

THE LAMPION.

We Demand also the Reform that Justice can ask for, and all the Justice that Reform can give.

Vol. I. No. 24.

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1891.

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WORK AND WAGES.

LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Interesting Items, Facts and Figures - A Bird's-Eye View of the World of Industry.

JOHN HOBAN, of London, for over thirty-five years employed on the Grand Trunk, is dead. He had lived in that city since he was fifteen years of age, and was well known and respected.

Hoban's carpenters have decided to work only nine hours a day, commencing on Monday next. On Friday only half a day's work will be done, so that fifty hours will constitute a week's work. No increase of pay is asked.

On Friday brakeman **Osborn**, of the Niagara and Toronto Railway, accidentally fell from the cars while they were moving at a slow rate at Niagara Mills station. Before he could extricate himself a train passed over his right leg, making amputation necessary.

MISSING PERSONS. **ALBERT**, **MICHAEL**, **JOHN**, **MICHAEL**, and **ALEX.** **SMITH** (the delegates), left St. Thomas for St. Louis, Monday, to attend the meeting of the Grand Union Order Railway. Places which were occupied on the 12th. The party will take a trip to Galveston, Texas.

The Michigan Central has between 600 and 1000 men at work between St. Thomas and Buffalo putting down the second track. The company will probably finish ahead with the greatest possible speed in order to have the road double-tracked between Detroit and Buffalo before January 1st next.

The London plumbers, employers and men, recently held a meeting, the object of which was to improve, by means of certificates or otherwise, the quality of workmanship as a means of preventing improper plumbing. The appointment of a city inspector, towards this end, was recommended.

Perrinos have been laid before Parliament from the labor organizations for the appointment of government inspectors of the cargo and tackle used in loading and unloading vessels; for greater freedom of import and export; for the prohibition of the importation of Chinese; for legislation to render the establishment and maintenance of a working detective agency a criminal offence; for the prohibition of the importation of alien contract labor; and for the discontinuance of the immigration of pauper children.

The brassworkers Union of Montreal held a most successful meeting on the evening of the 8th inst. to discuss the best way of advancing the interests of their craft. The benefits of the eight-hour day were fully and freely discussed. The various speakers dealt upon the necessity of adopting a systematic plan of educating the men, and the importance of Social relations were made to the roll, with a prospect of a boom in the near future. Arrangements were made for holding regular meetings at regular intervals during the summer.

At the meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on the 17th inst. the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this Council, the proposed grant of \$2,500 for the reception of the loyal Society is entirely unwarranted owing to the present deplorable condition of the city treasury, and that this body, on behalf of the working classes of the city, emphatically protest against the said grant." The motion was carried, and the president and secretary were asked to enter the protest at the next meeting of the City Council.

UNITED STATES.
 There are now 109,000 miners on strike in Iowa, and the supply of coal is running short.

The organized camkners of Baltimore are making arrangements for the establishment of a cooperative factory.

INTER-CITY UNION No. 1 of Milwaukee, having 125 members, has withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor.

The millers in all the four States of Washington, D.C. are on strike for an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

JOHNSTOWN plumbers of Pittsburgh struck on Friday against new rules promulgated by the masters.

The school mill workers of Paterson, N.J., having earned from \$25 to \$35 per week, complain that they average from \$10 to \$12 at present.

The coal miners of the **Health & Perry** County, of Deep Water, Mo., took off on Saturday. Two hundred men were in Company, of whom 100 were from New York do. The lumber dealers of New York do. had a lockout on the 11th inst., and the men thus thrown out of work numbered, it is said, in the neighborhood of 16,000.

Under the leadership of **John Caplow**, of Buffalo, a nationalist colony is to be established near Boston City, in No-Man's

Land. It will comprise about 500 acres, and start with 500 men.

The truckmen in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have notified that, dating from May 1st, the \$40 per month men would receive \$42.50, and the \$1.10 men would receive \$1.10 per day.

Several ships have lately been loaded with soft coal at Philadelphia for European ports, principally for use in dry-dock vessels. It is expected that this trade will grow rapidly and to large proportions, the American coal having been tested and found superior.

The Monday morning the Carpenters Union, of Eastport, among all the carpenters at the head of the lakes, some 5,000 or 4,000 in number, resolved to strike on June 1st for an eight-hour day, their demand for a nine-hour day is granted before that time.

All the Pittingh lodges of the Annual Meeting of the Iron and Steel Workers have voted in favour of asking an advance of fifty cents a ton in the price of pig-iron for the next year, beginning from July 1st. The request for the increase will be resisted by the manufacturers.

CURRY Factory Inspector **W. Z. McDonald** of Ohio has declared that the employment of children in sugar and tobacco factories in that State must be discontinued. He ordered forty-seven children to quit the Standard Cigar Works in Cleveland and ordered all other child labor similar action has been taken.

The bosses and stenographers in Boston have reached an agreement to the effect that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and eight hours on Saturday; that all time work between 9 p.m. and 7 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of \$1.00. The penalty for work on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at double-time rates, wages to be forty-two cents per hour.

MEXICO will be dull for some time, consumers and dealers having laid in large supplies in anticipation of the strike. The increase of anthracite tonnage over the same period of last year is not much less than two million tons. The percentage of iron ore from Pennsylvania's bituminous tonnage is not as great as the anthracite, but it is close to it.

LEWIS, **HOOVER** and **CO.** of Boston, to purchase and combine three of the largest iron works, consisting of the Deane & Manan Company, manufacturers of cone planters, the Deane Iron Works and the City of Boston. The present capital of the company is \$2,100,000, which is to be increased under the new deal.

A revolution of capitalists has been formed in San Francisco, to combat the trades organizations. At a recent meeting, employers of labor, consisting of ship owners, iron men, lumber dealers, also manufacturers, furniture makers, builders, printers, hatters, millers and farmers, were present, representing over \$100,000,000 capital, and employing 200,000 workmen.

A **strange** sight took place at Denver, Colo., on the 11th inst., between a party of striking brickmakers and a gang of colored men engaged by the brick makers, and ordered back by the brick makers. The strikers got out of the way. The latter refused, and the fight was entirely one-sided. Two strikers were mortally wounded, and sixteen others were more or less hurt. The Davis party were all arrested. Davis says the strikers had guns, but they deny it.

UNITED STATES.
 The secretary of the Dundee Moulders Society has intimated to the members that the masters intend to reduce the wages by 2s. a week.

Statistical annual statistics in Great Britain show 1,600 miners workers are annually killed through accidents, while ten times that number are injured.

A **London** meeting of London shop assistants, held in Southpark Park, passed a resolution to boycott all shopkeepers who stand in the way of closing at five on Thursday afternoon.

The strike at the **Manningham Mills**, Bradford, has collapsed. It is stated by a Bradford correspondent that the \$22,000 has been put in wages to the work-people of Messrs. Lister & Co., and a corresponding loss business and profits have been sustained by the owners.

A **struggle** of fourteen weeks' duration the strike of weavers at Leigh, Lancashire, was suitably ended. The mill owners and millers, representing masters and weavers, respectively, came to an agreement that the masters should pay the standing rate of wages. The result is practically a victory for the weavers.

TOM MANN, the well-known labor reformer, is engaged in organizing the agricultural laborers of England. He says that unless they are organized, and their standard of subsistence and comfort raised, they will be unable to compete with the members of the labor unions. He calculates that there are 800,000 agricultural workers, of which 250,000 are owners of 2 or more licensed houses.

ASGOPAN AND GENERAL.

The strike in the Charlott district is spreading. The foundrymen struck on Monday. Thirty-four thousand men have struck. Sixty men work are closed, owing to lack of fuel.

The Russian Council of the Empire has commenced the discussion of a scheme making provision for working men and their families in the event of the bread-winner becoming incapacitated through an accident while at work.

The **Knights of Labor** have over twenty thousand members in the coal mines and glass factories of Charleroi, Belgium. They will join in the general strike on May 16th, if miners' snuffings be not granted to the people of Belgium.

The manufacturers of Brussels and neighborhood, with representatives from other parts of Belgium, had decided to send a deputation to King Leopold, to urge him to accede to the demands of the strikers for universal suffrage, and so end the labor crisis.

All the composition in Vienna have struck. The managers of the printing establishments refused the demands of the compositors for nine hours' work per day, an overtime, and the abolition of the requirement a compositor to give notice before leaving his place of employment.

The shooting down of men, women and children by the military seems to excite most resentment in France. There were not so many people killed at Fourmies, May day, as were shot the other day in the Bois de Vincennes, and yet France is in commotion, and cabinet ministers are likely to lose their places. - *Westminster.*

A **transit** disaster occurred on the 8th inst. at **Albera**, near **Orvieto**, in the Province of Umbria, Italy. While a gunny train on which were many workmen was passing a sudden flood occurred in the river and the rushing water engulfed the train. Two cars were lifted from the tracks and were carried considerable distance. Most of the men were drowned.

"TO-DAY ABHORRED"-TO-MORROW ADORRED.

HOW WENDELL PHILLIPS WAS ANALYZED BY HIS SIDE, CAPITALIST PAPERS.

The following editorial, which was published in a New York paper some forty years ago, during the anti-slavery agitation, has the honor of being one of our daily papers today when referring to the distinguished Bostonian about whose agitation of the enslaved masses:

"The news from Boston represents that the forces the city were undisturbed, though two armed negroes have been executed and held to bail. They were found in secret hiding with pistols and knives concealed about their persons. They seem to have acted on the ally advice given by Wendell Phillips last week, on the 10th inst. about their work, for, he it seems, said to bail for both parties. This Wendell Phillips is a man of property and a graduate of Harvard College, where he gave promise of real usefulness to society by his early literary accomplishments.

Phillips is the first martyr of Boston who died in 1852. He left a handsome property, and a large part of which the son possesses. Wendell Phillips has been devoted to the vocation in which he has labored, and a gradual loss of health, and his abolition, and he might have had some influence, till he exhibited his recent infirmity. His own hall contained, however, have overturned now his power to do any great evil. He may meet the nation will be aware upon himself and the victims of his dangerous advice.

"It will be gratifying to the friends of their country its constitution and laws, to know that the citizens of Boston are determined to see the laws of the United States enforced, and submitted to the law of any man's minority. The military of the city hold themselves in readiness to sustain the federal and municipal officers."

THE OWNERS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

The parliamentary return of the owners of two or more licensed houses recently issued at the instance of Mr. Sumner, M. P., shows that 172 members of the House of Commons are licensed drink shops. Nineteen dukes hold 217, 12 marquises hold 104, 74 lords hold 510, 1 Duke of Devonshire holds 430, the Earl of Derby heads the list of peers with 72, the Duke of Bedford possesses 68, and it is closely followed by the Duke of Devonshire with 47. The Earl of Cawdor has 39; the Duke of Rutland, 37; the Earl of Devonshire, 36; the Duke of Northumberland, 31; the Duke of Portland, 22; and Viscount Portman, 22. The House of Bishops is the only body of bishops in the list. The Duke of Westminster holds 13, and has recently allowed 57 licenses to be issued to 57 members of the British West India Company's Temperance Association, still holds 2 licensed houses. One hundred and twenty-five baronet's and knights are the owners of 2 or more licensed houses.



FINE SIDE BOARDS
 these are, but they're not the kind we have to do with. Our Sideboards make special mention of this wood as for a small arm of \$5.00. Elegant for the money, made of solid Hardwood, Walnut or Antique Oak finish. It is well as everything for the home, on our easy credit system.

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Home Furnishing House,
 177 YONGE STREET
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 C. S. CORVELL, Manager.

WORKINGMEN ARE WILLING SLAVES.

There was a great meeting of workingmen in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, April 14th. Timothy Quinn was one of the speakers. He is reported to have said that it is no wonder that when workingmen do not get what they should have, they occasionally resort to violence. They are justifiable in doing so.

"American workingmen are nothing but slaves, and they should rebel. The country needs to be washed with human blood."

"Workingmen are damnable cowardly. They are willing slaves. They are not the first day of men when they go on strike to arm themselves."

As I did not hear Mr. Quinn's speech, I do not know whether he said these things or not. The newspaper reports in such matters are utterly unreliable. If he said such things, he is reported to have foolishly, but I do not blame him. The working people are kept in subjection, so far as the non-proletarian concerned. We expect that under such brutal training they should talk of doing better. They are not in a school of force and then expect they never to learn the lessons we try to teach them. I am therefore, in my opinion, not a fool. Only a man who is free himself by force.

The foolishness of the words attributed to Mr. Quinn is that they do not take into account that the working people are slaves, really, because the greater proportion of them want to be. They are not in a school of force and then expect they never to learn the lessons we try to teach them. I am therefore, in my opinion, not a fool. Only a man who is free himself by force.

The meeting in Cooper Union was called to order against the killing of the colored workers in Pennsylvania and the impending hanging of some workmen for killing their foreman. It is inevitable that the hall was not filled. But think of the thousands of working people in this city who are working in the same way, in the concert halls, in the streets, in the streets, or at home. I do not blame them for their indifference. It is inevitable that they are in such deplorable conditions. I merely refer to it as a fact. When we working people wake up to a sense of their own position, they can get it without bloodshed. Until they do they cannot get it by bloodshed. - *Timothy Quinn.*

LAWYERS BECOMING LAZY.

JULIAN RUTBY says in the New York Herald that the modern custom of contracting for the legal work of great corporations at so much a year had cut deep into the general income of the profession many years ago. It is inevitable that the law has become lost through the slaying of lawyers by corporations. It is a fact that in this city a great many of the 45000 lawyers, the railroad corporations, even the street-car companies and the hotels, employ lawyers who work in the office, do a deeper idleness and receive salaries in the same way and very much of the same value as those the clerks receive. Twenty-five hundred dollars is a popular figure at which such services are rated, though half a dozen such great corporate expenses. They are merely referred to it as a fact. When we working people wake up to a sense of their own position, they can get it without bloodshed. Until they do they cannot get it by bloodshed. - *Timothy Quinn.*

UNORGANIZED LABOR.

ADDITION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES UNDER COMPETITION

Wholesale Discharge and Reduction of Pay Men and Women Vainly Seeking Work A Terrible Struggle for Bread

—in the New York Standard

... being able to do a domestic always... to be laid, but we are prevent...

Every day selection arrives in this city from Europe. This immediately go in quest of work...

—A MONTH AGO

... a man nicely dressed, walked into a last... a man nicely dressed and appeared to be...

... discovered that the value of a pound in this country and a pound in his native...

—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 186

... The firm was not at all embarrassed... and she gets only four dollars a week...

... The poor fellow that was thrown out in the first instance was wearing quite a family...

... "Do you know," said our Single Taxer, "the last Saturday night a large Fifth Avenue firm gave out notices of discharge...

—IN FEAR AND TREMORS

... because those who went out get back angry... and those who are in fear that the out...

... work in our North American stores, but who... have been reduced to the point where they can only just sustain themselves...

... How it will be a few years ago...

... MOSTLY IS A SCARE

... and a woman who has \$10 to spend will let go of a cent of it. The shelves are full of goods...

... "I don't buy these goods we will send them to the auctioneer—Saturday and Sunday they will be put up into the market...

—ONE OF OUR DEVICES

... who had been receiving a salary of \$3,000 a year, was discharged and replaced by a man...

... I am getting tired of trying to reason with you and sometimes feel like falling into line with the thought in their minds...

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... I am getting tired of trying to reason with you and sometimes feel like falling into line with the thought in their minds...

... in for you to inspect may one day be the answer... Well let the revolution come...

... ROLLO AND HIS PUPILS

... "Hello, I am going to give you a little advice, Pa."

... "You will notice, Rollo, that in the past I have endeavored to guide your youthful mind in ways of enlightenment...

... "Yes, Rollo. But how I want you to do it, Pa."

... "Well, this is seen, but it isn't the way Clammyey M. Dewey or Ward Moore would do it..."

... "Then about drinking coffee," Rollo said when you get up in the morning...

... "I think I am on you, Pa."

... "Don't let your fingers get into the face with the dainty morsel. It will not add charm to your features to have them freckled with bits of food..."

... "Don't I get a chance to handle the pie at all, Pa?"

... "No, Rollo, you should forget that the little blackbird. Remember my son, that you will meet people who do these things..."

... "It isn't a dog, Pa."

... "It is not a dog, Pa."

... "It is not a dog, Pa."

... "It is not a dog, Pa."

... "It is not a dog, Pa."

... "It is not a dog, Pa."

... wears big ragged boots that the cook is to leave him. Don't eat the pink of it...

... "These are a few little hints, Rollo, that you might not find in a dictionary..."

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TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 16, 1891.

A LAND GRABBERS' WAR.

The Tory Government of England has just entered upon another war of aggression, which, before it is ended, will probably cost many thousand lives of men who have no possible interest in the result, and many million pounds sterling. It is a case of wanton spoliation committed on behalf of that land-thieving corporation, the South African Company, and the Dutch settlers in South Africa, commonly known as "Boers," have, with the increase of population, been extending their frontiers northward, and now propose to occupy the large and fertile territory known as Mashonaland. Twenty thousand of these sturdy Dutch farmers intend to "trek" northward from the Transvaal and Orange Free State and establish a new community to be known as the "Republic of the North." But the land they have in view is embraced in the territory claimed by the British South African Company, and therefore troops are to be forwarded to oppose the Boer movement. The English people are once more called upon to pay in blood and money the cost incurred by the aggression, without a shadow of right, of a manly corporation upon the people of Africa.

Strictly speaking, the land in question belongs neither to Boers nor to British, but to the native inhabitants. But as between the rival claimants, the Dutchmen have incontestably the best moral claim, as they propose to occupy and till the land themselves, while the luxurious aristocrats and polo-bellied magnates of Lombard Street who form the company are simply a gang of pirates and exploiters who mean to sell or leave it and inflict the curse of a grand landowning corporation upon the dawning civilization of that region.

It is a national disgrace that the English flag should be used to shelter a piratical, murderous expedition such as the Tories have set on foot, to enrich a small number of wealthy speculators, while taxing the public to foot the bills. What interest has the English workman in helping a clique of rich and lazy potentates of the Stock Exchange to rob the Africans or murder the Dutch? Yet the workman pays the great bulk of the taxes—furnishes nine-twentieths of the actual fighters—bears the hardships, wounds, losses and humiliations of the campaign, while the rich carry off all the plunder—and then, like the idiot that

he brings to bear upon the moribund class which afflicted by gone generations. He can lash with his most withering sarcasm the brutal heartlessness of hereditary rulers who preserve the death penalty for trifling thefts and similar offences but he has no word of condemnation for the moneyed oligarchy of our day who in mentally "free" countries, can order troops or deputy sheriffs to shoot down workmen, whose only offence is that they will not be slaves. He riddles with his merciless logic the hereditary principle by which the descendants of the bastards of Nell Gwynne now sit in the House of Lords—but the self-perpetuating power of capitalism by which the equally worthless progeny of a Vanderbilt or a Carnegie may inherit the far greater power of controlling a railroad or an important branch of manufacture gives him not the slightest concern.

In short Prof. Smith, like many others who pass for radicals, is living in the past. His radicalism is the medievalism of a quarter of a century ago or more, and he is impervious as any moss-backed Tory to the significance of changed conditions and to any sense of the real perils and needed safeguards of society at the end of the century.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH ON "ARISTOCRACY."

Prof. Goldwin Smith's lecture on "Aristocracy" before the Young Liberals on Monday evening last was a brilliant presentation of the commonplaces of old fashioned English Individualism, interspersed with some timely and pointed references to current Canadian politics. Those who were present and the larger audience who have since read the voluminous reports published in the leading dailies, no doubt, enjoyed greatly the Professor's keen and cutting sarcasms at the expense of the Tappans, Grants and other upholders of reactionary views. As a protest against the attempt to introduce into this country titular distinctions, and to reproduce and revivify here those survivals of feudalism which the English people are striving to throw off, and the lecture was convincing and ably reasoned production. But the idea which most forcibly presents itself in reading over the Professor's polished and epigrammatic indictment of aristocracy, is its utter inadequacy and lack of insight, as an arraignment of class privilege in its most menacing forms.

From a recognized titled nobility we in America, have little to fear. True it is a little exasperating at times to read of the so-called "nobles" of knight-hood being notified upon men whose only claims to notoriety are their proficiency in the arts of political trickery, and their measureless impudence and profligacy. But the real injury to the people is not in the substitution of "Sir" for "Mr." in such cases, nor in any increased influence which the title confers, but in the fact that public spirit and right feeling are, such a low ebb that such men are able to attain leading positions. The real aristocracy which we have to dread is the aristocracy of the dollar. The class privilege, which is endangering liberty and making democratic institutions a sham and a mockery is the privilege of living without exertion on the labor of others. The political power which defies the popular will and controls legislatures, courts and the so-called organs of public opinion, is not the titled nobility or the influence of those who boast a long line of ancestry, but the power of corporations and vast aggregations of capital. It is easy in these days to ridicule the absurd pretensions to superiority of those who prize a handle to their names or the decoration on the breast, but the aristocracy of money is an active force, increasing force permeating every fibre of our social and political life and crushing out the freedom and the manhood of the masses, even while they boast of their free institutions.

It is surprising that a man of Prof. Goldwin Smith's intellectual grasp should be so keenly alive to the pernicious effects of a privileged order of nobility and at the same time so blind to the hundred times greater injuries inflicted on society by the despotic rule of capitalism. While the first is everywhere a rapidly defying force, the latter is everywhere increasing in extent and influence—inasmuch as it develops more sparsely with the material growth of the community and controls the resources of national life and industry. The professor, however, is by no means singular in his apparent inability to apply to present conditions the same powerful logic which

he brings to bear upon the moribund class which afflicted by gone generations. He can lash with his most withering sarcasm the brutal heartlessness of hereditary rulers who preserve the death penalty for trifling thefts and similar offences but he has no word of condemnation for the moneyed oligarchy of our day who in mentally "free" countries, can order troops or deputy sheriffs to shoot down workmen, whose only offence is that they will not be slaves. He riddles with his merciless logic the hereditary principle by which the descendants of the bastards of Nell Gwynne now sit in the House of Lords—but the self-perpetuating power of capitalism by which the equally worthless progeny of a Vanderbilt or a Carnegie may inherit the far greater power of controlling a railroad or an important branch of manufacture gives him not the slightest concern.

In short Prof. Smith, like many others who pass for radicals, is living in the past. His radicalism is the medievalism of a quarter of a century ago or more, and he is impervious as any moss-backed Tory to the significance of changed conditions and to any sense of the real perils and needed safeguards of society at the end of the century.

THEY ARE ALL "PUBLIC SERVANTS."

MR. BULLMAN'S *New Nation* has an excellent editorial on the claims of the families of men who die in the public service for a substantial provision at the hands of the community. In view of a recent catastrophe on the Lake Shore line, by which six mail clerks were killed in the discharge of their duty, the proposition has been made that a pension should be provided for the dependents of post-office employees dying under like circumstances. It is urged that there is no such essential difference between their case and that of a soldier killed in battle, as should demand the civil employe from the same provision for his family which is granted to the soldier in case of death or injury.

But logically, as our contemporary shows, other classes of men have an equal right to claim that their survivors shall be cared for in case of their death as either soldiers or civil servants. On what principle should mail clerks, killed in a railroad collision, be favored in this respect more than the engineers or firemen who are involved in the same disaster? Are the latter not also serving the public and risking their lives daily in an occupation that is necessary to the very existence of our modern civilization? The sudden stoppage of railroads for a few weeks would be more disastrous to the country than the ravages of an invading army.

Not only these classes of workers, but all engaged in any necessary occupation are really public servants, and it is a scandal and disgrace to civilization that when they are cut off by accident, their families, instead of being provided for, not as charity, but as a matter of right and national obligation, are left to starve.

The difficulty in the way, as the *New Nation* points out, is that the industries in which the great bulk of the army of labor are engaged, instead of being nationally organized and conducted in the public interest, are controlled by private individuals or corporations for their personal profit. The only way in which the families of the unnamed thousands who fall every year in the battle for bread, by accident, or disease contracted owing to unhealthy surroundings, can receive the support to which they are in justice entitled, is by the substitution of public for private management. As the *New Nation* says:—

As soon as the railroads are nationalized, the way will be clear to establishing pensions for railroad employes, not only in case of death in the line of duty but for accident and old age. When the coal mines are nationalized the same can be done for coal miners, and so on to all other trades and occupations.

If workmen only realized what might be accomplished for labor by securing public ownership of all indus-

tries, beginning with the railroads, mines and telegraphs, and gradually extending the sphere of national or municipal operation, they would devote their energies to this end instead of wasting them on party politics or strikes which bring them no permanent benefit.

ONE TELEPHONE LINE ENOUGH.

The telephone question is still undecided, the report of the Board of Works having been referred back by the City Council, for further consideration.

In the discussion of this matter by the Council and the press we have heard a great deal of the rights of claims or interests of the monopolists concerned and not enough as to the supreme rights of the public—which ought to outweigh all other considerations. It is a matter that could be very quickly and easily settled if the people's representatives would regard it solely from the standpoint of the public interest and convenience without at all troubling their heads as to how this or that speculator was going to come out of the transaction. The question has been bogged by conflicting private interests which ought not to be taken into account.

It is amusing at this stage to find some aldermen repeating the nonsense about telephone competition cheapening prices and being generally beneficial.

The mass of the public, by this time, fully realize the absurdity of having two or more competing telephony systems and are alive to the fact that in the end the people would have to pay for the worse than useless expenditure of means and enterprise involved in keeping up several lines to do the work of one. But some of the aldermen keep repeating, in parrot-like fashion, the platitudes about competition, entirely ignoring the costly experiences which have proved that rivalry between enterprises which are in their very nature monopolies always entails needless burdens upon the people.

From another point of view the proposal to give any other telephone company the franchise is to be condemned. A praiseworthy effort has been made of late to suppress the pole nuisance, and a beginning has been made in that direction. At present we have no fewer than five institutions, the Bell Telephone Co., two telegraph companies, the Electric Light and the fire alarm systems using street poles. Why, when an attempt is being made to abate the nuisance, throw additional obstacles in the way by giving the franchise to another, and in this case an entirely superfluous pole-using concern? This consideration alone ought to furnish a sufficient reason against telephone competition, apart from the absurdity of the thing itself.

The Single Taxers are enthusiastic propagandists and leave no stone unturned in spreading their views. They have recently secured a page in the "patent index" for the use of country newspapers, turned out by the Central Press Agency of this city, of which those editors desiring to keep their readers well posted with regard to the movement will do well to avail themselves. Much of the matter is excellent, but it is sadly marred by the evident jealousy shown by the editor towards the kindred but more comprehensive movement of Nationalism. It is to be regretted that some of our Single Tax friends seem disposed to restrict a movement which should be as broad as humanity within the limits of a narrow political economical creed, and antagonize all who cannot see in the Single Tax the health and the end of all social reform.

A PECULIARLY flagrant abuse of the judicial power occurred lately in New York, in the sentencing of Joseph Barondess, the leader of the striking cloakmakers to one year and nine months imprisonment on a trumped-up charge of extortion. The offence consisted in compelling a firm of employers to pay \$100 to settle a strike,

the money being openly demanded to partially recoup the losses sustained by the strikers, and handed over to the funds of the Union. The judge who imposed this villainously unjust sentence is named Van Brunt, and is noted for straining the law so as to punish labor reformers on any pretext. An appeal from the sentence has been taken, and Barondess in the meantime is out on bail. These fellows on the bench, with a few honorable exceptions, are all tarred with the same brush.

What do the Dakota papers say regarding the reports circulated detrimental to the interests of that State? Do they follow the line of the Toronto *Globe*, and for political purposes hound down the community which supports them? On the contrary, they speak cheerfully, though unlike the Grit organs which propose to the country for belittling the prospects of the grant, they could with justice allude to the crop failures, starvation and money sharks that have made Dakota of late years a good country to live out of—*Empire*.

In other words the Dakota papers deliberately lie and misrepresent matters in order to induce people to settle in their State. And the *Empire*, though as a truly loyal paper, it hates to see settlers roped in to build up Dakota, is so charmed with their superior living abilities that it cannot help commending their example to its Canadian contemporaries. The *Empire* has claims as a judge of artistic living which cannot be called in question.

The *Telegram* is taking a suspicious amount of interest in the cause of the overworked and underpaid street railway employes. Nobody who knows the paper will for one moment imagine that it really desires to better the condition of the men, as its record as the malignant and unscrupulous enemy of labor organization and the opponent of every movement calculated in the interests of the workers is notorious. The very fact that it is now writing up from an assumed sympathetic standpoint the agitation among the street railway men should induce alarm to every cautious in their movements. Evidently the *Telegram* has some sinister end to serve, and workmen ought to have sense enough to avoid becoming the catspaws of John Ross Robertson.

By the death of Madame Blavatsky, which occurred recently in London at the age of seventy, one of the most remarkable and influential women of this century has passed away. She was a woman of profound intellectual capacity and wonderful research. Most of her life was spent in India in the study of occultism, and of recent years she became widely known as the founder of the Theosophic cult. Like all promulgators of ideas which conflict with popularly received traditions or established institutions, she became the object of bitter abuse and vilification by the newspaper press. Before her death she had the satisfaction of seeing her cherished faith widely promulgated, especially in America, where its influence has given a marked though indirect impulse to all progressive movements.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council and the *Echo* of that city strongly protest against the civic grant of \$2,500 in aid of the Royal Society of Canada. They say that no such grant was ever made for the reception of any labor organization holding its annual gathering in this city, and furthermore that the people interested in the Royal Society are quite wealthy enough to stand the expense themselves. This seems a reasonable view, but for ourselves we do not care to express any opinion about the Royal Society. We are afraid it might subject us to the infliction of another letter from Charles Durand, who, if he is not already a member of that body certainly ought to be.

The inveterate loggishness of Senator Frank Smith has been strikingly shown during the final week of his control over the street railway. In order

POETRY

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

With the lifting, if the curtain
Drawn, the world is seen,
Breaks in vision of a city, populous and green...

A FRIENDLY TALK WITH FARMERS

Is the years directly preceding the
Present life of France,
As a hard pressed farm were abandoned...

even if you had, and because you haven't
The rest of your life is empty
That enthusiastic people, who are such a...

FORTY THREE HUSBANDS.

SHE HAD MARRIED ADVENTURERS WHO HAD
DECEASED MANY WEALTHY VICTIMS
A VERY HANSOME Englishwoman, named...

HOESING THE VICTIMS.

From among the applicants. At any rate,
The author was never admitted into Eveline
Laird's presence unless his personal appearance...

THE FORTUNE OR

Our wild lands have been bought up for a
long time and are held by men who will never
them themselves nor permit anyone else to use them...

AT EXORBITANT PRICES

and built on and improved. Just so long
as we are able to let them go on may
be poor, and landless and home-

THE INDIGNMENT.

Is ancient times thieving barons with
their hands full of blood and plunder were
sometimes sainted because they gave money...

THE MEMORIAL DISCOVERY

became a hum that spread outward to
other townships, and throughout the whole
of the Province in a year or two would be boiling over...

There is only one sudden death among men

to women to every eight among men.

TRACKED BY INDIANS
AN INCIDENT OF FRONTIER LIFE IN THE WEST
Not an Indian had been seen all afternoon...

Not a Indian had been seen all afternoon
The ride had led near ground level
and across dry ravines—over out-crop...

At ten o'clock everybody but the sentinels
is fast asleep. Some of the horses are
lying flat on their sides, snoring...

"Chirp! Chirp! Chirp!"
The noise came again after a long
silence. It seemed loud enough to...

What it is, I do not know. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only...

What it is, I do not know. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only...

What it is, I do not know. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only
one creature. It reaches the ears of only...

PENTECOST OR COMPULSORY VOTING
P. W. HALLS told a "Prest" reporter
that he had written a bill which is the
essence, and which "has the endorsement...

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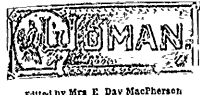
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Has removed his BUSINESS
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stock of goods is well stocked with the
best qualities of goods that he
has always been noted for.

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Full of New Goods.

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THE PEOPLES CLOTHING
AND TAILOR.
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COR. PALMERSTON AVE., OPPPOSITE
TECUMSETH ST.

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THE MAN

Edited by Mrs. E. Dav MacPherson

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE... The woman who leaves the home...

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE... The woman who leaves the home...

Mixture and not to thoroughly wet it. It soon dries and leaves the attack with a bright new face - The End

NEW SUFFRAGE WOMEN

Mrs. WHITE of the Boston Herald... who has established the greatest...

FEMALE FACTORY INSPECTORS

Mrs. ALEXANDER BRADLEY, one of the... factory inspectors of New York...

A GOOD WOMAN FOR PARLIAMENT

By the *Gloucester* for May, Helen A. Hawley has a good word for that...

ANOTHER CLAMOR IN THE STUNGER OF IT

You enter your own apartment, only a room of moderate size, and you are met by a young man...

WOMEN DIPLOMATS

The medical authorities in Sweden say... that women are in fact of growing...

CELEBRATING FORTITUDE

Many housekeepers are often at a great loss to know how to keep their...

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

The startling information that an anti-suffrage league was forming among...

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San JOHN WILSON OHM gives the following account in the *Forthright Review*...

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LOCAL NEWS.

Mr GEORGE A. HOWELL has been appointed advertising agent for the LABOR ADVOCATE in this city.

The regular meeting of the Stationary Engineers was held in St. Lawrence Hall Friday evening.

Mr R. A. PUNDON, conductor on the Grand Trunk line, left on Friday night last for St. Louis.

CONTRACTS for work on the new Parliament buildings have been awarded as follows:—Lathing and plastering, awarded to Mr. A. H. Bunelle of Toronto at \$87,770.

At the last regular meeting of Local Assembly 5,743, Knights of Labor (book binders), the following resolution passed unanimously:—Whereas this Local Assembly believes that it would be in the interest of both manufacturers and mechanics if the...

A MERRITS of street railway employees was held in the Temperance Hall on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a benevolent organization and considering other measures to advance their interests.

On Sunday evening last Rev. John Burton presided on "Who is my Neighbor?" indicating that eternal life was neighborliness, and that was love in action.

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The Nationalist Association met on the evening of the 7th inst. in Richmond Hall, where their meeting will be held in a few more Thursday evening.

CASUAL COMMENTS.

I HAD a heated discussion with a gentleman in the street car the other evening on the question of civic corruption.

TOLEDO is acting on its now spring suit, and the fit appears to be not far from perfect. Certainly we have every reason to be proud of the beautiful city we live in and of its not less beautiful surroundings.

THIS same thing applies to many other cases in fact to all. We think this that who are right and the others must be wrong, and no forthwith proceed to attribute to them motives which are, to say the least, not the best.

thing to do with the question of social reform, and that he voiced his opinions to that effect in a sermon on Sunday morning. This is encouraging, and leads me to hope that the church as a whole will...

The recommendation of a sub-committee of the Board of Works that builders be again given the right to occupy one-fourth to one-third of the street in front of a building in course of erection, should not be adopted.

WE HAD AN ASSEMBLY and antagonistic to the spirit of its Founder. The minority of Jesus was mainly to the poor, and his most zealous and indignant denunciations were levelled against the corrupting power of wealth...

HE DID NOT deny that there was actual crime committed but he did not mention that all true reform begins with the heart.

HE HOPED the day would soon dawn when all classes would recognize the necessity of reform, and in reaching that Master would so permeate all sections that the reign of "Peace on earth and good-will to men" would be ushered in.

THE most bombastic, self-righteous specimens of selfishness, are present-minded, "self-made men." These "self-made men" but rarely, if ever, can be heard of a "self-made" poor man.

SOCIAL ETHICS.

THE Single Tax Association on Friday evening, held an interesting meeting was delivered by the Rev. W. Oliver, of St. Simon's church.

THE REV. W. OLIVER DEMANDS THEM as sacred as the laws from Sinai and as permanent as the law of gravitation. The Church, as a body could not be defended for its apathy to the condition of the working class...

HE DID NOT deny that there was actual crime committed but he did not mention that all true reform begins with the heart.

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A MORN-ING, Ga., fisherman reports a strange fish. The fish was caught in a net and is a fish or trout, with two heads perfectly formed, which were perfectly independent of each other.

A. ELVINS, Merchant Tailor

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