THE TOILER

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INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Battersea, an English Municipality, Conducted by Trades Union Members.

(Copyrighted, 1904, by Judson Grenell.)

Battersea, England, June 1.—It has often been asked: What will workingmen do if they ever obtain full political power? Battersea—a city of 171,000 inhabitants, a borough of London, and the home of John Burns, from which he is regularly returned to Parliament, answers this question in part. Here the organized labor element "runs things," electing two-thirds of the administrative and legislative officials, and using their power to the fullest extent possible for those objects for which trades unions and governments are supposed to exist.

To be sure, a London borough's activities are limited by the London county council, which in turn has only those powers delegated to it by Parliament, but on the whole the borough is as free as a Michigan city operating under a charter given by the state. Its officials can be perniciously active in rushing reforms, or they can stupidly insist on letting things go on in the old-fashioned way. Battersea is up and doing, and though with every move the "votes" have increased, the electors, who must be rent payers or lodgers, are more than satisfied if their votes mean anything. Still, the rates are no higher than in other municipalities, and I find that in all of them "Pro Bono Publico," "An Indignant Ratepayer," "Citizen," and others with the true British instinct send communications to their favorite newspapers berating the municipal authorities for not practicing economy and reducing instead of raising the rates.

SOME OF BATTERSEA'S ENTERPRISES.

With ex-Councilman Knee, a printer by trade and secretary of the Workmen's National Housing Council, of which I shall write later, I visited the scene of Battersea's municipal activities and was struck with the thoroughness with which everything is being done. This compact borough covers 2,149 acres, with 80 persons to the acre or 51,200 to the square mile. The census of 1901 gives it 23,462 inhabited houses, with the births nearly double the deaths. It is engaged in furnishing:

Public baths.
Public wash houses.
Workingmen's homes.
Sterilized milk for infants.
A public gymnasium and billiard room.
Electrical lighting for public and private use.
Workshops for making building and road material.
Public lavatories.
Public libraries.
Workshop inspection.
Waterworks to supply the public baths.
A labor bureau.

Batterses officials are also attempting to prevent the increase of public houses, or saloons, and endeavoring to reduce the number in certain areas; controlling street trading by children; employing British workmen only, and paying the union rates of wages to all skilled and unskilled employes. Surely here is a list of public activities that might, for a starter, suit the most ardent advocate of the co-operative commonwealth.

SAVING THE BABIES.

Let us get in clower view of some of these municipal enterprises. Probably the most important though less conspicuous one is the sterilized milk department. The report of the medical officer of health, some years ago, showed a startling infant mortality. Investigation traced this in part to impure milk. The result was a milk house was started, with depots in various parts of the city, and this spring over 400 families were being supplied with what is called "unmanipulated milk." The children are now being scientifically fed, and the death rate has fallen. The milk is supplied in stoppered bottles, each bottle containing sufficient food for one meal and no more. Thus each infant is furnished from six to nine bottles of milk a day, the greater number to the youngest, the bottles for those two weeks old containing 1½ ounces, or 13½ ounces a day, and for the oldest 7 ounces, or 42 ounces a day; the prices range from 30 cents to 50 cents for a week's supply. I have particularized quite fully as to this municipal activity, to show that a workingmen's government can be scientific when necessary....

SWIMMING BATHS AND WASH HOUSES.

The most popular activity is the swimming baths. There are two buildings, located some distance apart, with separate baths for men and women, and also "slipper" baths, with hot and cold water. A "slipper" bath, I found, is just an ordinary bath room, for which the fee varies from 6 to 12 cents, according to the accommodations. The baths proper are large, and with varying depths of water. A swimming master is engaged, and all children are allowed the use of the baths free of all charges. The last report shows some 300,000 bathers during the year.

Next comes the public wash house. Here the good housewife brings her week's washing, and for 3 cents an hour is supplied with hot water, a steam boiler and free facilities for drying and ironing. She can get her wet clothes dried in ten minutes. Her week's washing seldom costs her more than ten or fifteen cents. This public wash house is run in connection with one of the swimming baths.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Battersea was probably about the only borough in England that, throughout the war in South Africa, was continuously pro-Boer. This spirit has been shown in the name of one of the new streets on the Latchmere estate, which is given over to municipally-owned homes for workingmen. "Joubert" it has been named, and Joubert it will remain. Another street is called "Odger," after a deceased secretary of the London Trades Council. There are also "Freedom" and "Reform" streets. The municipal dwellings are of the two-story type common in English cities, consisting of from two to five rooms each, and renting for from $1.87 to $2.87 a week. The more ambitious ones have baths in the scullery, which are connected with the kitchen range, thus supplying hot water.

These 314 municipal dwellings have involved a cost of over $500,000, which, it is expected, the rents will wipe out in 50 years. They are substantially built of brick, and are in marked contrast to the privately owned tenements generally inhabited by British workmen in the large cities.

THE EFFECTS OF EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

Two marked things have occurred in Batterses since the advent of the reform spirit. While there has been a decrease in the death rate, there has adso been a decrease in the birth rate, though the percentage of marriages has increased. That is to say, with improved social conditions, with a decrease in slum houses, with more sanitary surroundings, the fecundity of the race has decreased. Families are smaller. In 1884 the birth rate was 43.4. In 1902 it was 28.2 per thousand population. However, this phenomenon of declining birth rate has been observed in many civilized communities inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race, and it looks as if the birth rate of England may eventually fall to that of France, where the population is almost stationary. Improved social conditions seem to provide a natural check to increase of population. It is not necessary to start a war to prevent overcrowding.

The other marked result of all these improved social and sanitary conditions is the enormous increase in rents, which one of the city's officials informed me was not less than 30 per cent. Some of this is due to the increase in the rates, now eight shillings in the pound, which are wholly paid by the renter, but in the main the owners of the ground have taken advantage of the greater desirability of Battersea as a residence city to charge more for the use of their land, which pays not one cent taxes for local purposes. Taxes are wholly collected on improvements, in proportion to rentable value.

That this is not as it should be is recognized by the Battersea common council, which as early as 1902 took action favoring local taxation of land values based on the amount of the ordinary local rates, and John Burns, was requested to submit the matter to Parliament. Last March the matter came up for a vote, and though the government opposed the idea, it was carried to a second reading by a combination of Liberals and Unionists representing the municipalities of Great Britain. Thus the Henry George theory is emerging into the field of active and practical politics, and is destined before long to become a burning question here.

To sum it all up, Battersea is a clean and well-governed city. Its enterprises are not run for profit, in order to reduce the taxes, but for the accommodation of its working population. There are no scandals connected with the administration, and no charges of official extravagances. But unfortunately every municipal improvement is accompanied by a rise in ground rents. Here is the "fly in the ointment," and it lends color to the socialist's contention that, after all, the labor problem is not to be settled by reform of this character. Yet in Batterses the original labor element has demonstrated its ability to conduct the affairs of a large city on safe and business like lines.

In my next I shall explain how the House of Lords and the courts have paralyzed the trades union movement of Great Britain, and I shall tell of the efforts being made to restore to the labor organizations of the empire the status quo of the last 25 years of the nineteenth century.

Notes and Notemets

"Bystander," in The Sun, states that "in mere manual labor there can hardly be any joy beyond the little that attends the exercise of the muscles. In factory labor there can be no joy at all."

♦ ♦

In this statement there is only too much truth. But when the Professor suggests a remedy we cannot withhold our expression of surprise. He says: In so far as the happiness of those who operate is concerned, a nation would perhaps be fortunate, which could get its manufacturing done for it by its neighbors and itself turn to healthier pursuits.

♦ ♦

But what about the unfortunates who worked in the factories in the other country? Are they to be forgotten? No, no, Professor, that is no remedy. The great wrong that is imposed in labor whether in the factory or on the farm is the denial of the toiler to the product of his industry. Let the law once secure this right to the toilers, so that they will not be reduced to servitude, subject to the iniquities of extortion by speculators, landlords (not house lords), grafters, monopolists of various kinds, inequitable taxation, then there would be no lack of enthusiasm among the men who work.

♦ ♦

One writer, speaking of the miners in the good days in California, said of the workers in that country: When compared with the toilers in the older lands the energy of the miner is as the spring of the mother when compared with the dullness of the sloth. There was hope in his work and that gave elasticity and energy to his actions. Many people will remember the joy there was in the work among the early settlers in this country at the raising of a barn or at a logging bee. The men threw themselves into their toil with wild enthusiasm, chose their captains, formed their sides and then tried with all the pleasure of a game to see which would win. There was joy in that toil.

♦ ♦

"Bystander" further calls attention to the declining rate of interest and the increased cost of living. About thirty-five years ago the loan companies had no difficulty in obtaining 12 per cent. on all the money they had to invest. In 1875-6-7, the prevailing rate, without paying anything for commissions, was 9 per cent. At the present time the rate is about 5 or 5½ per cent. Thirty years ago apples were allowed to go to waste in the orchard, eggs sold at ten cents per dozen and butter at twelve cents per pound. But "Bystander" says nothing of that community which is growing dearer all the time. The land which sold in New York in 1790 at $30 per acre, increased a hundred thousand fold in a hundred years. The land which John Jacob Aster bought in New York for about a hundred dollars per acre enables his descendants to boast of a fortune of three hundred million dollars or fifteen million dollars yearly at the present time. The value of the land in New York increases fifty million dollars yearly. That of Chicago grows at the same rate. The site of New York sold in 1626 for $24, the last assessment placed it at $37,000,000,000. The total assessment of the Province of Ontario is $850,000,000, so that the bare land of one city is placed at more than four times the total value of all the land and buildings of this province. It is the misappropriation of this value by individuals which crushes industry into perpetual poverty.

♦ ♦

The city of St. Thomas has voted a bonus to the Methodist College in that place. The Baptist minister threatens to refuse to pay his share of that tax. It is marvellous how quickly the religious leaders are to recognize an injustice when it touches their churches; but as to the whole principle of bonuses, which means a forced gift from the poor to the rich, this preacher is profoundly silent. Let this preacher denounce all governmental gifts to private individuals, corporations or religious communities, and then he will stand squarely on the safe basis of justice, and there he will be unquestionably right.

♦ ♦

Mr. David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, the head of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, presents all the wisdom of George the Third. That stupid old monarch determined to suppress the recalcitrant colonists of this continent and thereby he started the contest which ultimately led to the independence of the United States. Mr. Parry is determined to suppress the labor unions. King Canute said to the tide: "So far and no further"; but the incoming waves laughed to scorn his utter impotence. In the same way Mr. Parry and his forces may fight the unions, but they can no more stay the progress of the movement for the emancipation of industry than Canute could stay the progress of the tides.

♦ ♦

If he were to exercise the least thought he would recognize that there must be some great and irresistible cause for the growth of unionism. Men do not form immense unions merely out of whimsical caprice. He asks no question as to this cause. He asks not whether they are right or wrong. He sees simply a struggle on the part of the toilers for something like a proper share of the wealth which they produce, and he asserts that this must be suppressed.

♦ ♦

How different is this course of conduct compared with the method pursued by Mr. Childs of Philadelphia. That gentleman, when informed by the foreman that the men were forming a union, expressed his full approval and offered to contribute to the funds of the union if any were needed. It is needless to state that Mr. Childs had no difficulty with his men. Generosity and consideration will not fail to meet their proper recognition. It is goodness that begets goodness.

♦ ♦

Should Parry succeed in breaking up the unions, will that stay the progress of the men for the securing of their rights. Never has a great movement for the advancement of liberty been successfully suppressed. The leaders of the labor movement have seen a great light. They see clearly that the toiler does not by any means receive the whole of what he produces. Somewhere the wealth gets into the wrong pocket. That one man should have to toil like a slave and receive the pittance of a slave, while another man, without producing so much as a blade of grass in a lifetime, can collect an income of a thousand dollars daily, this shows at once that there is something radically wrong in our social adjustments.

♦ ♦

The emancipation of the toiler does not depend on one method of operation. If the union is broken up the method of the legislature is still left. When the labor vote is once united it will be irresistible. Parrism will be swept away as the chaff before the wind. That this vote will become united some day is as certain as any fact in history. Plutocracy is doing its utmost to perpetuate and strengthen its power. But the more plutocracy tightens its coil, the more does it strengthen the reform for its own destruction. That has always been the history of tyranny. Action and reaction are equal in amount and opposite in direction. This is as true in social forces as it is in physical forces. Plutocracy to-day feels itself secure in the saddle as the Bourbons felt their power in France, or the slaveholders felt themselves prior to the rebellion. The revolution swept away the power of the Bourbons and the civil war broke the power of the slaveholders. The forces which will break the power of plutocracy are gaining strength. They may not be much more visible than the seeds ere the shoots appear above the ground. But by an eternal and irresistible law the friends of freedom will come forth some day with the irresistible force of outraged public opinion and tyranny will find its Waterloo never to rise again. Once the battle for industrial freedom is won the movement of humanity forward to a higher and higher civilization will be as the sweep of the stars in their courses.

♦ ♦

And yet the Hon. Mr. Smart says that the tide of immigration has assumed such proportions as to justify Canadians in viewing the future with sentiments of national pride.

♦ ♦

National pride in bigness. That is not uncommon. Listen to the speeches of the national holiday. Acres by the millions, an empire on which the sun never sets, bigness of crops, etc. That is the stock in trade of the first of July orations. Thou shalt bow down and worship the god of Bigness. Never mind if the toiler is crushed, if his child is forced out of the school into the factory, if our cities are disgraced with sweat shops and with slums, only let us crowd the land and count big figures, then our glory shall be endless, our self laudation without stint, and our hearts shall swell with national pride.

♦ ♦

In Britain Sir Henry Cambell Bannerman is advocating the removal of the taxes from the buildings and their increase in the value of the land. In this way the tax would be taken off the shoulders of the toiler and it would diminish the excessive income of the duke. It would give labor a better chance to get its own. In a recent speech he said: "Which is most likely to conduce to the comfort and well being of the people and to the health of the children? A policy that will increase the number of houses and reduce the public burden on the poor man's home, or the policy which, while it leaves the land monopoly untouched, will make houses dearer by taxing materials and will make food dearer by placing a universal food tax?"

♦ ♦

It is marvellous the number of people who dread the freedom of exchange of enrichment for enrichment as though it were a curse, a blight and a disaster; but these same people will witness the exactions of a landed aristocracy crush labor into the direst poverty without one word of protest. They fight and legislate against the man who brings riches to exchange for our products; but they lift not a finger or utter a whisper of protest against the man who comes demanding a fortune yearly for doing nothing. They see not the difference between good, honest trade and villainous extortionate tribute. Is it any wonder that all our laws of taxation are directed against trade and in favor of tribute?

♦ ♦

The second reading of an assessment bill which is intended to reduce the taxation on houses and increase it on land speculators was set down in the British Parliament for the 11th of this month. A report says that it was carried by a majority of 65. If this becomes law it will be a vastly more important matter for the welfare of the world than the conquest of the Russians by the Japs.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

By Gerald Massey.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter!
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground
When it awakes the world in wonder;
But we have felt it gathering round,
And heard its voice of living thunder.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

'Tis coming now, the glorious time,
Foretold by seers, and sung in story;
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Souls leapt to heav'n from scaffolds gory!
They passed, nor see the work they wrought,
—Now the crowned hopes of centuries blossom!—
But the live lightning of their thought
And daring deeds doth pulse Earth's bosom.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, empires, systems, rot with age,
But the great People's ever youthful!
And it shall write the future's page
To our humanity more truthful!
The gaurliest heart hath leader chords,
To waken at the name of "Brother";
And time comes when brain-scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Out of the light, ye priests, nor fling
Your dark, cold shadows on us longer!
Aside! thou world-wide curse, called King!
The People's step is quicker, stronger.
There's a Divinity within
That makes men great, where'er they will it.
God works with all who dare to win,
And the time cometh to reveal it.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Freedom! the tyrants kill thy braves,
Yet in our memories live the sleepers;
And, tho' doom'd millions feed the graves,
Dug by Death's fierce, red-handed reapers,
The world shall not forever bow
To things which mock God's own endeavor;
'Tis nearer than they wot of now,
When flowers shall wreathe the sword forever.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Fraternity! Love's other name!
Dear heaven-connecting link of Being!
Then shall we grasp thy golden dream,
As souls, full-statured, grow far-seeing.
Thou shalt unfold our better part,
And in our Life-cup yield more honey;
Light up with joy the poor man's heart
And Love's own world with smiles more sunny.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Ay, it must come! The tyrant's throne
Is crumbling, with our hot tears rusted;
The Sword earth's mightiest have lent on
Is canker'd, with our heart's blood crusted.
Room! for the men of Mind make way!
Ye robber rulers, pause no longer;
Ye cannot stay the opening day;
The world rolls On, the Light grows Stronger,—
The People's Advent's coming!

"Let me sell you a metal punch," said the agent.

"Don't need it," responded the proprietor of the western hotel.

"But don't you punch holes in your meal tickets?"

"No, we shoot them in."

"Why don't you go and play with the other little boys?"

"Oh, shucks! All the kids that's worth playing wid has either got the measels or been sent to the reform school."

♦

When a girl who was brave
Said: "Your pants need a shave,
Otherwise you'd look awfully cuttie!"
Along the way of life I've found
One sterling motto that endures;
The force that makes the world go round
Is "Scratch my back and I'll Scratch yours."

♦

Jinks—Yes, I always take my boy along when I go to the minstrels. That's the only way I can get my money's worth.

Binks—How so?

Jinks—The music is new to me and the jokes are new to him.

There was a cow-puncher in Butte,
Who immediately started to shutte,

♦

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TORONTO JUNE 10th, 1904

One reason some fool employers "won't recognize the union" is because they cannot see themselves as others see them.

✦ ✦

For the time being capital has its legitimate place in our industrial economy; but every time it is guilty of inhumanity or unfairness to labor it places another nail in the coffin which surely awaits it, as "capital" distinct from labor.

✦ ✦

The Labor Temple Committee acknowledges with thanks the subscription of $100 by Mr. Goldwin Smith, "The Grange," towards the purchase price of the Labor Temple. This is not the first occasion the eminent man of letters has come forward with financial assistance to assist organized labor in its enterprises and whatever differences of opinion upon economic problems "The Bystander" and labor men may entertain it is a pleasing fact that behind his criticisms there is the sincerity which commands our respect and admiration.

Contributed

PULL TOGETHER.

In the "Curious Facts" column of a magazine for June there is an account of how a church was paid for by 10,000 people each contributing only 70 cents, but it made a total of $7,000, and it is a "curious fact" that we have lived so many years before finding out how much can be done by co-operation. Of course, some people don't call it co-operation, as in the above case it was called clubbing together, but what difference what name so long as we attain the goal we set out for. Take for instance last winter. A hockey team from up north were coming to Toronto and got part of the way here and found that the road was blocked for miles and it would be some time before they could get through. They just went back, took another line and reached Toronto in two days, and the first road wasn't cleared for ten days; quite a difference. But there are people just the same; if they find co-operation will help the masses they get on that road and do all they can to help along, but others say no, if it does take longer we'll go on the way we started; but the game will be all over before they reach the city. For the co-operative movement is here to stay. Look at the papers. There is in nearly every paper something about co-operation, and in ten years' time it will not be a "curious fact" to find labor men co-operating and buying a "Labor Temple," or paying off church debts, or starting stores or workshops of their own, and then they could have a "Union Day" and perhaps a little more than $9 per week; and last but not least as striking, and surely it would be worth something to have "Peace on earth and good-will towards all men."

A Woman.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM

(By a Workingman.)

It was very interesting to watch the men at the Labor Temple shareholders' meeting line up one after another and pay up their shares. Their was determination written on their faces, and self-reliance was in every footstep, and every man appeared to be full of enthusiasm.

It must have been very cheering to the editor of The Toiler as he listened to Mr. Jas. Simpson assure the men that without the assistance of the workingman's paper he could never have got through all the work that he had to do.

If the workers will only take the trouble to read the "Toiler" they will find it can help them in a great many ways.

With 16,000 organized workers in the city and less than 2,000 have taken shares in the "Labor Temple," yet we have already as good as reached the $10,000 mark. When the other 14,000 have taken up their shares the "Labor Temple" will be out of debt and the organized workers will have a permanent home which they will have every reason to be proud of.

I expect to see great results from the "Labor Temple" reading room and library.

We are not so much troubled to-day with the workingman not being able to read as our forefathers were. Our difficulty is to get them to read the right kind of books and papers.

✦ ✦

NINE DOLLARS A WEEK.

When public opinion is brought to bear on this point, we will begin to see that after all men that have to live on nine dollars a week and keep a wife and family may be excused for striking.

THE OLD MAN.

Here is one of the problems to be solved in the 20th century, as to what we are going to do with the old man. We have always been taught that "gray hairs were honorable," but to-day they seem to be a misfortune.

✦ ✦

ONE GOOD MAN.

We read in the Scriptures that before God destroyed two great cities the one good man had to be removed to a place of safety. If Toronto was condemned to be destroyed we cannot help wondering who the one good man would be.

✦ ✦

MANKIND.

Men have spent a great amount of time and money in trying to discover perpetual motion. When we spend as much time and money in trying to discover a method of permanent sustenance for mankind we will then know if it is an impossibility or not.

✦ ✦

CONSIDER.

It would be a good thing if the workers would stop and consider the difference between the private life of home life of the individual and that part of their lives which they spend working in our industrial institutions, which are owned by private individuals. There was a time when private individuals owned the bodies of the workers, but that has been done away with, and now they only own that which supports the bodies of the workers. Now that the workers own their own bodies it is only natural that they want to own that which supports them.

✦ ✦

WEALTHY INDIVIDUALS.

If it is a good thing for a few wealthy individuals to co-operate and own and control our industrial affairs it certainly would be a wise thing for the people to co-operate and own and control them.

✦ ✦

DON'T KICK.

The wealthy individuals that control our industrial affairs can't understand why the people kick about our industrial troubles. When the people control our industrial affairs they will be able to follow the advice of those wealthy individuals, "Don't Kick."

BE MEN.

Workingmen of Canada, be men and blaze your own path to industrial freedom by establishing industrial institutions ruled by the people.

✦ ✦

INDUSTRIAL LIES.

Those who suffer from the sting of conscience when they are lying and cheating in the workshop, have this consolation, that the church admits that you cannot apply the principles of Christianity to business. I suppose the Recording Angel has an industrial lie account and he will be forgiven on the plea of ignorance.

✦ ✦

WE COMPLAIN.

We hear much to-day about the lack of purpose, aim and sincerity in men to-day. I suppose this is because we have reached the stage in our industrial affairs when the average man cannot see what to aim at.

✦ ✦

FOUR SQUARE.

I have heard a good many preachers talk about the full orbed man. He will be a possibility when the state, the church, the school and workshop are ruled by the people. Our forefathers scented the first three and now, workers of Canada, it is for you to win the people a voice in the workshop.

✦ ✦

CO-OPERATION.

The principles of co-operation applied to our industrial affairs will be as great an industrial reformation from an economical standpoint as the application of steam and electricity has been from a mechanical standpoint.

✦ ✦

THE THREE.

Every true Christian should desire to have his labor, wealth and church governed by Christian principles.

✦ ✦

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Workingmen, you can co-operate and establish workshops, factories, farms and stores of the people, by the people, for the people. They have done and are doing it in England. You can have a labor premier in Canada; they have one in Australia. This can only be done by co-operating. If you refuse to do this, why you must be satisfied to dream about the golden age that will come some day.

✦ ✦

STUDY.

Workingmen of Canada should read and study what the workingmen have done in England by co-operation. They should also learn all they can about what the workingmen of Australia have accomplished politically by having a Labor Party. They now have a Labor Cabinet with a Labor Premier. Then read what a few wealthy individuals have accomplished in the States by co-operating. Then let the workers of Canada sit down and think out what they can do.

A Workingman.

TWO KINDS OF PROTECTION.

That distinguished anti-labor leader, David M. Parry, is reported to have drawn a queer distinction between restriction of competition by labor unions and restriction of competition by protective tariff laws. The matter is put in the form of this question to Mr. Parry and his reply:

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

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

Mr. Parry's reply does his standing as a controversialist. There is no reason in him. He must be the original altruistic genius who invented the doctrine that "what's yours is mine and what's mine is my own." Labor unions do not urge their restrictions in the interest of part of the people; they urge them in the interest of all. Just as Mr. Parry would say that the man who pays more for what he buys, on account of protection, will profit by a better market for what he has to sell, so the labor unionist says, and with far more reason, that the man who pays higher wages on account of labor restrictions will profit by a better market for his output, since higher wages makes greater purchasing power. If protection is for the whole people, so is trade unionism.—Chicago Public.

A PLUCKY FREE TRADER.

Hon. Robert Baker is a Democratic member of the United States Congress, and one of the few radical and progressive members of that body. He is a free trader and single taxer. The following letter written by him to a protectionist is interesting and amusing reading:

Hon. Jesse Overstreet, Secretary Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Washington, D.C.:

Dear Sir,—A news item which appeared in the Washington Evening Star of April 25 has been brought to my attention. It relates to the speech of Hon. William Bourke Cockran of New York, delivered in the House of Representatives on Saturday, April 23, and announces the intention of the Republican Campaign Committee to print large quantities of the speech for circulation in certain Congressional districts. I have no means of knowing whether this article was inspired or not. Assuming, however, that such announcement was authentic, I respectfully submit this proposition:

"Should your committee print this speech, it will, of course, be because convinced that the free trade utterances of Mr. Cockran will lead voters to desert the Democratic and support the Republican candidates. Believing in the circulation of literature rather than 'boodle'—especially literature which calls a spade a spade—I shall be glad to assist in the wide distribution of this speech and therefore hereby promise and agree, if your committee will supply the same, to address and mail a copy to every voter in this, the 8th Congressional District. Being thus circulated under my frank, the voters will understand that I heartily endorse the free trade sentiments therein expressed."

I shall be glad to be favored with an early reply. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT BAKER.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Notable Events of a Century of Interest to Trade Unionists.

The following facts in the history of organized labor in the United States will doubtless prove of interest, says the Baltimore Labor Leader:

The first strike in this country occurred in New York City in 1803, when a number of sailors struck for an advance of wages.

1806—The tailors this year established the first organization in the United States in the present form of a trades union.

1819—The hatters organized a union of their craft.

1825-30—The Columbia Charitable Association of Shipwrights and Caulkers was organized.

1825—As early as this year the questions of shorter hours of work, better wages and protection of operatives in factories were being agitated, and during the years that immediately followed social unions of different crafts were springing up in cities and manufacturing centres.

1828—The Workingmen's party, a local political organization in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities appeared.

1829—At the state election in New York a workingmen's ticket was put in the field and elected one candidate to the Legislature—Ebenezer Ford, of New York.

1831—First local unions of printers.

1831—The New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen formed.

1832—Ten-hour movement among the Shipwrights and Caulkers throughout the New England cities was followed by strikes, which proved unsuccessful.

1834—A mechanics' convention met at Utica, N.Y., and protested against convict labor.

1835—From this year onward strikes occurred in the different trades from time to time, with varying results.

1840—About this time many trades were organized, and some were enrolled in labor-reform associations.

1840—President Van Buren established the ten-hour system for all employes of the Government in the navy yards.

1844-45—The New England Workingmen's Association was organized in Boston.

1845, October 12—The first industrial congress of the United States convened in New York.

1847—New Hampshire passed a law making ten hours a legal day's work.

1850—The labor agitation at this period was principally directed to a reduction in hours of work by legal enactment. It entered into politics and many candidates were run on that issue.

1850-60—National and international trades unions were organized, granting charters to local bodies and organizing new branches from Maine to California.

1861-65—The eight-hour movement obtained great impetus during the war.

1866—There was a revival of the labor movement, and many new organizations were formed.

1864—The Cigarmakers' International Union was formed.

1866—An eight-hour bill for the benefit of Government employes was introduced in Congress and finally became law in 1868 by the signature of President Johnson.

1866—First National Labor Congress met at Baltimore, August 20. This body met annually in different cities for several years.

1869—The Knights of Labor were organized in Philadelphia.

The labor movement from 1870 to the present time has been a continuous growth in the number of trades unions and increase in their membership, attended by strikes, lockouts and settlements by arbitration, the agitation for labor legislation and efforts at political party organization. Congress treated a National Bureau of Labor in 1884.

Most of the traces union organizations in the United States were represented at a convention held at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1886, when a national organization was formed, a constitution adopted and the title taken of the American Federation of Labor. This body is the principal labor organization of the United States.

In St. Louis a few years ago the waiter girls got $4 per week salary; now they get $9, no breakage charges, and their hours of labor are much shorter and conditions generally are better. Such is the power of unionism.

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By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties, Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is asked.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works.
ROBT. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labor Bureau.

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Directory of Union Meetings

Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8 p.m.

Where only one name is given it is that of the Secretary.

Organizations changing Secretaries are requested to notify this office a week ahead.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—President, Alf. Rayner, 344 College st.; Vice-president, Robt. Hunger-ford, Bookbinders' secretary, G. Cooper, 304 King west, corr. secretary, D. D. Kennedy, 43 Howard st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABEL SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward, secretary, Chas. Davis, 271 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Union Office.

BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION, Chairman, Alfred Taylor; vice-chairman, D. A. Weiber; secretary, Jas. Cow, 258 Bathurst st. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND EUCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 1—W. J. McGuire, 152 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 154, Jas. H. Marion, 98 Dufferin st.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114, W. B. Prittie, 152 Rose Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27, John Tweed, 9 Emerson Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1, W. A. Ross, 291 Markham st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2, Wm. Arnott, 445 Dufferin st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3, Wm. H. Young, 8 St. Andrew's st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4, W. G. Grimble, 226 Bloor st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 14, A. E. Freeborg, 152 Mortimer avenue.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 4, Frank Maloney, 12 McCaul st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS, A. W. Stewart, 24 Howland Ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46, H. J. Rider, 34 Faulkner street. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 3, J. W. Harmon, 24 La Plante ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDERS' LABORERS, John M. Kinton, 49 Homefield st. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 10, Geo. Roberts, 289 Keele st., Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 113, A. H. Chandler, 173 Queen east. Meets Dufferin Hall.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 1, William Davey, 275 Concord ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 30, H. J. McQuillan, 93 Esther street, Rice Secretary, J. B. Chapman, 248 Bathurst st. Corr. Secretary, J. Gow, 248 Bathurst st., President, W. Brake, 219 Crest st., President, W. Wright, Vice-President, Adelaide st. West, Vice-President, Bath Cox, Fin. Secretary, R. Bulwell, Bath st., Treasurer, J. Martin, Conductor, Geo. Welch, Warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.

CONCRETE FINISHERS (General), No. 18, Frank Morris, 56 Euclid Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Society Hall.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS, No. 21, Wm. E. Swain, 59 Arnold Ave.

PLASTERERS' LABORERS, D. Crowden, 59 Shirley st.

PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48, D. A. Webber, 433 Manning ave.

BRICK LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2, John Murphy, 84 Claremont st. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

STONEMASONS' UNION, John R. Cross, 19 Hawthorne ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 13, Thos. Aldridge, 446 King st. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Pythian Hall.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 37, Geo. Coffey, 33 Trinitar ave.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS, No. 11, F. Jarrett, 249 Sumach st.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 95, W. E. Meredith, 17 Adelaide st. West.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, No. 1408, Toronto Junction, A. P. McLellan, 242 Delaware ave., city.

METAL TRADES

METAL TRADES SECTION, Chairman, W. Egland, vice chairman, N. Quesnel, secretary, S. C. Morrison, 292 Simcoe st. Meets in Cameron Hall on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 234, Alf. Randall, 44 Sherbourne st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 31, John Archeson, 313 Adelaide west. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 1, A. J. Smith, 107 Dufferin st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235, D. T. Montgomery, 134 Shaw st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 183, J. M. Clements, 59 Ginkers st. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 43, H. Resorts, 966 Dufferin st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, 128, R. Woodward, 508 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 63, Geo. N. Dunlop, 291 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 12 Maud st.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, Fred. Bancroft, 137 Simcoe. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 32, Wm. Fedley, 912 Queen east. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Decoident Hall.

STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14, J. J. Bayliss, Mount Denis P.O.

IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 28, John Barnett, 19 Rolyat st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

ALLIED METAL MECHANICS, No. 15, W. Cottier, 14 Brock Avenue.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235, Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, James Hall.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, Geo. Carlson, 19 Woolsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152, John Lawrenson, 153 River st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 61 Victoria st.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (Toronto Junction), Thos. Collins, 194 Campbell st., city.

MARINE FIREMEN, Local 323, J. H. Johnston, 25 Woolsley st.

WOODWORKING TRADES

WOODWORKING TRADES SECTION, Chairman, C. L. Wilson; vice-chairman, A. Treasider, secretary-treasurer, Wm. Annis, 12 Windsor st. Meets 2nd Monday, Richmond Hall.

PIANO MAKERS, No. 34, Wm. Ward, 247 Lippincott st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 39, Geo. Johnson, 254 Bathurst st.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 41, F. W. Rochall, 30 Camden st.

CABINET MAKERS, No. 157, W. Jamieson, 50 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 85, Geo. Swanton, Davercourt P.O.

GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 8,886, J. Johnstone, 4 Hunter Place.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114, A. J. Lane, 998 Queen St. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKING MACHINISTS, No. 116, W. F. Pelz, 71 Manning ave.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION, Gus. Mingeaud, 452 Church st.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 180, John Parker, 11 Schmidt place.

PRINTING TRADES

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, No. 21, Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseth St. Meets 1st Thursday, Strathcona Chambers.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, No. 10, Ed. H. Randall, 25 Oak St. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 28, Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 4 Ottawa St.; President, C. R. Hurst, Vice-President, Geo. Legler; Fin. Secretary, Thos. Barber; Treasurer, Robt. Glockling; Guide, A. McLean; Inspector, E. Thomas; Statistician, D. West; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Wilson. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Strathcona Chambers.

MAILERS' UNION, No. 6, W. S. Cooper, 278 Lippincott St.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Jas. Egan, 262 Sumach st.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91, John Cairns, 68 Albany Ave.; President, R. J. Burrows; Vice-President, T. H. FitzPatrick; Treasurer, E. J. How; Fin. Secretary, T. C. Vodden; Chairman Board of Relief, S. J. White. All officers' address, Box 542, Union Room, 11 Richmond St. West, Room 2. Meets 1st Saturday, Richmond Hall.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1, F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough Ave. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Strathcona Chambers.

BINDERY WOMEN, No. 34, Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont St. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 1, Joseph Leake, 391 St. Patrick St.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Jos. Robson, 125 Brunswick Ave.

CLOTHING TRADES

CLOTHING TRADES SECTION, Geo. Bangster, chairman; Chas. Clarke, 1 Argyle st., secretary. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 155, Frank Geary, 192 Ontario St.

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 189, G. P. McCann, 286 Queen St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 204, W. Arnott, 5 St. Vincent St.

TAILORS INTERNATIONAL, No. 132, Geo. Bangster, Toiler Office.

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 154, W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION, Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, W. V. Todd; secretary, John Gardner, Bloor and Lippincott sts. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, Charles Lavoie, 361 Parliament st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 727, Jas. J. Thompson, 47 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 32, W. Fairbank, 1199 College st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 233, Carl Saul, 21 Grange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 46, Joseph Williams, 71 Beaconsfield Ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 435, W. T. Hughes, 61 Kensington Ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 45, Robt. Hungerford, 206 St. Clarens Ave.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2464, D. S. McCartney, 127 George St.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2404, Edwin Brown, 47 Wilton avenue.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2138, H. H. Cox, 772 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2285, Wm. Gilmour, 294 simcoe St.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 83, Walter Edis, 479 Delaware Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 77, R. Haberstock, 61 Medland St. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 96, Mrs. A. Denby, 59 Trinity Sq.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN, Business Agent and Cor. Secretary, P. Lynn, 71 Pesley St.; President, J. Hodgins, 259 Queen West; Vice-President, G. J. Jackson, Secondaire St.; secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 31 Augusta Ave.; Treasurer, George Strickland, 249 Ontario St.; Guide, Mart Fitzgerald, Guard, Wm. Maher; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. C. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204, J. W. Gibbons, 101 Elm street. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 113, President, J. H. Pickles, Vice-President, H. Lock, 148 Pearson St. Cor. Secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard Ave.; Fin. Secretary, Geo. Casey, 69 Sullivan St.; Treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scotland Street. Business Agent, Jas. McDonald, room 33, 11 1-2 Richmond St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30, A. B. Lee, 146 Teraulay St. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280, J. Beaumont, 703 King St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376, A. M. McKay, 393 Yonge St.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304, Geo. W. Haines, 14 Thompson St.

CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION, J. Beatty, 198 Adelaide St. West. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1, Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth Ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 2, Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford St. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 148, Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 246, Wm. Howard, 29 Wyatt Ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

FURRIERS' FEDERAL, No. 21, A. V. McCormack, 56 Sussex Ave. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149, J. W. Wiggins, 390 Palmerston Ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m., Richmond Hall.

MALSTERS' UNION, No. 217, Adam Wright, 24 St. Paul st.

TRAVELLERS' GOODS AND LEATHER NOVELTY WORKERS, No. 1, A. H. McBride, 311 Sherbourne. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353, J. S. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183, Geo. Pearson, 19 McGee St.

RUBBER WORKERS, No. 11, Jas. A. Martin, 72 Elm Grove Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Mallon's Hall.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 48, Nathan Stafford, 54 Taylor st.

RAILWAY FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS, No. 41, Jas. C. Jaffary, 67 Tecumseth.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 188, S. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 323, H. T. Meredith, 283 Crawford St.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7, Jas. H. Tomlin, 595 Yonge St.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 254, F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray avenue, Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson Hall.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 79, Fred A. Sprule, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., B. of L. E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 32, Jos. A. McLean, 67 Grosvenor st.

NOTICE.

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario: Joseph T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Thomas Kelly, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; James E. Brown, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Margaret Carlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. Rocque, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

PHONE NORTH 5436.

Current Comment

The Sheet Metal Workers will have a crowd to Buffalo with them on Saturday next, June 11th. Are you going along?

◆ ◆

The brewery workmen won the strike. The Employers' Association's assistance was not sufficient to bust the union. The men received all they asked for with the exception of wages. They received an advance in wages and consented to arbitrate the difference. The minimum wage scale was granted for the first time. The victory was taken very quietly by the men and the good work done by Secretary Preshetle and I. H. Sanderson was recognized by presenting them each with a gold chain and locket suitably engraved. It will be some time before the brewers antagonize their customers again and precipitate a fight which must always end in defeat. This fight has proven quite conclusively that the workingmen will refuse to buy beer when the buying of it means the enslavement of a number of their brothers. The Brewery Workers were splendidly supported by the great bulk of the organized workers and many outside the movement. The fight was very costly to not a few hotels, some of which when they could not get fair beer refused to sell any. It was also the means of showing where some others were at and this fact will, no doubt, be remembered against them in the future.

THIS LABEL

Appears on all bottles of Union Beer.

DEMAND IT

J. JOHNSON

Custom Tailor

The favor of a call and inspector of our stock requested.

STYLE, FIT AND PRICE

Will give you satisfaction.

167 Spadina Avenue

(Near Queen St.)

Learn Telegraphy

A great money earning employment with splendid prospects of advancement. We teach it rapidly and thoroughly and aid our students to positions. You can't afford to miss the opportunity.

Our booklet is mailed free. It tells how you can make a good start in life. Get it now.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE
Cor. Yonge & Richmond Sts.
TORONTO.

BROOM MAKERS

This Label appears on all Union made brooms, and guarantees that it was not made by convicts in a prison factory. See that the Label is placed under the wire and not pasted on.

Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."—HUMANITARIAN

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

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

Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters

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

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

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

Pamphlet sent FREE on application

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TORONTO

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Blood and Nerve Builder

Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System

25 and 50 Cents

PREPARED BY

J. R. LEE
Corner Queen and Seaton
and 697 King St. East

There are 632,821 women employed in the English cotton factories, and 147,246 men.

◆ ◆

Children engaged in labor in the United States reach the enormous figures of 1,850,000.

◆ ◆

The Machinists hold their annual excursion and games to Niagara Falls on the 16th of July.

◆ ◆

Honesty is the best policy, but he who is governed by that maxim is not an honest man.—Whately.

◆ ◆

The Boot and Shoe Workers go to Niagara Falls on their annual excursion on Saturday, July 18th.

◆ ◆

We will have the social revolution just as soon as the wheels in the heads of the workers begin to revolve.—Iowa Socialist.

◆ ◆

The women of Japan are now largely employed in telephone and post offices, and they are said to be excellent bookkeepers.

◆ ◆

During the year 1903 Japanese laborers employed in the Hawaiian Islands sent nearly $3,000,000 in money to their relatives and banks in Japan.

◆ ◆

Last year was a prosperous one for Chicago labor unions. Over 60,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine, and the gain in wages will amount to over $9,000,000 a year.

◆ ◆

Wm. Ward of Piano Makers' Union, No. 34, will leave next week for New York to attend the convention of the Woodworkers' International. He will be accompanied by A. Lane of the Picture Frame Makers' Union.

◆ ◆

Attention is called to the fact that the Belle Ewart Ice Company GUARANTEE their ice to be ABSOLUTELY PURE and taken from the purest part of Lake Simcoe. Daily supply from $1.75 per month up. Office, 3 Melinda street.

◆ ◆

International Typographical Union Organizer John E. McLoughlin reports that Local No. 424 has enrolled every journeyman printer within its jurisdiction—the Oranges, Montclair and Bloomfield, N.J.—making what he terms "a 100 per cent. union."

◆ ◆

The Trades Union Conference, held at Christchurch, New Zealand, resolved that the government be urged to establish tailoring, boot and saddlery factories, ironworks and shipbuilding yards, and to nail-works and shipbuilding yards, and to nationalize the marine, coastal and international services.

◆ ◆

The Legislature of Colorado, influenced by corporation bribes, refused to pass an eight-hour law endorsed by a majority of the citizens of Colorado. Now Governor Peabody and his hired thugs are protecting the act. This is the way the majority doesn't rule in Colorado.—Appeal to Reason.

◆ ◆

Labor Commissioner McCormack, of Indiana, has issued a report which deals with strikes and their causes. He says: "Ninety per cent. of the strikes are due to the fact that the employer has not been fair, or has utterly refused to treat with his men. It is not usually a question of wages, but of humanity."

◆ ◆

There was added to the Jewelry Workers' Union on Saturday, June 4th, a new member. "The wife of James H. Tomlin, Jr., of a son," was the way you would read it in the papers. The happy father is rejoicing in his first son, and is figuring out his education already, so that he may be "brought up" a good union man.

◆ ◆

According to Victoria, Australia, factories' returns, a comparison among the six best paid trades elicited the fact that, through sickness, loss of time, etc., the workers only averaged £1 16s. 8d. all the year round. All these workers are under the Factories Act. What must have been their wages when there was no act?—Tocsin.

◆ ◆

Capital is the most terrible scourge of humanity; it fattens on the misery of the poor, the degradation of the worker, and the brutalizing toil of his wife and children; just as capital grows, so grows also pauperism, that millstone round the neck of civilization, the revolting cruelties of our factory system, the squalor of great cities, and the presence of deep poverty seated hard by the gate of enormous wealth.—Karl Marx.

◆ ◆

The child labor law passed in Mississippi provides that no child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any factory; that no child under fourteen years shall be employed to do night work, and that no minor can be employed without an affidavit as to his age and the written consent of his parents. The mill manager who violates this law is liable to a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or both.

◆ ◆

In England there were fewer strikes in 1903 and not so many disputes threatening strikes. In the year there were 360 disputes, affecting 113,873 employes and losing 2,316,792 working days. Questions of remuneration were the cause of 214 disputes. Refusals to work with non-unionists and other questions affecting trade unions were responsible for 25, directly involving 17,602 persons, while 54 disputes, involving 13,471 work people, arose out of working arrangements.

◆ ◆

A man with an income of a million a year eats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for a sum of $200. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly paid individuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this last. No, by the soul of man, it cannot and will not and shall not.—Thomas Carlyle.

◆ ◆

Secretary-Treasurer Simpson reports the receipt of over $5,000 cash towards the purchase price of the Labor Temple and an additional $5,000 guaranteed. A full report of shareholders who have paid for stock will be published in next week's Toiler and the secretary wishes to notify all those who have taken shares that their money will be received at The Toiler office at any hour of the day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and by mail at 42 Albany avenue. It is important that all money due the Labor Temple Company, Limited, should be paid within the next week at the latest. The secretary is not expected to call for moneys payable, and all obligations must be met at once.

New Zealand has postal savings banks, and the total deposits in all sorts of banks amount to $140 for each inhabitant. The United States has no postal savings banks, and the total bank deposits amount to only $110 per inhabitant.

◆ ◆

New Jersey has passed a child labor law against the violent opposition of the glass trust. The limit was fixed at 14 years of age. There are now 24,000 children employed in the state. The passage of the law will reduce the number one-half.

◆ ◆

The Clerks' Union of Melbourne, Australia, has asked the secretary of state to have legislation introduced fixing the hours of employment and establishing a minimum wage for clerks. The spokesman of the union said that Australia was the worst country in the world for retail clerks, that wages did not exceed from $4 to $6 a week, and many of the girl clerks worked for as little as $1.25 a week.

◆ ◆

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL.

Week by week recent events have proven that any attempt to revert back to fortnightly meetings would receive but scant recognition.

The trouble of the Brewery Workers, along with other questions dealt with by the Council, have evidently proven to the delegates attending that by the Council keeping in touch with locals in trouble and in receiving reports from responsible officers thereby checking misrepresentations supplied to the general press by our enemies, that the Council is wielding that power for which it was created.

Brother Preasbtle, International Secretary for the Brewery Workers, was granted a seat and the privileges of the Council. Brother Preshtle presented the latest phases that had arisen in connection with the Brewery Workers' strike.

The bakers requested the delegates to watch the proceedings in the Police Court against those who had violated the law by baking bread, etc., on the Sabbath in bake shops governed by the Ontario Bake Shops Act.

Special committee report re local option was referred to the executive to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Notice of motion, That it is in the best interests of labor that the constitution of the D. L. C. be amended as to permit the executive of the municipal labor party to be a part of this Council.

Nine new delegates were seated.

Communication from a secretary of a local garment workers' organization was referred back.

Communication from the Labor Educational Association of Ontario was ordered filed.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

RENTS AND LANDLORDS.

Owing to the present excessive rents there is abroad in the public mind the idea that in some way the landlords are to blame. Nothing can be farther from the truth than this mistake.

Men in all vocations, productive or parasitical, desire to get the most for the least labor. Landlords are no exception to this rule. The need of the people for housing is their opportunity, and, Shylock like, they demand "The pound of flesh." As a class landlords are no worse or better than other individuals; they are men with like ambitions, passions and desires, good and bad.

Even in this crisis we should face the situation with unprejudiced minds, endeavor to put the blame where it belongs, explain the situation for ourselves and apply the remedy. If we wish to account for existing conditions we will have to remember they are the effects due to previous causes.

For years past we, the people, have been discouraging labor by raising approximately half the expense of our government machinery by taxation on buildings and labor products. We have at the same time made profitable the holding of lands unused by exempting such lands from taxation. The direct result of this course of action has been that no buildings were erected unless there appeared to be fair prospects of their being occupied. No progressive citizen wished to erect buildings to stand vacant, taxed from year to year, a continuous fine, a more effective bar to the upbuilding of our city with good buildings than has been the penalties imposed on crime in our courts.

The population of Toronto has grown and been further increased by immigration and the influx from the country districts of those who refuse to sell themselves, their heirs and executors forever to the mortgage companies.

The progress made in agriculture in recent years has raised the value of wild land suitable for farming. The young generation know from experience on the old homestead what fighting the mortgage means. They have risen in the cold, grey morning, toiled incessantly through the sweltering summer hours till the moon shone out or the light failed, from week to week, month in and out. At the end of each season they have seen the produce go to market and the cheque remitted to the mortgage company. The interest on the mortgage worked nights, holidays and Sundays, and the Lord's Day Alliance never whimpered. Don't forget mortgages are title deeds to land and mortgage companies our largest landlords.

This is a brief but accurate picture of country life. The toil of the settlers, the improvements to their farms have raised the value of adjoining wild lands. The young generation see this and rather than fight a still greater mortgage they have fled to the city.

Thus it is that the growth of population, immigration and influx from the country have filled our cities with homeless thousands, tenants at will. The more they come the greater competition for jobs and the higher the rents. Are the landlords to blame? Most emphatically no. If there is any censure we, the people, must take it. We have discouraged labor and encouraged land gambling. Natural law will not be violated or overridden by man made statutes. We, the people, are reaping what we have sown, and it serves us right.

Without crying over spilt milk or bemoaning past mistakes, the question now is, "What shall we do to be saved" from landlordism and the accompanying slavery, due to the separation of the worker from the soil, the source of all wealth and basis of all employment? When we have learned our lesson we will, without any hysteria or the sending of fat commissioners on a holiday trip to Europe to investigate the housing problem, simply study the question each for himself or herself. When we study we will conclude that the beneficiaries of government expenditure should pay the support of government.

Now, governments do not produce wealth. We, the people, pay all taxation necessary to carry on the workings of our Municipal, Provincial and Federal governments. The trouble is, our contributions are not in proportion to value received. For example: The spending by the city of a large sum in paving, laying sidewalks, etc., on any street will not increase the value of buildings. After the improvements are made a building can be replaced on such street as cheaply as on any other; each building never being worth more than the cost of its reconstruction. Why, then, do the rents rise? The spending of public money has raised the value of land in that vicinity, the vacant lots benefiting as much as those built upon. Therefore, as land values only benefit by public expenditure, when we have learned our lesson we will tax land values only.

The land value tax will leave buildings, occupied or vacant, free from the annual penalty in taxation and encourage industry as long as there is profit in building homes. At the same time the land value tax would make land worthless for any one square rod sandand Saguenay gas.

The will lands of the country would be placed within the reach of those desiring to live near the old homestead, reducing competition among manufacturing workers, and giving them consumers for their product (i.e., machinery, carriages, furniture, etc.) instead of competitors in the workshops.

Moral: While standing by the union of your trade, examine the single tax for yourself and learn the road to economic freedom, if you do not wish to leave the children you love an inheritance of degrading, hopeless slavery.

G. C.

SUNDAY PARADES.

War and its attendant horrors is only a matter of minor detail in our glorious civilization. When Sunday parades interfere with the business of religion, no condemnation is too strong for militarism. Please, Mr. Ross, give us a law granting the Ministerial Association a monopoly of Sunday labor and the use of the police to drive the crowd to church, and your petitioners will humbly pray.

G. C.

THE WORKERS DAY COMING.

Editor Toiler:

Dear Sir,—It is an old saying that "every dog has his day." Last year the building trades were in the miseries of the strike epidemic. I can hardly say we were cured, but I think if you were to ask the builders' laborers, the painters and the carpenters they would say that we got well pickled. This year other trades are in the soup and the building trades seem quiet. It is a new thing that the horses got their share of pickling as well as we did and the general public have nothing to laugh at for the rent payers have been in the pickle ever since. Yet I don't see that this is any consolation. Under present business methods the boss is simply the medium through whom we toilers draw our weekly pay. The boss builds the house for his customer, and out of the price he gets for it he pays for labor and materials and the balance is his share of the transaction. Of course the boss may want too big a share, but so 90 per cent. of those who start business go bankrupt it is just possible that the unions are fighting the bosses and the bosses are fighting the unions and acting like a pair of fools, and the "sooner or later" capitalists are splitting their sides laughing at us. I see by to-day's paper that the brickmakers have surrendered and gone back to work. Surrendered is the wrong word. They have wisely declined a suicidal policy, and will now study more deeply the true inwardness of the labor problem, how an just and righteous principles and in a statesmanlike way, the drones who for centuries have governed the workers, shall be removed from power, and the people who produce the wealth of the nation, who furnish the armies who protect the nation, who also put up the taxes for the maintenance of the nation, shall enjoy a larger share in the government and wealth of the nation. This time last year we carpenters were in a eleven weeks' strike. As we gathered in Victoria Hall morning after morning to hear reports and cheer each other up, we sometimes chewed over the bitter fact that Canada's trades unionism is strong enough to paralyze trade, strong enough to change a weekly wage of $14 into a weekly strike pay of $3.75, but not strong enough or intelligent enough to do as New Zealand trades unionism has done, dethrone the drones and make trades unions co-workers with the government, for the enfranchisement of the toilers, with a larger share of the wealth and legislative power of the nation than this world has ever seen before. As we were talking over these things some of us thought it would be a good thing if we could write to New Zealand and get information direct from the unions there as to their opinion of the New Zealand labor laws. Our union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has branches all over the world, so from our annual report I obtained the names and addresses of two branch secretaries in New Zealand, and writing to them I obtained the following answer. Under the present striking circumstances I hope it will carry its own lesson, for the sooner we get up alongside of the New Zealand trades union the better for all parties concerned.

Christchurch, N.Z., Branch No. 826.
March 30, 1904.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter as to the working of the labor laws in New Zealand and whether we think we are better off under it than we were before. As far as I am aware we are a long way better off under these laws than we were before, and I think I am quite right when I say that we would not go back to the old order of things for a good bit. Taken all through the employers comply with the different awards as far as they possibly can. Of course there are individual cases where some cantankerous employer tries to do all he can to relect it, but without avail, and I think if you took a vote right throughout New Zealand, both with the homes and the hands I am sure you would receive an overwhelming majority in favor of the present laws. I am sending you a copy of the labor laws and you will be able to go through them at your leisure. Under these laws unionism has gone ahead wonderfully and have increased, both in numbers and financially. We respect to my own branch, in the last twelve months we have sent £200 (two hundred pounds) home to the Executive Council, and after paying all expenditures for the year it leaves us with a balance of only £3 less than we started the year with, and I am sure we could not do that under the old order of things, and the other branches are in the same state. I might say that our neighbors, the Australian States, have seen the benefits to be derived from our laws and are fast following in our footsteps. Trust this will help you I remain yours in unity.

F. J. NOTT,
Branch Secretary.

P.S.—I have forwarded your letter on to Brother Tyson who, if he replies, will be able to explain better than I can, as he has had a lot more experience in the working.

To this I may add, Mr. Editor, a quotation from the Encyclopedia Britannica, "Capitalistic Conservatism ruled New Zealand prior to 1890. When the Progressives, under John Ballance, defeated Sir Harry Atkinson, what a striking change came over public life. The change was emphasized by the active intervention in politics by the trades unions. These bodies, impelled by a socialistic movement, fell throughout Australasia, decided in 1889 to exert their influence in returning workingmen to Parliament, or where this was impossible to secure pledges from the middle-class candidates to the labor platform. This plan was first put into execution at the general election of 1890, which was held during the great Australasian maritime strike, and is therefore usually but wrongly attributed to that great conflict between capital and labor, but it had been fully arranged before that. The number of labor members elected was small, never more than six, but the M. P.'s under the control and influence of the labor party numbered 25. Woman franchise was carried in 1893, Government loans to farmers at 5 per cent. in 1894, also the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, since which there have been no strikes in New Zealand. In 1898 the Old Age Pension Act was carried, and in 1902 twelve thousand old folk received a pension of seven shillings a week."

Rub the hayseeds out of your hair, brother unionists and catch on, there are better ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter and we have a good deal better weapons than strikes at our disposal.—J. H. R.

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Carter's Teething Powders are always reliable in all disorders of the stomach and bowels, flatulency, wind, colic and griping; in fevers, fits and inflammation of the gums, they cool and soothe, induce natural sleep, give strength and vigor to the most delicate child; are a preventive and a cure of convulsions; they check vomiting, dysentry and diarrhœa; are free from all dangerous drugs, and can be administered to the most delicate babies with perfect safety.

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The Circulation Committee of the District Labor Council submitted to the Directors of the THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO., the following proposition: "That a trophy valued at $50 be presented to the Section of the District Labor Council sending in the most subscriptions by the first of September, 1904. Not less than 300 Subscriptions will be necessary to win the trophy."

F. J. WILSON, President. WM. BOLAND, Secretary.

The Directors have accepted the proposition and will offer the following prizes to be competed for between the **1st day of May, 1904,** and the **1st day of September, 1904,** inclusive:

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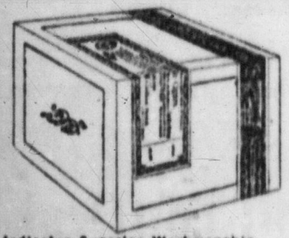

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TABITHA'S FALL FROM THE HEIGHTS

By ELLIOT WALKER

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"It seems to me, Tabitha, that sometimes you think I don't know anything," observed Peter in a tone of rueful impatience as he stood just inside the kitchen door. His hand held it sufficiently ajar to admit a draft of icy air which circulated freezingly about Miss Groot's well developed shoulders as she kneaded her dough in the bread pan with sounding thumps.

"Observin' man!" responded the lady. "At certain periods, Pete, I have discerned faint glimmerin's of intelligence under that shock of tow coverin' what in most folks is considered a brain cavity, but not often—not often. Boo! What's open?"

She wheeled her plump figure with an emphatic movement and transfixed the thoughtless Peter with a glare of disapproval.

Tabitha was a student, not in the ordinary sense, but of the rare variety which assiduously seeks for an enlargement of knowledge, her special ambition being the acquisition of language. Unhappily, or perhaps otherwise, her opportunities were limited. The Bunfield Gazette was her principal source of material and, coming regularly once a week, supplied an effective course of general information.

In this sheet of wisdom Tabitha delved for words of ambitious length. These nuggets after proper mental assimilation were applied to Peter as a test. If he endured them without wincing and with some degree of comprehension Miss Groot felt secure in broader paths. Peter had served time at the district school in the heyday of early youth and was therefore a fit subject. Being consumed with admiration for Tabitha's qualities, physical as well as mental, he was also a willing one.

Now he stood with a ready finger on the door latch, for Miss Groot could propel dough balls uncringly when aroused, and eyed her with an expression of sheepish pacification.

"Come in or go out!" cried Tabitha in high wrath, forgetting her scholarship. "Here'm I, all het up workin', an' you trein' to fix consumption on to me. Shet that door one way or t'other."

"It's worth while gettin' you mad to have you talk like a human bein'," grinned the culprit, with a horrible absence of tact. "My head aches yet from the dose you gin me last night. Folks will be laffin' at you first, you know. Fact is, pa an' ma does now behind your back, an', while I believes in eddication, havin' had some myself, you're slingin' too many long words for a hired gal, if you are the purtiest woman in Pa'tridge Corners. I'arn all you want, Tabitha, but don't shoot 'em around free. You'll hear from M. an'"—

This speech of mingled common sense and unintentional insult and compliment was cut off by a lump of dough striking him squarely in the mouth. He darted out, sputtering.

Tabitha raged across the room and shot the bolt, her round countenance flaming. Then she bit hard on her rosy under lip and sat down to recover, a precept of learning being an attempt at philosophic calm under trying circumstances.

"Let's see," she ruminated. "Go slow, now, Tab. Think. Pete's edgin' up to—to matrimonial overtoors—that's right—correct, I mean. You're assistin' his ma in household duties an' just as good as he is—hired gal!—that was mean. The flesh is willin', but the spirit is weakenin'. I swan—that is, I utterly swear—that I won't give such a fool another thought. 'Twill be a mistake. My ideas is more elevated, an' I'll rise with 'em. Oh, ginger, my bread!"

Miss Groot sighed as culinary operations were resumed. "The farm will come to I'efer in the ordinary course of events," she reflected sorpowfully. "It's a good one, an' his pa's failin'; but no; an edified mind has higher aspirations than cows an' pigs, an' I'll be at the head of a woman's college if I keep on. I ain't only nineteen an' impressive of bearin', if I do say it. Wonder how I'll look in one of them gowns with a four cornered hat atop of my auburn locks. Imposin' as any of 'em, I guess."

This modest view of the future exalted Tabitha's spirit as she shoved her loaves into the oven.

"P'shaw!" she exclaimed, striking an attitude. "Laugh at me, will they? I'll start the laugh t'other way an' do it today. 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' as Emerson says. He oughter have said 'unite' or 'attach,' but the idea ain't discouragin,' an' I'll pitch right in an' get attention attracted. Then Mis' Shields can look round for other help. Maybe they'll want me in their office right away."

Poor Peter! During the ensuing ten days he was frozen with a succession of refrigerating snubs and acid repulses which cast him into the depths of despondency. Tabitha appeared absorbed in rapt contemplation of affairs beyond the mundane. She was silent, yet expectant, as one waiting for a message of unbounded import. Still he lingered mournfully about the region of Miss Groot's performances, with an eye to lending an assisting hand. It was not desired. Neither was conversation. Peter visibly drooped.

Then came Thursday evening and the Bunfield Gazette. Peter welcomed it and at once repaired to the kitchen and held it out as a peace offering. Perhaps this beloved messenger would produce a beneficent thaw.

The girl's eyes shone, and her cheeks were like peonies. "Look it over," she remarked in a lofty voice. "If you find anything about me read it aloud."

Peter glanced through the pages and started. "Lordy!" he exclaimed. "You have got in the paper!"

"Read it," commanded Miss Groot, sitting up excitedly, "then laugh if you want to."

The young man commenced:

A GENEROUS OFFER.

We are greatly indebted to Miss Tabitha Groot of Partridge Corners (a satisfied smile from that lady) for the extremely kind communication herewith printed at her request. Our readers, we are positive, will appreciate it as a contribution to be valued.

"To the Editor of The Gazette:

"Admired Sir—Eighteen months of perusal of your esteemed publication has endowed me with undoubted qualifications for achievements along educational lines, and I hereby proffer to you the advantages of my services for $10 a week, being now attained to the age of nineteen years, strong, healthy, and of commendable appearance, for the furtherance of the interests of your interesting periodical and to enable myself to be elevated to be an inmate of some desirable institution in future where my talents will receive due appreciation.

"Address me in care of Mrs. Timothy Shields, Partridge Corners. I am working for her. Print this, please. With my best respects,

"TABITHA KITTREDGE GROOT."

"We deeply deplore our inability to avail ourselves of Miss Groot's courteous proposition and, trust our correspondent will pardon us for trifling changes in her letter, made necessary for the enlightenment of our readers. Our sincere advice to this young lady is a decided opinion that she keep right on working for Mrs. Shields of Partridge Corners until time shall bring her a modicum of common sense and some knowledge of English composition, else her "desirable institution" will surely be the poorhouse."

A cry of anguish from Tabitha stopped Peter's labored enunciation. He did not laugh, but sprang from his chair and held the bowed head in his great hands, with his face against her bright hair.

"Never mind, dear," he whispered. "If they don't want you, I do. Look up, Tabitha. Say you will."

The girl, still sobbing, lifted a tear stained face and nodded. Her lover kissed her in rapturous relief. Then Tabitha spoke, and her speech was emphatic. "I'll never look inside that old paper again," she said.

Whistler Was Particular.

I saw that marvelous set of etchings printed. In fact, the bulk of them were printed in my own printing room, a room which I had especially arranged for the master, and it was in this little printing room of mine that Whistler taught me the art of printing from the copper plate. This was my first insight into Whistler as a great master, and one of his characteristics as a great master was that he would have perfection. No matter how small the detail it must be perfect. To begin with, he always insisted upon having old paper upon which to print his etchings and preferably Dutch because of a certain golden tone, unobtainable with new paper, which this particular kind gave to a proof. Many a time Whistler and I have spent weeks in Holland poking about dirty little shops in search of old paper, and sometimes, after having discovered a fine collection of 3,000 or 4,000 sheets, I have seen Whistler literally tremble with excitement and scarcely know how to ask the price for joy. Then again he was very particular as to the choice of oil for mixing with the ink; also with regard to the temperature of the plate, the pressure of the press, the condition of the blankets, and, in fact, everything had to be absolutely right.—Mortimer Menpes in Studio.

The Top Hat.

Tall hats, "pearking up like the spire of a steeple a quarter of a yard above the crowne," as a sixteenth century writer describes them, were known in the time of Elizabeth, and the Puritans affected them until they merged into the old fashioned beaver of our great-grandfathers' days. Top hats of silk appeared first in Florence about 1800, and twenty years later silk hats with felt bodies were introduced into England.

About 1840 the French silk hat was placed on the market and at once adopted in the familiar "chimney pot" shape. There were several varieties of it, such as the Wellington hat, with the yeoman crown; the Anglesea hat, bell shaped at the top, and the D'Orsay hat, with ribbed silk binding and a big bow.

The color also varied. Thus the Earl of Harrington started a craze for green top hats by wearing one in his garden with the idea of not frightening the birds. He also tested his silk hats by standing upon them. The top hat, however, was never so favored by any great personage as to account for its general adoption.—London Answers.

Got His Money's Worth.

A lady palmist was recently prosecuted, and an amusing incident was noted in connection with the case. One of the witnesses called by the police was an individual who did not appear to be overburdened with intelligence. During a smart cross examination defendant's counsel asked him:

"On first going into the room did you pay a shilling fee to the defendant?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"What did she tell you in return for the money?"

"Oh," said the witness, "she towld me lots o' things, some on 'em true, some on 'em half true an' some on 'em lees."

"Now," continued the counsel after the laughter had died away, "this is the point I wish to get at: Was there any attempt at imposition? Did the lady impose upon you at all?"

"Oh, dear, no!" was the response. "I knowed it wor all gammon, so there couldn't be no imposition. Besides, it wor a bad shillin' as I guv her, to start wi'l"—Tit-Bits.

GLASS CASE FOR OLD MEN

Mr. O'Keefe Suggests that Wages should not be sufficient to lay by for Old Age, but that Old Men should be put in Glass Cases. This is on a par with the Chicago suggestion that they be Shot.

The hotelkeepers forced the brewers to grant a conference with the brewery workers. The president and secretary of the District Labor Council, together with the president of the local union, Mr. Rutledge, and International Representative Freestile, met the brewers in the offices of the employers' association and were treated to a tirade of abuse at the hands of Mr. O'Keefe, who made the statement that old and worn out men might be put in a glass case when they were no longer fit to earn that now celebrated $9 per week.

This will no doubt be very pleasant information to those WORKINGMEN WHO HAVE MADE MR. O'KEEFE'S RICHES by buying his beer and permitting him to exploit the labor of other workers. The whole combination of Toronto breweries are up against it, except the Davies brewery, which carries the union label. The hotelkeepers are to be sacrificed to the desires of the employers' association to disrupt the union, and the workingmen are to be forced to buy unfair beer. The brewers' association have even gone so far in this line as to attempt to buy up the only union brewery in Toronto. This situation of affairs has forced the workers into the only possible position for them under the circumstances, viz., that of forcing the brewers and hotelkeepers out of business through local option.

There is no business in the world better able to pay fair wages than the brewery business, and when a business SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN declares that in its greed for riches it must enslave the workers, then it is time that the workers declared war upon it.

In the past the workers have "put down the beer." For the future they must "put down the arrogant brewers."

The very latest developments in the strike are the summoning of some of the officers for conspiracy. They appeared in the police court on Wednesday and were remanded for a week. In this the employers' association is pursuing its same old tactics. Intimidation of the workers is no doubt intended, but efforts in this line will prove futile, for the strikers are determined to win this struggle for fair wages and British fair play. Workingmen, it is up to you to see that they get it. Sign the pledge against unfair beer, and remember that glass case proposition for your old age. Such a brutal statement cannot be let go unpunished.

PRINTERS ARE LIKELY TO STRIKE

Demand $15.00 per Week of 54 Hours, which the Employers Refuse.

The allied printing trades are just at this writing in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of their scale negotiations. The situation is serious in that there is every likelihood of a strike so far at least as the Typographical Union is concerned, which would involve the other trades.

The two most important disagreements are those of the bookbinders and printers, and unless an agreement is reached within the next forty-eight hours, there will be a strike, which will mean considerable disruption in the printing trades of this city.

On Wednesday evening the printers were only waiting the I.T.U. sanction before calling a special meeting to vote upon the question of a strike.

It is no unreasonable demands that the printers are to strike for, as they constitute a wage of $15 per week of 54 hours. Toronto should be able to pay this wage in the printing industry and compete against other cities and towns paying from $11 to $14 per week.

It is a recognized fact that Toronto is a printing centre, and has the best all-round bunch of printers to be found in Canada.

It is also a well-known fact that the employers up to a few years ago were paying a miserably low wage to all branches of the printing trades.

The organizations have awakened to this fact, and are now attempting to make Toronto pay wages equal to other metropolitan cities.

W. C. GURNEY ON THE STAND

Continuation of the Evidence in the Suit Against Labor Men.

521. Q.—You mean that these people you are suing have done that? A.—I would not say that.

522. Q.—Have you copies of your letters to Mr. Bambury? A.—I presume so.

523. Q.—Mr. Carrick says in his letter of April 14th to W. H. Bambury, "We are glad to know that you have not got the power to hang us." I suppose you echo that sentiment? A.—Yes.

524. Q.—Are you afraid that they would hang you—you are not very charitable in your views of organized labor? A.—We have been treated very badly.

525. Q.—It is a wonder that you have a union man at all in your shop if your views are that they would hang you if they had the power? A.—Some of our union men are our very best men—personal friends of mine now.

526. Q.—You don't really believe they would hang you? A.—No, I don't believe they would hang me.

527. Q.—Your company sent a letter to the "Toiler" stating the facts of the case with respect to these disputes—do you know about that? A.—I believe I remember it.

528. Q.—Was it you who wrote the letter? A.—No.

529. Q.—And you pointed out how the union men were treating you unfairly? A.—Whoever wrote it—I do not remember.

530. Q.—You published the facts from your point of view to show that union men were unfair to you? A.—I presume so.

531. Q.—And you object to them publishing the facts to show that you are unfair to them? A.—Break down our business—destroy it.

532. —Your publication may lessen their union? A.—It was not published with that intention.

533. Q.—And if that is not their intent in publishing these circulars—that is to break up your business—you have no objection to the publication of the facts? A.—They have told us that it was their intent.

534. Q.—Who told you? A.—The circular says so.

535. Q.—If Mr. Burnett disowns that idea, I suppose you would believe him? A.—I might believe that he changed his view, but he had done all the harm he could in the meantime.

536. Q.—Do you know that Barnett swears that he did not see that circular at all before it was issued? A.—Somebody saw it; somebody from the union was responsible for it, and Mr. Barnett authorized it.

537. Q.—That really is the only circular you object to—that one with breaking your business up in it? A.—No.

538. Q.—What do you complain of in the other circulars? A.—They are all published with the ulterior object anyway of doing the Gurney Foundry Company an injury with their customers.

539. Q.—You complain because it is their object—not because that might be the result? A.—It has been the result.

540. Q.—It has injured your business? A.—Yes.

541. Q.—In this letter of January 30th to Norton & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I., he speaks of the Industrial Banner—is that the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association? A.—I never heard of it before.

542. Q.—What is the Canadian Manufacturers paper? A.—I do not know.

543. Q.—Don't you read "Industrial Canada?" A.—No. We have a very slight connection with the Manufacturers' Association.

544. Q.—You are a member of the Employers' Association? A.—Yes.

545. Q.—And you cannot settle those strikes without the approval of the Employers' Association? A.—They have nothing whatever to do with it.

546. Q.—So you can settle? A.—We absolutely can settle and do settle.

547. Q.—The Employers' Association is a branch of an International Association? A.—I do not think so; I am sure not as far as I ever heard.

548. Q.—Do you belong to the National Foundries Association? A.—No.

549. Q.—Mr. Carrick in this letter states, "Our output for the last year was 300 tons larger than ever before"—is that correct? A.—I think that is right.

550. Q.—Then apparently your business was not on the decrease? A.—Yes, it was on the decrease; tonnage has nothing to do with it; we are prepared to show that our business has been injured; tonnage is only a relative relation.

551. Q.—And he further states, "We never had so small a stock of goods in our place as we have to-day?" A.—Exactly.

552. Q.—He is rather blowing there about the prosperity of the business? A.—I would not use that term; he is probably stating the fact.

553. Q.—"The company is prospering notwithstanding the antagonism of organized labor?" A.—Prosperity is noted by profits not by tonnage or by sales.

554. Q.—Then if Mr. Carrick said in that letter that you were prospering notwithstanding the opposition of organized labor, he was stating what was not correct? A.—He was putting the facts as he could prove them on paper and sending them to a customer.

555. Q.—But if he sought to convey the impression that you were not injured by organized labor methods he was wrong? A.—The full extent of the injury done us by organized labor was not probably felt at that time.

556. Q.—He was wrong if he sought to convey that impression? A.—Probably he did not know that there was any injury done at that time.

557. Q.—He states, "There is no fight in progress that we are aware of"—is that true? A.—Our shop was full; we were moulding more iron than previously according to Mr. Carrick's statement.

558. Q.—He there states, "Their place in our shops is entirely filled with men"—that was no doubt correct? A.—Unquestionably.

559. Q.—He no doubt meant to convey the impression that the hum of industry was abroad in the Gurney place up there? A.—Yes.

560. Q.—That would hardly hold with the statement that you were laying off men at that time on account of the amount of trouble, would it? A.—Probably it was not at that time.

561. Q.—That is January 30th, 1903—and the trouble with the moulders was on the 15th of January—there is some conflict there? A.—No, they were probably filled up by that time; the thing only lasted a short time.

562. Q.—You further state, "We are building a large plant at West Toronto Junction"—more prosperity isn't it? A.—It looked like it.

563. Q.—Has the plant at Toronto Junction closed down? A.—No.

564. Q.—Booming along? A.—Going ahead.

565. Q.—And you are booming along up here on King street? A.—Trying to.

566. Q.—And are you? A.—We are doing fairly well in view of our opposition from the unions which still continues.

567. Q.—And you are booming along in spite of the unions? A.—Yes.

568. Q.—Do I understand you to say that you objected to apprentices joining the union at any time? A.—We would probably protest, I think.

569. Q.—Because in this letter of Mr. Carrick's to Mr. Bambury he says, "We told them that apprentices had no right to join a union, especially in time of peace?" A.—Yes.

570. Q.—Because in this letter of Mr. Carrick's to Mr. Bambury he says, "We told them that apprentices had no right to join a union, especially in time of peace?" A.—Yes.

571. Q.—That would seem to indicate that there would not be much objection in time of war? A.—He was quoting the by-laws of Local Union No. 28; they will take anything in at all in the time of a strike.

572. Q.—Mr. Carrick apparently does not like to see apprentices in the union at all? A.—No, I said we would protest.

573. Q.—I suppose if to-morrow you got a machine that would do the work of a dozen men you would have no hesitation in adopting the use of that machine? A.—None whatever.

574. Q.—And letting the men go? A.—Certainly.

575. Q.—Notwithstanding that they had been employed by you for years? A.—Such machines always develop business.

576. Q.—Notwithstanding that they has been employed with you for years? A.—I am trying to answer you; the past history of such a machine has been that you give employment to a larger number of men, which has been demonstrated in our own place.

577. Q.—It would ultimately. A.—Ultimately.

578. Q.—But for the time being some men would have to go? A.—We would not keep them standing around.

579. Q.—You would have to run your business on business principles? A.—We try to.

580. Q.—And you would let them go accordingly without regard to the number of years they had served you? A.—No, a certain amount of regard would be paid to them.

581. Q.—What would you do about that? A.—We might go so far as to put them on the pension list, as has been done before.

582. Q.—Do you believe Mr. Bambury when he says, "Believe me, dear sir, it gives us no satisfaction to be obliged to discriminate against a manufactory of which Canada may well be proud"—do you believe he is insincere when he says that? A.—I do not know Mr. Bambury and I have no reason to disbelieve him.

583. Q.—Do you know any other agent besides Allen Studholme who is employed by unions to go through Ontario in connection with your business? A.—I do not know their names.

584. Q.—Do you know that there were such? A.—I have no doubt that there must be.

585. Q.—But you don't know as a matter of fact? A.—No.

586. Q.—Who were the customers whose stores were placarded at night? Mr. DuVernet—They will be witnesses.

587. Q.—Were they in Toronto? A.—Not that I know of; there may have been some in Toronto.

588. Q.—Do you know who did placard? A.—I do not.

589. Q.—Do you know whether they were union men? A.—I do not.

590. Q.—Do you know whether or not you were told? A.—Probably six months.

591. Q.—How long ago was that that you were told? A.—Probably six months.

592. Q.—Tell me one instance where these defendants have procured other trades not to work on a building where your goods were being placed? A.—At St. Catharines more particularly; in fact we have just got information now cancelling a boiler ordered in St. Catharines, as the steam fitters and other trades refuse to allow it to go in.

593. Q.—And how do you know they were procured by any of these defendants? A.—I did not say they were.

594. Q.—In paragraph 12 of your affidavit you state that they adopt the plan of stopping the sale of the plaintiff's goods by procuring the other trades not to do any work on a building where such goods of the plaintiffs are to be placed—who is meant by "they"? A.—The workers of the said unions.

595. Q.—You are not suing the unions—I am asking you did any of these defendants to your knowledge procure any such thing? A.—To my personal knowledge?

596. Q.—Or to your information that these present defendants have done that? A.—No, I do not know of any case.

597. Q.—This letter, Exhibit M, to your affidavit says that people in Guelph won't buy your stoves—there is nothing in all this about the unions—not a word—how do you connect the unions with that letter? A.—An agent by the name of Rumford told me personally that he could not make the things go on account of the opposition of the unions.

598. Q.—None of these defendants are mentioned? A.—He did not mention any names at all.

599. Q.—When did he tell you this? A.—I guess it was eight or ten months ago from memory.

600. Q.—Have you any agency in Guelph now? A.—I could not say offhand.

601. Q.—You do not know whether Mr. Rumford is still your agent or not up there? A.—I do not know.

602. Q.—You may have an agency up there for all you know? A.—He dropped it for awhile; whether he took it up again or not I do not know.

603. Q.—You may have an agency up there for all you know? A.—We may.

604. Q.—And you may be doing a rushing business there for all you know? A.—My impression is that we are not.

605. Q.—But you also tell me that you do not know anything about it? A.—I do not know whether Rumford is our agent or not.

606. Q.—Do you know whether you have an agency there or not? A.—I do not know.

607. Q.—And if you have you do not know what business it is doing? A.—No, my impression is that Guelph is a bad spot for us just now.

608. Q.—But for actual knowledge of your own you may be doing a good business up there? A.—Very unlikely.

609. Q.—But you do not know? A.—I do not know.

610. Q.—Now with reference to Paragraph 13 of your affidavit—what instances do you know of any of these defendants interfering with your workmen? A.—The unions are influencing their sympathizers to shout "scab" and other opprobrious epithets at our workmen, which can be proved by witnesses; the defendants are the members of these unions.

611. Q.—That is how you connect these defendants? A.—That is the way I connect them.

612. Q.—But do you know that these defendants themselves have done anything of that kind? A.—No, although I have been told.

613. Q.—The same sources of information? A.—What?

614. Q.—As before, around your establishment? A.—Yes, I have been told that Mr. Barnett has counselled and advised men not to work for the Gurney Foundry Company.

615. Q.—We are speaking about calling "scab" and other opprobrious epithets just now—has Mr. Emmett interfered with any of your workmen? A.—I do not think so—not to my knowledge.

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