







# THE LABOR ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY  
LABOR REFORM NEWSPAPER.

Endorsed by the Toronto Trades and Labor  
Council and D. A. 125, K. of L.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
BY THE

GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,

20 & 25 FENY STREET WEST,  
TORONTO, CANADA.

President — J. V. Weston  
Manager — T. G. Winsor

Yearly Subscription, \$1.50, in advance.  
Single Copies, 5 cents.

PHILLIPS THOMPSON, Editor.

Mrs. I. H. Sanderson and Capt. W. J. Coolican are authorized to take subscriptions for the LABOR ADVOCATE in this city and neighborhood.

W. H. Patterson is our duly authorized agent for the reception of subscriptions and advertisements in Hamilton.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 16, 1891.

## NATURAL ALLIES

Mrs. STANLEY, the wife of the leader of the English land-stealing and wholesale murdering expedition into "Darkest Africa" has been interviewed by a *Mail* writer. If she expressed herself as reported—as to which there is considerable room for doubt—Mrs. Stanley is a typical specimen of the superior English person, who because he or she happens to live in Britain expect that their crude opinions of Canadian affairs will be received with the utmost deference by the people of this country. Mrs. Stanley is reported as expressing her indignation at the criticism to which Miss Ryo's work of importing juvenile guttersnipes from the English workhouses and slums into Canada has been subjected. The interviewer attributes to her the following language:

"We are more interested in Miss Ryo and her children than anything else here. When I think that that woman has given up everything—youth, health, wealth, her whole life—*causes there will be none but angel formers*

*than those paying it all the time*—I am anxious to the training and care of those little children, I am amazed that the children are fit to cover here." \* \* \*

I think that whenever people try to do any good in this world other people always throw a stone at them, find fault where there is none, and pretend to know a great deal when they know nothing at all."

This reasoning is delightfully inconclusive. The fact, if it were a fact, that Miss Ryo had given up her whole life to the rescue of the unfortunate outcasts who have been made what they are by the British social system, no more proves that they are fit to come to Canada or can be admitted here without the danger of contaminating those who have grown up under healthier conditions, than the devotion of Father Damien, who really did give his life to aid the lepers of Hawaii, proves that they would be a desirable class of immigrants. But we very much doubt whether Miss Ryo, or any other of the class of emigration fakirs and sham philanthropists of which she is a conspicuous example, have made any genuine sacrifice in devoting themselves to the emigration business. They have all probably made a much better living out of it than they could have realized in any other calling. The emigration of the pauper class or those likely to become paupers, vagrants or criminals, is popular with the English upper classes, and they are quite willing to contribute liberally to the support of pretentious impostors like Miss Ryo and Dr. Barnardo, who under the pretense of doing a philanthropic work undertake to foist upon other communities the social wrecks and failures produced by landlordism and capitalism. The presence in large numbers of the dispossessed and pauperized class is at once a reproach and a menace to British civilization. The privileged members of society are only desirous to get rid of those they have robbed and degraded, leaving nothing where they go or what becomes of them. This effect of professional philanthropists is grand on the security of a comfortable home out of the donations of "charita-

bles" aristocrats and moneyed magnates, and at the same time posing as social benefactors.

Mrs. Stanley's point of view is of course that of conventional English society, which regards "the colonies as the natural dumping ground for the 'surplus population' of Britain, and considers the welfare either of the colonists or the emigrants a matter of no consequence. In the eyes of such people the colonies exist merely for the convenience of England—that is the English ruling class—and it is a piece of great importance for Canadians or other colonists to object to any project involving their prosperity which commends itself to their political superiors. Considering the servile professions of loyalty and devotion to British interests continually made by our public men and our party press we cannot hardly be surprised at the existence of this feeling. After all the emigrationists are simply taking us at our word: "Where is the sincerity," they may well ask, "of all your repeated professions of devotion to the Old Flag and readiness to die for British connection, if you cannot oblige us so comparatively small a matter as taking a few thousand gutter children and grown up paupers off our hands?"

That the Stanleys should have a fellow-feeling for the philanthropists-for-revengement of the type of Miss Ryo and that still more impudent fraud, Dr. Barnardo, is very natural. Widely different as their respective fields of labor are they have the same motives and serve the same interests. The practical explorer and the gutter-snipe are both engrossed in doing the dirty work of the British wealthy classes. While the one is shooting, starving and flogging Africans, and stealing whole kingdoms as fresh fields for exploitation by the English capitalist, the other is slipping off the miserable victim of his rapacity and greed at home—starved and tortured and moralized from their cradles by the bandit grifters who have stolen their heritage and the savers who have ground their faces. Both are regarded as *causes*—but not as *causes* to be fought for.

Next week Toronto will be visited

by Rev. Father Huntington, of New York, in the course of his Canadian tour. Father Huntington has a continental reputation as a devoted and earnest worker among the poor and a zealous champion of their rights. His visit has for some time been eagerly anticipated, and he will doubtless have large audiences. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by two other prominent officials of that body will also address a Toronto audience next week, and there should be no need to bespeak for them a good hearing. The trades affiliated with the Federation will give them a fitting welcome.

## MR. PLIMSOUL AND THE CATTLE TRADE.

It is to be hoped that the visit of Mr. Plimsool to this country, and the investigation held in Montreal as to the manner of conducting the cattle trade will put an end to the terrible abuses which have been exposed by this noble and true-hearted philanthropist.

Sons of the facts brought to light in the investigation as regards the treatment of the men engaged to attend the cattle on the voyage recall the "horror of the middle passage" in the old days of the slave trade. It was testified by men having a long experience in the business that the food supplied the men was simply abominable, consisting mainly of potatoes and water served in the pails used for water cattle. They had no proper berths. Their sleeping quarters were so filthy that many preferred sleeping in the straw behind the cattle or in exposed places, the result in some cases being that men caught cold from exposure and lost their lives.

These and other incidents which might be given show that there is ample ground for the action taken by Mr. Plimsool in attempting to check the humanity of some cattle shippers. Is it to be supposed that those who treat human beings worse than dogs will have any consideration for the cattle they export? The only effect of the bluster and bullying of the ship-owners, whose pecuniary interests are threatened by this exposure, will be to

convince the public that Mr. Plimsool's assertions are true—and that many lives have been needlessly sacrificed by overloading cattle ships. It is quite possible to check these abuses without ruining the cattle exportation business. But were it otherwise it would be better to sweep it out of existence, root and branch, than permit them to continue.

## A LIVE MOVEMENT.

Just now, as our news columns testify, there is unusual activity in labor circles in this city. A number of important gatherings have lately been held, or are in prospect. Last week the city was visited by Mr. Martin Fox, President of the Iron Moulder's International Union, in whose honor a banquet was given by his union, and the visit of Mr. Plimsool was made the occasion for presenting him with an address from the labor organizations in recognition of his services to humanity.

On Monday last the convention of the Bricklayers' International Union met in Richmond Hall, the delegates being welcomed by Mayor Clarke and other civic representatives in a manner befitting the event. The proceedings of this large and important body are naturally regarded with much interest. The manifestations of fraternal feeling between Americans and Canadians, and the recognition of the great truth—which not so long ago sounded strange in the ears of the public—that the workmen of every land have common rights and interests which they should unite to defend, are a cheering and hopeful sign. International labor unions are doing more to promote harmony and good will between the people, and to make a mark of the past than any other influence.

The harmonious co-operation of the workmen of America, irrespective of an artificial political boundary, is the other shining feature of the international labor movement.

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The differences between the labor movements as we know it and similar agitations of the past is simply this: in old times the workman simply knew that he was poor while others were rich. Now he knows that he is poor because others are rich. Then he thought that social inequalities were due to chance or to the mysterious ways of Providence. Now he knows that they are caused by robbery and injustice.

The request of a number of public-spirited ladies for the appointment of

a few women on the High School Board

ought to be granted by the Council

without demur. Women are specially

qualified to take part in educational

affairs. Their sex supplies a large major-

ity of the teachers in our public

schools, that being a vocation for which

women are peculiarly fitted. This

is a cause which deserves to be supported.

Why women should not be efficient

school trustees. A representation of

the sex on our school boards might do

something to redress the grievance

which female teachers have so long

suffered of unfair discrimination in the

matter of salaries. There is no reason

why a woman who does work of any

kind equally well as a man should be

forced to take half the pay that the

man would receive. We hope the

council will fill at least half the vacan-

cies in the High School Board with

women.

THE LABOR ADVOCATE desires to re-

turn thanks for the numerous friendly

notices of its advent published by con-

temporaries. Hitherto, contrary to the

usual custom, we have not reprinted

any of them, not from any lack of ap-

preciation of the kindly feelings which

decorated them, but simply because we

thought we could occupy the space to

better purpose. We make an excep-

tion, however, as regards the following

from the *Journal of the Knights of*

*Labor*, the official paper of the Order,

allowing the estimation in which the

LABOR ADVOCATE is held by the lead-

ing Labor Reformers of the United

States.

Canada has an excellent labor

paper in the *Advocate*, a weekly pub-

lished at Toronto. The publishers

of the *Advocate*, thoroughly un-

derstanding their business, and being pos-

sesses of ample means, will doubtless

make the paper a financial success.

They are especially fortunate in secur-

ing the services of Brother Phillips

Thompson as editor. As a clear, for-

able and logical writer on the labor

question, he has no superior, and under

his control the editorial column of

the LABOR ADVOCATE will be stand-

ard literature among labor reformers

of the United States who desire to

keep themselves informed upon the progress of the labor cause

and should subscribe for the LABOR AD-

VOCATE.

At the regular meeting of the

Cabinet and Hannonians' Union held

January 5th, a resolution was unanimous-

ly passed favoring the opening of the To-

nato Street Railway for the city by means

of labor, the more rapidly we shall make

of a commission.

progress. What hypocritical nonsense it is for any man calling himself a labor Reformer to stand up and drink beer for the Queen and royal family, the Governor-General the Army and Navy, and so on through the list, when in his heart he knows that all these individuals and institutions are the bulwarks of a system which must be reformed out of existence before labor can hope to come to its own! In this world of shams it is perhaps *excuse* to do this with a mortal reservation at other people's banquets, where to refuse might create unpleasantness and be deemed discourteous. But at a dinner-dinner d' labor organizations with the cause all such humbug should be studiously avoided.

PROGRESS.

What is progress?

It is the

progress

of

the

# THE LABOR ADVOCATE.

## THE BRICKLAYERS.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
OF THE BRICKLAYERS'  
AND MASON'S INTER-  
NATIONAL UNION

The opening Proceedings on Monday—  
Speeches of Welcome by Mayor  
Clarke and others—Business  
Transactions.

To a very large and crowded convention of the International Masons International Union, holding its sessions in Canada. The attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States and several countries and towns numbers 470, and the International Union, along with the International Union, also, had a large number of members present. It is the first occasion when the annual convention has met in Canada. As there was no important business to transact, it was expected that it will remain in session until the end of next week. The following are the officers of the International Union: President, Mr. J. H. Heitz, Denver, Colo.; vice-president, Mr. J. E. Lennix, architect; Thomas D. Colucci, N. Y., treasurer; Patrick Murray, Albany, N. Y.

A Committee of Ontario Union No. 2, an all shared with the industry of the city, arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors for the entertainment of the delegates. The Committee comprises Presidents James Lucas, Metzger, Isaac Thomas, Edward Wickham, Thos. Turner, Frank Harkey, Joe Gilligan, John St. John, Tom Irland, Robert Roche, Sam Shaw, Melvin, Cochran, J. Johnston, J. B. Dixon, and Andrew Shan. The hall is appropriately decorated with natural flowers, and a large and very appropriate inscription of "Wise Men of Our Brethren" appears on the wall over the President's chair.

### MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was formally opened on Monday morning at the hour of half past ten when President Heitz took the chair. The meeting began with a short address from Mr. J. H. David, President of the Board of Trade; Ald. Shaw, Chairman of the Board of Works; Ald. Bell and Mr. E. J. Lennox, architect. All the delegates stood up to receive them.

### TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Tuesday the convention was principally occupied in routine work, such as examining credentials of delegates, receiving communications and in striking committees, etc. The following is the complete list of delegates:

Wiliam Dixon, Amherst, Ala.; W. A. Brock, Bessemer, Ala.; C. M. Hardy, West Rock, Ark.; V. T. Marshall, and Peter Stover, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. J. H. Local, Col.; Thos. E. Holley, J. F. Lawler, William Collins, Hartford, Conn.; Michael Brennan, John L. Sherman, Wm. A. Kelly, New Haven, Conn.; W. A. Moore, Jerome Bailey, Menden, Conn.; George Phillips, Willingdon, Del.; Martin J. Kelly, Peoria, Ill.; Joseph Bauth, Springfield, Ill.; Henry Elford, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John D. Dugan, Thomas Wyson, Indianapolis, Ind.; O. W. Amidon, Terre Haute, Ind.; John G. Amundson, Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry Bussert, Kentucky; Laurence Kuzmaul, Maryland; John W. O'Hearn, Massachusetts; James W. Robinson, Milwaukee, Mich.; John Hall, New Orleans, La.; James A. Geddes, Lawrence Kuzmaul, Baltimore, Md.; Peter Burke, John Bowler, Springfield, Mass.; Michael J. Dow, Holyoke, Mass.; Michael S. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; Edward McAlister, Boston, Mass.; Charles Macomber, Northampton, Mass.; Edwin W. Shuford, Lawrence, Mass.; Michael F. Garey, Lynn, Mass.; John W. Hayes, Lowell, Mass.; William H. Johnson, Somerville, Mass.; Joseph Baldwin, Stephen Dilworth, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Reimers, James B. Blake, Michael Sagivay, John P. Flanagan, Edward F. Powers, St. Paul, Minn.; C. T. Troxell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel McGilvry, Duluth, Minn.; Hugh Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; Alexander J. Johnson, Duluth, Minn.; Gilbertson, Bayonne, N. J.; Jacob Kunkel, Newark, N. J.; Thos. D. Markert, Trenton, N. J.; George Taylor, Elizabeth, N. J.; Thos. Quinn, New York City, N. Y.; John Quinn, Patterson, Albany, N. Y.; John H. Riley, Coopersburg, Pa.; John Schulz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Flattery, Troy, N. Y.; Thomas Kennedy, Troy, N. Y.; Joseph Kramer, New York City; W. H. Muller, Newark, N. J.; John F. McGrath, John Corbin, John Heitz, Newark, N. J.; John H. Hourigan, Hoboken, N. J.; Charles Wilson, Orange, N. J.; Joseph D. Smith, Trenton, N. J.; John J. Donahue, Newark, N. J.; Frederick Keane, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leslie Sutherland, Yonkers, N. Y.; Alexander Stevens, Auburn, N. Y.; John A. Ernst, New York City; John Krieger, New York City; Michael Landau, New York City; Y. Thomas McMillan, New York City; N. V. James Mulligan, New York City; N. V. Williams, Duluth, New York City; N. V. Williams, Toledo, Ohio; James H. Hartman, Rochester, N. Y.; Alfred Brock, Rochester, N. Y.; John O'Dwyer, Rochester, N. Y.; John D. Smith, Indianapolis, N. Y.; Marshall Van Zile, Dingley, N. Y.; Michael McHugh, New York City; John Gorman, Toledo, Ohio; M. Campbell, P. Little, Cleveland, Ohio; A. H. Yoder, J. McDonald, Ohio; A. Congett, Ontario; E. H. Proctor, Pennfield, Mich.; John G. S. Morris, E. Liverpool, Ohio; J. W. Robinson, Hamilton, Ont.; Henry Waller, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel Blackmore, Zanesville, Ohio; Henry Waller, Ohio; George Taylor, New Jersey; John A. Ernst, New Jersey; R. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The delegates were given a hearty welcome by the Mayor and other representatives of the city, and the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. J. H. David, who had been introduced in a felicitous speech, addressed the delegates a hearty welcome. He recognized the compliment which the Town had paid the city in selecting Toronto as their place of meeting. They had, he hoped, made themselves at home here; for he assured them that in Canada there were hearts that beat as warmly for the cause of organized labor as anywhere else. Not only the delegates, but every man in the city, he said, was a citizen of another country in our population in America, but in no place where trades unionists exists were those who compose the unions more highly thought of by their fellow-citizens than in Canada.

Here those who have taken upon themselves to promote the aims and objects of unionism at times of crisis had conducted themselves as men ought to do; had by their conduct shown that they could not be easily beaten, and that they could not be easily beaten for themselves the esteem of all who watched their actions. (Applause.)

He had for twenty-two years been identified with one of the oldest trade unions in America, and had always hoped to remain connected with it as long as he lived. In 1871 and 1872 this union led in advancing the nine hours' system in this city. The efforts put forth at that time were not satisfactorily all beneficial to those who labored under the system.

Today no man identified with a trades union worked more than nine hours a day. Their meeting this side of the water showed that they recognized the value of the nine hours' system. This union has done a great deal in bringing about a meeting of the masters and men. He hoped there was no immediate prospect of further strikes, and hoped such unpleasant records might soon come to an end.

Mr. E. J. Lennox, architect, said that he also represented the unions to the best of his ability, and worked hard to have them engaged. Non-union men were not to rule over workers. The strike of last spring, he thought had had a good moral effect, and lessened the amount of speculative building, which was always detrimental to work available as well as to the interests of the unions.

Alfred Alderman Shaw and Bell delivered a speech in which they declared themselves in favor of the principles of trade unionism and demanded recognition of the same, as far as possible, in municipal matters.

President Heitz expressed the pleasure of the city in giving the very hearty and gratifying welcome extended to the Convention by the Mayor and other representatives of the people of Toronto. Their convention was regarded as one of more

than ordinary interest, as it afforded them the opportunity of seeing their Canadian brethren in their own homes. He was satisfied that they would return to the United States with the most pleasant and gratifying remembrances of their visit to Canada.

Ex-President Alander Darragh, of St. Louis, said that the growth of the organization had been a healthy, steady, and most satisfactory. The motion was carried that the report of the audit committee be accepted.

Mr. A. Darragh, of St. Louis, who stated that he had resided in Toronto thirty years since, seconded the motion.

Delegate James McDermott, of Chicago, moved that a unanimous vote of thanks be tendered to Mayor Clarke and the other gentlemen for their words of welcome and sympathy.

Mr. J. H. Heitz, of St. Louis, who stated that he had resided in Toronto thirty years since, seconded the motion.

Delegate James McDermott, of Chicago, moved that a unanimous vote of thanks be tendered to Mayor Clarke and the other gentlemen for their words of welcome and sympathy.

The motion was carried amid great enthusiasm, the Mayor and the others who had addressed the Convention being loudly applauded.

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WEDNESDAY'S SESSION

The convention remained its session on Wednesday morning, but the proceedings did not begin until the afternoon, the day having been devoted to committee work. The masters in charge of the various committees were not sufficiently advanced for presentation before the hour for adjournment arrived.

In the early afternoon the reception committee gave the delegates a slight ride through the principal streets and the Queen's Park, the last west along College Street, and then returned to town by way of King Street. On Monday evening a band from Montreal, Quebec, played at Harry Webb's.

It was a saying of Solon, the Athenian law-giver, that a republic would operate two years, and then either dissolve or for the world. If it fails in either of these, it necessarily goes lame. How if it fails in both?—Chicago Standard.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF A WOMAN'S ARMED WITH A GUN?

It is the meaning of a woman armed with a gun, according to Fifty-nine girls for a night of fun, says the York World in its reply, is curious, boy.

It is represented as ten inches of an inch more than the stature of a woman. The tallest woman being 67 1/2 inches, from tip to tip of fingers the measure was 63 inches. The average is 64 1/2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MAMMOTH BOOK STORE  
RISER & CO., 24 Yonge Street, Toronto.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

This book, Son of the Soil, a new novel by Helen Westcott, costs \$1.00. It is the Industrial Progress of the United States. It is a history of the progress of the United States, from 1865 to 1900. The Political section is a history of the political life of the United States, from 1865 to 1900. Protection or Free Trade, a collection of 100 articles on the subject of protection and free trade, edited by W. H. Farnie. This book is well worth reading.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

AGENTS WANTED!

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Write for particulars.

T. G. WILSON, Manager,

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**THE OWEN**  
**Electric Belt and Appliance Co'**

(Head Office, Chicago, Ill.)

Incorporated June 17, 1887, with a Cash Capital of \$50,000.

Patented in Canada, December, 1871.

71 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

C. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

Electricity applied by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance.

is now recognized as the greatest benefit to bedding, furniture, and other articles, and will become in eventually houses case where every other known article has failed. Inflammable cases will be destroyed by the heat of the belt, and it is safe to say that it is the most effective and safe method of heating.

RHEUMATISM.

It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the inseparable fact that medical science is still in its infancy in the treatment of rheumatism. The secret of the success of the Owen Electric Belt lies in the fact that it is a safe and effective means of applying heat to the body, and in the fact that it is a safe and effective means combined. Some of our leading physicians believe that the electric belt is the most effective means of applying heat to the body, and in the most potent of nature's forces in repairing defects and correcting irregularities.

To Restore Health and Happiness.

As man has not discovered all of Nature's laws for this life, it follows that every one has some defect, and that the Owen Electric Belt will cure the defect.

To cure rheumatism of joints, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt. It is the only safe and effective means of applying heat to the body, and in the most potent of nature's forces in repairing defects and correcting irregularities.

We Challenge the World.

to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as the Owen Electric Belt, and we challenge the world to do so.

No such belt will be exhibited, and we challenge the world to do so.

Our Electric Belt is the only safe and effective means of applying heat to the body, and in the most potent of nature's forces in repairing defects and correcting irregularities.

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