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CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

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

TORONTO, JANUARY 23, 1903

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### LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY ENIGMA

OLD KING COAL  
Old Hard Coal  
Was a jolly old soul,  
And a jolly old soul he was;  
Till Christian Mr. Baer  
Put out his ruddy glare  
With a deluge of piety.

Old Soft Coal  
Is a dirty old soul,  
Though merry and good of heart;  
But he chokes up pipes,  
Produces "stars and stripes,"  
Makes lips swear and eyelids smart.

Old Hard Coal  
The miners' soul,  
In packages small and neat;  
But to poor old Soft  
We turn full oft,  
If we want continuous heat.

But old Hard Coal—  
God bless his soul—  
Is what we want—"the stuff";  
Though Soft in his place,  
On Niagara Falls,  
Is a good old fellow enough.

And kind Mr. Baer  
Is like Soft Coal there—  
He's good enough—in his place;  
But his place is—where?  
Not in earth, sky or air,  
So it must be in Infinite Space.

—D. E. O.

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### THE TOILER

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The Executive Board of the Cigar-makers' International Union has just reported favorably on the granting of eight new charters.

The third annual report of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Australia states that 77 general organizations are affiliated with it, and the total membership had advanced to 419,606. It has a reserve fund of more than \$300,000.

Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, spoke of technical education in his inaugural address with some flattering remarks on the Toronto school, as follows:

"Canada is marvellously blessed in the extraordinary extent of its varied and rich natural advantages of mine, forest and water power, while in the matter of manufactured articles the Dominion is forging to a front place among the nations. Yet much remains to be done towards fully developing the one, and improving the general as well as special character of the other. Both ends may be attained by and through our own people, rather than by the slower, more costly and more uncertain method of drawing upon outside scientific ability, did we possess the required technical training or the means of securing it. In the matter of making proper and adequate provision for the imparting of a general education—primary, intermediate and collegiate—Ottawa is not behind its neighbors, and by the end of the year I trust we shall have seen our present facilities added to by the opening of the Ottawa Public Library. But there is a sad deficiency in another direction, and that is, we have no school in which those desirous of securing it—and they are legion—may receive a scientific industrial training. This is not as it should be. Ottawa should have an industrial technical school which I believe is even preferable to a public library, if it came to a matter of choice. As you are doubtless aware, the aim and object of such schools are not to induce mere persons to enter mechanical pursuits, but rather to make better mechanics of those already following trades, and who unfortunately have not had opportunity in their youth of securing proper scientific training, as well as furnishing a proper groundwork for those who may adopt a mechanical calling as a business of an after life.

The City of Ottawa has such a school—the only complete one of its kind in Canada. It has both evening and day classes, while education imparted at night is absolutely free to all. The attendance at this school during the present winter term is close on two thousand pupils, and this very large attendance of scholars, ranging in age from fifteen to fifty years, is itself the very best evidence of the necessity and the desirability of such a course of education embracing in detail such important subjects as drawing and design, physics (including mechanics), chemistry, mathematics, architecture, drawing and machine construction, industrial art, including modelling in clay, electricity, steam and engine, and other subjects of kindred character. The initial cost of establishing an industrial technical school in Ottawa would be only a small fraction upon the gross assessment of the city, while giving bright and ambitious workmen a potent and necessary means of still further perfecting themselves along scientific lines, and so fitting them to do full justice to all that is in the nature of the present and in manufacturing attributes of this district in particular. I briefly submit this subject to the careful consideration of the Council, in the sincere hope that some practical steps may be taken at an early date, which will result in the establishment of such a school in this metropolitan city of Canada."

Judgment was delivered last week in the Musicians' case at Osgoode Hall, as follows:

"Small v. American Federation of Musicians—Judgment (G.A.B.) on application to set aside the writ of summons and service thereof upon D. A. Carey for an injunction restraining the Federation from endeavoring to induce or persuade one Creswell and the members of his orchestra engaged by plaintiff at the Grand Opera House, London, Ontario, to refuse to continue in plaintiff's employment. An order was made on the 11th December, 1902, allowing plaintiff to add as defendants a number of persons 'on behalf of themselves and all other members of the American Federation of Musicians and of the London Musical Protective Association,' etc., and the writ of summons was amended accordingly. The Master, after referring to length to the evidence as to the constitution of defendants and their officers, recited and quoted from the cases of *Mason v. Woodward* (per Meredith, J., 20th March, 1901), *Taff Vale Ry. Co. v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* (1901), A.C. 426; and *United States v. 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JENNIE BAXTER: JOURNALIST

BY ROBERT BARR. V.—The Prime Minister's Indiscretion.

"I am afraid you are just saying that to make it easier for me to be selfish; still, you are so generous, princess, that I am not going to object to anything you do, but just give myself up to luxury while I stay in Vienna."



To her pitying listener she told her story, and her lover had lost his life. Neither the soldier's relatives nor his betrothed was allowed to see him after the disaster.

"The treasury was damaged, of course, but the repairs will not cost much. No, my child, it is a much more disturbing affair than the destruction of any statehouse in the empire."

"The war chest!" echoed Jennie. "What is that?"

"What is that?" asked Jennie innocently. "Oh, no, no! The loss of life wouldn't matter. It is the loss of the money that is the serious thing, and how they are going to replace it or account for its disappearance I am sure I don't know."

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"What kind of an accident?" "Gretlich said there was an explosion there."

more about it, so that I might tell her. "We shall learn all about it soon, madame, and I must write that note at once for fear I shall forget it."

On Thursday afternoon there was a brilliant assemblage in the spacious saloon of the Princess von Steinheim.

"That is right, Ah, here is Gretlich. Now, Gretlich, I want you to help make Miss Baxter's stay here so pleasant that she will never want to leave us."

"I shall do my best, your highness," said the girl, with quiet deference.

"The princess left the two alone together, and Jennie saw that Gretlich was not the least ornamental appendage to the handsomest of rooms."

"Oh, I don't know!" replied Jennie. "It is more than likely that the wife of the premier would be exceedingly careful not to discuss any political question in this company."

"You are right," said the princess. "And now come with me. I want to introduce you to the wife of the master of the treasury, and from her perhaps you can learn something of the accident that befell the lover of poor Gretlich."

"The wife of the master of the treasury proved to be a garrulous old lady, who evidently prided herself on knowing everything that was taking place about her. Jennie and she became quite confidential over their goblets of tea, a beverage of which the old lady seemed inordinately fond."

"And now come with me. I want to introduce you to the wife of the master of the treasury, and from her perhaps you can learn something of the accident that befell the lover of poor Gretlich."

"I have been very much interested," she said, "in one of the maidens who lost her lover some weeks ago in an accident that occurred in the treasury. The maid doesn't seem to know very much about what happened, and was merely told that her lover, a soldier who had been on guard there that night, was dead."

"Oh, dear, yes!" whispered the old lady, lowering her voice. "What a dreadful thing that was! Four men killed and eight or nine are now in the hospital! My poor husband has hardly had a wink of sleep since the event, and the premier is ill in bed through the worry."

"Because of the loss of life?" asked Jennie innocently. "Oh, no, no! The loss of life wouldn't matter. It is the loss of the money that is the serious thing, and how they are going to replace it or account for its disappearance I am sure I don't know."

"The deficiency is something over 200,000,000 florins. Why, that is awful!" "Was the building shattered to such an extent?" inquired Jennie, who did not stop to think that such a sum would replace any edifice in Vienna, even if it had been wiped off the face of the earth.

"The treasury was damaged, of course, but the repairs will not cost much. No, my child, it is a much more disturbing affair than the destruction of any statehouse in the empire. What has made the premier ill and what is worrying my poor husband into an untimely grave is nothing less than the loss of the war chest!"

"The war chest!" echoed Jennie. "What is that?" "What is that?" asked Jennie innocently. "Oh, no, no! The loss of life wouldn't matter. It is the loss of the money that is the serious thing, and how they are going to replace it or account for its disappearance I am sure I don't know."

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"What kind of an accident?" "Gretlich said there was an explosion there."

"Dear me! I hadn't heard of it. It is a curious thing that one must come from London to tell us our own news. An explosion in the treasury, and so serious that a soldier was killed! That arouses my curiosity, so I shall just sit down and write another invitation to the wife of the master of the treasury."

"I wish you would, because I should like to know something further about this myself. Gretlich seems to have had but scant information regarding the occurrence, and I would like to know

watched over the room and also the approaches to it. The war chest was at its fullest. Never, so he tells me, was there so much money in the war chest as at that particular time. Something had occurred that in his opinion called for extra watchfulness, and so he doubled the guard. But about midnight there was a tremendous explosion. The strong door communicating with the passage was wrenched from its hinges and flung outward into the hallway. It is said that dynamite must have been used, and that in a very large quantity. Not a vestige of the chest remained but a few splintered pieces of iron. The four soldiers in the room were blown literally to pieces, and those in the passage were stunned by the shock. The fact that they were unconscious for some minutes seems to have given the criminal, whoever he was, his chance of escape. For, although an instant alarm was sent out, and none but those who had a right to be on the premises was allowed to go out or into the treasury, yet no one was caught, nor has any one been caught until this day.

"But the gold, the gold!" cried Jennie eagerly. "There was not a florin of it left. Every piece had disappeared. It is at once the most clever and the most gigantic robbery of money that has taken place within our knowledge."

"But such a quantity of gold," said Jennie, "must have been of enormous weight. Two hundred million florins! Why, that is £20,000,000, isn't it? It would take a regiment of thieves to carry so much wealth. How has it been done, and where is the gold concealed?"

"Ah, my child, if you can answer your own questions the Austrian government will pay you almost any sum you like to name. The police are completely baffled. Of course nothing has been said of this gigantic robbery, but every exit from Vienna is watched, and not only that, but each frontier is guarded. What the government wants, of course, is to get back its gold, the result of years of taxation, which cannot very easily be relieved."

"And when did this robbery take place?" asked Jennie. "Exactly on the 17th."

"On the night of the 17th?" repeated the girl, more to herself than to the voluble old woman. "And it was on the 16th that the premier made his war speech."

"Exactly," said the old lady, who overheard the remark not intended for her ears, "and don't you think there was something striking in the coincidence?"

"I don't quite understand. What coincidence?" "Well, you know the speech of the premier was against England. It was a speech made on the spot of the moment, but was doubtless the result of many consultations, perhaps with Russia, perhaps with Germany. Who knows? We have been growing very friendly with Russia of late, and England has spies all over the world, doubtless her government knew before the speech was made that it was coming. So the police appear to think that the whole resources of the British government were set at the task of crippling Austria at a critical moment."

"Surely you don't mean, madame, that the government of England would descend to bribery, robbery—yes, and murder, even, for the poor soldiers who guarded the treasure were as effectually murdered as if they had been assassinated in the street? You don't imagine that the British government would stoop to such deeds as those?"

"The old lady shook her head wisely. "By the time you are my age, my dear, and have seen as much politics as I have you will know that governments stoop at nothing to accomplish their ends. No private association of thieves could have laid such plans as would have done away with 200,000,000 of florins in gold, unless they had not only ample resources, but also a master plan to direct their action. Nations hesitate at nothing where their interests are concerned. It was to the inter-

est of no other empire but England to deplete Austria at this moment, and see how complete her machinations are. No nation trusts another, and if Austria had proof that England was at the bottom of this robbery, she dare not say anything because her war chest is empty. Then, again, she dare not allow either Germany or Russia to know how effectually she has been robbed, for no one can tell what either of these nations would do under the circumstances. The government dare not let even its own people know what has happened. It is a stroke of vengeance marvelous in its finality. Austria is crippled for years to come, unless she can find the stolen gold on her own territory."

"The old lady had worked herself up into such a state of excitement during her recital that she did not notice that

most of her companion visitors had taken their leave, and when the princess approached the two she arose with some trepidation.

"My dear princess," she said, "you tea has been so good and the company of your young companion has been so charming that I have done nothing but chatter, chatter, chatter away about things which should only be spoken of under one's breath, and now I must hurry away. May I venture to hope that you will honor me with your presence at one of my receptions when I send you a card?"

To be continued)

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

German Machinists of Kingston Locomotive Works—Disappointed With Their Treatment by the Company—A Number of Them Left Their on Sunday.

The Kingston Locomotive Works trouble with employees has broken out afresh. On Friday evening Gottlieb Baumgaertner arrived in the city from Düsseldorf, Germany, to try to settle the 62 German machinists who were brought out here in December to take the place of 75 striking Kingston machinists.

"The men were emboldened by this success, and sent another petition, demanding 25 cents per hour."

"All things come to him who waits." We comment this axiom particularly to impatient unionists who believe that their demands for a strike should immediately be followed by revolutionary industrial changes.

Ogilvie's Flour Follows the flag

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON OGILVIE'S FLOUR Ogilvie's Hungarian and Ogilvie's Glenora Patent

The Toronto Bread Salesmen's Federal Union, No. 33, is making splendid progress in the organization of the great salesmen, and they expect within a few weeks to have the whole city organized.

In a letter from A. F. of L. Organizer Hopkins, of Smith's Falls, Mr. Hopkins says: "We elected four of our labor members to the Council at the last municipal election on the following platform: Discontinuance of the contract system as far as practicable, and the introduction of the day labor system on all public works; weekly payment of wages; all municipal franchises to be operated by the municipality in the interest of the whole people; all wood brought for sale to the market to be measured by a properly appointed inspector, and that 12 1/2 feet constitute a cord; farmers and out-of-town butchers to pay a fee to stand on the public market; to enforce the market by-law to prevent retailers from purchasing before the hour of 10 o'clock, so as to give the farmers a chance to sell direct to the people."

The Social Order Clothing Workers' Union intends to put up a fight against the decision of the special committee appointed by the A. F. of L. convention, to wit: "That the special order clothing makers' charter be revoked, and that they join the United Garment Workers' of America."

Boyer's Weekly entered the field of journalism on the 17th. It is the most ambitious attempt at a distinctly labor paper in the Dominion. Published in Chicago by the W. D. Boyce Co., under the managing editorship of Judson Green, formerly of Detroit, its editorial page is in response to the following resolutions among its regular editorial contributors: are Henry George, Jr., Judson Grenell, Herbert N. Casson, Henry Lloyd, Gertrude Barzoum, A. M. Simons, E. E. Clark, Carroll D. Wright and Willis J. Abbot.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT. The following letter has been sent by the Single Tax Association of Toronto to the members of the Dominion Government:

Sirs—The rapid development of the Northwest, with its enormous increase in the production of grain, has made the construction of a new Pacific railway necessary to relieve the traffic congestion and to facilitate the opening up and settling of that part of the Dominion in response to the need of the Grand Trunk Railway is proposing to build a line, and is asking for Government aid in the shape of money or lands.

The most emphatic protest against granting any further aid to private corporations for any such purpose, and urge the Government to construct the road as a national work.

In order to do so without unduly burdening the country, we respectfully suggest the following plan: Let a strip of land fifteen or twenty miles wide, upon each side of the proposed road, be reserved for the purpose of building the road, and let the Government borrow the money upon land bonds redeemable by the sale or leasing of these lands. Let the Government lay out all town sites, selling or leasing town lots to actual improvers only, and farm lands to settlers only; the price of lands being, of course, graduated according to the advantages of location. The increase in value of the lands caused by the railway would thus contribute to the building of the road, instead of swelling the fortunes of speculators.

The road, once built, may either be operated by the Government or leased for THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO. LIMITED.

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Union Men Attention

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

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a letter of years to the Grand Trunk, or any other railway company, subject to absolute control of rates by the Government.

In this way the road may be built without adding a dollar to the tax burden of the people, as the increase in value of the lands in the reserved strip alone would suffice to build the road, and the returns from the disposal of the lands would be ample for the redemption of the bonds, both principal and interest.

The advantages of such a plan are numerous and obvious. There would be no reservation of alternate blocks, which has done so much to retard settlers in the older parts of the Northwest. The railway itself will be worth its cost, and without any increase in the net debt of the country. In less than twenty years the sale of lands would pay for the road and leave it a clear addition to the assets of the Dominion, while the new outlet for the Northwest trade will contribute materially to the prosperity of the whole country, besides inducing a great increase in the number of settlers in our new territories.

Yours respectfully, The Single Tax Association. Milton Kerr, A. W. Roebuck, President, Secretary.

THE MINES AND THE LABOR PROBLEM. The Chicago Public says: Henry George, Jr., places the responsibility for the anthracite strike upon the State of Pennsylvania. His local explanation is that while "the land value of the region of the mines is enormous," the land "is taxed only a trifle more than agricultural land."

Mr. George, who is thoroughly familiar with the region and the labor problems connected with it, emphatically advises that the land "is taxed only a nominal amount, and that the mines give out these in reserve will be opened. It is plain that if a heavy land tax were made upon such holdings the operators would open the mines and get as much as they could out of them as soon as possible. It would not pay them to give up a large tax yearly otherwise. The result would be that coal would be plentiful, and it would be cheap. The operators would see to it, too, that the miners were kept at work. The matter of the difference of a paltry sum between them and the miners would not move them to close the mines were the land values increased by the State and the taxes made as high as the State has the power to make them. There would be no idle mines then, and there would be no idle miners."

That is a perfectly sensible solution, in at least one aspect, of that labor problem which Carroll D. Wright pitifully confesses himself "after years of careful consideration," to be unable to solve. Though he thinks slight ameliorations may come within the range of the irrepressible conflict of labor and capital, nor could anyone else who should follow Mr. Wright's example in seeking a way out. Mr. Wright wants to give to labor all it craves, but doesn't get, without taking from Privilege any thing it gets but doesn't earn. That problem is indeed impossible of solution, and if Mr. Wright can be pardoned for confronting himself with it he should be excused for giving it up.

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THE TOILER

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"My dear princess," she said, "you tea has been so good and the company of your young companion has been so charming that I have done nothing but chatter, chatter, chatter away about things which should only be spoken of under one's breath, and now I must hurry away. May I venture to hope that you will honor me with your presence at one of my receptions when I send you a card?"

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German Machinists of Kingston Locomotive Works—Disappointed With Their Treatment by the Company—A Number of Them Left Their on Sunday.

The Kingston Locomotive Works trouble with employees has broken out afresh. On Friday evening Gottlieb Baumgaertner arrived in the city from Düsseldorf, Germany, to try to settle the 62 German machinists who were brought out here in December to take the place of 75 striking Kingston machinists.

"The men were emboldened by this success, and sent another petition, demanding 25 cents per hour."

"All things come to him who waits." We comment this axiom particularly to impatient unionists who believe that their demands for a strike should immediately be followed by revolutionary industrial changes.

most of her companion visitors had taken their leave, and when the princess approached the two she arose with some trepidation.

"My dear princess," she said, "you tea has been so good and the company of your young companion has been so charming that I have done nothing but chatter, chatter, chatter away about things which should only be spoken of under one's breath, and now I must hurry away. May I venture to hope that you will honor me with your presence at one of my receptions when I send you a card?"

To be continued)

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

German Machinists of Kingston Locomotive Works—Disappointed With Their Treatment by the Company—A Number of Them Left Their on Sunday.

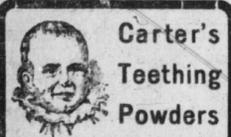
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### TRADE UNIONS

(From an address delivered at Bloomington, Ill., Chautauque, Aug. 17, 1902.)

Great changes have taken place in the conditions surrounding the wage worker within the past fifty years, and I want to frankly admit right here that these changes have been along the lines of improvement. Generally speaking, the workman receives wages far in excess of the wages paid to his grandfather. He has more of the conveniences of life, and many things that he considers necessities were hitherto in the middle or the nineteenth century or were unheard of by the workers of that time. But notwithstanding this advance the workingman has not been and is not contented. The feeling of discontent is quite as acute to-day as it ever has been. Why is this so? Because the workingman of to-day is not the workingman of fifty years ago. He is the product of a higher stage of civilization. He has been a leading factor in the wonderful progress that has been made, and he claims the right to a fair share of the advantages that progress has brought to the world. He is not content with the stage-coach and the tallow dip, and the workingman will not ask for the palace seat and incandescent lamp, but with these evidences of progress all about him he still demands that in return for the labor of his hands and brain he be put into them, and his children shall be allowed to share in the benefits springing from them.

The labor movement is not intended to pull anybody down. It seeks only to lift up the worker. It rests upon justice, has reason as its guide, and a higher broader life is its goal. In the past—and not so far back in the past either—the laborer was supposed to serve and not to think. He was expected to echo the sentiments of his master or keep silent, to get his opinions from his so-called superiors. Things are different now, and in this respect the advance made by the laborer is immeasurable and invaluable. In the cultivation of the mind, in the advancement of knowledge, the laboring class has far outstripped the so-called middle and upper classes. By this I do not mean that the wage-workers are superior, intellectually, of the employing and well-to-do classes, but that during the past fifty years they have made proportionately greater progress in that field and that they now meet the rest of mankind on something nearer an equal footing where intelligence is the determining force.

I shall not attempt to discuss all of the reasons for this change, but while holding that the credit belongs almost wholly to the worker themselves, they still admit that advanced and free methods of education and cheap newspapers and books have been powerful instrumentalities. There have been the growing intelligence of the workmen to express itself, to formulate ideas and disseminate them.

But the great educator of the workingman, the teacher without whom he would be still ignorant upon matters which most vitally concern him, has been and is the trade union. In this school he has studied the true political economy. Here the diametrically opposite has become to him a light-bearing illumining the pathway that is leading him up out of the slough of wage slavery to the plain of industrial independence. Here he has learned lessons of truth not taught in our splendid common schools nor in the colleges and universities.

The trade union is a natural result of the conditions surrounding the wage earner and the necessities of his life. Its objects are the protection of the interests of its members and the improvement of his trade conditions.

Trade unionism has had a hard struggle, extending over a hundred years or more, to establish itself as a consequential force in the industrial world. It has been persecuted, it has been despised, it has been despised by the public. No longer ago than a score of years a majority of those outside of the organizations of labor were opposed to them. Press and pulpit, with rare exceptions, denounced the unions as conspiracies, and if we go back a few years further we find the laws of most of the States declared them to be conspiracies. Happily there has been a great change of sentiment on this subject. Unionism has passed on despite persecution and has at last compelled almost universal recognition of the workingman's right to organize.

Now, the question is, is the American trade union organization upon correct lines and so entitled to the support of every sage workman and the friendship of every good citizen? First, let us see what it does for the wage worker.

It secures for its members the highest rate of wages prevailing in the respective callings, and is ever watchful to avail itself of improved conditions to increase the rates. It uses its influence to shorten the working day and to improve the conditions surrounding the workers. And right here let me call your attention to an important truth. Every time a union secures an advance in the wage scale or any kind of improvement in the conditions of employment these of the trade who are not members of the union, who do not contribute in any manner to its support, but on the other hand, are sometimes found aiding employers to defeat union men, who in times of strike take union men's places—these men, I say, share in time in the benefits of every victory union laboring against the combined opposition of employer and

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30 sold Muffs in Columbia Sable, Fox, Mountain, Black Otter, Black, Mink and Electric Seal were 4.00 to 6.00 2.00 to 4.00  
30 sold Scarves in Columbia and Western Sable and Electric Seal were 1.00 and 1.50 50c to 75c  
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### Union Men BEWARE OF SCAB BARBER SHOPS

### UNION SHOP!



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Application for membership can be made to F. FALLS, 3 Queen Street, East. Union men's list and 3rd Wednesday at Rythian Hall. All Journeymen barbers are cordially invited to

anti-unionist or "scab," as he is generally called.

As we judge a tree by its fruit, so we may learn what trade unions can and will do for the workingman by observing what they have already accomplished. No one familiar with the facts will deny that unions have been the means of increasing wages and that they have successfully combated attempted reductions that would have gone without challenge had the unions not been in existence. Everybody knows that through the efforts of the unions the working day has been increased from, in some cases, twelve and fourteen hours per day to eight hours; that in nearly every calling every State in the Union and that in some of the most important industries, employing the largest number of workers, the eight hour working day has been completely established through the efforts of the unions, and that in nearly every instance the shortening of the working day has not been accompanied by a reduction in the daily wage.

Under the pressure applied by organized labor laws for the protection and benefit of the workers and the public generally have been adopted in about every State in the Union.

There are the factory laws including compulsory erection of fire escapes, imposing regulations as to light and air, protection from dangerous machinery and kindred matters, as well as the appointment by the State of inspectors to see that the factory laws are enforced. In some States trade unions have secured the passage of laws compelling merchants to provide seats for women

With trades unions originated the agitation against the sweating system, and though ably assisted by good men and women who were not members of unions—lessening of inequality—they have secured a partial modification of its horrors and will not give up the fight until the infamous system is utterly destroyed.

Then there are the child labor laws, which nearly everybody recognizes as among the most necessary and most humane enactments ever placed upon the statute books. It is true that many good men and women not members of labor organizations also have urged and worked for the child labor laws, but the movement originated with the trades unions and they have given their money and all the pressure they could bring to bear to secure the passage of the laws in every case, and in the South, where there are the only States that have not yet adopted child labor laws, the agitation to-day is being carried forward by the trades unions.

Trades unions were also instrumental in bringing about the passage of compulsory education laws, and in many cities they have secured the establishment of evening schools.

The trades unions began the agitation in this country for the adoption of the Australian ballot, and carried on the agitation a long time before they received any considerable amount of support. Many States finally adopted the system, and the discussion of the subject led to ballot reform in nearly every State in the Union.

Trades unions raise the standard of efficiency in their respective trades by requiring a sufficient term of apprenticeship before admitting to full membership and full journeyman's wages. Some of the national trades unions publish technical journals for distribution among their members, thus keeping the union man up to date in the operations of his industry. It is a matter of common knowledge that the products of our factories win in competition with the world. Do you know that this condition has grown with the growth of trades unions, and that in almost every case the American article that has made its way to the top in the markets of the old world is a product of union labor?

### ST. PETER AND THE SCAB

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate with scolding mien and an air of pride. When up at the top of the golden stair A shrouded figure, ascended there, Applied for admission. He came and stood.

Before St. Peter, so great and good, In hope the City of Peace to win, And asked St. Peter to let him in.

"O thou who guardest the gate," said

"I have come hither, beseeching thee To let me enter the Heavenly Land And play a harp in the angel band. Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt, There's nothing from Heaven to bar me out.

"I've been to meeting three times a week, And almost always I'll rise and speak.

"I've told the sinners about the day When they'd repent of their evil way, I've told my neighbors—I've told them all—

Of Adam and Eve and the primal fall, I've talked to them loud, I've talked to them long, For my lungs are good and my voice is strong.

"I've marked their path of duty clear, And laid out the plan of their whole career.

"So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see That the gate of Heaven is open to me, Here's the company's letter of recommendation.

Which I hope you'll read before you send For the angel guide to the throne of grace.

"I might gain for me a higher place, You'll find I was always content to live On whatever the company cared to give.

"And I ought to get a badge reward For never joining a union card, I've never grumbled, I've never struck, But I must be going, my lot to win, So open, St. Peter, and let me in."

St. Peter said and stroked his staff, Despite his high office he had to laugh.

Said he, with a frown gleam in his eye, "Wipe is tending this gate, sir, you or I? I've heard of you and your gift of gab, You are what is known on earth as a scab."

Thereupon he rose in his stature tall And pressed a button upon the wall.

And said to the imp, who answered the bell, "Escort this fellow around to Hell.

"Till Satan to give him a seat alone, On a red-hot griddle up near the throne, But stay, e'en the Devil can't stand the smell! Of a cooking scab on a griddle in Hell. It would cause a revolt, a strike, I know, If I sent you down to the infernal below. Go back to your masters on earth and tell That they don't even want a scab in Hell!" —G. C. S. Chagter.

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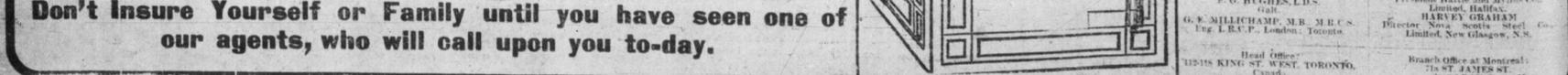
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