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considered, but, alas! has the Senate been true to the test? It may be said with confidence that the rule has been honored much more in the breach than in the observance. So far as labor is concerned, the feeling abroad is that there is a solid phalanx of prejudice existing in the Senate against labor, and that no law having for its object the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes can hope to receive a fair hearing in, much less to pass, that body. It is regrettable that such should be the case, but results have shown that, so far from the Senate being a useful body because freed from the wholesome fear of the ballot, it is an excrescence upon our body politic, because it may, without fear, give way to the most unworthy feelings that can animate the human mind. Prejudice has been freed, not judgment. Surely, there is no such body in Canada. Alas! the shame is ours. Tell it not in Gath; mention it not in the streets of Ashkelon. But once more rest your eyes upon the Senate, the Home for the Aged and Infirm. In its treatment of labor it has not only denied labor's representatives a hearing, but adopted the most unfair methods against labor. Has labor done anything to deserve it? Yes; it has dared to hold views contrary to those harbored in the Senate. It has dared to think out its own salvation. It has had the frontory to exercise its right, under British laws and as British subjects, to take an active part in the government of the state. It had the coolness to esteem itself part of the body politic, possessed of the common right to work for the common good. In its blindness it thought that it was entitled to a part of the wealth it helped to create. In a word, it declared itself a citizen with a citizen's rights, and for its presumption the Senate has punished it.

Naturally enough, those who receive the lash will be the first to complain, but the consideration of the subject must have a wider scope. If a hearing be denied to labor, it may be denied to capital. If denied to capital and labor, it is denied to the people, and that means an oligarchy with the usual tyrannical accompaniments. Where is the end to come? Assume that labor became such a power politically as to have control of the appointing power. Assume it to exercise that power and to obtain a majority in the Upper House. Assume capital seeking to be heard and a hearing denied. Could anything be more dangerous to society? So, too, is there a perversion of British justice when any portion of the people is treated in that cavalier fashion, and, from the broad standpoint alone, labor protests against the shabby treatment accorded it in the Senate of 1933. To crystallize the above, the following will show the type of British fair play meted out to labor by the Senate during the passage of the Loughheed bill through that body.

1. Labor's representatives, though opposing the bill, were forced to speak first. They were promised a reply, but the manufacturers were allowed a reply to the reply.

2. The chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee, Senator Drummond, kept his watch dangling in the faces of the speakers as they spoke and continually enquired how much longer they would be. On the other hand, the watch disappeared and a respectful and happy silence pervaded the room during the addresses of the representatives of capital, and, on the conclusion of the latter speeches, a general invitation was extended by the chairman to any other who desired to say anything in support of the bill.

3. When the report of the sub-committee of the Banking and Commerce Com-

mittee was presented, Senator Kerr (Cobourg), who was a member of the sub-committee, appeared to the committee to hear the representatives of labor upon the amended bill, because it was radically changed from its original shape. The hearing was denied.

4. On the occasion when labor had to proceed first to the Senate in opposition to the bill, the only thing remaining to be done at the hour of adjournment was to hear the reply of labor to the argument of the supporters of the bill. The latter had completed their case. Yet, on the resuming of the committee, a further invitation was extended to the manufacturers to address the committee, and the invitation was accepted, new allegations of fact presented, and no opportunity afforded labor to make enquiry into the statements made. Then labor was called upon for its reply, and, during the entire presentation of it, Senator Drummond kept enquiring how much more was to be said. The senatorial representative of labor was further invited to the floor to present a further reply was then allowed to the manufacturers.

5. Finally, on the morning when it was expected a vote would be taken in the committee, Senator Drummond remarked that he supposed all had now been heard and that the committee desired to hear upon the subject, and he would therefore read some letters from some manufacturers upon the bill. This attempt to load up the committee with further material without an opportunity being given to labor was foiled, for the time being, but the animus of the chairman was shown by the incident. Ultimately he pulled a document from his pocket, read a portion of it to the committee, refused to give any information about it when asked, but returned it to his pocket with the observation that he would keep it for the private information of the committee.

6. When the deputation of manufacturers waited upon the Senate in April last, among other bills referred to was the Label Bill. At the conclusion of the speeches Senator Sir Mackenzie Bowell volunteered the information that "We will throw it out all right." This was before labor's side had been presented at all. Subsequently the Senate refused to hear labor's side of the case, but gave the Label bill the six months' hoist.

Thus, though a hearing was vouchsafed to the manufacturers in every instance the same privilege was denied to labor on two occasions.

A regrettable feature of the fight against the Loughheed bill was the breach of faith by Senator Loughheed. In the hearing of a dozen representatives of labor he promised that, if labor would present its case in the written shape in which it was presented, he would either withdraw his bill or do his best to secure its defeat. Instead of doing as he promised, he voted for it. It is not the first time labor has been taken in, but it made the mistake of looking for honor in high places. We suppose it is a long lane that has no turn in it.

The whole experience has been anything but elevating, but the wound has been healed by the support of some fair-minded and able, individual Senators. They have, unfortunately, wandered into evil company, but we hope their presence will act as a lever, and that in the course of time the wisdom of their utterances will be remembered by the Senate.

appeal to those of their honorable associates who are not too far gone with the disease of blind prejudice to be impervious to reason. The thanks of labor are due to those Senators who fought for a hearing for labor and against coercion.

There is one hero in the Senate that only death will change, and that is our friend in the House of Commons, Jim McMillen. What sufferings he endured in the Lower House can only be surmised. In the Senate he is the most bitter opponent of labor, nothing being too strong for him if it bears against labor, and many think that his one secret is that he cannot act a union man occasion.

REMEMBER That the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto

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The Nasmith Baking Company

IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

tionally, that is, metaphorically, for men of that class are generally lacking in physical courage. He slamed his fellows in the Senate recently by showing how brave he was and how timid they were. Towing up to his full loped six feet, he declared that, now that he had nothing to fear, he intended to tell the truth. He witheringly pointed to the miserable cowards in the Lower House who feared to do that, governed as they were by considerations of expediency, but now he, thank God, was saved. No longer would he hide his real feelings, no longer play the hypocrite, no longer live a lie, but show himself a real political Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. And the press, Corcoran! Sympathizers! Traitors to the public! Let them observe Truthful James, himself at last, fearing no man, shoulder to shoulder with Truth—and many of the Senators left the chamber feeling that the collision was about to be blown up. Hail to the new Prophet, Senator James McMullen!

POPE LEO AND THE LABOR PROBLEM

Cincinnati, July 26.—At the Vine Street Congregational Church the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, took for his theme, Pope Leo and the Labor Problem. Text: "For the needy shall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever." Ps. 9: 18.

Mr. Bigelow said in part:

The graceful and kindly expressions of love and praise which the death of the Pope has called forth from the men of all faiths are a tribute, not only to the Pope, but also to the growth of sympathy among men which makes the Protestant world proud of the glories of the mother church, and sincerely mournful of her loss.

It was the good fortune of our Catholic brethren to have had for their head of whom the world loved, and it is good to know that there is hardly a Protestant heart anywhere which does not cherish his memory as with filial affection.

This morning I desire to remind you of the Pope's contribution to the discussion of that all-important problem of the day.

Unfortunately we have some Protestant preachers who defend the existing social order as ordained of God, and denigrate as harmful any discussion of proposed changes. This is not the teaching of Scripture, neither was it the teaching of the Pope.

Protestants who have substituted the authority of the Bible for the authority of the church ought to be reminded by such words as these of our text: "They should be hospitable to every sincere effort to improve social conditions and should never be reconciled to the presence of widespread and grinding poverty." "For the needy shall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever."

Of those for whom the Pope speaks as one having authority should we heed these words of Leo: "At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour, and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the state than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided." "These words were written twelve years ago in the Pope's famous encyclical letter on the "Condition of Labor."

This letter solemnly declares that it is not only the duty of citizens, but especially the duty of the church, to focus this most momentous of questions. The third paragraph of the letter begins with this emphatic sentence: "For the needy shall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish forever."

But all agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor."

Much is said to-day concerning the unjust distribution of wealth, which seems to be the result of the selfishness of the individual and of the greed of the few. The street-crowd agitator talks of "the rich man's sin" and some will say that such talk ought to be suppressed as calculated to set class against class. But listen to these words of the Pope:

"A small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself."

The spirit of this letter gives ample encouragement to those who would so change society that it shall not be possible for "rich men and masters" to use the language of the Pope "to exercise coercion for the sake of gain upon the intelligent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another."

It is true that in this letter the Pope failed to discriminate between the doctrine of Socialists and Single Tax men and those of Communists. And it was because of these misconceptions of the Single Tax movement that Henry George wrote an open letter to the Pope, setting forth in a reverent and forceful way the claims of his school of political economy.

There is no wanting evidence that the Pope was led to modify his views of the Single Tax movement. The man who persists in error after the light has come to him sacrifices truth to personal vanity. A great man will change his mind on occasion. This the Pope seems to have done. This seems to be a legitimate inference to be drawn from the history of the McGlynn case.

It will be recalled that Edward McGlynn had been excommunicated for publicly advocating the election of Mr. George as Mayor of New York. This was in 1887. Four years later the Pope's encyclical was published, which contained some strictures upon the Single Tax theory. Two years after this McGlynn went to Rome and had a personal interview with the Pope, in which he explained the opinions of Single Tax men. Previously to this the Pope had received a copy of Henry George's letter, and also through the personal delegate, Baskin, he had received a statement of the Single Tax position which McGlynn submitted to Henry George for his endorsement before it went to the Pope.

With these documents before him, the Pope received McGlynn at the Vatican, and, hearing his case, he lifted the ban which had been placed upon him. There-

fore Single Tax men will cherish the memory of Leo XIII., because it was he who gave justice to their beloved McGlynn; for they feel that the church in America has had no more honored name since the days when the noble Las Casas pleaded for the West Indian slaves at the court of Spain.

It is my understanding of the Catholic doctrine of infallibility that it is not held that the Pope is above the possibility of error in secular matters, but that in church matters his authority is not to be questioned. Therefore, I assume that it is entirely consistent with orthodox Catholicism to admit that in the formation of his views on politics the Pope, like any other man, would necessarily be influenced by his surroundings. But when we remember the environment of a Pope, I think we may say that Leo XIII. was remarkably progressive, and to advanced ground in his discussion of the labor problem. It will be a great blessing to the world if the church should secure a successor to Leo who shall be as nearly abreast with the best political thought of the twentieth century.

As greeting to the new Pope, may we not repeat those words with which Henry George closed his letter to Leo XIII: "I call you by the strongest and sweetest of your titles. In your hands more than in those of any living man, lies the power to say the word and make the sign that shall end an unequal divorce, and marry again to religion all that is pure and high in social aspiration."

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR THE ISLAND OF THE BIGHGEST THING ON RECORD.

TRADES UNIONISM A NECESSITY.

There ought to be no influence, whether it be capital or labor, militating against the prosperity of a community as a whole. Trades unionism was an actual necessity. If trades unions would disappear to-morrow you know perfectly well what the lot of workers would be. It is bad enough. It was bad in the old days, when the factory system became a power, and under such men as Cobden and Bright. What would it be under Pierpont Morgan & Co.? Men who are good for very little else seem to have the power of making money, and that gives them power over their weaker fellows.

No great corporation has a soul. Its employees are necessarily units for the accumulation of dividends, and nothing more. There is no tyrant like wealth. Men are getting wealthy and missing life.—Rev. Reginald J. Campbell.

REMEMBER YOUR DAY AT THE ISLAND MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

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Jellied Ox Tongue	27	Tilson's Oats	9
Breaded Corned Beef	12	10 Best laundry Soap	25
Pressed Cooked Ham	35	Shredded Wheat Discuits	12
Religious	25	9 Malta Vita or Force	12
Picnic Hams	124	Gold Seal Tea, in pkgs.	25
Rolls, mild cured	124	6 Cakes good Castle Soap	10
Large Ham, very fine	124	Naptha Washing Powder	5
Choice Lean Bacon, mild	15	The largest package and best goods on the market. If not pleased we will return the money.	
Skinned Back Bacon	17	29 Cakes good Toilet Soap	10
5lb pail Marmalade	24	15 lbs. Cooking Salt	10
15c Fancy Biscuits for	24	3 five-cent bags table Salt	10
Imported Sauce, worth 15c for	8	4 ten-cent pkgs Corn Starch	25
Headquarters for Olives	10c to 60	15c Extracts	74
Armour's Soup, several kinds	10	15 large Nutmegs	10
Armour's Ham Loaf	124	15 Shredded Coconut 15c, 2 lbs for	25
Gold Seal Oats, 2 pkgs.	15	3 large bars Soap, extra quality	25
Grappe Nuts or Malt B. Food	124	Topical, very best, 7 lbs for	25
New Jam in glass, worth 10, for	74	Quick "O" for easy washing 6 for	20
Very Best Jam, 5 lb. pails, only	29	Vinegar, the best made, white	
Red Cross Mince-meat, in tins,	6	wine or cider, per gal.	25
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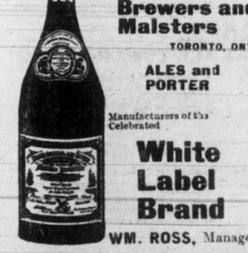
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LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY EDWIN

VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH

The Painters are holding a concert in Shea's Theatre to-night (Friday). It is to be a first-class affair, and they should have a big crowd.

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH. PICTIC AND GAMES AT THE ISLAND.

Labor came out third in the three-cornered fight in Winnipeg. This result of the vote was: Centre Winnipeg-Taylor 1,272; McArthur, I. T., Scott (Liber) 422; North Winnipeg-Walker 148; Cockburn 1,057; Thomas (Labor) 536. A little over 1,000 votes in the city of Winnipeg which are for independence is a good sign.

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.

The strikers are putting up as strong, if not stronger, fight this week than ever. They have shipped almost all the Scotchmen out of the city, and are getting financial aid from all over the country. This is a fight for the life of the strikers, and they need every cent of financial assistance that sister unions can give them.

REMEMBER YOUR DAY AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

Local No. 4, Bridge, Structural and Architectural Iron Workers, wishes to call attention of organized labor to the fact that Bernard J. Markle, ex-recording secretary of above local, has been suspended and also fined \$50 by the local for using its money for other purposes than that for which it was intended. V. J. Higgins, recording secretary.

VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

Mr. Charles E. Slater, president and general manager of the Slater Shoe Company, when seen today by The Star, made the following statement:

The Montreal Star says: The Slater Shoe Company have placed their factory which is one of the largest in Canada under the protection of the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers as the result of alleged trouble with the local union.

Mr. John F. Tobin, of Boston, president of the International Brotherhood, arrived in the city Monday morning, and after a conference with the officials of the firm and agreement was reached, and the firm will now have full authority to use the union stamp, which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, as well as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

At five o'clock last evening the 600 employees were called into one of the large work rooms, and were notified of the change by Mr. Slater, Messrs. John F. Tobin and A. Mathieu, the business agent of the local brotherhood, said a few words of encouragement to the employees.

At 1 o'clock the strikers and the turn workers were called out of the factory by the officials of the local union. About 200 men were involved in the difficulty. The leather cutters and the fitters remained at work. They are all members of the International Brotherhood.

The firm has decided as a question of expediency to recognize the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers of America, as we could not get any satisfaction from the local union known as the Canadian Federation. There was more or less trouble in our factory all the time, and these men would not live up to their agreements. It is evident the officials of the union did not have sufficient control over their men. All the cutters in our factory are affiliated with the International Brotherhood, and we have never had a bit of trouble with them. They will all remain at their work as well as all those employed in the fitting department. The places of the men who have been called out will be filled in a very short period of time, unless they return to work at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. John F. Tobin, the president of the International Brotherhood, when seen today by The Star, made the following statement: The Slater Shoe Company, acting upon the proposition that their business interests would be best served by dealing with unions of shoe workers, of a purely local character, entered into an agreement with the Canadian Confederation, a purely local affair, but after a thorough trial it has been fully demonstrated that agreements between employers and local unions lacking any sense of responsibility or fair dealing, and without any responsible head to enforce the faithful observance of all agreements, is entirely unworkable, and caused loss of wages to employees not directly concerned.

The Slater firm, realizing that it was necessary to make an issue, decided to make an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers, under which the factory in future will be operated without interruption in any department, and under which all disputes that cannot be mutually adjusted, will be settled by arbitration, under the methods of the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers. The employees of the firm that have been called out may become members of the brotherhood, but there will be no obligation imposed on them. Should they decide to re-sume employment under the International Union, first-class workmen, who are members, will be engaged.

THE TOILER

Mr. Frank Buchanan, International President Bridge, Structural and Architectural Iron Workers' Union, was in the city this week. He expresses himself as being satisfied with the progress of his organization in Canada, considering the fight which has been put up against them. His organization across the line was the only one which made the great Steel Trust come to terms. He left on Wednesday for Montreal to see how his boys there are getting along.

REMEMBER YOUR DAY AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

The Woodworkers' Council meeting on Monday night elected the following officers: President, J. Wilson; vice-president, B. Hussey; financial secretary, S. Johnston; recording secretary, G. U. Mitchell; delegates to District Council, L. Bear, T. E. Gaskoy, W. Jordan. The meeting was fully attended and the Woodworkers are making satisfactory progress.

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH. PICTIC AND GAMES AT THE ISLAND.

The Railway Censor's Journal for this month leads off with an editorial on the "Necessity to Cultivate Magnanimity," and follows with others on topics interesting to carmen. The agreement recently arrived at between the R. R. C. and the Union Pacific Railway is given. Several other excellent paragraphs are printed, and the issue should not be thrown away unread.

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.

The man who will organize men into an industrial army and then lead them to that party which makes it its business to exploit men is worse than a traitor.—Dawson.

During last month the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers granted 14 new charters, one of the number being to Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Railroad Conductor has several articles this month which should be carefully read by railroad men. The amount paid in death claims from May '0 to June '05 was \$39,600.

The Order of Locomotive Engineers commenced with 12 members 29 years ago, and now numbers more than 40,000 in the United States and Canada. In 1887 the insurance department was established, conducted on the assessment plan, and it has paid \$12,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans.

All sorts of reasons are assigned for the recent increased importation of locomotives from England and Scotland. One paper says scarcity of Canadian labor; another says the preferential tariff made it easier for the Glasgow firm to ship locomotives to Canada. While there may be some truth in both of the above statements, yet organized labor knows that a strike at the Kingston Locomotive Works has kept back the production of a good-sized number of Al mogul engines, as good as ever imported.

A strike among the garment workers in one of the Philadelphia shops is due to a clever attempt on the part of a contractor to disrupt the ranks of the United Garment Workers by admitting seven of his employees as partners, thereby claiming they are ineligible as members, inasmuch as they are employees of the General Secretary White is not slow to perceive that such a move is only a subterfuge on the part of an unscrupulous employer and a half dozen employees who would allow themselves to be used as tools. The strike is now on for six weeks, and likely to continue, unless aid partnership can be legally proven.

Three hundred servant girls of Holyoke, Mass., instituted on May 7 the Housekeepers' Union, the members of which will include all classes of women servants. The primary object of the union are shorter hours, more wages and more privileges. Labor leaders say that those whose position in life demands servants should be willing to pay fair wages and exercise reasonable consideration in their treatment of them. They are confident that the rights of the members of the Housekeepers' Union can be guaranteed as readily as those of other branches or organized labor.

The Housekeepers' Union are not slow to perceive that such a move is only a subterfuge on the part of an unscrupulous employer and a half dozen employees who would allow themselves to be used as tools. The strike is now on for six weeks, and likely to continue, unless aid partnership can be legally proven.

Theatrical Mechanics

The Theatrical Mechanics are here in numbers sufficient to let the public know that there are stragglers in the city. The local lodge are showing them what Canadian hospitality means, and it is safe to say that they are doing it in a way that will not soon be forgotten by the visiting delegates. Monday night was the time of a rousing reception to the visitors in Shea's Theatre, which was filled with different local visitors, and the speeches of welcome and entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed by a well-filled theatre.

The moonlight on Tuesday night was another enjoyable evening for the visitors. The Chicagoans will never hold a jollier or more pleased crowd, and everything that could be done for the purpose of making the visitors enjoy the ride was well executed by the Reception Committee of the local lodge.

The session of the Association will last the entire week, and it is the largest ever held in the history of the organization, which has made splendid progress during the past year. Delegates are in attendance from Maine to California.

CONVENTION DATES.

- August 10, Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America. August 10, Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America. August 10, Wash., D.C. International Typographical Union. August 17, Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

August 17, New York City. United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America. September 7, St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

September 10, Springfield, Mass. Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 14, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.

A HEAVY BLOW.

Largest Out-of-Town Advertiser Withdraws From Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Peruna Drug Co., of Columbus, Ohio, has notified labor unions that on and after Oct. 1, it will not advertise in the Los Angeles Times. The present contract expiring on that date Peruna is the largest out-of-town advertiser in the Los Angeles Times, and the withdrawal of its patronage will be a heavy blow to the organ of Parry and Beer and that ilk. Otis, who is the most despised person in California, realizes that he will be whipped by the men and women whom he has slandered for thirteen years, and every day the notorious Times makes frantic appeals to the public to come to its rescue and aid him in his fight against the hosts of organized labor. But the public is engaged in other and better business, hence Otis is receiving no encouragement outside of a little gang comprising the Los Angeles Association.

A committee will soon be appointed in every city where there is an advertiser who patronizes the Times, and a vigorous campaign will be conducted in every city of each advertiser. In this way there is no doubt that the union-hating sheet will be stripped of every ad. After that, the panic.

Every reader of the Toiler can render valuable assistance in this fight against a deadly enemy of unionism by writing one letter to each of the following advertisers, asking them to withdraw from the Times, and stating that union men and women no matter where located, will not purchase any commodity advertised in the Times. Here is the list: Munson H. H. Beverly Co., 53rd and Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa. Royal Baking Powder Co., 130 William St., New York, N.Y. Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N.J. "Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y. "Cafium"—Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. "Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. "Scott's Emulsion"—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N.Y. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N.Y. "Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate"—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, California.

HOW THEY WERE ELECTED.

More than usual interest was manifested in the midsummer elections of the District Labor Council, and I have been asked to write some details about them, which I very willingly do. There was one printed ballot for the four regular elections, and the ballot contained also the names of the officers and committees that had been elected by acclamation. To count the ballots there were four scrutineers—William Glockling, W. A. Douglass, George Wrigley and the writer. We retired to an ante-room to do our work.

The usefulness of the Hare-Spence plan in assuring a clear majority was indicated in the election of the vice-president. Five candidates ran. Each voter marked the man he wanted with the figure "1," thus saying, "This man is my first choice." Then the voter proceeded to mark other candidates "2," "3," "4," etc., so that if his ballot missed the mark on the first choice it might hit it on second or third or fourth choices.

The scrutineers began by counting the first choices. This count showed the following results: Arthur Callow 23 M. Sinclair 72 F. Tucker 5 J. E. H. Virtue 23 Charles Wheat 41 Spoiled and blank ballots 6 Total 170

A clear majority of the 164 good ballots was 82, and the candidate who had the number on the first count, Mr. Tucker, being at the bottom of the poll, was marked "out," and his ballots were transferred to candidates marked second choice. One of these votes went to Mr. Wheat, and three to Mr. Sinclair, making Sinclair's total 75—not yet a majority. Mr. Callow and Mr. Virtue were now tied at the bottom of the poll for 23 each. They were both declared "out," leaving the contest between Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Wheat to be settled by the transfer of second choices. It did not take long, because Sinclair only needed eight more votes for his majority, and the scrutineers went on transferring until he got nine, to make sure. Wheat's popularity was shown by the fact that he got the vote transferred to him, while Sinclair was getting the nine.

In this particular election the transfers made no difference, because the man who headed the poll on the count of first choices was the most ultimate elected. Yet it was satisfactory to know positively that Sinclair had an absolute majority, and if the run between him and Wheat had been closer, the transfers would have been of great use, either to decide the result or to place beyond doubt the clear majority of the successful candidate.

Much interest was taken in the election of the three delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress. Particulars of the voting will therefore be appreciated by those who took part. To make these particulars clear, I must emphasize the fact that there are two distinct applications of the Hare-Spence system, one, to get a clear majority in electing single officers; the other, to insure a fair and proportional representation of all the voters on committees and delegations. The method and principle marking the ballots is practically the same in both cases, but the counting is different. Getting a clear majority in the case of single officers is well illustrated in the above description of Mr. Sinclair's election as vice-president. The other application of the system—the proportional feature—will develop as you read on.

There were seven candidates for the honor of representing the Labor Council at the Brookville Congress, and three were to be elected. Of the 170 ballots collected 159 were either spoiled or blank, leaving 11 votes for Congress delegates. The object of the Hare-Spence system was that each and any one-third of these voters should be able to elect one delegate without obstruction or interference from the most ultimate electors. This was giving a fair and proportional representation of all the voters. One-third of 159 is 53, so that 53 was the "quota" or number of voters entitled to one representative.

The scrutineers began by counting the

WE KNOW THE BOYS

"If you want to know what smartly dressed men wear this season ask to see Gough's Smart Union-Made Clothes."

and we know their needs thoroughly. The youngster of 8 to 16 years, frequently knows, or thinks he knows, better than his parents what he wants for clothing. If you will bring him to this store, you can turn him loose to select for himself with perfect confidence, because he cannot go wrong among the Suits of his size. There is nothing here that is even a little bit out of style; there is nothing here but what is thoroughly dependable in every seam; there is nothing here that you would be ashamed to see him dressed in, and there is nothing here but what is excellent value for the price.

THE LITTLE FELLOWS OF 3 TO 10 YEARS

are cared for in exactly the same manner, and the variety of Sailor Blouse Suits, Russian Blouse Suits and Washable Suits is simply enormous. We invite you to come in at your earliest convenience and see the results of our preparations for this season. In this same department you will find every one of the little articles of Haberdashery that the boys will want for any occasion and each marked at the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality.

Gough Bros.

Two Entrances: 186 Yonge St. and 6-8 Queen St. W. Toronto.

THE LABOUR BUREAU ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1901 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province. Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties; Trade Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of the 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 Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD, Commissioner of Public Works R. GLOCKLING, Secretary of the Labour Bureau

First choices on good ballots only, with the following result:

- R. H. Cox 16 J. H. Huddleston 37 Wm. Henderson 28 D. W. Kennedy 21 J. H. Kennedy 30 Charles March 18 W. J. Wilson 9 Total 159

Dividing this by three gave the quota of 53, as above explained. You will notice that no one had a quota on the first count. Then the scrutineers proceeded with the counting as follows: Wilson, being at the bottom of the poll with 9 votes, was declared "out," and the voters for him had marked second choices on their ballots as follows: For Cox 5, for March 2, and for the Kennedys 1 each. These nine ballots were transferred accordingly, and increased Cox's total to 21, March's to 20, D. W. Kennedy's to 22, and J. H. Kennedy's to 31.

March was now last, and was accordingly marked "out." Wilson, of his 20 votes that were transferred as follows: To Cox 6, to Huddleston and Henderson 1 each, to D. W. Kennedy 3, and to J. H. Kennedy 8. The twentieth ballot could not be transferred, because there was only one name on it, so it became "null" or "exhausted." Two of these 20 ballots had come from Wilson to March as second choice, and on these two ballots the third choices now came into play. To Cox 2, to Huddleston 1, for Henderson 1, for Huddleston 3, for J. H. Kennedy 3, for D. W. Kennedy 2, D. W. Kennedy 25, J. H. Kennedy 39.

D. W. Kennedy was therefore the next to be elected, with 25 ballots, 22 of which did further work, thus: For Cox 2, for Huddleston 3, for Henderson 3, for J. H. Kennedy 9. The remaining three ballots were "null" for Cox 2, Huddleston 4, Henderson 3, J. H. Kennedy 48.

Cox was now the lowest, and went out accordingly. This left only three in the running, and these three were of course the elected ones, namely: Huddleston, Henderson and J. H. Kennedy. Cox's ballots were not transferred, as they could not affect the result. If they had been transferred, they would have brought Huddleston, Henderson and J. H. Kennedy nearly to the "quota" of 53—not quite, because of the "null" or "exhausted" ballots—ballots that got too tired to do any more work!

It is interesting to study these transfers, because they show how the different candidates were associated together in the minds of the voters.

You will notice that the three men at the top of the poll on first choices were the three ultimately elected, so that the transfers made no difference.

But in the election of the five members of the Organization Committee, the transfers made a great deal of difference, in fact they decided the result. The quota was thirty, and Huddleston had nearly twice as many votes as he needed. His surplus votes went chiefly to D. W. Kennedy, giving D. W. a quota. J. H. Kennedy was next in favor with Huddleston's supporters, and the transfers with the remaining three candidates, but there were nearly twice as many ballots to count, because nearly half the dele-

gates had gone home when the two additional elections took place. Therefore, we had four times as much counting to do, and needed four minutes to every one minute of the other men. Besides this, the transferring from seven candidates to three in the Congressional delegates' election was a longer process than the single elections in the large room. So that we were not so slow, after all.

Robert Tyson.

VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

Don't kick. You got what you voted for.

A parolox—hungry men in a world of plenty.

Have You Subscribed

FOR THE

Only Weekly Labor Paper In Ontario

(50 Cents a Year)

THE TOILER

Support Your Own Paper

of the remaining two—McDonald and Ward.

The other election was the contest for corresponding secretary, between Mr. Dower and Mr. D. W. Kennedy, resulting as follows: Dower 62, Kennedy 104; spoiled or blank ballots, 4.

What we were counting these ballots in the ante-room, two other Hare-Spence elections took place in the meeting-room to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Gough from the financial secretaryship and the Legislative Committee. Some comparisons, jocular and otherwise, were made regarding the short time the counting of these ballots took, as compared with our counting. But we had four elections to deal with in place of their two, and in each of our elections there were nearly twice as many ballots to count, because nearly half the dele-

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CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
Vol. III. No. 34

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"THE HOME" Assets,
3 1/2% Interest All
Upward
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m.
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EVERYBODY
Looks natty who wears
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And you can always get
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Trade Marks and Designs Protected
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Ridout & May
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J. J. CLARK, Proprietor
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Makes Anyone Cheerful
There's something refreshing in a
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Will make you Happy,
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SOLDER THAT SOLDER
Half and Half, Refined, Stripped,
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CANADA METAL
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Blood and Nerve
Strengthening and Tonic for the Nervous
5 and 50 Cent
PREPARED BY
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UNION MEN Chew the BEST

BRITISH HAY

STRICTLY UNION MADE

McALPINE TOBACCO CO., TORONTO, CAN.

52 WEEKS
50 Cents

THE TOILER TELLS THE TRUTH

FAIR FEARLESS FORCEFUL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Union Label is on it. If it is not, the fur is not genuine. The Union Label is on the fur of the hat. It is on the fur of the hat. It is on the fur of the hat.

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Union Label is on it. If it is not, the fur is not genuine. The Union Label is on the fur of the hat. It is on the fur of the hat. It is on the fur of the hat.

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THE TOILER

The Dominion Co-Operative Home Building Association

Will supply you a House anywhere in Canada at a cost per month less than your present rental.

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.
EASTERN OFFICE—607 Temple Building, Montreal, Que.
WESTERN OFFICE—19 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

When you are buying a Cigar look for this Label

IT SIGNIFIES BEST WORKMANSHIP UNDER BEST SANITARY CONDITIONS

TENNIS BALLS
Running Shoes and Canvas hats in all sizes in Men's, Women's and Children's, from 40c up to \$1.50

J. J. NIGHTINGALE & CO. 266 Queen Street West.

KEEP KOOL! HOW?
By wearing a pair of Canvas Shoes. Every Style and Price.

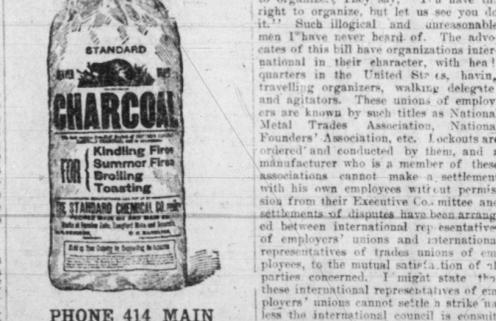
Try a Pair. 'The Big 88' 88 QUEEN ST. WEST. Phone Main 748

UNION MEN ATTENTION

The following firms have recognized the Bakers' Union—Local 204—and are entitled to the use of the Label.

- Demand it.
- G. Lawrence, 38-44 Denison Ave.
- The Model Baking Co., cor. Soho & Phoebe Sts.
- R. B. Birrell, caterer, 7204 Queen St. East.
- W. Carville, Delaware Ave.
- Union Baking Co., 142-144 Euclid Ave.
- Gerrie Bros., 333 King St. West.
- Dale & Harris, cor. Woodley & Hackney Sts.
- Borthwick Baking Co., 90 Queen W. W. H. Harper, 161 Manning Ave.
- Hilton Bros., 615 Gerrard St. East.
- R. Jose, 635 Queen St. West.
- A. W. Carrick, 172 Bay St.
- J. D. Slean.
- H. Reuben, 176 York St.
- H. F. Bothwell, 352 Queen St. East.
- A. S. Whaley, 351 Wilton Ave.
- Peters Bros., 108 Augusta Ave.
- E. Dempsey, 465 Gerrard St. East.
- J. E. Jeandron, 212 Carleton St.
- Coleman Baking Co.
- A. Lachenaie, 15 Denison Ave.
- J. Regan, 1 Sullivan Ave.
- Johnson & Little, 140 Spadina Ave.
- Ramsden, 345 Yonge St. and 394 Rpadina Ave.
- Pugh & Watson, 38 Lippincott St.
- H. C. Tomlin, 420-422 Bathurst St.

MADE IN CANADA



PHONE 414 MAIN

Nordheimer Piano

THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO OF CANADA

It is from it. The carriage companies and others think that it is for the benefit of all that these outsiders should be kept from interfering. Mr. Belmont suggests that the bill should be more far-reaching. Then Mr. W. G. Ross, of the Montreal Street Railway Co., writes on behalf of that company to say that the two strikes had been brought about by foreign agitators, and Mr. F. G. Goss, manager of the Montreal Electric Power Co., writes that the strikes they had been brought about by the Brotherhood of Electric Workers coming in and interfering with their work.

There is a point I wish to refer to as regards the conditions in Montreal, and that is that there is a national organization of workmen, with headquarters in Quebec, and a secretary in Montreal, which has been organized simply because the men do not wish to accept the dictates of foreign agitators coming from across the line. Mr. Griffith, the secretary, told me this week that they have about 17,000 men now.

The Chairman—Any other speakers in connection

Alex. Leslie, Proprietor

delegates, call them what you like. Perhaps they don't like being called that, but the men he represents can well afford to keep him—he may be a Pullman delegate for all we know. I wish to say that this bill goes farther than you perhaps anticipate, and may prove a boomerang. If an employer objects to shorter hours or better wages to the employees of any other manufacturing concern he is liable to two years for doing so under the present law, and would only have to meet with the representatives of the workmen of this country, there would be less friction. The trouble is in the refusal of these men to deal with the representatives of workmen delegates, and many prove a boomerang. If an employer objects to shorter hours or better wages to the employees of any other manufacturing concern he is liable to two years for doing so under the present law, and would only have to meet with the representatives of the workmen of this country, there would be less friction.

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We wish to say, as a matter of fact and of honest and fair dealing, that, if and if the bill goes farther than you perhaps anticipate, and may prove a boomerang. If an employer objects to shorter hours or better wages to the employees of any other manufacturing concern he is liable to two years for doing so under the present law, and would only have to meet with the representatives of the workmen of this country, there would be less friction.

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R-I-P-A-N-S

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

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



Carter's Teething Powders

Best for Teething Babies
Many mothers have written us letters telling of the distress, grief, and attributed to the life of their child to the distress of Carter's Teething Powders. They are as good as a charm. 25 cents at your druggist, or direct from Carter's Teething Powders, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Carter Drug Co.

Cures Summer complaints
Carter's Wild Cherry Bark
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Pains in the Stomach, Cramps and Sea Sickness. 25c. per bottle.

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, indigestion, loss of appetite, pain in back or shoulders, sour stomach, constipation, dizziness of the head, 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
Has 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 you any address on or from bottles upon receipt of price (50c per bottle) CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Drills, Forges and General Supplies. Our "Champion" Blower is the best.
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See that the LABEL is on the BREAD you use. The Union's Bread, which is pure and wholesome, bears this label.

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Atkins' Saw, Refrigerators, Window Screens, Screen Doors.
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Lowest Prices
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See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners
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LOUGHEED BILL

Report of the proceedings at the meeting of the committee of the Senate on Banking and Commerce dealing with Hon. Mr. Lougheed's Bill respecting the operations of Officers of International Unions in Canada.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK
Mr. Watson—I think a good many, I admit further.

"We have no millions piled up, the wealth is in the hands of parasites of society. The old rule that the few shall rule the many dies hard."

If the foundation of the resolution that contracts are not made, and that contracts, if made, may be ignored, which is a blow to existing institutions, which is an effort to lead to socialism and communism, and it is building up a line. Now it is time that all men and women should not be permitted to come to this country to promote such objects as indicated in the resolution. Another subject was entered upon on the last occasion, that is with reference to membership in unions, and in the federal union and it was said this might destroy the rights of members. That seems practically impossible. I have had an opportunity since last week of speaking to several representatives and officials of beneficiary societies and it is regarded by them as wholly untenable. It will be borne in mind that any such rights which members of local unions have in the federal union give them certain money benefits in the event of sickness or death, that these rights are based wholly upon contract, they make those contracts, and they now ask that these contracts should not be interfered with, and yet in another word they say, "Let us interfere with your contracts; do not interfere with us; they say, but leave it to the foreigner to come and interfere with the contract between the employer and the employee. But this does not seem to me to be the representative of the federal union are most unreasonable in seeking to terminate a legitimate contract because certain members of that union may be detained from coming here and interfering with our contracts. It is believed there would be no interference or wrong done to these contracts made with the federal union. If it should be the representative of any coming here and making a simple registration of their union. That would make it a local union in Canada with a recognized existence. What objection is there to that so long as everything is to be done openly and fairly between man and man? I am not seeking to show that there is anything unfair on the part of local unions, but I think they are making a mistake. I think they are carrying it too far, although impressed with the feeling of fairness and honesty as strong as any advocate of the union, the representative of any union upon a representative of any union should come here and make a simple registration of their union. That would make it a local union in Canada with a recognized existence. What objection is there to that so long as everything is to be done openly and fairly between man and man? I am not seeking to show that there is anything unfair on the part of local unions, but I think they are making a mistake. 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