidies would amount to upwards of \$21,000,000. All this in addition to the subsidies in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific is undoubtedly a large burden for a people of a little over five millions.

This manner of gift to various enterprises has a most extraordinary appearance. Why should a new road be subsidized between Ingersoll and Woodstock? Between two towns there are already three roads, and one electric. The same can be said of the road between Carleton Place and Stratford, and the road between Woodstock and Stratford. These districts are among the richest of the agricultural parts of this Dominion and are in no way suffering for want of railroad connection.

In thus granting away the public funds the Parliament gives no consideration to the interests of the industrial classes. By our present method of taxation this additional tax of thirteen millions must fall on the toilers exclusively, and by the time the tax is paid, it will involve many times thirteen millions.

If the people had the power of the referendum, we feel satisfied that this expenditure never would have been proposed. Your committee regard these subsidies as a most iniquitous diversion of public funds and a taxation of one set of men to enrich another set. If the public are to pay for the building of the railroads the public should own the roads.

Toronto, 8th Oct. 1903. Your committee recommend that a copy of this report be sent to each of the members from this city.

Dear Sir,—You will doubtless remember that on two or three occasions memorials were forwarded to you by this Council pointing out the inequitable character of our immigration policy, how it subjected the laboring classes to the most intense competition from the whole world, thus tending to keep wages down

to a minimum, while the employers were protected often to the extent of fifty per cent. At the same time it was pointed out that the increase in population enabled the landowners to subject the laboring classes to greater tribute for the occupation of the land.

So far this Council has not learned that these representations have had any effect in reducing the amount granted to assist immigrants to come to this country.

I have therefore been instructed by the Council to enquire from you what you have done in your official capacity, or otherwise, to remove this inequitable discrimination against the laboring classes.

An early answer will much oblige. Yours respectfully, D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

Your committee recommend that the Secretary forward the following letter Premier, Ottawa, re immigration policy:

Dear Sir,—On several occasions your attention has been called to the inequitable character of the immigration policy, how it flooded the labor market thus keeping down wages to a minimum while the employers of labor were protected by the tariff often practically to the extent of fifty per cent. At the same time it was pointed out that an increase in the population enabled the owners of the land to subject the industrial classes to greater tribute for the occupation of the land.

I have therefore been instructed by this Council to enquire from you to ascertain if any attention has been given to these representations, or shall we be compelled to report to our fellow workers that it is the policy of your Government to continue to subject the laboring classes to the most intense competition, while shielding the wealthy employers and the wealthy landowners.

At the same time it was pointed out that the present method adopted in the expenditure of the grants to support the Immigration Department and the amount of that expenditure for the present year.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours, D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present my report for the six months ending July 23rd, 1903, showing the gain made in number of locals and membership affiliated together with the average attendance of delegates at the regular meetings, also a comparative table showing the strength of the Council in previous years.

On January 23rd, 1903, there were 72 locals affiliated with an approximate membership of 9,200. Locals affiliating from January 23rd to July 23rd, 1903, are as follows: Piano and Organ Workers No. 39, Piano and Organ Workers No. 41, Electrical Workers No. 353, Coopers' Union No. 15, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 15, Granite Cutters' Federal Union No. 16, Brick and Tile Workers No. 118, Truck Drivers No. 495, Brotherhood of Freight and Baggage Handlers No. 61, Allied Metal Mechanics No. 15, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 15, Amalgamated Rubber Workers No. 11, Woman's Union Label League No. 66, Amalgamated Leather Workers No. 88, International Coopers' Union No. 180, Cabinet Makers No. 157, and Team Drivers No. 154. Total, 16 locals, with an approximate membership of 2,100.

The number of locals affiliated at close of previous report (January 23rd) has been decreased in the following manner: By two locals amalgamating with existing locals, namely, the Special Order Clothing Makers with the United Garment Workers, the Coopers with the Iron Moulders; by two locals becoming defunct, the Gardeners and Florists' Federal Union No. 10,349, and the Laundry Workers No. 7, by one local withdrawing, the Amalgamated Glass Workers. Total

decrease, 5 locals; the decrease in membership, however, is only 300, which is explained by two locals amalgamating with existing locals as shown above.

The net increase for the six months ending July 23rd, 1903, will be 11 locals and an approximate membership of 1,800, thereby showing a grand total affiliation at end of last term (July 23, 1903) of 83 locals, representing 11,000 members.

The following table will show the steady progress made by the Council during the last two years:

Table with columns: Date, Locals affiliated in previous term, New affiliations, Locals withdrawn or amalgamating, Locals up to date, Approximate Membership.

In addition to the 83 locals affiliated (as shown above), 4 Section Councils are represented by a fixed quota of 5 delegates each.

The locals and Section Councils affiliated are entitled to send a total of 332 delegates to the Council, but of this number there are 55 vacant seats. In this connection I have, by persistent notifying locals of non-attendance of their delegates, succeeded in increasing the percentage of attendance, and I am convinced that this part of the constitution will be enforced, otherwise a careless slacking will develop, causing indifference to a work of the Council. The attendance of delegates has increased at the following rate: January, 1901, 46 delegates; January, 1902, 76 delegates; January, 1903, 110 delegates; July, 1903, 164 delegates.

Respectfully submitted, W. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

LABEL COMMITTEE. Your Label Committee met in the Toiler office on Tuesday, 20th, with Delegates Tudden, Ralph, J. H. Kennedy and Harmon present.

A communication was received from Suspender and Neckwear Workers' Union, No. 10,543, A. F. L., calling the attention of organized labor to the fact that Dominion Suspender Co., and Niagara Neckwear Co., have recognized the union and their goods are now on the fair list ("D.") Suspender and Niagara Neckwear.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. W. Harmon, Secretary. 38 Laplante ave.

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 HALF and HALF

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 in purity and taste.  
 Everybody who drinks it agrees XXX PORTER  
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TORONTO, OCTOBER 2nd, 1908.

**THE SOCIALIST QUESTION.**

Considerable has been said during the  
 past week with regard to the action of  
 the Socialist convention in declaring for  
 clear-cut Socialism in the political field.  
 The daily press, ever ready to comment  
 upon anything in the nature of a split in  
 the ranks of labor, has given prominence  
 to this move in fact a much greater pro-  
 minence than it really deserves. What  
 we desire to point out here is something  
 in the nature of the reason this action  
 should give to the organized workers.

We have seen the same thing occur  
 right in the trades unions in connection  
 with purely trade matters, when the  
 strong organization has taken hold of  
 those employed in a branch of industry  
 closely allied with their own, and by a  
 gradual fostering of them in their own  
 unions at first, and afterwards in special  
 branches of their own—and then there  
 has come the eventual day when these  
 that were once weak have asserted their  
 strength and branched off for themselves.

This is the natural course, and although  
 there has been prophecies of calamity to  
 overtake them, they have still went on to  
 better things. In some instances, how-  
 ever, this action has had results far too  
 early a stage, and the results have been  
 that they have had to fall back upon the  
 parent organization for further assistance.

Socialism is termed the advance guard  
 of the trades union movement, composed  
 largely of those who think the trades  
 union movement too slow. We know that  
 their contention is that the trades union  
 is organized for the industrial field, and  
 in this line it has done a magnificent  
 work, but they say that the needs of the  
 hour are to be sought for on the political  
 field. Just so, the trades unionists are  
 gradually getting this belief, and in their  
 slow-going heads, and in the natural  
 course would in all probability have  
 adopted the Socialist party as their po-  
 litical party right here in Canada, and  
 they have done in other countries. Those  
 who have watched the gradual growth of  
 the independent political action movement  
 will readily admit this. And they would  
 have done so without any appearance of  
 compulsion. If there is one thing that  
 goes against the grain of the individual  
 it is to be compelled to do a thing.

In England the Socialists have  
 sought, with possibly a representation  
 of five per cent. (at the outside figure)  
 of the organized workers on their roll,  
 and another ten per cent. in sympathy  
 with their cause, to come to the ballot  
 box, who would eventually have come  
 their way, to take the jumps now, or be  
 known as outsiders, or, in other words,  
 opponents of Socialism.

The wisest plan, it seems to us, would  
 have been to allow the members of their  
 weak and straggling movement to still  
 fraternize with the great bulk of the  
 workers and educate them up to the point  
 where they would willingly and volun-  
 tarily have decided the question for them-  
 selves in favor of the Socialist party.

By this action of the Socialists they  
 have rejected to this move is simply  
 that it has been made too early in their  
 career in Canada, and they will yet have  
 to undo what they did in order to grow  
 as they should.

In England the two movements are  
 working together after some little expe-  
 rience as separate parties, and the result  
 is that the Socialists have not only the  
 votes, but they have the money of the  
 voters to support their cause. From which  
 great things are expected at the next  
 Parliamentary elections. It does seem  
 that with the experience of our brothers  
 in England the lesson should have been  
 that the Socialists to work inside the  
 unions were better policy than to isolate  
 themselves in the manner that this action  
 portends.

Too rapid a growth is always worse  
 than any other growth, no matter how  
 slow. It was the too rapid growth that  
 undid the Knights of Labor, and too  
 rapid a growth without knowledge to the  
 individual would undo the cause of So-  
 cialism. Rather let us as workers gradu-  
 ally educate the people step by step by  
 way of partial public ownership, etc., to  
 the ultimate goal of freedom for the  
 working people.

If the Socialists were in the majority  
 in the unions they would have no reason  
 to take the action they have taken. In-  
 stead of antagonizing friends by this  
 method of compulsion, they would ac-  
 complish their ends more quickly by help-  
 ing the independent political movement  
 among the workers and by this means  
 eradicating from the public mind their  
 prejudice against Socialism and Social-  
 ists.

Before abandoning this question, let us  
 look for a moment at Australia, where  
 only lately the independent Labor party  
 have become so strong in at least one  
 state that they have been asked to form  
 a government. They have not progressed  
 upon the Socialist ticket, but at the same  
 time they are advocating in a modified  
 form the views of the majority of Social-  
 ists. The movement in Australia stood  
 as an independent political action move-  
 ment upon the part of the workers, and  
 was at one time considered of so little  
 importance by the capitalist parties that  
 to mention it was only to be ridiculed.  
 To-day it is not strong enough to carry  
 on a government, but for the benefit of  
 the country it has agreed to go with a  
 coalition government so long as the other  
 party to the coalition does not try to  
 force an issue that is contrary to the  
 principles advocated by the Labor party.  
 This is surely progress brought about  
 through the unions, which are only organ-

**THE TOILER**

Incidents connected with the fire at  
 Ridley College point out the necessity for  
 government inspection of private and  
 semi-private schools and colleges. There  
 is no means by which parents can ascer-  
 tain the safety or insecurity of these  
 buildings before sending their children to  
 them, possibly to lose their lives, and the  
 government should make an inspection  
 from a safety and sanitary point of  
 view before permitting them to experi-  
 ment with the lives of innocent persons.

Charles M. Schwab, of U. S. Steel  
 Trust fame, says that when he has a  
 surplus of money he will devote it to  
 establishing a chain of manual training  
 schools throughout the U. S., conducted  
 in such a way that by the time a pupil  
 graduates from a high school he or she  
 will be in possession of a trade. Like  
 most other men suffering from monetar-  
 ization, Schwab seems to think that  
 what is needed is greater cavacity to  
 produce. This is all wrong. We can  
 produce of so much more. What  
 we do need is to learn how to distribute  
 and understand how to use what is dis-  
 tributed.

**THE STAR'S MISTAKE.**

The Star on Saturday last in T. W.  
 Baston's labor column made the state-  
 ment that some of the employers in the  
 brass industry were likely to refuse to  
 abide by the award. This is rather an  
 unfair way of putting the matter. If  
 the Star had known that certain firms  
 were going to sue, and the rest of the  
 others they would just like to be  
 named. However, we would just like to  
 state here that there is no foundation for  
 the statement, and compliance with the  
 award will be unanimous. We know of  
 no employers. They have held a meeting  
 this week, we are informed, and the men  
 will receive their back money in the  
 course of a few days at the outside.

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Not What You Have But What You  
 Are is Your True Measure

Character Constitutes Your Real  
 Worth—Forceful But Moderate  
 Denunciation of the Prevalent  
 Love for Money and Osten-  
 tations Display.

By George S. Evans, in October Mind.

Latterly it has become the fashion for  
 certain of the great periodicals to se-  
 lect articles from some of the most dis-  
 tinguished worthies of the land on the  
 general topic of "Success." Many of  
 these articles have been invigorating and  
 inspiring by reason of the excellent ex-  
 amples instanced, or the sound advice  
 set forth. They have, for the most part,  
 been directed to the young and in-  
 experienced. Some of the writers have  
 held up one form of success as desirable,  
 while others have laid special stress on  
 some other phase. But without excep-  
 tion, all have argued from the commer-  
 cial or material basis. While they have  
 admitted the excellence of the practise of  
 the abstract virtues is more apt to bring  
 commercial success than is the case  
 when such virtues are lacking. They  
 have, in effect, argued that a man should  
 be honest because he can attain world-  
 ly fortune the more readily if he is honest  
 rather than dishonest, and have over-  
 looked the moral side of the virtue. Hon-  
 esty, this is perhaps characteristic of the  
 times, and deplorably so.

**MEN COST NOTHING.**

"Three men were killed and three  
 injured by the collapse of a hoist in the  
 pit of the Canadian Power Com-  
 pany at Niagara Falls."

The above paragraph appeared in an  
 evening contemporary on Tuesday last  
 as a item of news.

The question is it is news?  
 Just three men killed and three others  
 injured—just men, no names given.

Perhaps you know them, and again  
 they may be strangers, but it's all the  
 same. They cost nothing, and the man-  
 eipality will bury the dead if they had  
 not enough money to pay for their own  
 funerals.

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The possession of mere material pro-  
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 not constitute the object of any person's  
 life. If one has his life, he has more  
 than that, he has better take up a copy  
 of Emerson or some other decent writer  
 and try to find out what's the matter  
 with us.

**THE TOILER**

Incidents connected with the fire at  
 Ridley College point out the necessity for  
 government inspection of private and  
 semi-private schools and colleges. There  
 is no means by which parents can ascer-  
 tain the safety or insecurity of these  
 buildings before sending their children to  
 them, possibly to lose their lives, and the  
 government should make an inspection  
 from a safety and sanitary point of  
 view before permitting them to experi-  
 ment with the lives of innocent persons.

Charles M. Schwab, of U. S. Steel  
 Trust fame, says that when he has a  
 surplus of money he will devote it to  
 establishing a chain of manual training  
 schools throughout the U. S., conducted  
 in such a way that by the time a pupil  
 graduates from a high school he or she  
 will be in possession of a trade. Like  
 most other men suffering from monetar-  
 ization, Schwab seems to think that  
 what is needed is greater cavacity to  
 produce. This is all wrong. We can  
 produce of so much more. What  
 we do need is to learn how to distribute  
 and understand how to use what is dis-  
 tributed.

**THE STAR'S MISTAKE.**

The Star on Saturday last in T. W.  
 Baston's labor column made the state-  
 ment that some of the employers in the  
 brass industry were likely to refuse to  
 abide by the award. This is rather an  
 unfair way of putting the matter. If  
 the Star had known that certain firms  
 were going to sue, and the rest of the  
 others they would just like to be  
 named. However, we would just like to  
 state here that there is no foundation for  
 the statement, and compliance with the  
 award will be unanimous. We know of  
 no employers. They have held a meeting  
 this week, we are informed, and the men  
 will receive their back money in the  
 course of a few days at the outside.

**PERMANENT SUCCESS**

Not What You Have But What You  
 Are is Your True Measure

Character Constitutes Your Real  
 Worth—Forceful But Moderate  
 Denunciation of the Prevalent  
 Love for Money and Osten-  
 tations Display.

By George S. Evans, in October Mind.

Latterly it has become the fashion for  
 certain of the great periodicals to se-  
 lect articles from some of the most dis-  
 tinguished worthies of the land on the  
 general topic of "Success." Many of  
 these articles have been invigorating and  
 inspiring by reason of the excellent ex-  
 amples instanced, or the sound advice  
 set forth. They have, for the most part,  
 been directed to the young and in-  
 experienced. Some of the writers have  
 held up one form of success as desirable,  
 while others have laid special stress on  
 some other phase. But without excep-  
 tion, all have argued from the commer-  
 cial or material basis. While they have  
 admitted the excellence of the practise of  
 the abstract virtues is more apt to bring  
 commercial success than is the case  
 when such virtues are lacking. They  
 have, in effect, argued that a man should  
 be honest because he can attain world-  
 ly fortune the more readily if he is honest  
 rather than dishonest, and have over-  
 looked the moral side of the virtue. Hon-  
 esty, this is perhaps characteristic of the  
 times, and deplorably so.

**MEN COST NOTHING.**

"Three men were killed and three  
 injured by the collapse of a hoist in the  
 pit of the Canadian Power Com-  
 pany at Niagara Falls."

The above paragraph appeared in an  
 evening contemporary on Tuesday last  
 as a item of news.

The question is it is news?  
 Just three men killed and three others  
 injured—just men, no names given.

Perhaps you know them, and again  
 they may be strangers, but it's all the  
 same. They cost nothing, and the man-  
 eipality will bury the dead if they had  
 not enough money to pay for their own  
 funerals.

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**GREGG SHORTHAND**

It is easy to learn, easy to write and easy to  
 be understood. It is the only shorthand  
 system that is used by the  
**BRITISH AMERICAN**  
**Business College**  
 Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.  
**DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS**  
 J. W. WESTERVELL,  
 Chief Instructor, Accountant,  
 W.M. BROOKS,  
 Associate Principal.

**Blacksmiths' Tools**

Drills, Forges and General Sup-  
 plies. Our "Champion"  
 Blower is the best.  
 Call or write.  
**AIKENHEAD HARDWARE**  
 Limited,  
 Phone Main 880 6 Adelaide St. East

**Union Men and Friends**

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

**International**

REGISTERED

The world gains nothing by  
 his life, and his heirs are the only bene-  
 ficiaries at his death. Such a man does  
 infinite harm. He is at once the cross  
 and the irritant of the combination  
 of the elements which, either blindly  
 or viciously, labor for the destruction of  
 our institutions and laws. He has ex-  
 tended under all forms of society and gov-  
 ernment, but it is in a republic that he  
 becomes peculiarly obnoxious, and the  
 methods of reaching him seem more ac-  
 cessible.

There are men who so use their  
 wealth that the whole community rejoices  
 in their good fortune and applauds the  
 management of their trusts. Their  
 course sharply differentiates between pro-  
 perly administered trusts and those that  
 are the result of vested interests, upon those  
 on whose integrity and safety the struc-  
 ture of society depends, and concen-  
 trate it upon the unworthy steward who  
 has determined to devote a portion of his  
 unwritten ones of a man. A most noble  
 and brilliant representative of this class  
 was the founder of this university (Ezra  
 Cornell). Prosperity made him neither  
 an idler nor a voluptuary. It added  
 fresh vigor to his work, enlarged his  
 vision, and broadened his sympathies.

There were no mawkish sentimentalities  
 or theatrical surprises in his character.  
 He determined to devote a portion of his  
 fortune to the welfare of his country-  
 men and countrywomen, and decided  
 that the best way was to give them the  
 education and training with which to  
 help themselves. He had the self-made  
 man's belief that a successful career is  
 possible to everyone who tries, but he  
 knew from experience how much more  
 difficult it is to progress for the poorly  
 equipped in the sharp competition of  
 life. He did not give up money mak-  
 ing. On the contrary, the more bene-  
 ficent purposes to which he found it  
 possible to apply the harder he labored  
 to gain more. He was the ideal of

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.



Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

- James Sim 342 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 348
Alex. Rose 1134
J. Smilie 216
J. J. Ward & Co. 1298
Smith & Co. 286
Martin Ward 26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin 164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723
E. R. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham Victoria Chambers
A. J. Jury 19 Richmond St. E.
E. Neipage 95 Shaw Street
Geo. Lewis 1185 Yonge Street
Herman Knight 391 Spadina Ave.
G. Grate & Co. 716 Yonge St.

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

Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER.

JUST THE BEST BEER It's Union Made. The Sleeman B. & M. Co. Limited, Guelph, Canada.

484 Queen St. W. Union Made Clothing

MEN'S OVERCOATS MEN'S SUITS MEN'S SHIRTS MEN'S OVERALLS MEN'S SUSPENDERS Bargains in Each Department

R. R. Southcombe Merchant Tailor and Clothier

484 Queen St. West Cor. Denison Ave.

STAR THEATER One Week Monday, Nov. 1st

ROBIE & WACK'S WORLD BEATERS Same management as "Kaiserhooker Burlesques" A GUARANTEED ATTRACTION.

"THAT REMARK"

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

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.

Cor. Dundas & Gladstone Ave. S. ROGERS, Manager.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

The Machinists' at-home is on at the Temple Building to-night.

The Typos entertain Saturday night in Victoria Hall, when the Firemen's cup won on Labor Day will be presented.

The municipal convention will nominate candidates for aldermen and School Board to-night in the Temple Building.

The Canadian delegates to the A. P. of L. leave here next week to attend the opening of the convention a week from next Monday in Boston.

The Butchers' Union have held two organization meetings during the past week. They are working to thoroughly organize the slaughterhouse men, and with every hope of ultimate success.

The Hamilton Tailors have decided not to strike, but will use the label in order to get their demands satisfied. No more labels will be issued to anybody unless their first consent to the demands of the men.

Don't forget the Machinists' "At Home" to-night, Friday, October 30th, in the Temple Building. Their record in past years is going to be broken this time and a better one than has been is sure to be.

Adolph Strasser, former International President of the Cigar-makers' Union, has been chosen umpire in the dispute between the brotherhood and amalgamated carpenters' unions. He has heard the evidence and will give a decision next month.

The Carpenters' trouble in Winnipeg announced last week is reported satisfactorily settled. Press despatches to that effect have been published, and they are in all probability correct. However, the warning for carpenters to keep away from Winnipeg is still good.

Mr. R. J. Whitten, Toronto, the Canadian representative of the Piano and Organ Workers, is in Hamilton this week attempting to make a settlement of the Organ strike. He had a conference with the firm on Tuesday, and expects to make a satisfactory settlement of this strike.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, have published a very useful and comprehensive catalogue entitled "What to Read on Socialism." This pamphlet will help you in the selection of the best works on a subject that should be studied by all, and can be had for the small sum of one cent.

The Brick Makers of the Junction held their second annual oyster supper at the Heydon House on Nov. 6th. The re-novation established last year will be excelled this, and a good time is a surety if you make the trip out on the Queen and Dundas cars, which will land you there all O.K. Don't forget the date, Nov. 6th.

The Los Angeles brewers in the packing houses, have gone on strike for a nine-hour day. Every effort was made to settle by arbitration or otherwise before the strike was called. The employers refused to have anything to do with their demands, and would not consent to arbitrate. The only hope, therefore, was in a strike.

The Civic Employees' concert on Tuesday night in Massey Hall was, as usual, one of the treats of the season. It would be unwise to attempt to particularize as to the talent; suffice it to say that all were thoroughly enjoyed by a good crowd. The Civic Employees have established a reputation in the concert business, which grows brighter with age.

At a conference between the boot manufacturers and the employees, held at Wellington (N. Z.) last month, the bosses agreed to give complete preference to unionists, and 45 hours was adopted as a week's work. This is three hours less than the week's work made by the Arbitration Court, and goes one better than the Court's order that unionists shall have preference of work on certain conditions only.

Brass workers from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other eastern cities met at St. Louis and with local representatives organized a union, to be known as the Independent Association of Brass Workers, for the purpose of doing away with all strikes in the trade and to settle disputes with employers by means of arbitration. In the declaration the members are pledged not to inaugurate a strike, and will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

George Hodge, Secretary of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance, has issued a report of the progress made by the organization in the past year. He has issued fifty-nine new charters, while two have been surrendered. There have been sixteen strikes, twelve of which were won, one lost, two compromised and one still pending. The greatest gains have been made in the way of shorter hours, although wages have increased about 6 per cent.

The Brickmakers of Toronto held a very pleasing and successful entertainment on Wednesday night of last week in Bonilton Hall. Locals 19 and 118 accepted the occasion of the presentation of the cup which they won on Labor Day for showing their qualities as hosts. They gave a good account of themselves and those who had the pleasure of attending will not soon forget this first cup won by one of the youngest organizations in Toronto. This made up to another entertainment, which they proposed to have. Their first concert will be held in Dingman's Hall on the evening of November 12th, and if you go well you won't be sorry.

PORTLAND, ORE., JOB PRINTERS HAVE SECURED THE EIGHT HOUR DAY AT 40 CENTS AN HOUR, AND TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME.

Printers on the Linton, Ind., News who have been on strike have returned to work, the proprietor having signed a scale satisfactory to the Typographical Union.

There is an agitation among the master and journeymen barbers of Hamilton to raise the price of hair cuts from 25 cents and of shaves from 10 cents to 15 cents when the back of the neck is shaved.

At the monthly meeting of the N. S. W. Operative Bakers' Association, the International Bakers' Union wrote to the effect that as a conference would be held at Buffalo city (U. S.) in December, a delegate from Australia should attend. The meeting resolved to act upon the suggestion.

Reports at the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in session at Salt Lake, showed that it had increased from 8,000 to more than 37,000 members in two years. Despite the heavy drains on the treasury the national funds amount to more than \$30,000.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton last Sunday morning Rev. Father Murphy announced that as many men employed in factories and on railways were forced to work on Sunday it had been decided to have a special early service every Sunday morning for the benefit. The service will be held at 6 a.m. and will last but half an hour.

At a meeting of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union Monday night it was decided to form an Ontario Executive Council. In the past it has been necessary for the union to refer all things to their international union. It has been an inconvenience that they have been considering changing for some time. There are 8,500 members of the union in Ontario.

The Hamilton Union of Piano and Organ Workers have issued the following statement in regard to the difficulty between its members and the Ennis piano factory: "After having several interviews with the firm the reports of the committee were unsatisfactory and so remote to a peaceful settlement that the case was left in the hands of the international awaiting the arrival of a representative of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America."

It is believed that the United States Steel Corporation will be confronted with a great strike ere long. District superintendents are alleged by unionists to be doing all they can to foment trouble with union employees. Union workmen have given some hard raps, and a year ago these actions would have brought on a general strike. The officers refuse to talk on the subject. It is alleged by old members that unless something is done the organization will go to pieces.

The Amalgamated Journeymen Tailors' Association of N. S. W., and the Master Tailors' Association completed the log (piece work rates), and the Arbitration Court has ordered it to be made applicable to all tailors in the mun wage and hours of work already fixed by the court. Therefore the same rates of wages and hours of labor rule throughout the N. S. W. trade and fair employers are protected from the unfair competition of sweaters.

Since the death of Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, there is talk among the officials of the railroad brotherhoods of reviving the movement to form a federation of the various railroad brotherhoods. Several such federations have been in operation, and one in particular, that planned by E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, worked successfully for some months, but fell through because of the opposition of Chief Arthur, who opposed it because to his mind it meant sympathetic strikes.

Judge Belden at Hamilton, O., has granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by an Ohio court. It was directed against the Hamilton Typographical Union, the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, and the Non-partisan Printing Company, publishers of the county trades organ. The defendants are enjoined from continuing a boycott on the Republican News or firms which advertise in it, and ordered that "interference of every sort with the News' business must stop." The boycott was to force the plaintiff to unionize and abandon its "open shop" policy, which policy was established by Roosevelt's Strike Commission and is now being adopted by business men's organizations all over the country. This policy is intended to seriously hamper organized labor, inasmuch as it appears to be fair before the law, while it thoroughly insures continued competition in the labor market, organized labor having no power to insure competition among the organized capitalists and moreover no power to remove the legal advantages in the struggle so long as they continue to vote the law-making power into the hands of those who would enslave them.

LABOR CANDIDATES FOR HAMILTON.

The Municipal Committee of the Trades and Labor Council held a meeting last Saturday night to consider the advisability of bringing out a labor ticket at the coming municipal elections. About forty delegates were present, and they approved of the idea. When the committee is complete it is expected that there will be 75 members on it. The committee will endorse only candidates who are members of unions.

It is the intention to make the committee a permanent one, and to take part not only in municipal but in provincial and Dominion elections.

STEEL PLANT SHUTS DOWN.

The converter, billet and rod mills of the Illinois Steel and Wire Company, employing 2,500 men, have shut down without notice, and with no intimation when they will again be started up. There was also a notice posted in the Homestead Steel Works that the 35 and 40 inch mills would be closed, but it is thought that it will only be for a week or so.

CAPITAL'S DOUBLE MEANING.

Editor Toiler: A correspondent in The Toiler has taken me to task for using the term capital in a double sense—money invested in land and money invested in anything else. In one sense the owner is a land owner and in the other a capitalist. Well, I may just say that the term capital can be used in either sense, if it is remembered precisely what it is to denote. Henry George has made use of the term capital in a sense different from that of the older economists. But the fact that his own definition of capital when carefully considered is not so different as it purports to be from the traditional one, does not redeem the operation. Mr. George would like to dispose of current debits, and to construct from his own definitions his interest and wages theory.

The dictionary defines a person who derives an income from money invested in land and he who derives one from another source that may possibly partake largely of an "unearned" nature, is, after all, only in name.

In my former letter I did not say that a tax which may be imposed upon rent could be added to and collected from the tenant. That cannot be done. But what I mean is this: That a tax on economic rent really reduces the value of the land equal to the capitalization of the tax at the usual rate of interest, and to the amount of the reduction in the value the Government becomes joint owner. In the event of the value of the property (including improvements) being equal to the capitalization of the income arising from it, the owner will tend to reduce the value of the property by an amount equal to the capitalization of the reduction. This reduction may represent a money loss to the owner, and being responsible to the Government for the ground tax, whether the building is occupied or not, and in the event of it remaining unoccupied necessary for the owner to pay out of the ground tax what amounts to the same thing, out of the value of the building. This will affect the supply of houses. None will be erected until rents rise sufficiently to cover the ground tax, and the usual rate of interest for the use of the money, and being responsible to the Government for the ground tax, whether the building is occupied or not, and in the event of it remaining unoccupied necessary for the owner to pay out of the ground tax what amounts to the same thing, out of the value of the building. This will affect the supply of houses. None will be erected until rents rise sufficiently to cover the ground tax, and the usual rate of interest for the use of the money, and being responsible to the Government for the ground tax, whether the building is occupied or not, and in the event of it remaining unoccupied necessary for the owner to pay out of the ground tax what amounts to the same thing, out of the value of the building. This will affect the supply of houses. 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## THE TOILER

### A REAL FALSE FACE

By ALEC BRUCE

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"Gustave Vernon, Theatrical Supplies and Fancy Costume Maker." Above the door in big gilt letters that is monsieur's sign, and but for it any one passing along the dingy alley would wonder why the enterprising agent had not invaded with his monotonous "For Rent." Against the paint blistered door and windows shined a cheap green checkered cloth, crumpled and faded, strewn off the board interior. To street view there is nothing on display, nothing save the intricate weavings of the spider and the inevitable remains of his unwary victim.

Inside, however, all is different. The store is large, low in the ceiling and when without artificial light very dark, for the alley is narrow, and the buildings on the opposite side are high. But if it is dark monsieur is saving in his light bill, and there is a luster, a mysterious sheen, pervading the entire room. On varicolored pedestals resting in tiers on every side from floor to ceiling stand hundreds of glistening figures. Some are wax, some wooden, some paper mache, warriors in burnished coats of mail, kings and knights in purple and gold, queens and ladies in silver and silks, crowns and tiaras, spears and shields, serpents and dragons—everything in the world of dress and spangles. And here and there, cunningly hidden among the powerful reflectors, a few ruby electric bulbs do duty for a fifty light chandelier, and the effect is mellow, pleasing, not dazzling, as monsieur would like it to be.

In the false face corner, the darkest in the store, sits a girl, a mere silhouette against the walling archway leading to the gallery above. She is small, trim figure in a dark blue skirt and white shirt waist. Her face is small and pale, set in a wealth of jet black hair twisted smooth and high, with a glittering butterfly aigret fluttering in it, and she is painting, painting whiskers on bluff King Hal. On the table before her she has all the colors and implements in the professional artist's box, and she paints with the Japanese deftness of touch—one, two, three, a curl, a curve, a dab, and the thing is done.

Above her dainty head hangs a heterogeneous stock of faces, life size and wonderfully lifelike—Richard the Lion Hearted, scowling at Robespierre, Swengali sneering at the pope, a smiling Gibson girl ogling the sulky Napoleon, and far down, down on the floor, sits his majesty on ashes of clinkered sin.

In the store all is quiet, not the ticking of a clock, not the purring of a satisfied cat, not even a street urchin whistling in the alley outside, just an occasional little snuff from mamselle's sensitive nose.

Suddenly a door opens out from the wall above. Unless you saw it open you wouldn't believe it was a door. It has been very carefully cut in the partition, and the partition is stained a dull olive green. There are many such cunning little stage traps in Gustave's, and it was Gustave himself who popped out his crisp, curly head.

"June," he whispered, looking anxiously down at the trim little figure below.

"Ah, mon pere," she breathed, smiling up into his face, "surely you are early, mine. M. Nugent, he will not come until 4, and I give him one hour. M. Hammond, he will come at 8, and"

"But eat is 4 now, June, past 4, my child," said Gustave softly.

"Hush! Footsteps! Ma fol, mon pere, he comes! In, in, monsieur!"

Click! The partition door closed tight. Swengali and the pope swung outward to the length of their strings and still moved when M. Nugent came up to the little table.

"June," he began, very tenderly.

"Oh, M. Nugent!" she responded, with a swift upward glance, and went on retouching the royal Bluebeard.

For a moment he gazed dreamily on the smooth, black hair coils, bent a trifle lower than need be. Was it the ruby light? No! At least so he promptly decided when he caught sight of the widening tinge of pink on her rounded cheek.

"June," he repeated earnestly.

"Monsieur," she whispered, warningly and with a roguish twinkle in her eye, "you see I am very busy. Mon pere is behind. But it is anything you want to try zen of course I am here to attend."

"June," he murmured, and his voice thrilled and trembled, "you know that what I want is priceless. I cannot buy it. No man can ever buy it. June, I want love, your love, my June," and, throwing discretion to the winds, he came perilously near the table.

She laid King Henry aside and disposed of the paint brush where it could do no harm.

"Hush, hush, monsieur," she cautioned, and her eyes traveled swiftly over the gallery of masks. Why that faint, flickering smile? Was it a smile? Involuntarily, but only for an instant. His gaze followed hers. Yes, it was a smile, and it spelled encouragement for him. With a confident born of the dark and solitary corner, he seized her small white hand and looked hungrily into her eyes. Indignant, she tried to jerk it away, but he only clasped it tighter, drawing nearer, nearer, till she felt the warmth of his breath on her face.

"I love you, I love you!" he cried passionately. "No, no, do not shrink from me, June. You used not to shrink from me." He made to kiss her, but she turned her head away. "June," he pleaded, "you kissed me last night.

### THEIR AUTO ELOPEMENT

By ISOLA L. FORRESTER

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"We can't do a blessed thing," cried Daisy hopelessly. "Something broke when that last bump came, and we may be here in the road for hours before help comes, and I expect to see papa whizz around the corner any minute. It's dreadful!"

"Don't cry, sweetheart," said Ralph, added Mrs. Lambert merrily, "and then what a moist, forlorn little bride you'll be. Stop getting her, Ralph, and talk sense. Can't you fix it?"

Carwee shook his head despairingly. They were on the New York and Boston pike. Here and there a grassy tree lay in the sunlight like a great pink and white puffball. The grassy footpath along the pike was splashed with bright gold where dandelions and buttercups elbowed each other, and through the bars of a pasture on the right a couple of red and white calves were watching them with deep interest. Mrs. Lambert drew in a deep breath of appreciation.

"Isn't it lovely?" she said. "Daisy, sit up and look at your wedding day. I see a little white spire over the top of those hazel bushes, Ralph."

Carwee climbed to the top of the spire wall for a survey.

"By Jove, Aunt Ruth, you're right!" he called gaily. "Come on, sweetheart."

Daisy flushed rosy as the eager, boyish arms lifted her to the ground, and she cast a half frightened glance down the smooth, dusty road. Any minute at the top of the spire might come. He was sure to follow, and they were only a few miles from home.

Mrs. Lambert was looking at her green and gold chateleine watch.

"You ought to be back here in half an hour," she said, her blue eyes as full of excitement and happiness as Daisy's. "I'm not a bit afraid to stay here and face the judge. You two children run for the white spire, and heaven bless you both."

"Aunt Ruth, did any one ever tell you you were an angel?" exclaimed Ralph, giving her hand a clasp that parted the seams of her neat tan gloves.

"Several," laughed Mrs. Lambert, "but I selfishly. One is never an angel until one is a guardian angel. An impersonal angel is not recognized, I have found. If you should happen to run across a village blacksmith and can think of earthly things you might tell him there is work for him on the pike."

She sank back among the cushions of the auto with a sigh of sheer content and watched them run cross lots hand in hand, trampling the dandelions and buttercups. They were such precious children, and it was the first elopement she had ever shared! As for the judge? She leaned back her head and looked up at the blue sky through the closed eyes and smiled. The judge really did not matter in the least.

They had been neighbors for twenty years, the Nortons and Carewes, and it was at Mrs. Lambert's that the judge's only daughter had met and loved her nephew, Ralph. He was a good boy, and there was no reason why he should not work and win Daisy. But the judge had thought differently, and Ruth Lambert, sitting alone in the sunshine and fragrance of the May-time, wondered whether any old preying bitterness before his own defeat twenty years before had influenced the judge against Ralph's suit.

It had been the same story. Jack Norton had wooed her against her father's wishes. He was a student then, with only his name and grit to win his way, and she had not known how much she cared until he had gone out of her life. If he had been brave and dared all like Ralph—

She sighed and roused herself from the day dream. Down the road a light cloud of dust appeared, and Mrs. Lambert sat erect when she saw it. Before she could more than settle herself back comfortably among the cushions the other auto was abreast of her, and she heard the judge give a sharp order to the chauffeur to halt. He was frowning and warm as he bent toward her and raised his cap.

"How do you do, Mrs. Lambert?"

"Very well, thank you," Mrs. Lambert smiled at him graciously.

"You have had an accident?"

"Just a slight one, I believe. I have sent for help."

"Ah!" The judge's tone was all comprehensive. "Carter, get down and see what's the trouble!"

The chauffeur obeyed.

"Water run out, sir," he said briefly. "Got a little strap loose. Some one running it who wasn't experienced."

"I shouldn't wonder," said the judge grimly. "Go hunt some water somewhere."

When the man was out of hearing he turned to Mrs. Lambert, and there was war in his glance.

"Perhaps you will kindly tell me where my daughter is, Mrs. Lambert?" Mrs. Lambert pointed one dainty, gloved hand in the direction of the white spire.

"Right over there, judge," she said sweetly. "And Ralph is with her. They have gone to be married."

"There was a dead silence except for the clear, sweet song of a bluebird hidden somewhere among the blossoms. Mrs. Lambert stole a look at the judge. He was staring down the narrow vista of the pike. There was the same clear cut, purposeful profile and thick, wavy hair that had belonged to Jack Norton. The years had only added silver to the hair and strength to the profile—the

### THEIR AUTO ELOPEMENT

turned his head, and their eyes met. Some electric spark of thought suddenly, long dead, seemed to flash to life. The color slowly rose in Mrs. Lambert's cheek. The judge's voice was almost gentle when he spoke at last.

"Is it quite fair to me? She is all I have, Ruth."

"But she loves him so," Mrs. Lambert leaned forward eagerly, with tender, pleading eyes. "Ralph is a good boy. You don't know how they love each other."

The judge's mouth relaxed. Mrs. Lambert was a charming counsel for the defense.

"You aided and abetted them, Ruth," "All the time," confessed Mrs. Lambert happily. Her voice was lower as she added hesitatingly, "It did not seem right that they should suffer through any animosity which you bear to me."

The judge was already standing in the road beside her, and in his eyes was the earnestness that had been in Jack Norton's.

"I know what you mean," he said. "But it is not that. There is no bitterness, Ruth; only—" he paused and took courage from the bluebird—"only regret for me, Daisy is a child."

"She is eighteen," said Mrs. Lambert. "And I thought the boy a trifle overbold and precipitate."

"It is a good quality."

The judge looked up with a sudden thought.

"Perhaps if I had possessed a little of those qualities years ago I might have met with his success."

She smiled down at him through eyes that sparkled with tears.

"Perhaps you might have, Jack."

A figure appeared on the hillside. It was the chauffeur with water. The judge laid his hand firmly over the one in the tan glove that was nearest to him.

"Am I too late, Ruth?" he said gently. "May we not seek the white spire yet?"

When Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carewe came cross lots they found the chauffeur alone.

"Where is papa?" asked Daisy. And there was no fear in her voice, only joy and pride and new fledged dignity.

"Mrs. Lambert and he have gone on down the pike together," said the chauffeur. "They left word to you to take this auto and go where you pleased, but not to follow them."

The bridegroom looked in each other's eyes and smiled.

"Let's go home," said Daisy.

And when the judge and his wife came by an hour later only the crushed flowers and scattered dust bore witness to what had been, but among the blossoms somewhere the bluebird was still stinging to its brooding mate.

How We Locate a Sound.

The detection of the direction of a sound by the sense of hearing is, like the rapid focusing of the eye on objects at different distances, one of those instinctive operations which are continually done without any conscious method.

Sound waves traverse the air as ripples stir the water, and the ear, by experience, acquires some slight power of detecting the direction in one case, as the eye does with far greater accuracy in the other. Usually we unconsciously receive assistance from other senses as well. Often we fail to locate at first some sound of sound, such as a singing bird, and then our instinctive ingenuity displays itself.

The intensity of sound is, of course, by no means so great behind a screen as in front of it, and every one carries with him the screen of his own head, which may prevent a particular sound as by the other. If, then, the head is turned until this inequality disappears and both ears hear equally well, we know that we must be directly facing or turned from the source of sound, and our previous rough idea of its whereabouts generally prompts us to face it.

When Linen is Translucent.

The whiteness and opacity of dry linen, as of writing paper, are due mainly to the fact of repeated reflexions at the surface, so that the light is wasted in these reverberations before it can reach the eye.

The body of linen is a network of transparent fibers not in optical contact, which intercept the light by repeatedly reflecting it. Now, if the interstices of these fibers are filled by a body of the same refractive index as the fibers themselves the reflexion of the surface is destroyed and the linen is rendered more transparent. Water does this; hence linen when wet is darker, but more translucent, just as is the oiled paper used for tracings by architects and engineers.

The same holds good with ordinary glass and ground glass, the repeated reflexions of the latter making it far less transparent. To a similar cause are due the whiteness and opacity of snow, of salt and of pulverized glass.

The London Waitress.

At a London restaurant the other day a middle aged woman entered the place and, taking a seat at one of the tables, carefully scrutinized the bill of fare. She concluded to try some ice cream pudding. After it had been served she looked it over carefully and, calling the waitress back, said:

"Do you call this ice cream pudding?"

"Yes, and it's very nice too."

"But where is the ice cream?"

"Oh, that's only the name given that peculiar make of pudding. We are making a specialty of it. I'm sure you'll like it when you taste it."

"It seems to me that you ought to give ice cream with it as long as you say it's ice cream pudding."

"We don't give cottages with cottage pudding," she replied the witty waitress. "This pudding contained the middle aged woman and she ordered a second plate.—London Telegraph.

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### MACHINE MADE CIGARS ARE HERE

Hammerstein's Labor Displacer Is Introduced Into London

Scab Factories.

From The London Advertiser.

If the cigarmaking machine, which is now being tested in the factory of Lane, McDonald & Co., should prove the success it has proven across the border, the cigarmaking industry in London will be revolutionized.

The machine is the invention of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the millionaire theatrical man, of New York, and is capable of turning out, with the assistance of twelve girls, 10,000 cigars per day. At present the average output of twelve cigarmakers is about 3,000 per day.

Mr. Hammerstein has refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for the machine patent, and values it at more than \$5,000,000. Being an old cigarmaker himself, he has worked upon the idea for years and in New York City he runs a small factory from no other man is known to work out and perfect the machine and he says that it is the most perfect degree of usefulness, in fact, a boon to the public, which the machine will do.

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Amendment Act, 1937

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Just by falling downstairs in her home in a Chicago suburb was cured of trouble that had deprived her of the use of her limbs and her voice. This is a remedy that would be used to take in homeopathic doses, however.



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