

THE TOLLER

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

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This Evidence—Read It and Become Conversant with the Progress of the Gurney Suit.

176. Q.—They all left then? A.—Yes.

177. Q.—And you saw them no more? A.—No.

178. Q.—Did Barnett and Warrell return with them the second time they came? A.—No, I do not think so.

179. Q.—And that is all respecting Barnett and the Scotchmen that you know of? A.—Yes, as far as I know.

180. Q.—As to what occurred between Barnett and the Scotchmen away from your premises up here, you do not know anything about? A.—No.

181. Q.—Now, you stated that he induced men to leave your place. A.—So I am told.

182. Q.—Do you know who were induced to leave? A.—I do not know who were actually induced by him. A great many men I cannot say just now who were actually induced to leave by Barnett.

183. Q.—Did you know at any time that they were actually induced by him? A.—Yes, I heard frequently that Barnett was very strong in inducing and getting men to quit our place.

184. Q.—Not merely to join the union? A.—Crippling us in every way they could—taking men away.

185. Q.—And a great many of that large number you speak about may have left of their own volition, for all you know? A.—They may have, but the majority of them were our own finished apprentices, and had been with us for years, had learned the trade with us, and were induced to join the union, and of course left our place.

186. Q.—Had they become members of the union before the strike, do you mean? A.—Quite a number had.

187. Q.—And it was only those who became members of the union that left by inducement from Barnett—do you mean? A.—We found the majority had joined the union.

188. Q.—For all you know, they may have requested to be allowed to join? A.—They may have.

189. Q.—Did any of them complain to you about being forced to join the union? A.—No.

190. Q.—You cannot say whether it was their own desire or not to leave your place? A.—I have heard our own men say that they did not want to leave, but when the shop was struck they were compelled to leave.

191. Q.—Union men on me? A.—Yes; one man went so far as to say that he never would work at moulding again, that it was an unjust thing to strike the shop and go out the way they did.

192. Q.—Did he raise his voice at the meeting of the union? A.—I do not know whether he was at the union or not.

193. Q.—Was any man, prior to the date of the strike, discharged for being a union man? A.—Not if he acknowledged being a union man.

194. Q.—But if he did not acknowledge it? A.—If we found a traitor in the camp that professed one thing and did another, we would not keep such a man in the place if we knew it.

195. Q.—Can you tell me how many there were of that character? A.—There may have been four or five discharged.

196. Q.—For concealing the fact of belonging to the union? A.—Not so much as denying that they were members of the union and then working secretly against us; the union has always been antagonistic against the firm; they were always working against us.

197. Q.—Who were these four or five that you speak about? A.—I think Amrose Madden was one; Charles Stewart was another; I think Carroll was another; Fitzgerald was another. We asked those men a straight question if they were

would give up their cards in the union. A.—I do not believe that is a fact—never with the knowledge of our board.

217. Q.—When a man to-day applies for work and announces that he is a union man, do you just say that you won't have anything to do with them or that you can't do anything with them while they are members of the union? A.—We simply tell him, "Don't you know that we have no union men applying?"

218. Q.—But if he saw fit to resign his membership, then you could deal with him? A.—Yes, or if he was a first-class moulder and he was a union man we would be glad to take him.

219. Q.—Even if he was a union man? A.—Yes.

220. Q.—How does that work out with your statement that you don't want union men these days? A.—I did not tell you that. I said that I simply tell a man if he is a union man, "The union won't let you work in our shop," but if they like to work and run the displeasure of the union, if a man will today for us, it means that he has got to leave the union—that is the understanding I have of the union's standpoint.

221. Q.—But you don't insist on his leaving before he comes? A.—No.

222. Q.—You would take him to-day? A.—Yes, if we wanted him.

223. Q.—Are you wanting men? A.—Yes.

224. Q.—Have you taken any on? A.—We take all good moulders who have applied recently.

225. Q.—Have you taken on any union men? A.—I do not know. Of course, the hiring is all done by myself or Hickey, and having been there for over thirty years, we know the men pretty well, and if a stranger applies we simply ask him where he has been, where he works, and we simply tell them, "The union won't allow you to work in our shop; if you have a card there is no use in your applying"—that is not because we don't want them.

226. Q.—You have the demand for men if they are good mechanics? A.—Yes.

227. Q.—How many could you give employment to to-day? A.—We have increased our shop so that we could give employment to twenty-five first-class men to-day.

228. Q.—Business is steady? A.—This is the busy time of the year.

229. Q.—And that applies not alone to your Toronto work, but generally? A.—Of course, the Toronto situation is of course, I don't know in the whole history of the business that there was not always an opening for a good mechanic.

230. Q.—At no time has your business been retreating, rather progressing? A.—We can always look for good mechanics.

231. Q.—When did the difficulty with the polishers take place? A.—I should think it was started in May or June, 1902; it was after the moulders struck. When we kept the moulding shop running we piled up so much plate that we could not get it moulded, so that we had to let the polishers go.

232. Q.—So that your action initiated the proceedings? A.—We simply had to let men go that we could not provide work for.

233. Q.—And what period would that cover? A.—It was just the spring.

234. Q.—That would be a couple of months? A.—I think it may have been April, May and June; we were gradually getting slack with the polishers, and we let a lot of them go.

235. Q.—And you let union men and non-union men go indiscriminately? A.—Yes, we kept our apprentices and our steady men.

236. Q.—And of course you took no men on during that time? A.—Not while we were letting others off.

237. Q.—Are you quite positive about that? A.—Yes, I should say so.

238. Q.—Do you remember a man named Kernahan? A.—Yes, he had been very sick, I believe.

239. Q.—Do you recollect him coming back to work about the early part of February, 1902? A.—I think he did.

240. Q.—Was he taken on? A.—No.

241. Q.—What reason was assigned? A.—I think the foreman reported that he was a very steady man prior to Christmas, when he was sick.

242. Q.—Who was the foreman? A.—Harry Harrison.

243. Q.—The foreman reported to whom? A.—To Hickey, the superintendent.

244. Q.—And Hickey reported to you? A.—I heard afterwards that Kernahan was not taken on, and I asked the reason why, and that is the answer that was given to me.

245. Q.—From Hickey? A.—Yes. We always reserve the right to keep the best men or let go those whom we do not want.

246. Q.—Then do you recollect whether Kernahan was a union man or not? A.—I do not know.

247. Q.—Do you recollect two employees named John Morrison and Thomas Nicholls were laid off in the early part of February? A.—I remember we had two men of that name.

248. Q.—Do you know why they were laid off? A.—Not unless it may have been in view of the moulders being off, and not being able to mount up their work and be polished.

249. Q.—Do you know a man named Stearns that was started in the polishing business in the middle of February, 1902? A.—No.

250. Q.—Would you know if other men had been employed during that time? A.—If anything brings my attention to it, I would make enquiries.

251. Q.—Ordinarily Hickey would know? A.—Yes.

252. Q.—And for all you know, other men may have been taken on during this slack time while some others were being laid off? A.—I would not say they were laid off, but I hardly think it would be likely if the other men were steady men that we would put on new men in their place.

253. Q.—Just when did the polishers

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10 lbs. Rolled Oats for.....	25c	3 packages Life Chips.....	25c
10 lbs. Rolled Wheat for.....	25c	2 packages Force or Mata Vita.....	25c
10 lbs. Graham Flour for.....	25c	2 packages Grape Nut.....	25c
8 lbs. Split Peas for.....	25c	5 ten-cent packages Duckwheat.....	25c
8 lbs. Pot Barley for.....	25c	6 lbs. Granulated Sugar.....	25c
8 lbs. best White Beans for.....	25c	7 lbs. Light Brown Sugar.....	25c
7 lbs. best Tapioca for.....	25c	3 lbs. Maple Syrup.....	25c
3 lbs. good Rice for.....	25c	1 quart can pure Maple Syrup.....	25c
3 ten-cent packages Corn Starch for.....	25c	1 gallon best Vinegar.....	25c
5 lbs. Laundry Starch for.....	25c	4 ten-cent packages Mince Meat.....	25c
3 packages Silver Gloss Starch for.....	25c	2 lbs. pure Coffee, whole or ground.....	25c
3 cans good Plums for.....	25c	1 lb. 40c. Black or Mixed Tea.....	25c
3 cans Pic Peaches for.....	25c	2 lbs. good Cocoa.....	25c
3 cans Pink Salmon for.....	25c	1 lb. 40c. Cocoa.....	25c
2 cans best Red Salmon for.....	25c	3 lbs. Walnuts or Filberts.....	25c
3 lbs. good Apricots.....	25c	1 lb. Shelled Almonds or Walnuts.....	25c
24 lbs. fancy Apricots.....	25c	3 ten-cent tins Syrup.....	25c
5 lbs. Dry Peaches.....	25c	3 cans Pumpkin.....	25c
3 lbs. Lemon or Orange Peel.....	25c	4 ten-cent tins Armour's Soup.....	25c
3 large cans Baking Powder.....	25c	6 tins Sardines.....	25c
1 lb. Cream Tartar.....	25c	3 tins imported Sardines.....	25c
2 lbs. Ginger or Mustard.....	25c	6 packages Pearlina.....	25c
2 lbs. Black or White Pepper.....	25c	10 five-cent bars Soap.....	25c
4 ten-cent bottles Extract.....	25c	3 large 12c. bars Soap.....	25c
4 ten-cent packages Jelly Powder.....	25c	30c. Bamboo handle Brooms.....	25c
3 lbs. 12c. Biscuits.....	25c	10c. cakes Castile Soap.....	25c
2 lbs. 15c. Biscuits.....	25c	7 five-cent pigs. Naphtha Powder.....	25c

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CORRESPONDENCE

GAZETTE CORRESPONDENCE

WRONG.

Editor Toller, Local 188, United Garment Workers of Toronto: I called my attention to the report of the Toronto correspondent of the Labor Gazette in the February issue that "there is a tendency on the part of some employers in the ready-made trade to remove from Toronto to smaller places where expenses are not so heavy." The correspondent was in error and as a result I am informed the Montreal Gazette has editorially commented the Toronto garment workers for driving the clothing manufacturers out of Toronto by their "unreasonable demands." The true circumstances are entirely contrary to the Montreal Gazette's statements. The V. R. Johnson clothing firm of Toronto, some time ago started shops at Trenton and Newark to manufacture cheap grades of clothing, such as boys' "knickers" and overalls. The reason assigned was that girls in the cities were scarce, while they were plentiful in small towns, and they could get them thus cheaper by country labor, but the "demands" of the garment workers' had nothing to do with the innovation, which is evidenced by the fact that the Johnson firm never employed any tailors before, and the establishing of shops at their own was solely a new departure. The same firm came to Hamilton and opened a branch, because they could get more girls here, but it was not to get away from unreasonable demands of union garment workers, for the Hamilton garment workers are members of the same international union.

Fraternally yours,
Samuel L. Landers,
Canadian Organizer (C. & W. of A. A.—If anything brings my attention to it, I would make enquiries.

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READ THE TOLLER'S NEW STORY.
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TEN TO ONE

More Idle Men in Los Angeles Than in any Other City in the United States.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—Under the heading "Labor Market Overrun With Non-Union Men," the notorious Los Angeles Times prints the following statement: "There are at the present time in Los Angeles ten men for every job. This condition has been brought about by various employers importing from the East men to take the places of union agitators at every opportunity. So far as Southern California is concerned, the Citizens' Alliance has solved the union problem. The way to fight the unions is to have plenty of non-union help ever ready to step in. What has been done in this section of the country can be done elsewhere. Unionists will be wiped from the face of the earth."

The above article from the notorious Times completely substantiates the claims that have been made by the unions of L.A. city—that the Eastern States were being flooded with men for the purpose of inducing workmen by the thousands to come to Los Angeles. Several months ago the Council of Labor sent out circulars warning workmen everywhere not to come to Southern California, as there is no work to be had here. This circular created intense indignation on the part of Otis and his combination, who denounced it as an effort to retard the "prosperity" of the community. But now that their scheme has been completed, and the town is completely flooded with idle men from every section of the United States who are glad to work at any price, the Times actually brags about the scheme which it so vehemently denied being worked a few months ago.

All of the unions of the city are manifesting deep interest in the general conference held March 10, and in the time ways and means will be devised to take effective steps against the Citizens' Alliance.

If each reader of The Toller would write on the left of each of the following advertisements in the notorious Los Angeles Times, they might be made to see the folly of patronizing a bitter enemy of organized labor:

"Stuart's Remedies," F. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.
"Hettler Bitters Co., Water street and First avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
"Duffy's Malt Whisky Co., Rochester, N.Y.
"Waller's Safe Firm, Rochester, N.Y.
"Dann's Kidney Pills," Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

The fight against the Los Angeles Times is the fight of union men everywhere. Lead your aid in defeating this malicious foe.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER.

There exists a grave obstacle to the complete success of union label agitation, and that is, the narrow selfishness and indifference of very many of the members of trades unions, including even men and women who have benefited most by this movement. There are thousands of men and women who have secured increased wages, and have had their workday reduced from one to three and four hours, as the direct result of union label agitation, in which they were materially assisted by members of affiliated unions, and yet these people do not show the slightest inclination to reciprocate for favors received by extending to affiliated organizations assistance in union label agitation. There are men who will bitterly condemn people who purchase non-union products of their own craft, and the echo of their words has loudly died away before they will be found buying non-union products of the craft represented by the men who have so loudly criticized the practice of refusing to purchase goods of men claiming against a business man or fellow unionist of another calling who has been discovered patronizing a non-union product of his craft or calling represented by the fault-finder, and while the latter is thus relieving his feelings by a non-union cigar in his mouth, a sweatshop suit of clothes on his back, Chinese-made shoes on his feet, a ten-cent hat in his pocket! If you were to call this man's attention to his inconsistency (of a unionist) he would, with some least, tell you that union cigars were "not fit to smoke"; that he "could not afford to pay fancy prices for clothes"; that he "once bought a pair of shoes"; and that he "liked the pattern of that shirt, and didn't see a union-made shirt that suited him"; that union suits—oh, yes, he had carried that since his boyhood days, and "the man, sir, dare say there had ever been a stain on it!" And the pity of it is such men really believe that they are justified in following such a course! I earnestly trust their number is becoming smaller every day.—S. F. Labor Clarion.

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