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THE TOWER

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

Vol. III. No. 44

TORONTO, OCTOBER 16, 1903

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LABOR DAY

John Mitchell Defines Its Meaning and the Benefits Derived From Its Observance.

"Labor day in America," said a satirical British tourist, "is the day in America when no one labors." Having delivered this facetious utterance, he promptly copied it and mailed it to his beloved Punch. Trivialities do not appeal to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and he gives a more satisfactory definition of the day in a letter to the New York World. "Labor day in America corresponds to May day in Europe," he says. "On that day the hosts of labor join in parade and assemble in mass meeting for the purpose of reviving the progress of the past, discussing the problems of the present and preparing to meet the exigencies of the future. The year just closed has been eventful in many respects. Labor has won numerous victories, both by strikes and by negotiations; but, better still, labor and capital learned many lessons, chiefly to respect the rights, the obligations and the duties of each to the other and of both to society. The future holds out bright promise for American labor, whose relations with capital are being reconciled through conciliation, arbitration, joint conferences and trade agreements."

of law unnecessary to prevent injustice. "It has of late become noteworthy that men of fabulous wealth have distributed their accumulations with such splendid munificence that the public conscience has risked confusion as to the fundamental moralities.

"But these gifts have not kept pace with the amazing accumulations of wealth. The very munificence has been often seen against a background of extravagance, and the endowments of education have sometimes been wrung out of all the ill-requited labor of the ignorant.

"It becomes the duty of all ministers of industries leads to the equipment of a life, which shall dedicate its wealth, intelligence and moral power to find a solution of the industrial problems which no one can solve alone. Armed hate over the gifts of God is a monstrous condition."

Roast For Two Editors

Rev. Bigelow Gives Two Cincinnati Papers a Severe Dressing Down.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 11.—"An Editor's Fear of Socialism" was the subject of an address delivered at the evening session of the Vine Street Congregational Church, by the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow.

Text: "For among my people are found wicked men; they lay wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men.

"As a coop is full of birds, so are their houses full of deceit; therefore they are become great and waxen rich. They are wakened fast; they slay; yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper, and the right of the needy do they not judge."

Mr. Bigelow said in part:

If there are any men in the State of Ohio to whom these words of Jeremiah are applicable, they are the proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Cincinnati Times Star. One is a so-called Democrat and the other is a so-called Republican. But they are both monopolists. They love their privileges more than their party principles. This is evidenced by the fact that they have joined issue this year in their opposition to the candidacy of Mayor Tom L. Johnson for Governor. Why do they oppose him? They say he is not a Socialist, and they know they are intelligent men and they know better. They oppose him because he would take from them the privilege they now enjoy of heaping up for themselves unearned fortunes through the power of monopoly. But they could not make votes if they said that. Therefore they cry, "Away with Socialism," and they hope, by that appeal to ignorance and prejudice, to bring discredit upon a just cause and protect their privileges.

The Enquirer editor says: "The whole tendency of the movement which Mr. Johnson is engineering is a direct violation of State Socialism." To this the Times Star editor says, "Amen." Both papers publish the same editorial, and agree that the views of Mr. Johnson are the wisest possible departure from the sound and seasoned Democracy of the fathers."

At his recent Music Hall meeting in Cincinnati, Mayor Johnson was interrupted by a Socialist. Replying to the questioner, he said:

All enterprises which are in their nature private, should be left in private hands, and are not the business of government. But when you have an enterprise which is, in its very nature, a monopoly, if the community does not own and operate it, it will own and operate the community.

A telephone business is in its very nature a monopoly business. Two telephone companies are a nuisance. It is necessary to the convenience of the public that there be one central exchange, and that each subscriber shall be in communication with every other. The welfare of the community requires that these shall be but one company. But every community has to meet the question, "Who shall be the company?" If the telephone business be left in private hands, the community, by some franchise grant, has to declare in effect, that some one individual, or corporation, and no other, shall have the privilege of engaging in the business. That means a monopoly. Practically, the monopoly escape from it is in municipal ownership.

What is true of the telephone business is equally true of the gas and electric light and street railway companies. There is no more sense in having the streets torn up by competing gas companies than there is in having the city divided by the poles and wires of competing telephone companies. One company can perform the work better than two or more. Competition is sometimes resorted to as a means of escaping an enterprise which is in its very nature a monopoly. But such competition is short-lived, for consolidation is the natural law.

Why has it become the almost universal practice for American cities to own their own waterworks? It is because it is a business which is best left to some one company, and experience has proven that it is not good public policy to have a private corporation a monopoly of the water supply of a city.

Why then should a private company have the exclusive privilege of furnishing gas to a city, or electric light, or street railway transportation? All the arguments in favor of the city owning its own waterworks apply equally to the problem of city lighting or transportation.

The difference between Mayor Johnson and the Socialists is this: The Socialists believe that the state should go into the business of making shoes and clothes, and raising hogs and building houses. According to the Socialistic theory, there is no limit to be placed upon the activities of the state.

On the other hand, Mayor Johnson believes it would be calamity for the state to invade the field of private enterprise. He is an uncompromising individualist and wants the state to keep its hands off of everything that can be safely left to private enterprise. He sees, however, that these public utilities cannot safely be left in private hands.

The most common objection to Socialism is that it would interfere with the freedom of the individual. Mayor Johnson believes that the true aim of government is to secure to each individual the widest possible freedom consistent with the rights of others. This is his reason for being opposed to Socialism. This is also his reason for being in favor of a private corporation a monopoly of the water supply of a city.

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10c Package of Oats	71	15c Pickles, mixed or Mustard	71
10c " Flaked Wheat	74	15c Imported Sausage	9c or 3 for 25
10c " Life Chips	81	John Bull Worcester Sauce	9c or 3 for 25
10c " Vim	85	Domestic Worcester Sauce	9c or 3 for 25
15c " Force or Malta Vita	124	6 tins good Sardines in oil	25
10c Corn Starch	7c or 4 for 25	15c Imported French Sardines	10c
10c Jelly Powder	7c or 4 for 25	10c Jam in glass	10c
15c Extracts	7c or 4 for 25	40c 5 lb Pails new Jam	10c
40c Cocoa	15c or 2 lbs for 25	10c tins of Mince Meat	10c
25c Cocoa	15c or 2 lbs for 25	12c Bars Laundry Soap for 3 or 3 for 25	25
25c Coffee—pure and ground fresh	19	5c " Soap" for 3c or 10 for 25	25
35c Coffee	25	6 Cakes Castle Soap	10c
40c Coffee	25	10c Toilet Soap	10c
45c Coffee	25	15c Boxes Toilet Soap for 3c or 3 for 25	25
60c Tea, black, green or mixed	40	3 five-cent packages Blue	10c
40c Tea	25	8 lbs. good Rice	10c
25c Black Ceylon Tea	25	10 lbs. Rolled Oats	10c
40c Mustard or Ginger	25	10 lbs. Rolled Wheat	10c
40c Cinnamon or Cloves	25	9 lbs. Whealine	10c
40c Black or White Pepper	25	3 lbs. Barley	10c
3c Pickling Spice	15	10 lbs. Split Peas or Green Peas	10c
15 Large Nutmegs	10	3 Large Cans good Baking Powder for 25	25
2 lbs. best Cheese	25	2 Large Cans best Baking Powder for 25	25
Pink Salmon	9c or 3 for 25	10c Fancy Biscuits	10c
Best Red Salmon	13c or 2 for 25		

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With Fifty Pictures—Mostly Gilt

Presenting the Original Extravaganza Travesty on King-Do-Do, entitled "WHEN I WAS KING"

It is a Merry Melange of Myth and Melodrama in Two Acts. A new and elaborate method of Pastors' Art Pictures.

LINEMEN WIN STRIKE.

After a Five Months' Struggle, Victory Crowns the Union.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5.—(Special Correspondence).—On May 5, five months ago to-day, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared a strike against the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone Company, which involved the entire territory from Vancouver, B. C., to El Paso, Texas. To-day the men have gone back to work, the company having come to terms. In no city throughout the vast stretch of country was the fight so bitter as in Los Angeles, where the Employers' Association, which the city fathers of the notorious Times, exerted every effort to break the strike. Scabs were armed and encouraged to create disturbances, union men were arrested with out provocation, and the vile Times daily branded the peaceable, law-abiding unionists as hoodlums. But without avail. The men stood like a granite wall, and the result was inevitable. The splendid victory of the linemen has been the occasion of much rejoicing by the union men and women of Southern California, not only because of the good triumph that will accrue to the sturdy unionists who recognize the true throughout the long struggle, but also because it means one more defeat for Otis and his coterie of union-busters.

The Times has reason for its shrill denunciation of organized labor, as its advertisement is being withdrawn from its columns through the efforts of unionists everywhere. You can aid in this good work by writing one letter to each of the following advertisers in that notorious sheet:

CARRARA Paint, 811 Carrara Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Santitas" Mfg.—E. Pauvera, 26 North Williams St., New York, N.Y.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St., New York, N.Y.

Palo-Hay, Specialties Co., Newark, N.J.

"Castoria"—The Contour Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

"Caticura"—Foster Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Tell those advertisers that organized labor does not look with favor upon any person or firm that is aiding labor's meanest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

Women, according to statistics, are good insurance risks, but are they good matrimonial risks? That is the question that is interesting the men.

Deposits will be received either over the counter or by mail.

One Dollar will commence a Savings Account.

If our nearest Branch is not convenient to you send a Postal Card to our Branch at the Corner King and Bathurst Streets for Booklet on "Banking by Mail."

It will interest you.

Bank of Toronto, Branch King and Bathurst Streets.

USELESS STATISTICS

The Absurd Conclusions Drawn by Politicians From the Foreign Trade Business Exposed.

English papers, to prove that Great Britain is not retrograding under free trade, assert that the aggregate foreign trade of their country is \$135 per capita, while that of the United States is only \$45 per capita; hence Great Britain is three or more times as prosperous as the United States.

Let us look at one item in the proposition. We are, in round figures, buying \$100,000,000 worth of foreign sugar year by year and, equally, exporting a like value with which to pay for the sugar. Sugar adds to our statistical evidence of prosperity \$200,000,000, or \$250 per capita per annum. If we made all of our sugar and paid our own farmers \$100,000,000 for it, we would by that standard of prosperity all lose \$250 per year!

WHEN STRIKES WILL CEASE

John Mitchell Declares That a Joint Disposition to be Fair Would Result in Satisfactory Agreement.

Labor strikes will never cease until men reach that amiable spirit where there can be no dispute about anything. I believe that the majority of the disputes between labor and capital can be settled by what we call the trades agreement—that is the agreement between the employer and the employee. They are the parties deeply interested, and if they are reasonable and sensible I cannot see why they cannot settle their differences. I believe that in nine out of ten cases if each party to a dispute arising from labor matters would evince a mutual desire to be fair and seek a reasonable solution of the problem presented there would be fewer strikes. And even if this rule was applied to strikes they would end sooner, and to the credit and advantage of all concerned.

But when it comes to the point where there is no hope of a settlement between the disputants—then arbitration is the only course. I believe President Roosevelt acted wisely and for the best interests of all concerned when he appointed the commission that undertook the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

In such a crisis as that such treatment of the subject was a necessity. But, as I have heretofore remarked, if my idea of the trades agreement had been prevalent at the outset there would have been no necessity for arbitration.

Judge Gray says that the solution of the struggle between capital and labor is along the lines of humanity, common sense, and arbitration. In a general way he is right. But in place of arbitration I should put the trades agreement.

Such a system will settle strikes until the employer and employee reach that condition of mentality where they will regard mutual interests.

"Oh, Mamma," exclaimed little Eileen, who had a cold for the first time, "that must be one of the little cows that give condensed milk."

Attacks Gifts From Riches Got by Cunning

Often Wrung From Labor, Says Rev. Dr. Slicer at Conference—He Scores the Trusts

Atlantic City, N.J.—There were whispers of "Rockefeller" among the 1,000 delegates at the National Conference of Unitarians and other Christian churches when the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, of New York, member of the City Club and political reformer, made an attack on the holding of ill-gotten wealth. He said:

"Let us set ourselves against all juggling with primary definitions of morality. Let us refuse our tribute of praise to men who have gained distinction by cunning, which is the very antithesis of wisdom, who have accumulated wealth under the cover of law by means which, in an earlier time, made the enactment of the law necessary."

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just the difference between Socialism and the individualism of Mayor Johnson.

But it is not to be presumed that the editors above mentioned are ignorant of this broad distinction between Mayor Johnson's views and those of the Socialists. They know he is not a Socialist. But they think Socialism will prove a good club with which to beat him. And they do wish to be him! The answer is plain. The editor of the Enquirer enjoys the gas monopoly in the city of Washington, D. C., while the wife of the editor of the Times Star owns the gas company of Cleveland. Monopoly is thicker than politics. It is not because the Mayor is a Socialist, for he is not, but it is because he believes in the right of the people to own their own gas plant of its own just as it now has its own waterworks—this is the reason that these editors make common cause against him.

I would not have them go out of the gas business. While these things are in private hands, why not in their hands? But when they enter into a conspiracy to deceive the people in order to keep their privileges, they do wrong.

"As a coop is full of birds, so are their houses full of deceit; therefore they are become great and waxen rich. They use his pistols, to protect their plunder. In such journalism there is no conscience and no honor. Such papers will find a market with the thoughtless and ignorant. But all right-thinking citizens will hold them in contempt.

In exposing the selfish motive of these two editors, I have remembered Lowell's ironical advice:

"I'm willin' a man should go tollab' his own sins."

Agin' wrong in the abstract; for that kind of wrong is always unpop'lar, and never gets pitied. Because its wrong no one ever committs. But he musen't be hard on particular sins. 'Cause then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins."

DR. EASTON'S Blood and Nerve Builder

Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System

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PREPARED BY J. R. LEE

Cor. Queen and Beaton and 407 King St. East

Very Choice Goods

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We are the only Company that will book your order and guarantee delivery throughout the winter.

Call now while we are selling at lowest prices.

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Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.

presented their attendance and to assure the chairman of their hearty sympathy.

The venerable Archdeacon Madden, of Liverpool, England, was present and delivered a very telling and effective address, giving a most graphic account of similar work which was started many years ago in that city, first connecting with a cafe for the working men near the docks of that great shipping centre and then followed one for clerks and artisans; he pointed out that men were in need of some place for social intercourse, etc., and that to a very large extent the cafe had passed by the saloonkeeper was the only person who attempted to provide therefor.

The effort in Liverpool was started by several syndicates and was taken up and appreciated by the people there in a most remarkable manner. The shareholders received 6 per cent. on their money almost immediately, and this caused private enterprise to develop in a most extraordinary manner, and very rapidly temperance cafes were opened all over the city. He gave several particulars, and numerous data as to this particular work there, he stated that whilst, of course, he could not presume to know what was required in Canada, still from what he had heard, and seen, he was confident that if Canada wanted to keep her young men from the terrible influences of the saloon the work must be a preventative one, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to those present, that the present time was one for definite action, that each one could do something to help on the movement calculated to lead men from intemperance to sobriety, and that the surest way to do this was by opening places bright and clean, with nice surroundings, where not only a man could go at any time, and be seen by his employer, and by all that know him, but also be able to take his sister, his mother, or his wife, and express his strongest conviction that if the cafes were conducted on broad liberal principles, and properly managed, they would not only pay their way, but very speedily yield a good dividend for the money invested.

The hands of the Executive Committee were considerably strengthened by those present, and their power materially increased so that they can open up forthwith without delay.

South African labor unionists are making a bid for labor representation in the Cape Colonial Parliament. As a preliminary step they have approached Sir Gordon Sprigg with a petition to raise the payment of members sufficiently for a workingman legislator to live on his salary. When they have secured that point they are to make an organized attempt to capture as many seats as possible, and, as the working population amounts to 70 per cent. of the total, they anticipate success.

Anything in Furs

From a Jacket to a Muff Tail

The Way you Want it

We Must Satisfy You and then besides our prices are very close

Fall Hats Now in.

The Taylor Hat & Fur Store

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Fall Footwear

Our range of Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes. UNION MADE, are as good value as you will find in the City. Give us a trial.

D. Hanna & Co.

462 SPADINA AVE.

Disputes

1897

and its organs

greatly impressed

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Cosgrave's ALE! ALE! XXX PORTER

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TORONTO, OCTOBER 16th, 1903.

OFFICIAL TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above Council held on Oct. 8th, was opened by President Simpson, who presided over the meeting.

Credentials were received from the Railway Freight and Baggage Handlers, Pattern Makers Assn., etc.

The proposed amalgamation of the several Trade Councils under the head of the District Labor Council, was strongly endorsed.

The provisions necessary in the constitution to have the sessions of the Council closed in the future were adopted.

The delegates to the Congress presented their report, which was adopted.

The Municipal Committee presented their report, and after some discussion the Joint Committee were requested to call another convention.

The Council adjourned at 11.35 p.m., after having a very interesting meeting.

DELEGATES' REPORT. To the Officers and Members of District Labor Council:

Brothers—Your delegates appointed to represent the Council at the annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, beg to submit their report herewith:

The Congress opened at Brockville on Tuesday, September 22nd, in Victoria Hall, at 10 a.m., President Flett in the chair.

The Congress was welcomed by Mayor Harrison on behalf of the city, and by President McGee, on behalf of the Trades Council.

After the formalities of welcoming the delegates had been disposed of, the Congress adjourned until 2 p.m., to await the report of the Credentials Committee.

Upon resuming the session at 2 o'clock the report of the Credentials Committee was received, seating some 120 delegates. After the report had been adopted the President named the standing committees and declared the Congress opened to receive resolutions.

There were some 55 resolutions presented, covering many important questions, the more important of which were as follows:

For the establishment of a Legal Defence Fund, which was referred to the Executive with instructions to prepare a plan for such and submit to a referendum.

Complying with the request of the British Trades Congress in opposition to the Chamberlain policy.

Condemning the importation of labor under contract and declaring against the Manufacturers' ultimatum for the need of mechanics in this country.

Upholding the Secretary of the Ontario Labor Bureau in the work of giving to the old country accurate information about the condition of the labor market in this country.

Condemning the Gurney Foundry Co.'s and the Canada Foundry Co.'s action in importing labor under contract and by misrepresentation of existing conditions.

Dealing with the salaries of post-office employees, and several other minor matters.

The Congress accepted the report of your Special Label Legislation Committee and assumed the liability asked.

Your delegates introduced the amendment to the Constitution, as instructed, admitting local assemblies of the K. of L., and after discussion the vote was strongly against the proposition.

The festivities of the Congress were laid up the St. Lawrence River on Wednesday afternoon and banquet on Thursday night, which were tendered by the T. and L. Council.

The Secretary's report showed satisfactory progress for the year, the receipts being some \$900 in excess of last year, and a gain in membership in every province, but Quebec, while the net loss in that province was very small.

The election of officers under the Harspence system, resulted in the choice of John A. Flett again for the presidency over A. W. Puite by one vote. J. B. Mack was again chosen Vice-President by acclamation, as well as P. M. Draper for Secretary.

The contest for fraternal delegates to the A. F. of J. showed the delegates' choice to be James Simpson, President of this Council, by one vote. The Ontario Vice-President went to Mr. Jos. Marks, of London, while the Executive for this province are E. W. O'Dell, Hamilton; Edgar Empey, Ottawa, and Jas. Wilson, Toronto.

The session closed on Friday evening to meet in 1904 at Montreal.

Respectfully submitted, J. H. Huddleston, J. H. Kennedy, W. Henderson.

In a pamphlet entitled "Dreams" is enclosed an election card of L. S. Leves, soliciting re-election as school trustee. The re-election will probably turn out one of the dreams.

Editor The Toiler: I note in your last issue a letter by Mr. McD., sent tax exemption, from which it would appear he is already in the political arena.

As Mr. McD. however, seems desirous of seeing a righteous cause flourish, though not as yet full seized of the principle involved in the \$700 exemption, I would like to draw his attention to one or two points.

Mr. McD. is in error in using the words, "Capitalist" and "Landlord" interchangeably, meaning the same thing, in the statement, "Capitalist or Landlord do not pay the taxes."

A capitalist is a man who uses all or a portion of his wealth for the production of more wealth, capital being that portion so utilized. The word "landlord" however, refers only to the land monopolist who by legal title deed prevents wealth production except on payment of rent for his remaining lands.

Capital to assist production, the landlord or monopolist retards production by excessive rents, therefore the two words should be used as synonymous.

One obscure little trades union is doing more for woman suffrage than all the women's clubs in America combined.

It is very important to the workingman, indeed it is an absolute necessity, that the working woman should be as much benefited by the reforms which organized labor has forced all employers to make.

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Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.



Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

- James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 348
Alex. Rose 1134
J. J. Ward & Co. 1238
Smith & Co. 236
Burdin 164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723
H. R. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham Victoria Chambers
A. J. J. 19 Richmond St. E.
E. McClure, Room 10, 114 Richmond St. E.
E. Neipage 95 Shaw Street
Geo. Lewis 1135 Yonge Street
Norman Knight 391 Spadina Ave.

THE CHAS ROGERS & SONS CO.

Furniture and Upholstery

Mantles, Grates, Tiles

INTERIOR WOOD WORK 97 YONGE ST.

There is one Lager which combines all the good points of the light beers of Germany with the wholesomeness born of good Canadian barley malt—that's



Dominion Brewery Company



484 QUEEN ST. W.

I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of

MEN'S SUITS MEN'S PANTS MEN'S OVERALLS, SHIRTS, Etc.

R. R. SOUTHCOMBE Tailor & Clothier 484 QUEEN STREET WEST



Pullman porters will shortly meet in Chicago, Ill., and form a union and affiliate with the A. F. of L.

"THAT REMARK"

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

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.

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

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

THE RISING OF LABOR.

I bear in the autumn voices Of winds a jubilant tone. For the heart of the world rejoices That labor shall claim its own.

It has lain in the dust for ages, By the feet of might down-trod, And the world stood back and sighed, And heark!

"But this is the will of God. 'He has put His curse on labor, 'Tis suffers for Adam's sin,' But truth like the stroke of a saber, Has let the sunlight in."

She has cut down the creed-made curtain And shown us the true God's face, And it is not dark with hatred's mark, But fair with love's own grace.

He is not the God of classes, He is not the God of gold, But he is the God of the masses, Who toil in the heat and the cold.

And unto the heart of labor, Desolate, sick and numb, He speaks from the skies and He says—'Arise! For the day and the hour have come.'

And out of its man-made prison, Out of the dark and the dust, Has labor at last arisen— And it cries to might, "Be just!"

It wastes no word and no gesture; In the calmness of truth it stands, It pleaded too long at the ear of wrong, Unheard—and now it commands.

Oh, slow are God's mills in grinding, 'But they grind exceeding small,' And the greedy heart shall be finding That shall be the God of all.

They shall learn how this mighty toiler, This maker of men and things, Of earth and star and of worlds afar, Ranks labor above crowned kings.

Oh, heart of labor, keep steady, And stand for the rights you need! For the world was never so ready To pray for the fall of greed.

The waves of our prayers, like billows Shall bear your hopes on their crest, And carry you out of the narrow's of doubt, And into the harbor of rest.

The Rev. J. L. Gordon will preach next Sunday evening on labor unions and labor men in Bond Street Congregational Church, and he invites you all to come.

As an evidence of the amount of money international unions are taking out of Canada, or, in other words, the Canadian unions are sending across the line, it might be mentioned that the Butchers Unions of Canada have sent to headquarters during the past year \$365, and the international has spent just \$800 in Canada.

The Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Master Builders' Exchange fixed Jan. 1, 1904, as the date on which systematic warfare by means of lockouts against sympathetic strikes will begin.

The members of the New York Horsehoes' union were out on strike some time ago, and a large horse shoe manufacturer went to the assistance of the bosses. The strike is settled now, but not the matter between the horse shoe manufacturer and the reason the men recommend every other good shoe in sight but this particular one, and the said horse shoe manufacturer is suing for boycotting. The men have a novel defence; they claim they have lost faith in the shoe. The question now on tap is, can an injunction restore the faith?

Negotiations which have been pending since May 1 between the Illinois Central Railway and the telegraphers at Chicago have been concluded. The demands of the telegraphers, slightly modified, were granted. The long time taken to effect the settlement was necessary because of the fact that the schedules of more than 1,500 different contracts had to be considered, individually. The conclusions consist of greatly reduced hours and an annual increase in the pay roll amounting to more than \$100,000. The average increase in the salaries is 15 per cent.

As an evidence of the improved conditions of the workmen of the century during the past few years, George W. Perkins, President of Cigarettes Manufacturers' Union, quotes some figures on the growth of the cigar industry within the last four years has been phenomenal; the continuous expansion has no parallel in the history of the trade. From a production of 4,530,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1899, it swelled to the enormous number of 6,780,390,535 cigars, an increase in round numbers of 50 per cent in the short space of four years. This increase in the trade is chiefly due to an increase in consumption by the laboring classes of the country, and to the higher wages earned by organized labor, which enabled many to discard the pipe for the cigar.

ROOT OF ALL EVIL

Henry Watterson Scores the Chief Characteristic of the American People—The Getting of Money.

Paul the apostle in his charge to Timothy upon the latter's going over into Macedonia said, "For the love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after, they have crept from the faith and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

According to Colonel Henry Watterson, the religion of Paul received a fitting support from the Christian civilization of twentieth century America. In an address before the graduates of a business college at Hoboken the other evening the veteran Kentucky editor said: "Each country has its crown of glory and crowns of thorns. Find out a nation's sins and you find therein its dangers. What is the matter with America? Is it our race problem or the south? I know so much about that that I can say it is not. I have an unshaken belief in the powers above that makes me think that it will furnish its own solution."

"Is it the money devil? That, too, will settle itself. No. The real danger has its roots in human nature, is fostered by our peculiar conditions and lies in the effect of money upon the national moral sense. The brains of the country are all engaged in money making and money making alone."

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is not affiliated with the 111 other national and 1,725 local unions in the American Federation of Labor.

The amount of human labor now required to produce a bushel of wheat from beginning to end is on an average only ten minutes and that of such labor is three and one-third cents.

Brassworkers of New York city and various other cities have formed an organization in St. Louis to oppose strikes and bring about arbitration in cases of differences with employers.

The plants of the American Tin Plate Company have begun manufacturing tin for the export trade, under which the tonnage men will suffer a reduction of three per cent in their wages.

The Cigarettes' international union as a body and its subordinate unions spend in one year about as much money on the advertising and protection of its label as do any half dozen unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Ministers decided in favor of establishing a fund to be known as the "Old Home Fund," the proceeds to be devoted to maintaining a home for old and infirm members.

The Western Federation of miners has issued an appeal to miners throughout the country to contribute to an "eight-hour fund," and let the battle ground be in the western country. The miners have already started the fund.

During the year of 1901-1902 the total amount spent on technical education by local authorities in England was valued at \$5,268,985. A part of this was raised by special loans for the purpose, but the major part came from moneys allotted from the customs and excise.

We have learned that our half-inch stamp electrotyping furnished to retailers, papers, etc., for advertising purposes, has been used by the printer to print our stamp on the lining of shoes, which shoes are afterwards sold as genuine union stamped shoes.—Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

The strikers at Virginia Mines, near Birmingham, Ala., against whom Chancellor Carmichael, of Alabama, has issued an injunction restraining them from holding public meetings, have rented a church near the mines, and every day go to the building with Bibles and hymn books in hand and proceed to hold religious services, says a press report. During the meeting an official of the Miners' Union is granted the floor and addresses the congregation on the strike, and takes up a collection for them in need.

The Alabama Legislature has passed, and the Governor has signed, a drastic law prohibiting boycotts, picketing, etc., under severe penalties. And Alabama is the same State in which a number of highly respectable citizens were recently paroled out of prison after being convicted of keeping men in a condition of slavery. How easy it is to minimize offences against labor, while those against capital are dealt with by special measures when existing law is not found severe enough to suit the powers that be.—E. X.

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LABOR BEFORE CAPITAL

"It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else is paying capital, somebody by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. No man living is more worthy to be treated than those who toil upward from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch anything which they have honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they possess only by sufferance, and which they will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—Abraham Lincoln.

Just a word, especially to the members of all unions. You will find that while we have had tremendous obstacles in the past that the greatest stumbling blocks are still before us. The historical part proves that we are here to stay and that nothing can crush out the spirit of unionism or the spirit of the workers. We may have our setbacks, but we always come again stronger and better than ever and are constantly but slowly and surely growing stronger. You will find that the employees or some of them will organize for the purpose of disrupting the unions in which, however, they will be sadly disappointed. It all depends upon whether or not long this coming battle will last and what the final status of both will be when it is over. Let us impress upon the minds of all that it will be absolutely necessary if you wish to be entirely successful in combating any agency that may oppose you and for any cause that you must learn to pay high dues and to build up a strong treasury. History proves that the unions with a formidable treasury are the ones that are seldom defeated and never disrupted. As one proof of this let us call your attention to an effort that has been made for the last five years to crush out a so-called dual organization in one of the building trades, but one small one. It has nearly 200,000 members, while on the other only about 5,000 members are involved, but the 5,000 are backed up with a reserve fund that is inexhaustible and it has successfully held its ground so far. We do not wish to be understood as discussing the merits of this controversy and do not say which side is right, we simply mention the instance as a means of more forcibly illustrating a statement that the unions which have the money cannot be defeated.

We see nothing but a bright future before us in trade union movement. True, we will suffer reverses, we will have our depressions in the future, as we have had in the past, but we will in these trying times be as successful in the future as we have in the past, and more so.

Our future success depends largely upon our own actions. If we heed the lessons of the past and act according to the principles of the future, our success will be just so much better off. The unions which will pay high dues and husband their resources will be the most successful. Those who fail to profit by the writing on the wall and the plain view will suffer correspondingly. And some will die by the wayside and have to start all over again. The unions with the highest dues are the cheapest in the long run. Unions with well filled strong boxes seldom have strikes and consequently lost no time or money on that score. It is better to pay at least 25c a week in dues than it is to lose three or four months' pay through strikes that the high dues would have prevented.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

LABOR UNIONS SURE TO FAIL. Says Millionaire Havemeyer in a Recent Interview.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the late labor circles over an interview given by John C. Havemeyer, one of the founders of the sugar business, which is now represented in the sugar trust, which in effect is a reply to the allegations made concerning him by several labor leaders at the mass meeting in Yonkers, N. Y.

"Trade unionism, as organized at the present day, is sure to fail," declared Mr. Havemeyer in the course of his interview. This statement by one of the leading capitalists of this country has aroused the resentment of labor men throughout the country, who declare that the rapid growth of trades unionism in the past decade is ample proof that the people have taken up the principles and that the unions are here as a fact.

Mr. Havemeyer's declaration, "I intend to hire a hall and in plain language tell exactly why I believe the downfall of the labor unions of this

"THEY SAY"

Our New Overcoats are the finest in town. "They," in this instance, means those who have been fortunate enough to see the first arrivals. Perhaps you think it a bit early to buy an Overcoat. There is nothing like being "on time," as you know first choice is always the best.

THIS STORE

Has always had the habit of getting the finest and most fashionable Clothing on the market. Our range of Coats this season is the largest this store has ever carried, and from the moderate priced coat at \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 up to the best lines at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00, we feel sure that we have a showing to be proud of. Come and see.

Boys Wanted!

We have just received a large shipment of New Fall Creations in BOYS Clothing. Boys wanted to fill them.

NORFOLK SUITS—We have a large range in this line, dark and light Tweeds, hard and soft finished Serges, sizes 23 to 30. See our leader. Special price. \$3.95

D. B. SUITS—In Double Breasted Suits, two pieces, we excel. Our leader is a Pepper and Salt Tweed. Sizes 23 to 30, Special price. \$3.50

LITTLE MEN'S SUITS—Three-piece Suits, sizes 28 to 33. We have one of the largest ranges ever brought to the city. Our leader is a medium dark, pure wool Tweed, invisible check. Special price. \$4.50

WORSTED SUITS—This line we have given our special attention, showing a large range of colorings and patterns. Our leader is a dark blue worsted with broken check. Natty Suit. Special. \$8.50

REEFERS—Boys' Reefers Jackets. We have them here by the hundred. Our leader is pure wool Navy Serge, soft finish, with yoke. Special price. \$3.95

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day is inevitable," is welcomed by labor men. If Mr. Havemeyer carries out his intention to "address the people on the dangers of 'trades unions,'" a number of Boston labor leaders will go on to New York to listen to the address.

John T. Wendell, President of the Yonkers branch of the Federation of Labor, has challenged Mr. Havemeyer to answer 16 questions about the sugar trust, but the latter person does not seem to take the challenge in a serious light.—Artist.

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