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 Goods, Etc.

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 Wm. Hassard, Proprietor
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Official Organ of the Toronto District
 Labor Council

THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the Interests of
 the Workers.

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 vertisements should be at this office no later
 than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, JANUARY 8th, 1914.

Ward 1 electors know how to use the
 cumulative vote.

Labour wants the cumulative principle
 of voting in the aldermanic contests.

A number of workmen have yet to
 learn how to be union men on election day.

Peel and Walker the choices of an elec-
 tor on a school board ballot together?
 What next?

Much confusion would have been avoid-
 ed had the Legislature given us the cumu-
 lative vote all round.

Whether labor wins or loses, it must
 still be reckoned with. If it cannot elect
 its friends, it can defeat its enemies.

Whiskey is still on top in Toronto,
 notwithstanding its defeat in the Junction.
 Gooderham and Walker headed the
 school board list.

Our compliments to the Telegram, and
 the editor wishes to know what the Tele-
 gram knows about his work on the Tech-
 nical School Board.

Considerable ballot will be required
 for the Board of Control this year with
 such hot air thippers as Spence,
 Hubbard and Richardson on board.

The cumulative vote does not satisfy
 the machine. If the Liberals were in
 the majority in Toronto, they would
 never have inaugurated the cumulative
 vote.

Which is the better representative for
 the workman, the one who can be de-
 pended upon to protect your interests
 without watching, or the one which re-
 quires a reputation to see that he does
 what is in your interests?

Another question for the Telegram:
 How, by its process of reasoning, can it
 satisfy its conscience in reviving one
 man who is supposed to be supported by
 the Street Railway Company and ad-
 vocating the election of another who was
 forced to leave the city in order to allow
 the hoodlum street to blow over? Is
 this another gold brick game or a gold
 watch episode?

THE LABOR CAMPAIGN.
 Now is the time to count our gains
 and losses, and to draw such lessons from
 the electoral campaign as shall be of
 use in the future.

CONTROLLEERS.
 First, as to Controlleers, two of the
 candidates of labor got in. Why, Oliver
 was defeated, you say. True; but
 Spence was elected, and he was one of
 the two candidates endorsed by the refer-
 endum vote of the unions. All Oliver
 was merely endorsed by the Labor Com-
 mittee because A. L. Spence at that time
 had not decided to run for Controlleer.
 Had Spence given his decision the labor
 candidates would have been formally
 London and Spence, instead of formally
 London and Oliver. Doubtless many
 trade unions who had voted for Spence
 in the referendum voted also for him at
 the polls. We had really two strings to
 our bow. Labor is all right on the Con-
 trollerial elections.

ALDERMEN.
 Two of the labor nominees were elect-
 ed and four were defeated. The two
 who got in were already Aldermen, and
 were endorsed by labor, having other
 elements of strength in their wards.

There is very little to say. Until the
 cumulative system is extended to the
 election of aldermen, merely labor can-
 didates have but little chance of election
 at any rate, until the time arrives when
 more in the habit of acting together at
 the polls.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
 Several causes contributed to the total
 defeat of labor in the elections for the
 Board of Education, and a study of
 these causes gives good hope of success
 next time.

Probably the greatest factor in our
 defeat was the wide scattering of votes
 caused by the enormous number of can-
 didates; the topmost of whom polled
 over ten thousand votes, and the lowest
 less than two hundred.

In round numbers, nearly eighty thou-
 sand votes were polled for the twelve
 successful candidates, and more than
 seventy thousand votes were given to the
 thirty-three defeated ones. Now, if
 there had been fewer candidates, a large
 proportion of these seventy thousand
 votes would have gone to others, and
 would probably have changed the result.
 Let us see where they would probably
 have gone and how the scattering hurt us.

If we draw a line at two thousand
 votes we find fifteen defeated candidates
 who got in; that is, there were fifteen
 candidates who got less than two thousand
 votes each. All the labor candidates
 were above the two-thousand line, and
 all the socialist candidates were below
 it. Now, these fifteen thousand votes
 were among them, lacking the four so-
 cialists, who polled altogether 3,000 votes.

Another reason for the small labor
 vote is the slowness with which men
 change their habits. For years compar-
 atively little interest has been taken in
 School Board elections, and it was hard

to stir up the voters merely because a
 new ticket was running.

Then there was enough organiza-
 tion, and the beginning was too late.
 Taken altogether, there is no reason
 for discouragement, but rather for hope.

We have lost the first battle of what will
 be a campaign of years. Let us try hard
 to win the second. There will be fewer
 candidates and a much better chance.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.
 Last, but not least, we got there with
 both feet in our campaign for the initiative
 and referendum. The committee of the
 Toronto Federation for Majority
 Rule has been working quietly, but so
 effectively that twenty out of the
 twenty-three members of the City Council
 have declared themselves in writing in
 favor of the principle, most of them by
 answering the Federation's questions,
 which we print here to show just what
 has been asked for.

There is now no doubt that by laws
 providing for a measure of the initiative
 and referendum will be included in the
 Revised by-laws of the city, which a com-
 mittee of the Council is working at.

Here are the questions put by the
 Federation to the candidates:

1. Do you believe that the will of the
 majority should prevail in this city?
 ("majority" meaning a majority of those
 entitled to vote and who do vote?)

2. To give effect to the will of the
 majority, are you in favor of the
 people's Vote, the Optional Referendum and
 of the Direct Initiative by Petition or
 Collective Request as explained below?

3. Concerning the People's Vote, will
 you, if elected, use the power of your
 office to submit for the decision of the
 Council in the City Council in regard to the
 subject specified below?

4. As regarding the Direct Initiative,
 will you, if elected, use the power of your
 office to submit for the decision of the
 voters any measure that is asked for by
 eight per cent. of the electors?

5. Will you, if elected, use the power
 of your office to carry out the will of
 the majority as expressed by any Referen-
 dum vote that may be taken?

**GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE
 SOCIALISTS.**
 The Toronto Socialist League has done
 a big thing. It has clearly and posi-
 tively demonstrated that this great city
 of Toronto contains One Hundred and
 Twenty-seven Voters who will vote the
 Straight Socialist Ticket.

In order to get a solid vote of real
 Simon Pure Socialists, and demonstrate
 the great strength of the socialist move-
 ment, and its independence of mere la-
 bor unions, the Socialist League ran a
 ticket of four candidates. Even in this
 city of One Hundred and Twenty-seven
 voters, the success of this plan in getting a
 "solid Socialist vote" is shown by the
 fact that only 381 votes were cast for
 the lowest of the four Socialist
 candidates. As each voter could cast
 three votes, these 381 votes represented
 127 men. But Socialist Stewart got
 nearly thirteen hundred votes, you say?
 True, but these could not have been
 straight tickets, and left poor Peel
 out in the cold with the post Saline;
 to say nothing of Kelly, who got but
 eight and nine hundred, therefore, for
 the sake of showing that they actually
 numbered One Hundred and Twenty-sev-
 en men and women, these were Toronto
 Socialists split the labor vote and de-
 feated our good friend John Tweed, a
 man who has shown his ability and cap-
 acity as chairman of the Technical School
 Board. Tweed got 3,437 votes; and
 James E. Stewart got 1,295. Adding
 them together the total is 4,732—Enough
 votes to have put Tweed above H. Simp-
 son, O. Ogden and A. J. Keeler on the
 list of elected candidates! All of
 Stewart's votes might not have gone to
 Tweed, but with no Socialists running,
 Tweed would have probably drawn from
 the vote of the other candidates. Even
 Thompson's vote added to Tweed's
 would have put Tweed above Ogden and
 Keeler.

Another evil effect of the running of
 Socialists is that it has done away with
 an able elector from voting other
 tickets. "Bah!" they said, "these fel-
 lows are split; they don't know their
 own minds, and I won't vote for any
 of them."

The action of the Socialists in running
 a ticket in opposition to the labor can-
 didates was a contemptuous desertion of
 their allies in the great fight against
 monopoly. It was a serious good fortune
 indeed, and a good political

**THE VOTERS HAVE ENDORSED
 CUMULATIVE VOTING.**
 Some interesting results were obtained
 at one of the polling subdivisions by a
 volunteer scrutineer, who took a record
 of the number of votes cumulated and the
 number given singly.

In the vote for controlleers, the cross-
 es were distributed thus: 40 singles, 51
 pairs, 15 triplets and 24 quartets. Three
 polled ballots.

For the Board of Education there was
 an average of six or seven crosses per
 voter, the totals being: 108 singles, 108
 singles, 23 pairs and 137 trios. Four
 polled ballots. The voters seemed to
 prefer giving their votes in threes, and
 sometimes they would give three crosses
 each to one or two candidates and singles
 to fill up their limit of twelve.

If the subdivision in question is a fair
 sample of the rest of the city, the voters
 seem to like this new-fangled cumula-
 tive method; for full three quarters of
 the votes were cumulated, and the voters
 need not have done it if they did not
 want to.

MUNICIPAL LABOR LEAGUES.
 Now is the time for the workingmen
 of this city to organize Municipal Labor
 Leagues in all the wards.

The organized workers for the labor
 candidates for this year's municipal elec-
 tion should be called together at once
 and discuss this all-important question.
 If we expect the workingmen of this
 city to break away from the old tradi-
 tions and associations it is our duty to
 provide them with new ones.

We should secure a room in every
 ward and make it an attractive meeting
 place for the workers, so that they can
 become thoroughly acquainted with each
 other.

We should endeavor to have a splen-
 did assortment of labor literature laid
 out on the tables so that every worker can
 find out for himself how the working-
 man's case is progressing.

If the labor men of this city intend
 to be represented at our City Council
 table it will not be done by treating the
 matter with indifference, but everyone
 of us will have to get out and hustle.

We have made a splendid attempt this
 year and the labor vote that was cast
 from each subdivision is all the wants
 to at once assist in forming a Munici-
 pal Labor League where we can keep
 well posted with this year's municipal
 affairs.

It is in a league like this that we can
 train our organizers, our newspaper cor-
 respondents and public speakers. We
 have Conservative and Liberal clubs, and
 it is not fair to the worker to ask him
 to forsake these unless we provide some-
 thing equally as good in return. We do
 not suggest this in an antagonistic spirit
 to our old friends and advisers, but we
 do hold that it is just as necessary for
 the employee to take his seat at the
 Council table as the employer.

Let us take action at once and not
 let this grand opportunity go by; if we
 organize now the work we have already
 done will not require to be gone over
 again.

If the chairman of the workers for
 each ward would call a meeting we are
 confident that six good Labor Leagues
 would be the result, and that one year's
 hard work would result in providing
 something equally as good in return. We do
 not suggest this in an antagonistic spirit
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SOME THINGS TO PONDER.
 There is nothing passes our notice so
 quick and so deceiving as time.
 Christmas is passed, and the new year
 has come in upon us again, and we might
 almost say we have hardly noticed the
 change.

The municipal elections are over, but
 it will not be long until they are on
 again, and with the strength that la-
 bor has put forth in the past year we
 may rest fully assured will be redoubled
 next year.

Union men prove by your own firm
 attitude that without you nothing can
 be done.

It has been said that a people's honor
 is more to be guarded than a thousand
 thrones. So let your's.

Three things every man has a right
 to:

(a) A right to think.
 (b) A right to speak.
 (c) A right to know what is being
 done in the City Council.

The press has stated that the Conserva-
 tives have made a pretty clean sweep
 in the City Council, there being twelve
 out of a total of twenty-one members.
 Will the press kindly let us know what
 the Conservative or what the Liberal
 parties have to do in municipal affairs.

Let the voice of the people no longer
 be heard in a purchased party press.

Workmen do not be discouraged,
 if your vote you think have lost,
 it will be like fire's root is not,
 in your hearts another year.

THE ECONOMIC PENDULUM.
 Editor Toiler: In an editorial in the
 Globe of the 19th inst. on the above sub-
 ject, the following paragraph is printed:
 "The consequent lessening of consumption
 is alleged as the cause of the present
 depression in the United States. The
 press having produced more commodi-
 ties than the market can absorb, the
 result is a surplus of goods, which the
 manufacturer must either destroy or
 store up, in order to restore the balance
 between production and consumption."
 The article goes on to say that the
 less consumption the more products the
 manufacturer produces, and the more
 he produces the more he consumes.

Legislation deprive wage-earners of
 access to natural opportunities, grants
 to the employer the right to refuse to
 employ a worker on account of his
 political opinions, and to deprive the
 worker of his right to join a union.

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 Socialists is that it has done away with
 an able elector from voting other
 tickets. "Bah!" they said, "these fel-
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Ontario Trades Disputes
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**"THE LABOR
 BUREAU"
 ONTARIO**

By an Act passed at the 100th 101st session of the
 Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been
 established for the purpose of collecting, ascer-
 taining and publishing information relating to Em-
 ployment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the
 Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor
 difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations,
 and 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 asked to
 gather.

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

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

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 27 Lippincott St. Meets 1st and 3rd
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PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 11,
 Wm. Ward, 27 Lippincott St. Meets 1st
 and 3rd Tuesdays, 10 o'clock, 19 o'clock.
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 Wm. Ward, 27 Lippincott St. Meets 1st
 and 3rd Tuesdays, 10 o'clock, 19 o'clock.
CABINET MAKERS, No. 17, Wm. Jam-
 ieson, 50 Alexander St. Meets 2nd and 4th
 Mondays, 7 o'clock, 19 o'clock.
BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 55,
 Geo. Swanson, Dovercourt P.O.
GUILDERS PROTECTIVE, No. 1266, J.
 Johnstone, 6 Home Place.
PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114,
 St. Lawrence St. Meets 1st and 3rd
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 Johnson, 122 McDougall Ave.
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WOOD WORKERS COUNCIL, George
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 Secretary: Geo. Lester. Treasurer: Phil
 Gillingham. Office: A. McLean, Inspector.
BOOKBINDERS ASSOCIATION, 1st
 St. Lawrence St. Meets 1st and 3rd
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 John Chinn, 85 Albany Ave. President:
 R. S. Burrows. Vice-President: T. J.
 Fidler. Secretary: T. C. Yodanis. Chair-
 man Board of Relief: J. J. White. Secretary
 Investigating Committee: N. S. W.
 Hams. All officers' addresses: Box 545,
 Richmond Hall. Meets 1st and 3rd
 Tuesdays, 10 o'clock, 19 o'clock.

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Meetings

N. No. 1. Joseph Leake, Secy. J. H. Robson, Treas.

ELLANEOUS OF LEATHER WORKERS. No. 22. 4th St. 2nd Mondays, 8:30.

WORKERS. No. 22. Oak St. 1st and 2nd Mondays, 8:30.

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ERS. No. 188. Frank St. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

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SEMBLY. K. of L. 2158. 2158 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 2385. 2385 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 2510. 2510 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 2635. 2635 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 2760. 2760 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 2885. 2885 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

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SEMBLY. K. of L. 6135. 6135 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 6260. 6260 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 6385. 6385 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 6510. 6510 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

SEMBLY. K. of L. 6635. 6635 Queen St. W. 1st and 2nd Saturdays, 8:30.

THAT REMARK

About "What we have'll hold" in our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we have'vet we use after.

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.

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

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY EDWIN STONE

Business Agent Verille, of the Montreal Plumbers and Steamfitters, will have his hands full, if the threat recently made by the Montreal master plumbers is put into effect—after May 1, 1904, they will refuse to recognize the Plumbers' Union and declare a lockout.

At their last meeting, the Painters and Decorators elected and installed the following officers: President, Wm. Mitchell; vice-president, Wm. Martin; recording secretary, J. W. Harmon; financial secretary, Wm. A. Wiggins; treasurer, Charles Marz; conductor, J. Stewart; warren, Chas. Adams; press correspondent, J. W. Harmon.

The Musical Protective Association, at their last Sunday's meeting, elected the following officers: President, John Waldron; first vice-president, T. B. Jones; second vice-president, Robert Wilson; treasurer, J. G. Timpan; recording secretary, J. A. Wiggins; assistant recording secretary, F. Purser; financial secretary, Jos. Westphalen; marshal, W. Clark; sergeant-at-arms, J. A. Darch; representatives to board of directors, John Slater, John Goswa.

William Pitt, a Brisbane restaurant keeper, was recently fined 10s and 11s 6d costs of seven days' imprisonment for depriving a female employee of her weekly half-holiday. For working a female employee an excessive number of hours in the same individual was fined 10s and 11s 6d costs of three days' jail. Both cases were brought under the Factories and Shops Act, and serve as a further illustration of the necessity for such legislation. The Worker. They seem to know how to enforce the observance of laws in far-off Australia.

The Flint, Mich., Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, which sought to compel the grand master of the Masonic lodge to join the union before he could be admitted to the ranks of the lodge, is criticized by the editor of its official journal in no uncertain sound. In part he says: "Such insistence in any case is nothing less than downright foolishness, and is calculated to make those responsible for its enforcement look like fools in the eyes of the public. What advantage is to be gained by conferring membership and insisting upon its acceptance—upon one who works at the trade for hardly more than five minutes is not apparent."

Charlotte Teller, in the Machinists' Journal, asks the world: "Do you know that nearly one-half of all the ready-made clothing of the United States is made in New York City, that there are 4,024 factories, employing 110,470 persons capitalized at \$80,638,553? And here are some more facts you ought to know about the conditions of the people who clothe you: there are 40,000 sweatshops in New York, and so many consumption in the garment trade that consumption is called the 'tailors' disease.'"

Things are assuming a white heat respect at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where the miners' strike is now on. Governor Peabody has ordered the militia out and established a press censor in the district. The situation, a militia was arrested as a spy, and will be court-martialed and may be shot for treason, because he had a union card in his pocket. At Telluride, Colo., thirty-eight men, members of the United Mine Workers and Western Federation of Miners, have been arrested as vagrants and fined. Sentences was suspended, however, on condition that they go to work. The courts endeavored to force the men to act as strike breakers.

The Hamilton Times asks, in referring to the mass meeting of over 500 unemployed men in Toronto the other day: "Did Phillips Thompson engineer that mass meeting of unemployed in Toronto?" The question is usually answered, when it is understood that the speakers at the meeting, Messrs. Holmes and Kennedy, are labor leaders, while Mr. Thompson is an out-and-out Socialist, and not in the same class. News that shows, in criticism of the condition of the Canadian manufacturers, the Toronto Employers' Association and kindred bodies, that Mr. Thompson's statements to the British press were never the truth than were theirs in contradiction.

Sheriff W. J. O'Brien, in his recent sojourn in Massachusetts, when the Sox Parks affair was mentioned to him, said: "In my official capacity as sheriff of the great city of New York, throughout my full term of two years, I have been severely reprimanded by some of Boston's bigwigs while upheld by employers as perfectly proper. In Kansas City the same thing occurred with the same coup. One of the little girls was a red for that and tried in the juvenile court before Judge Teasdale, who delivered himself of the following: "It is an outrage that girls should be used for such work, and I hope some way will be found to put a stop to it. These girls are required to go into all sorts of places and to do all sorts of menial work. They see things which no girl ought to see; they come in contact with a side of life that ought to be hidden from the eyes of good girls; they have temptations that no girl ought to be subjected to in this civilized community. It would not be strange if many of them would be led astray."

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There is talk of a co-operative cloak factory in San Francisco.

The Chicago Franklin Press Feeders, but we have 500,000 members, while they have only 15,000."

The Photographers' Union of San Francisco is said to be the first organization of its kind in the United States.

In San Francisco the war between the Cooks and Waiters' Union and the Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union was peacefully settled by arbitration.

A damage suit is likely to result from the forcible ejection of the business agent of the Waiters' Union from a San Francisco restaurant, because he entered to give a strike notice to the waiters.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results which attended its former effort to crush out unionism in San Francisco, the Citizens' Alliance is again boasting that it has 9,000 members, and is ready for another battle.

Between 500 and 700 men are now idle in Spokane because of a strike to raise the wages of journeymen plumbers to \$5.50 a day. A resolution was introduced at the last session of the Trades Council of that city that no more wage increases be endorsed for one year, but the motion was defeated.

A very large proportion of unions are held together by a majority of active and intelligent members who do the work and shoulder the responsibility that ought to be shared by all the members. "I have known some unions in which one man carried practically the whole burden of the organization, though all else received the benefits."—Herbert N. Casson.

Several questions were recently submitted to the International Association of Machinists for a referendum vote, and the answers are now in, and are as follows: For industrial organization, 4,545 votes; against, 1,600; majority in favor, 2,945. That the A. F. of L. shall endorse socialism, For 4,423, against 1,903, majority 2,520. Whether Congress shall retain office. For 2,705, against 3,603, majority against 898.

Of all the arguments ever given by supposed intelligent men, that of

THE STROLLERS

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

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"Then I shall sleep on down. I haven't a chance—with a sigh—to damage my conscience lately. But when I strike civilization again—and Susan shook her head eloquently to conclude her sentence. "Oh, yes; if beds depend on conscience, beds would be feathers for me tonight," with which half laughing, half defiant conclusion Susan tripped to the chair, pausing a moment, however, to cast a reproachful glance over her shoulder at Saint-Prosper before vanishing in the cavernous depths of the vehicle of the muses.

Her departure was the signal for the dispersing of the party to their respective couches. Now the fire sank lower, the stars came out brighter, and the moon arose and traveled majestically up the heavens, taking a brief but comprehensive survey of the habitations of mortals, and then, as if satisfied with her scrutiny, sailed back to the horizon and dropped out of sight.

CHAPTER VIII

SHORTLY after the departure of the strolling players from the tavern Mauville summoned his servant and ordered his equipment. While waiting he strolled capotently to and fro in the dining room, which, dismantled of the stage, by very contrast to the temporary temple of art turned his thoughts to the players. The harrassment of the room awoke him acutely with the memory of those performances, and he laughed ironically to himself that he should thus revert to them. But as he scoffed inwardly, his eyes gleamed with vivacity, and the sensations with which he had viewed the young girl night after night were reawakened. What was one woman's foot to his? his egotism whispered. He had parted from many as a gormand leaves one meal for another. Yes; but she had not been his, insulated vanity; another had whipped her off before his eyes.

"Why the devil didn't you tell me he was going with them?" he demanded of the landlord while settling his account. "He—who?" asked the surprised innkeeper. "That adventurer you have been harboring here. How far is he going with them?" "I don't know. The night after the performance I heard the manager ask him to join the company; to write a temperance play."

"Temperance play?" sneered Mauville. "The fool's gone with them on account of a woman." "I did think he was mighty attentive to one of the actresses," said the landlord reflectively. "The one with them melting eyes. Purty good looking! Quiet and ladylike, too! So he's gallivanting after her? Well, well, I guess actresses be all alike."

"I guess they are," added the bellman. "And this one took me in. He thought I know as I understand you quite," replied the landlord with sudden dignity. "But here's your carriage and your things are all on. I guess you're gone."

"You didn't?" returned Mauville ironically. "You must be changed lately." "I don't know as I understand you quite," replied the landlord with sudden dignity. "But here's your carriage and your things are all on. I guess you're gone."

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annals will be glad to see you," he exclaimed, not resisting a parting shot. "Curse the tenants!" muttered the guest in ill humor, as he strode from the tavern without more ado. He was soon on his way, partly for getting his vacation in new anticipations, and travelling with spirit to his destination, which he reached late that afternoon.

In answer to repeated summons from the ponderous knocker, shuffling footsteps were faintly heard within, the door was opened a few inches and the gleaming teeth of a great, gaunt dog were thrust into the opening, followed by an ominous growling. Mauville sprang back a step; the snarling resolved itself into a yelp as some one unceremoniously dragged the canine back; the door was opened wider and a lanky figure, smoking a long stemmed pipe, barred the way. The dog, but partly appeased, peered from behind the man's sturdy legs, awaiting hostilities. The latter, an imperturbable Dutchman, eyed the intruder askance, smoking as impassively in his face as one of his ancestors before William the Testy. From his point of vantage on the threshold, the caretaker looked down upon the master so indifferently, while the dog glared so viciously that the land baron cried angrily: "Why the devil don't you get out of the way and call off that beast?"

The man pondered. "No one but the heir would give orders like that," he said, so accustomed to speaking his thoughts in the solitude of the great rooms that he gave way to the habit now. "This must be the heir."

Slowly the caretaker moved aside, the hound shifting his position accordingly, and Mauville entered, gazing around with some interest, for the interior of the manor realized the pretensions of its outward aspect. The floor of the hall was of satinwood and rosewood, and the mahogany wainscoting, extending almost to the ceiling, was black with age. With its rich carvings the stairway suggested wealth, while the starburst and floral designs, set in the support of the heavy beams in the ceiling, the furnishings were in keeping, but dust obscured the microscopical surface of the mahogany tables, the heavy draperies were in need of renovation, while a housewife would have viewed with despair the condition of brims and ebony inlaid cabinets, ancient tapestries and pictures, well nigh defaced, but worthy, even in their faded aspect, of the brush of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Rembrandt and the elder Peale.

Having casually surveyed his new home, the heir was reminded of the need for refreshment after his long journey and, turning to the caretaker, asked him what there was in the house. The servant smoked silently as though deeply considering this momentous question, while the rear guard maintained unabated hostility between the man's firmly planted feet. Then abruptly, without removing his pipe, the guardian of the manor ejaculated: "Shortcakes and oly-kocks."

"The other laughed, struck his knee with his light cane and demanded to be shown to the library, where he would have these outlandish dishes served. "And bring with them, Myneer Oly-kocks, a bottle of wine," he continued. "At the same time chain up the dog. He eyes me with such hungry hostility that, gad, I believe he's an antirenter!"

Mauville was ushered into a large room where great leather bound volumes filled the oak shelves to the ceiling. The caretaker turned and with echoing footsteps slowly departed, followed by his faithful four footed retainers. It is true the latter paused, swung half around and regarded the landowner with the look of a sulky and rebellious tenant, but, summoned by a stern "Oloff!" from his master, the dog reluctantly pattered across the hardwood floor.

oly-kocks are not bad. I suppose this man, Ten Breeches, or whatever he is called, is at once cook and house-keeper. Although I don't think much of his housekeeping, he certainly is weaving a web from an old volume of Giraudus Cambrensis, antiquary, to the classical works of one Joseph of Exeter. There is a strong sympathy between wine and cobwebs, and Mauville watched with increasing interest the uses to which these ponderous tomes had sunk—but serving the blood-thirsty purpose of the nimble architect evolving his delicate engineering problem in midair.

A great blundering fly had just bobbed into the net, and the spider, with hideous, carnivorous zest, was scrambling for it when the guardian of the manor returned with the family solicitor, a little man who bore in his arms a bundle of papers, which after the customary greetings he spread upon the table. He helped himself to a glass of burgundy and proceeded forthwith to enter into the history of his trust.

Myneer the patron, Mauville's predecessor, a lonely, arrogant man, had held tenaciously to the immense tracts of land acquired in the colonial days by nominal purchase. He had never married, he desired for an heir being discounted by his aversion for the other sex, until as the days dragged on he found himself bedridden and childless in his old age. Unfortunately the miser cannot take his acres into paradise, and the patron, with many an inward groan, cast about him for some remote relative whom he would reluctantly transfer his earthly hereditaments. These were two—one a man of piety, who prayed with the tenants when they complained of their lot; the other, Mauville, upon whom he had never set eyes.

When the earliest patrons had made known to the West India company their intention of planting colonies in New Netherlands, they had issued attractive maps to promote their colonization projects. Among those who had been lured to America by these enticing advertisements was an ancestor of Edward Mauville. Incurring the displeasure of the governor for his godless views, this Frenchman was sent to the pillory, or whipping post, and his neighbors were about to torture the devil of irreverence in good old fashioned manner when one of the governor's daughters interested, carried off the handsome miscreant, and such was her impetuous way, married him. He was heard in after years to aver that the whipping would have been the milder punishment; but he was that as it may, a child was born into the world, and the father and the venture some and graceless character, deserted his home, joined hands with some ocean rover and sailed for that pasture ground of buccaners, the Caribbean sea. Of his subsequent history various stories may be found in the chronicles of New Orleans and Louisiana.

The only other person who might have any pretensions to the estate was a missionary among the Indians, preaching from a stump, and called Little Thunder by the red men because of his powerful voice, a lineal descendant of the Rev. Dr. Johannes Vanderkloek, the first Dutch pastor in the colony, who served for 1,000 guilders, payable in meat or drink, twenty-two bushels of wheat and two firkins of butter. He saved the souls of the savages, while the white men cheated their bodies. Now and then, in those early days, the children of the forest protested against this evangelizing process and carried off the good dominion of the pasture stake, where they plucked out his finger nails, but he returned with as much zeal to his task of landing these simple souls in paradise as those who employed him displayed in making an earthly paradise out of the lands the red men left behind them.

When by this shrewd system the savages were granted a share and hence eventually exterminated, Little Thunder's occupation was gone, and he became a peoniser of myneer the patron, earning his bread by an occasional sermon to the tenants, exhorting them to thrift and industry, to be faithful and multiply and to pay their rents promptly. As myneer's time drew near he left the good dominion of the pasture stake, where they plucked out his finger nails, but he returned with as much zeal to his task of landing these simple souls in paradise as those who employed him displayed in making an earthly paradise out of the lands the red men left behind them.

"This I did," said the lawyer, "and here it is," waving a roll of papers before his interested listener. "A nauseating mess, no doubt," carelessly remarked the land baron. "Oh, sir!" deprecated the lawyer, opening the roll. "Item: Religion; pupil of the brilliant Jesuit, Albe Moneau. Item: Morals; Exhibit A, the affair with Countess — in Paris, where he was sent to be educated after the fashion of French families in New Orleans; Exhibit B —"

"Take or hypocrite!" he exclaimed the second time. "Devil or pharisee?" he cried the third time. He peered over the coin and sent for his attorney. His soul passed away, mourned by Little Thunder until the will was read, when his lamentations ceased. He soundly berated myneer the patron in his coffin and refused to go to his burying. Then he became an ardent antirenter, a leader of "bolters," a thunderer of the people's cause, the devoted enemy of land barons in general and one patron in particular, the foreign heir to the manor.

"But let him thunder away, sir," said Scroggs soothingly. "The estate's yours now, for the old patron can't come back to change his mind. He's buried sure enough in the grove, a dark and somber spot as befitted his disposition, but restful withal. Ay, and the marble slabs above him, which reminds me that only a month before he took to his bed he was smoking his pipe on the porch when his glance fell upon the lifting stone. Suddenly he strode toward it, bent his back and raised it a full two inches. 'So much for age!' said he, scoffing-like. But age heard him and now he lies with a stone on him he cannot lift, while you, sir, to his listener deferentially, 'are sole heir to the estate and to the feud.'"

"A feud goes with the property?" remarked Mauville carelessly. "The tenants object to paying rent," replied Scroggs sadly. "They're a sorry set!" "Evade their debts, do they?" said the land baron languidly. "What presumption to imitate their betters! That won't do. I need the money." "They claim the rights of the land lord originated in fraud," said Scroggs. "No doubt," yawning, "my ancestors were rogues!" "Oh, sir," deprecatorily. "If the tenants don't pay, turn them out," interrupted Mauville listlessly. "If you have to depopulate the country."

Having come to an understanding with his client, the lawyer arose to take his departure. "By the way," he said obsequiously, selecting a yellow, well worn bit of paper from his bundle of documents, "it may interest you to keep this yourself. It is the original deed for all these lands from the squaw Pewasch. You see they were acquired for a few dollars' worth of wet and dry goods and seventeen and a half eils of duff." "The old patrons could strike a rare bargain," muttered the heir as he casually surveyed the ancient deed and then, folding it, placed it in his breast pocket. "For a mere song was acquired."

"A vast principality," added the solicitor, waving his hand toward the fields and meadows far in the distance. CHAPTER IX. HAVING started the wheels of justice fairly moving, with Scroggs at the throttle, the new land baron soon discovered that he was not in consonance with the great commoner who said he was savage enough to prefer the woods and wilds of Monticello to all the pleasures of Paris. In other words, those rural delights of his forefathers, the pleasures of a closer intimacy with nature, awoke no responsive chord in Mauville's breast, and he began to tire of the life of a patriarchal existence and crullers and oly-kocks and playing the fine lord in solitary grandeur. To further add to the land baron's dissatisfaction over his heritage, "rent day," that all important day in the olden times when my lord's door had been besieged by the willing leaseholders, cheerful as rendering unto Cæsar what was due Cæsar, seemed to have been dropped from the modern calendar.

"Your notes, Scroggs, were wasted on the desert air," said the patron grimly to that disappointed worthy. "What's the use of tenants who don't pay? Playing at feudal lord in modern times is a farce, Scroggs." "That evening when the broad meadows were inundated by the shadow of the forest, the great baron ordered lights for every room. The manor shone in isolated grandeur amid the gloomy fields, with the forest wall around it, radiant as of old, when strains of music had been heard within and many figures passed the windows. But now there was light and not life, and a solitary antirenter on the lonely road regarded with surprise the unusual illumination.

"What does it mean?" asked Little Thunder, for it was, he was waiting and watching as without the gates of paradise. Well might he ask, for the late myneer the patron had been a veritable bat for darkness; a few candles answered his purpose in the spacious rooms; he played the prowler, not the grand lord; a recluse who hovered over his wine butts in the cellar and gloared over them while he touched them not; a hermit who lived half his time in the kitchen, bending over the smoky fireplace, and not a lavender scented gentleman who aired himself in the drawing room, a fine fop with nothing but the mirrors to pay him homage. Little Thunder, standing with folded arms in the dark road, gloomy as Lucifer, almost expected to see the brilliant fabric vanish like one of those palaces of joy built by the poets. Hour after hour passed, midnight had come and zone and still the lights glowed. Seated in the library, with the curtains drawn, were the land baron and Scroggs, a surveyor's map between them and a dozen bottles around them. Before Mauville stood several glasses, containing wines of various vintages, which the land baron compared and sipped, held to the light and inhaled, after the manner of a

connoisseur sampling a cellar. He was unduly dignified and stately, but the attorney appeared decidedly groggy. "Lord! How you go on!" exclaimed Scroggs. "What with sampling this round like a top, if there's anything in the cellar the old patrons put down we haven't tried, sir, I beg to defer the sampling. I am of the sage's mind—'Of all men who take wine, the moderate only enjoy it,' says Master Bacon or some one else."

"Pass the bottle," answered the other. "Gently, man! Don't disturb its repose, and remember it disdains the perpendicular." "So will I soon!" muttered Scroggs. "I hope you'll excuse me, sir, but that last drop of Veuve Clignon was the whipcord that started the top going, and, on my word, raising his hands to his head, 'I feel like holding it on to keep it from spinning off.'"

"Spinning or not, you shall try this vintage!" the young man's eyes gleamed with such fire as shone in the glass—"and drink to Constance Carew!" "Constance Carew?" stammered the other, desperately swallowing the toast. Mauville slowly emptied the glass. "A balsamic taste, slightly piquant, but agreeable," he observed. "A dangerous wine, Scroggs. It carries no warning. Your older kind is like a world worn coquette whose glances at once place you on the defensive. This maiden vintage, just springing into glorious womanhood, comes over you like a springtime dream."

"Who—who is she?" muttered Scroggs. "She is not in the scroll you prepared for my lamented kinsman, eh? No title, man; not even a society lady. A stroller, which is next door to a vagrant." "Well, sir, she's a woman, and that's enough," replied the lawyer. "And my opinion is it's better to have nothing to do with 'em." With this sententious remark Scroggs gave a sudden lurch forward and quietly and naturally slid under the table. The patron arose, strode to the window, which he lifted, and the night air entered, fanning his hot brow. The leaves on high rustled like falling rain. The elms tossed their branches, striking one another in blind confusion.

As he stood there the stars grew pale. The sky trembled and quivered before the advent of morn. A heavy footstep fell behind him, and, turning, he beheld the caretaker. "Not in bed yet, oly-kocks?" cheerfully said the land baron. "I am just up." "In that case it is time for me to retire," returned the master, with a yawn. "This is a dull place, oly-kocks; no life, no variety. Nothing going on!" The servant glanced at the formidable array of bottles. "And he calls this a quiet life!" thought the caretaker, losing his impatience and waving the table with round eyed wonder. "Nothing going on?" he said aloud. "Myneer the patron complained of too much life here, with people taking farms all around. But if you are dull, a farmer told me last night there was a company of strolling players in Vanderdonkville!"

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