

"GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

MR. GLADSTONE REVIEWS MR. CARNEGIE'S ARTICLES ON THE SUBJECT

The increase of British Capital. The Mutualism as a Solution of the Social Problem

As I have a high regard for Mr. Gladstone as one of the few men prominent in public life, who grow more radical and progressive as they advance in years...

As new causes bring new duties—Time makes ancient things new.

Such an article therefore as that in the current Nineteenth Century on "Mr. Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth" from the pen of the great Liberal leader falls like a wet blanket on those who, carried away by Mr. Gladstone's eloquence...

Mr. Gladstone's paper from one end to the other does not contain a single word which indicates that he realizes the wrong of permitting a few individuals to attain great wealth...

"The accumulation of wealth has had its adversaries, such as Moses and Lycurgus in actual lawgiving, as well as numerous speculative writers...

were seen to be placed in proximity, at every point, with the discharge of duty; and as the neglect of this duty was in the hands of the wealthy, they were the more responsible...

In the year 1862, the income from land was £100,000,000 from the United Kingdom at 604 millions. The income of the year 1889-90 was 99 millions, and the income other than land charged under Schedule D was 100 millions...

So much for the growth of what I have termed the "Gospel of Wealth." But now as to the growth, the portentous growth of wealth at large. In 1842, when the Income Tax was imposed at 7d. in the pound, Sir John Lubbock, in a paper presented to the House of Commons, originally calculated the proceeds at 500,000, for each penny. They proved to be £1,000 for each penny.

It is not strange that in speaking thus exultantly of the increase of British wealth, Mr. Gladstone should—for all that appears to the contrary—shut his eyes to the fact that this capital is not really "wealth"...

and exchange are able by financial thimble-rigging to create fictitious capital, representing no labor performed and no value given but simply an unjust claim on the wealth to be created by unborn generations.

There is probably seldom or never one year's stock of food held in advance of consumption even in this country. There is never one year's stock of raw materials, clothing on hand, sewing a stock more than enough for the ensuing season held in advance of consumption.

The annual addition of two hundred millions to the capital of England, of which Mr. Gladstone speaks, does not mean the creation of wealth in the true sense of the word, but the creation of debt—a debt to be paid by labor out of the wealth yet to be created to the capitalist class.

We have in 1890 a Prime Minister whose ancestors were similarly employed, to the great benefit of England, ten generations ago...

Teach high thought and amiable words And courtesies, and the desire of fame, And love of truth, and all that make the man.

We ought in this life to foster all that makes goodness easier, and sets barriers of whatever kind across the flowery ways of pleasure...

Mr. Gladstone's views concerning the subject of wealth are not only in the main correct, but they are also in the main practical.

and assistance for purposes lying outside the assistance applied to the necessities or conveniences of himself and his family. It is beyond doubt that some persons already made liberal, and even partial, efforts in this direction.

The whole tone and tenor of the paper shows that its eminent author, despite his advanced opinions in some directions, is still under the influence of British bourgeois traditions and unalike to help of socialistic imperfections.

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

No land reformer proposes that rent should be abolished. But Mr. Tom or Harry has no more right to economic rent than the Duke of Bedford or any other big landlord.

ANGELS.

"ANGEL" says he. "Them, as it were—'as I was saying, my dear madam, these are the angels that we too often see—real, too dainty, to mingle with the rude crowds."

SINGLE-TAX CONGRESSMAN.

TOM L. JOHNSON, of Cleveland, enjoys the distinction of being the first disciple of Henry George to be elected to Congress. Mr. Johnson, however, is an outstanding single-tax man.

But I kept right on, for I began to feel noble and noble of myself. "This talk about wimmen bein' outed and above all participation in the laws of the State, and all that sort of thing, I never heard anything, and just as simple. Why, you might just as well throw a lot of know-fakes into the street, and say, 'See me, see me, see me, folks, and I'm astra,' and be trampled on."

Men and women are made with divine impulses and desires, and humanly they are made to be happy in the light of heaven, and the same human aids and helps. The law should mete out to them the rewards and punishments.

Notwithstanding their extreme poverty, the State taxes these people, directly and indirectly, for the maintenance of military and naval establishments.

PRACTICAL NATIONALISM.

Mr. Bellamy will find a sign of growing populism in the fact that the Nationalists of the State are more interested in Mayor Greig concerning some needed improvements in the city. The Mayor's office sent out a list of reforms to be considered. He would not only enlarge the fire and police systems, do away with the bridge and improve the railroads, but also propose a number of other reforms. He would inaugurate a new plan of street sprinkling, which would not only reduce the fire risk, but also the cost of carpet or greed of a single householder.

SINGLE-TAX CONGRESSMAN.

TOM L. JOHNSON, of Cleveland, enjoys the distinction of being the first disciple of Henry George to be elected to Congress. Mr. Johnson, however, is an outstanding single-tax man. He is not a politician but a shrewd business man, and unlike most reform advocates, he is quite wealthy. He began work in Louisville as Secretary of the Central Street Railway Company when but sixteen years old. He has patented several street-car inventions, one of which brought him large financial returns. This was the large-box, or "box" car, which is now used for the services of a conductor for each car. The fare-box came into general use, and with the proceeds from this source the inventor was enabled to buy a tract of land in the street-railway business at Indianapolis. A few years ago he removed to Cleveland, where he has secured a valuable street-railway franchise. He now owns and controls the principal lines of street-railways there. He also controls the street railway in Washington, D. C., and was a heavy loser by the Congressional vote. He is also interested in the Louisville street railway. He is a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson's single-tax notions are only five years old. One of Henry George's publications was sent to him by mail in 1885, and from it the new Congressman learned his first lesson on the subject. He was a member of the W. G. Brown and unassuming gentleman. He is thirty-six years old and looks to be what he is, a thorough business man. He has a clean shaven face, and is very quiet and very popular with all who come in contact with him. He is a Democrat, but took no active part in politics until two or three years ago. He is a brother of the late Mr. Johnson, who was a member of the same party.

THE LABOR ADVOCATE

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PHILIPPS THOMPSON, Editor

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OURSELVES.

The publication of THE LABOR ADVOCATE has been undertaken in response to the assurances of the labor organizations of this city that such an enterprise would meet with the approval and practical support of their extensive membership. There never was a time when such a journal was more imperatively required in the interests of the working people of Toronto and the Dominion generally. Questions of vital importance to their well-being of a local and general character are continually arising, in the settlement of which their influence does not possess its legitimate weight owing to the fact of their having no recognized or trustworthy newspaper exponent of their views. For some time the need of a journal adequately representing the interests and voicing the sentiments of organized labor has been realized by Labor Reformers, and the LABOR ADVOCATE has been placed in the field to meet this frequently expressed demand, under the management of an editor whose selection was approved by the organizations concerned, as a guarantee that their opinions would be fairly presented and their rights unwaveringly maintained.

The venture has been undertaken by the proprietors purely as a business enterprise. Though strongly in sympathy with the labor movement, they would not have felt called on to enter upon an undertaking requiring so large an outlay of capital and energy, unless they had realized the probability of its proving a financial success. And they confidently expect the hearty co-operation and liberal support, not alone of organized labor, but of all interested in the great social question which is ever-forcing itself upon public consideration, to enable them to make the LABOR ADVOCATE not merely self-sustaining, but a paper worthy in all respects of the movement it represents. No pains or expense will be spared in the effort to render it a valuable and influential journal and a thoroughly satisfactory press representative of the claims of those who live by their industry.

The labor question will be presented as a much wider question than that between employer and employee as regards wages or hours. It ought, at this stage to be generally understood that no permanent or satisfactory solution is possible, which does not change the underlying conditions of industrial servitude, by an entire re-organization of the system of distribution. Realizing that the monopoly of land, capital and the means of exchange and transportation is the cause of the poverty of the masses, the LABOR ADVOCATE will keep steadfastly in view the need of abolishing monopoly in all its forms, and asserting the right of the workers to control for their own benefit all the opportunities and requisites for production. At the same time it will strenuously urge such temporary and partial reforms as are likely in some degree to better the lot of the toiler and to lead up to more radical measures in the future. We shall devote considerable attention to literary matters, especially in relation to the social problem, and by publishing copious extracts from periodicals and other literature of a progressive character, strive to keep our readers in

touch with the most advanced thought of the times on political, social and economic subjects.

It is hardly necessary to say that so far as parties and creeds are concerned the LABOR ADVOCATE will be absolutely independent. We shall regard all public questions and public men from a Labor Reform standpoint and criticize them accordingly as occasion requires, without stopping to ask or care which party is helped or hurt thereby. We believe that it is only by putting Labor Reform first, and ignoring other considerations that labor can work out its emancipation.

THE STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

For some time past the course of the Street Railway Committee of the City Council in holding secret meetings has been regarded by the public with a good deal of suspicion. Popular distrust of their conduct was intensified by the issue of advertisements asking for tenders for the street railway franchise, in face of the fact that the Committee were clearly exceeding their powers in undertaking to dispose of the line. Owing to the pressure of public opinion the Committee have now thrown off the veil of secrecy and on Monday last for the first time the press were admitted to their deliberations. At that meeting a report, embodying the conditions under which the road will be disposed of by tender, presumably to the highest bidder, was discussed and adopted. The principal points were as follows—

The street railway franchise is to be let for twenty years renewable for a further period of ten years—the Company to take over the real estate and plant at a fixed price, and at the end of the term the city to take back the property but without allowing anything for vested interests in the franchise or increment of the real estate—the company to pay \$800 per annum, per mile, for single tracks towards cost of maintenance and a percentage of the gross receipts from operating the road—electric, cable or other new system of motor to be introduced on main lines within two years, might also to be run as may be decided by city engineer and Council—cheap fares—eight tickets for twenty-five cents—for certain morning and evening cars, but ordinary fares about the same as at present—transfer tickets between any two points within the city limits to be given—cars to be heated in winter—no conductor or driver to be compelled to work longer than ten hours—and a \$30,000 deposit to accompany each tender as a guarantee.

It must of course be borne in mind that the Committee have legally no power to dispose of the franchise. They may recommend the acceptance of a certain tender but it rests with the Council to confirm or disregard their action. Nevertheless it is none the less an insolent usurpation of authority on their part to advertise for tenders on any terms, and to attempt as far as possible to commit the Council to a certain line of action in dealing with the road. They were not organized for any such purpose. They were constituted a committee for the purpose of taking over the road—not to devise ways and means of getting rid of it. They have shown throughout an evasive disposition to play into the hands of Frank Smith and to facilitate the retention of the franchise in his hands. But for the strong feeling of popular resentment aroused by the secrecy of their deliberations the whole scheme for permitting the present Toronto Street Railway Company to remain quietly in possession of the field, might have been out and dried—and perhaps rushed through the Council before the people realized what was being done.

It is not enough that the Street Railway Committee have been forced to let the light of day in upon their deliberations. They must be made distinctly and clearly to understand that the whole proceeding of presuming to advertise for tenders is irregular and invalid—that it imposes no sort of obligation upon the Council to act in accordance with the Committee's pro-

gram, in short that the question of the disposal of the street railway remains an open one until legally and properly dealt with by the Council.

There are many strong reasons why the Street Railway should not be leased to any private corporation upon any terms, which the people as yet have not had fairly placed before them. The principle that the public services should be conducted by the city for the convenience of the people, instead of being handed over to very greedy consciences, less set of monopolists to be worked for their own profit, is a sound one. Why should not the city manage its own street railway as well as its own public halls, markets, streets and water works? There is no more reason for letting Frank Smith or any other selfish and callous money-grubber, run the street railway, than in permitting him to build sidewalks and charge the people for walking thereon. Both are strictly public enterprises, and should be undertaken by the representatives of the public.

In selling or leasing the franchise for twenty or thirty years, as proposed by the men who are trying to sacrifice the citizens to the monopolist, the city disposes of something of which it does not know the value. Who can undertake to say what the privilege of running our street railway will be worth in a quarter of a century when our population may number half a million! How can we feel sure that the citizens of that day, regretting the enormous fortunes realized by Frank Smith's successor, will not curse the wretch than astute stupidity of the Torontonians of this generation, even as we stand amazed at the folly which handed the road over for nothing to the present company!

Again, the franchise once disposed of, the bargain is irrevocable. We are committed hopelessly to it. Whereas, if the council had sense and courage enough to decide to retain the road in the hands of the city, for a while at least as an experiment, the mistake, should it prove to be a mistake, could easily be remedied.

The proposed deal is objectionable because it gives so adequate protection to labor. There is indeed the delusive proviso that the employees of the road shall not be "compelled" to work more than ten hours. But employers can often manage to get overtime out of their employees without any absolute compulsion. What would be easier than for Frank Smith, or the equally avaricious and despotic monopolist who may succeed him, making it a condition that every employee shall sign a contract agreeing to work twelve hours! There is no protection whatever for the workers in this misleading and easily evaded provision, and not even the pretence of fixing a minimum rate of wages, as is done in the civic departments.

There is only one way in which justice and fair treatment can be secured to the street railway employees, and that is to insist upon the road being operated by the city. Experience has shown that it is useless to expect that corporations will have the slightest regard for considerations, either of honor or humanity, when their interests are concerned. We have seen repeatedly how Frank Smith has set at defiance, openly and ostentatiously, the plainest provisions of the law with regard to conductorless cars. Yet this confiding or complainant Committee talk about binding the Street Railway monopolist of the future with conditions and guarantees!

The city must run its own street railways. There is no more important question now before the electors. At the last meeting of the City Council Alderman Macdougall introduced a resolution that the question should be submitted to a direct vote of the electors. Unless the aldermen desire to strengthen and intensify the feeling aroused by the underhand methods of the Committee, and to give grounds for suspicion that they are actuated by other motives than the public interest, they will adopt this resolution. We warn them that their course in this matter will be closely watched by the labor organizations.

Let the people decide how they wish the Street Railway managed!

OUR CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT deal is being said just now about the necessity of re-organizing our city government. There are loud complaints of extravagance, mismanagement and incompetency on the part of the aldermen. The sudden collapse in the growth of land values, while the expenditure for the opening up of new areas in the outskirts was at its height, has resulted in much loss to investors and aroused a strong reaction against the system. The outcry in favor of civic reform and a change in the structure of our municipal system is general—and to a certain extent legitimate.

Our city government should be re-organized, because it is not suited to a community of the size and importance of Toronto. We have outgrown it. Methods that answered well enough for a city with a population of fifty or a hundred thousand are not adapted to our present requirements. The duties of the aldermen are much more onerous, and the position more responsible than formerly. The work occupies so much of the time of the city representatives that, when we consider that they are entirely unpaid for their services, the wonder is not efficient that we have not been more effectively served, but that matters are not far worse.

It is manifestly unfair and unreasonable to blame the aldermen individually for the defects of a system that ought long since to have been changed. Much of the criticism directed against them—especially that of the *Telegram*—has been narrow-minded and spiteful, and evidently dictated by the meanness of personal or political prejudices. But, leaving all this out of the question, reform is clearly necessary, and we will proceed briefly to indicate the direction which it ought to take.

In the first place the aldermen ought to be paid a fair remuneration for their services, and expected to devote the greater portion of their time to the work. It is folly to expect competent and trustworthy men to sacrifice their time and their own business interests for the honor and glory of serving the city. If the aldermen were paid the citizens would then command their best work and their punctual attendance on all necessary occasions as a matter of right, and could fairly hold them responsible for delay or negligence.

Next, the number should be reduced by at least one-half. The council has grown unwieldy by the process of adding three more members wherever a ward was annexed, until we now have a body that resembles a legislature rather than a municipal council. Fifteen or twenty would be quite enough.

The ward system, which encourages sectionalism, jobbery and patronage, should, if possible, be abolished and the aldermen chosen from the whole city. If that were regarded as too sweeping the scheme proposed of re-dividing the city into larger districts running from the Bay to the Northern limit would be the next best alternative. This would give larger constituencies representing a diversity of interests.

There is one very objectionable feature in connection with some proposed changes with which we are more especially concerned. The agitation for civic reform is being taken advantage of by reactionaries and the opponents of popular government to bring forward proposals, looking to a restriction of the power of the people in civic affairs. All kinds of schemes, tending to lessen the influence of the electors, are mooted, such as handing over some departments to irresponsible commissions, and a system by which the aldermen will retire in rotation, so that each member of the council will only go to his constituents once in three years.

It won't do! The people of Toronto are in favor of any reasonable and just reform; but there will be the strongest opposition to any measure, lessening the power of the electors to control those in charge of their business. The commission scheme is a device framed in the interests of the wealthy and exclusive class, who are always at heart opposed to popular suffrage, and eagerly watch every chance to curtail the rights of the people. As a method of administration

it is entirely inconsistent with the principle of self-government, and much as they may desire a change in the existing system the electors will never consent to see their affairs entrusted to an irresponsible, autocratic body, whose interests and views would be antagonistic to those of the masses. The plan of electing aldermen for three years, if not quite so objectionable in degree, is a reactionary proposal, and would greatly tend to lessen the responsibility of the council to public opinion.

We trust that organized labor will be on its guard against insidious schemes of this sort, and enter an early and resolute protest against any legislation embodying such a principle. The working people have had too hard a fight to win the franchise to allow themselves to be robbed of their legitimate influence in municipal affairs without a struggle.

A BRUTAL PROPOSAL.

An article in the *Popular Science Monthly* on "Human Selection" offers this solution of the problem of pauperism—

"Paupers and various grades of help, less people we assist to support, without imposing any check upon their reproductive activity. All this is very foolish. A man is either able to maintain himself or he is not. If he is not, and declares himself not to be by the systematic acceptance of alms, then society may reasonably declare that he is not fit to found or control a family, and he should thereupon be assisted under such conditions and restrictions as should at least prevent him from casting new burdens upon society."

This is a fair sample of the brutal and inhuman spirit shown by many who boast their superior culture and enlightenment, but are nevertheless, either from ignorance or interest, willing to be the tools and apologists of capitalism.

It has long been the reproach of conventional religionism that its teachers have been ready to constitute themselves special pleaders for social abuses and to pervert Scripture in order to justify oppression. Many of the exponents of modern science appear equally anxious to render in its name to the interests and prejudices of the wealthy. It is asserted by the *Popular Science Monthly* that pauperism is the fault of the individual instead of being the result of a wrong social system. And it is proposed to visit upon the victims of the injustice of society a yet crueler wrong in order to free society—that is the wealthy class—from the burdens arising from the system they have themselves originated. The plan has, at all events, the merit of being thoroughly logical. The monopolists, having robbed the poor of so large a portion of their birthright as men, including their natural rights to the soil and equal citizenship, would only be acting consistently by depriving them of the remaining attributes of manhood. That such a scheme should be seriously proposed in the name of "popular science," is a startling indication of the lengths to which Capitalism is prepared to go in treating poverty as crime, and the utter disregard of all considerations of justice and humanity shown by orthodox political economy. One cannot help thinking that if men like William Jay Youmans, editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, had a check imposed upon their reproductive activity, the diminution in the breed of pretentious humbugs and intellectual prostitutes might be a distinct social benefit. As for the plutocracy there is no need of any such drastic measures in their case. Millionaires, as a rule, leave few descendants, and the race quickly dies out from the physical decay resulting from luxury and dissipation. But the misery of it is that under existing social conditions the ranks are continually recruited with fresh blood from the people, and the vicious system survives.

The Ontario Government have taken a praiseworthy step in preventing speculators from acquiring valuable nickel mines for a song. But it would have been better if they had done it sooner. All mines should belong to the public.

OUR STORY.

We begin in this issue the publication of a remarkable and intensely interesting story entitled "Caesar's Column," the first instalment of which will be found on the second page. Though not written by the same author, it is a counterpart to Bellamy's "Looking Backward," presenting with wonderful power the other alternative of an uprising which will destroy civilization, in case peaceful efforts to correct social abuses should prove futile. The author draws a fearful and lurid picture of the state of society which will probably prevail in a few generations, supposing the present tendencies continue unchecked.

The work is well worth perusal for its realistic power as a narrative, apart from the warning it conveys as to the result of social injustice. Every Labor Reformer and every lover of choice fiction should read it.

The best time to strike is election day! The best place to strike is the polling booth! The best weapon to use is a ballot paper! Working men now is your chance to strike against Frank Smith for cheap fares, decent wages and short hours, and to boodle for greedy and despotic monopolists. If you don't do it now, you won't have another chance in twenty years.

WORKINGMEN! Remember the Street Railway lock-out, in which Frank Smith threw upon the streets hundreds of laborers for exercising the ordinary rights of citizens and joining a labor organization. If you ever forgive this arbitrary and tyrannical act you are unworthy to possess the rights of freemen. See to it by your votes that no alderman who is in favor of allowing Frank Smith to continue in possession of the Street Railway gets into the Council of 1891. Now or never.

There should be no further shilly shallying on the part of the City Council in dealing with the business tax. Public opinion has overwhelmingly declared in favor of the change as a marked improvement on the present unjust and unsatisfactory method of taxation, and the aldermen are not treating their constituents fairly in delaying action. The business tax may not be an ideal tax, but it is a step in the right direction of appropriating land values, created by the growth of the community for public uses. We hope to see it adopted without further delay.

Supposing that the Street Railway employees went out on strike to-morrow, the union workmen of Toronto would hold large public meetings to help them, and subscribe their money freely. They would do all in their power to aid them, even though they felt the cause was hopeless. Now they have the chance to do far more than this strike could accomplish, by simply voting that the city shall retain control of the road instead of handing it back to Frank Smith. It only needs a little effort and agitation on the part of the labor organizations. But the time is short, and if anything is to be done it must be done at once.

We hope that our subscribers and friends will forward us any items occurring in their neighborhood, or connected with their trade, of interest to organized labor. We particularly desire to obtain early information in reference to the condition of the labor market, such as increases or reductions of wages, alterations in the hours, the formation of new unions, or assemblies, strikes, lockouts, etc. THE LABOR ADVOCATE has no large staff of reporters and correspondents like a daily news paper and will consequently be largely dependent on the voluntary efforts of its readers in furnishing news of the movement.

It is to be hoped that the proposed amendments to the school law likely to be passed at the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature will include a provision for free school books. Our

public school system cannot be regarded as really free so long as the heavy tax entailed by providing an expensive outfit of books is still borne by the parents of the pupils. To make the books free to scholars would only be carrying out to logical completeness a principle already admitted and made the subject of much national self glorification. The taxpayers already provide free school houses, free teachers, and free furniture—on what ground then can free school books be objected to? Any argument against this reform is equally laid against the entire system of free education.

The English Liberal leaders John Morley and Charles Bradlaugh are making a great mistake in opposing the movement for a legal eight hour day. It has taken the British artisan some time to reach the conclusion that the general reduction in the hours of labor is the most important reform of a readily attainable character which can be gained by his ballot. But having at last thoroughly grasped this idea, he is not going to let party considerations or the supposed necessity of yielding to middle-class prejudices stand in the way. If the Liberals block the road, so much the worse for them. They ought by this time to have learned by experience that the Tories have an old trick of "dishing the Whigs" by suddenly talking up radical measures, while the Liberals were doubting and hesitating over them.

The aims of THE LABOR ADVOCATE will be largely practical. While we do not overlook the importance of educational work and the inculcation of right principles which may bear fruit in the distant future, it will be our special object to secure such immediate reforms as are within reach by the concentration of effort. There is nothing at all inconsistent in cherishing lofty conceptions of a social future where justice will be the rule and each enjoy an ample share of the social advantages created by the common industry, and at the same time giving due attention to the practical attainable measures, which, while they to some extent improve the lot of labor, lead in the direction of greater and more sweeping changes. Let us as Labor Reformers do what ever lies nearest to hand in line with our principles, and the future will take care of itself!

The municipal elections are drawing near, and the members of the various labor organizations of Toronto and other cities ought to be carefully scrutinizing the records of those likely to present themselves for election so as to secure due regard for labor rights in next year's councils. In selecting candidates of the right stamp, Labor Reformers are sadly handicapped by the provision in the municipal law requiring a property qualification for civic representatives. This antiquated restriction has for some time been discarded in connection with parliamentary representation, without any evil results, and there is no valid reason why the people's freedom of choice should be curtailed by it in municipal matters. There are many members of labor organizations who would make excellent representatives, but in the great majority of cases the property qualification prevents their becoming candidates. It has never been of the slightest use in preventing unfit men from being chosen. It is altogether out of harmony with democratic institutions and ought to be abolished.

The cause of woman suffrage is intimately allied with that of Labor Reform. Manhood suffrage has bettered the industrial position of the workers. Womanhood suffrage has bettered the industrial position of the workers. Woman, without the protection of the ballot suffers from the discrimination against her sex and is forced to take lower wages for the same class of work for which men are better paid. This again in many lines of industry reacts against male workers and helps to cut down wages all round. Give woman the ballot and her capacity for organization, her reasoning powers and intelligence will be increased, and her self respect enhanced, then she will no

longer be compelled to work for inadequate pay. As a citizen and a worker she will claim and receive the same rights as man. The Labor Reformer who opposes woman's enfranchisement occupies a very inconsistent position. The man who says that women are not fit to vote because they are not his equals, has no right to complain when he is slighted or snubbed by some wealthy snob because he is only a workman. He shows exactly the same contemptible spirit. Sex prejudice is as mean as class prejudice—meaner in fact because it is exercised against those of our own flesh and blood.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU" BY PHILIPS THOMPSON. "The poor ye have always with you" "What a true and consoling verse!" "Yes, or an earnest!" "It is part of the primal curse. God will that some should be wealthy, And others their lot endure, And learn to suffer in patience. For they were meant to be poor!"

The preacher put it so plainly In his sermon last Sunday night, His talent for exegesis Never showed in a better light These Socialist agitators Who are kicking against the rod, Are trying to war with Nature And combat the will of God.

"The poor ye have always with you" It is part of God's gracious plan To show forth His wisdom and justice, And humble the pride of man We must banish all vain notions, And earnestly accept what's given. What's earnestly do? If we bear the cross We shall get our reward in Heaven.

Now that's what I call sound preaching, Such talk goes right to the point. When infidel Socialist doctrines Are putting things out of joint But I fear that Mr. Slecker Has another error in view. A wider sphere of usefulness, And a larger salary too. I reckon you'll have to see him, And go one better to keep this faithful shepherd from leaving To the wolves his straying sheep. He'll stay if we put up a grand new church, And give him more "earthly dues" All the same, he'll shall foot the bill, I cannot afford the loss.

They can stand a cut in wages, And stand another ten per cent. And those tenants of mine on the corner block Must pay me an increased rent. "The poor ye have always with you," Makes my duty as plain as day. What God ordains it is not for us Rebelliously to gainsay.

I should be an unfaithful steward (Of the riches which God has given, And I fail to enter the golden store, And hold it in trust for Heaven, I give to the Church and mission schemes Fully ten per cent. or more, And by charity organization strive To succor the starving poor.

The girls in the mill they tell me, Will frequently go astray. I can only afford to pay them Wages about forty cents a day. There are plenty to work for that figure, And were I to give them more, We never could pay the dividend. We always have laid before.

But a Magdalen Asylum Has been founded by my aid, And soon to the topmost story "Twill be crowded I'm afraid, For the poor we have always with us. Ah! said that such things must be, But I'm no infidel scorn to scout The justice of God's decree.

PACIFIC ISLAND CARNIBALS. A RECENT writer in the Asiatic Quarterly Review says that so far as is actually known none of the Pacific Islanders were man-eaters from morbid appetite, as is proved by the fact that among such of them as were cannibals it was only upon certain occasions that they exhibited this propensity; none was slain among them for food alone. The bodies of enemies killed in war, or victims sacrificed to idols, furnished the feast, of which one certainty of the initiated, as warriors and priests, were allowed to partake.

VERA SASSULITCH, one of the bravest and most worthy kins of the Russian Nihilist warriors, fell, seriously ill with consumption, and in destitute circumstances. Her friends on the other side of the ocean tried their best to help her. The Radical Club of New York has undertaken to collect funds for her relief.

The Swiss people have just adopted the following amendment to the constitution: "The Confederation by statutory provision is to provide invalid and accident insurance, giving due consideration to existing institutions of the kind. It may make membership general or declare the same obligatory upon certain classes of citizens."

MAMMOTH BOOK STORE. RISSER & COMPANY, Successors to R. W. DOUGLAS & CO. 248 YONGE STREET.

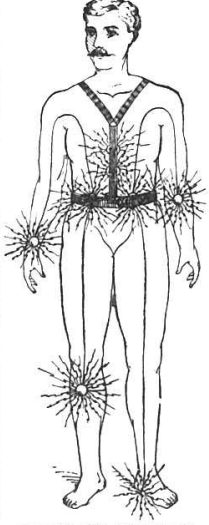
- NEW ARRIVALS. NEW JUVENILE ANNUALS JUST RECEIVED. Caesar's Column. A novel of the twentieth century. A splendid companion to Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Paper, \$ 50. The Politics of the Future. By Phillips Thompson. Cloth, gilt, 150. Olimpuses of the Future. Suggestions as to the drift of things. By D. G. Crisley. Cloth. 125. Protection or Free Trade. A collection of articles on both sides from the most eminent Political Economists and Statesmen; among whom are Smith, Cobden, Mill, Carey, Greeley, Huxley, etc. Cloth. 175. Herbert Spencer on the Americans and the Americans on Herbert Spencer. Paper. 12. Volney's Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empire and the Law of Nature. Paper, 30 cents, cloth. 1.00.

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THE OWEN Electric Belt and Appliance Co'y.

(Head Office, Chicago, Ill.) Incorporated June 17, 1887, with a Cash Capital of \$50,000. (Patented in Canada, December, 1877.) 71 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. C. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.



Electricity as Applied by The Owen Electric Belt and Appliances

It is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has been used and will effect cures in instances where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, general debility, nervous prostration, spermatorrhoea, dropsy, etc. It is a steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Spermatorrhoea, Dropsy, etc. Liver Complaint, Female Complaint, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, Varicose Veins, Epilepsy or Fits, and all other Diseases.

RHEUMATISM.

It is not deemed to be compelled to refer to the infallible fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, respectable laymen, are availing themselves of its most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

To Restore Manhood and Womanhood. As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for the right thing, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have laid visible handicap on them. Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt, fully restores, even if you are a doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drug to producing a most disastrous form of charlatanism. Use the Electric Cure and shut the drug store.

We Challenge the World

To show an error in the Owen Electric Belt under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can do more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians, respectable laymen, are availing themselves of its most potent of nature's forces in supplying defects and correcting irregularities.

ELECTRIC INSOLES.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS. "I saved my life when I had muscular Rheumatism." Mrs. Carroll, 1015 West Market St., St. Louis. "An acute pain and growing better daily." J. Bergeron, Galt, Ont. "Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to a visit of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Fort Dalhousie. "Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism, of several months' standing, in eight days." Jas. Brown, Galt, Ont. Beware of Imitations and Cheap Belts. Our attention having been attracted to some imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions by accepting them as genuine. Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, enclosed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. Some cheap belts are perfectly worthless as a curative power and do not do any good. Beware of cheap imitations. Send Six Cents for Illustrated Catalogue of Information, Testimonials, &c. The Owen Electric Belt Co., 71 King St. West, Toronto. Mention this paper.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

MICHAEL DAVITT ON LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

The Slogan of "Class Legislation" Poor Voters Have as Much Right to Use the Ballot in Their Own Interests as the Rich.

That part of Mr. Gladstone's speech at West Calder, which dealt with the labor question, has given more satisfaction to the masses than to the aristocracy... The burden of the great Liberal leader's advice to working men was, "Trust to combination for the protection of labor interests, and the defense of labor rights."

It is due to Acts of Parliament, especially passed by the landed influence, that extraordinary privileges are attached to the electoral franchise... The landed class by their manipulation of Parliament they have monopolized the land of the country, which is the nation's property, and which yielded the revenues needed for carrying on the nation's government.

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hours' question at the next general election. There is one word more to be said with respect to the advice now given by Liberal party politicians alike to the workers not to look to Parliament for a solution of this eight hours problem.

"THE WORLD IS BANKRUPT." STRANGE ASSERTION AND OF THE PROPERLY APPLIED TO THE WORKING MAN.

"All the world is bankrupt, I tell you, except Rothschild, the Bank of England and me," said a financier yesterday afternoon, as the conversation ran upon the embarrassment of having the world bankrupt.

"As the result of it, those who live well into the second decade of the twentieth century will see commerce and industry beginning over again on a new basis. Everything then will be sold for its actual value, you not cent more than any merchant or manufacturer obtain for his wares that the true cost value. But how will commerce live at all, then, if the bank, without profit as an incentive, looks? Let me answer the question by asking another: What is commerce but the exchange of commodities, and what can exchange my superfluous products, at the cost value to me, for the products of another which I want more than I want mine?

"THE PHANTOM CITY" AN ALASKA MINER WHO INSISTS THAT IT IS A REALITY.

The story of the phantom city in Alaska is again being revived. A year ago the only party to discover the existence of the city among the icy steeples, whether real or a mirage, attracted world wide attention.

for the discovery was then made that the buildings were of wood and only sheathed with ice. An awful stillness reigned about there was not the slightest sound anywhere, and the city seemed like a great graveyard. In places huge blocks of ice impeded progress.

"SHOOT THEM LIKE DOGS!" MR. FRANK LESLIE'S INTERVIEW IN CHICAGO WITH THE SOCIALISTS.

At a meeting of Socialists held in Chicago an interview with Mrs. Frank Leslie in the Tribune of that city was the subject for discussion. The following is excerpted from a report of the meeting which appeared in the Tribune.

"That the gentle, tender-hearted representative of America's uppermiddle class has done Chicago, during the last week, the honor to visit it, and has kindly consented to enlighten the general public as to her views on the industrial situation and recommending a certain treatment warranted to cure in all cases for discontented workers of all nationalities, is hereby entitled to the thanks of this meeting for voting in an unmistakable manner the secret sentiment of the self-styled elite of our great cities in respect to the workingmen and the grievances which they complain."

"ALL DISEASES ARE CURED BY OUR MEDICATED ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES" Which are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts; they act as perfect substitutes for the germ of disease and removing all impurities from the body.

"ALL HOME REFERENCES, NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS."

Isaac Radford, 7 Adelaide street east, City, cured of rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, 200 King street East, cured in three weeks. Richard Hood, 42 Newark street, City, cured in three months for a permanent cure.

"ANY BELT Requiring Vinegar or Acid will Burn the Skin" All Electric Belt Companies in Canada use Vinegar or Acids in their Appliances excepting this Company.

Send for Illustrated "Health Journal" and List of Home Testimonials Free and Mention This Paper. W. T. BROWN & Co. 171 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. CATARRH IMPOSSIBLE BY THE INFLUENCE OF ACTINA. No Vinegar or Acid USED. BUTTERFLY BELT AND SUSPENSORY ONLY \$7.00.

officer on Chicago's police force fell from the lips of one whose beauty and grace have become a household word in the United States cannot fail to have called forth a faint shudder even from so callous an individual as a Chicago newspaper man.

"THE WAITERS' TIPS." A VERY BAD CUSTOM THAT IS GOOD FOR ITS BENEFICIARIES.

A GENTLEMAN dining in a fashionable New York restaurant observed that the face of his waiter felt perceptibly when he neglected to leave a cent for him on the plate after receiving change for the bill.

"ELECTRICITY'S LIFE" THE ONLY Electric Appliances Having Absorbent Qualities. REPUTATION ESTABLISHED OVER 20,000 SOLD. A CERTAIN CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 106 King street west, built up a case of strabismus cured in eight weeks. Buttery Bell and Insoulet, 40 King street west, City, cured in three months for a permanent cure.

W. T. BROWN & Co. 171 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. CATARRH IMPOSSIBLE BY THE INFLUENCE OF ACTINA. No Vinegar or Acid USED. BUTTERFLY BELT AND SUSPENSORY ONLY \$7.00.

America, and he told me how much could be made in New York. I came here with my family and had no trouble in getting a place. At the start I was called a pig, I got no wages, but after the very first day was glad I had come. I made as much as I made in a week in Paris.

"LABOR MUST CONTROL THE TOOLS." A WRITER in a late issue of The Union Printer advances an idea concerning the tools which are used in the printing business.

"LABOR MUST CONTROL THE TOOLS." A WRITER in a late issue of The Union Printer advances an idea concerning the tools which are used in the printing business. The machines will not be sold but will be rented for \$1 per day.

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