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LABOR DAY AT ISLAND PARK

"THAT REMARK"

About "What we have we'll hold" is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we haven't we are afte

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.
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LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

The iron moulders at Canton, Ohio, are out on strike at the Aultman foundry. The Mayor, without the least provocation, swore in twelve special policemen "to prevent anything that might occur," as he put it.

✦ ✦

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has about completed a book on the labor question. Those who have seen advance sheets pronounce it a remarkable work and a masterly defence of the rights of organized labor.

✦ ✦

Non-union miners employed in the Mary Murphy mine, Denver, Co., have been engaged in some whitecapping against an obnoxious superintendent. He was torn from his screaming wife and children at midnight, kicked and beaten and then bound tightly and driven from camp by thirty stalwart Swedes.

✦ ✦

The iron roofers and sheet metal workers of Montreal went out on strike Monday morning owing to the refusal of the master roofers to concede the demands of the union, involving an increase of wages, shorter hours and alteration of the existing general conditions of the trade. Over a hundred men are concerned, and the strike will interfere with building operations.

✦ ✦

There is a general arming of the non-union employees of the Kellogg Switchboard Co. of Chicago. Not feeling safe with a private detective or two tagging on the heels of each employee when going home from work, the officers are having their workers sworn in as special police, which gives them the privilege of carrying arms and other defensive weapons. The Chicago Federation of labor states that there is absolutely no need for such action, and that it is done to detract sympathy from the strikers.

✦ ✦

Some draw a long breath and feel the railway organizations are up against it now since the large railway corporations have decided to amalgamate and open labor bureaus and attempt to employ "free labor." At the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Trainmen at Denver, Col., it was voted to increase the protective fund from $100,000 to $300,000. Some of the more wealthy brotherhoods have five times that amount, and if they follow suit and amalgamate, it will be a case of "when Greek meets Greek."

✦ ✦

The untiring efforts of the officers of the various international unions are producing unusual results in the matter of increased number of local unions, a marked increase in membership, shorter hours and higher wages. The American Federation of Labor, through its officers, is doing yeoman service, by organizing locals for international unions, and forming unions of crafts and callings that in years past have refused to organize.—Frank Morrison, secretary of A. F. of L.

New Orleans sawmill men struck for ten hours per day and got it on agreeing not to belong to a union.

✦ ✦

The latest official report gives the number of trade unions in Canada at 1,550, of which Ontario leads with 853, followed by British Columbia with 216, and Quebec 202. Prince Edward Island is credited with 14, and the Yukon with 13. Trade unionists in Ontario will be surprised to learn that Nova Scotia has 93 unions, and New Brunswick 56. The city of Toronto has the largest number of unions, 134; Montreal standing second with 102, followed by Vancouver with 61, and Hamilton 49. Winnipeg and London follow with 48 and 47 respectively. And the movement is ever growing.

✦ ✦

The president of the International Typographical Union, in an address delivered at the annual convention of that body in Washington recently, advocated effort on the part of labor organizations in the direction of the better education of workmen and apprentices. He upheld the right of the employers as well as the workmen to organize, and suggested, correctly, no doubt, that such organizations might prove to be the mediums through which negotiations between employers and employees could more easily be conducted, and by means of which more satisfactory relations might be established. If the labor organizations would approach the problem on the broader lines suggested in this address, they would find the employers ready to listen to their representations and to co-operate with them in securing necessary reforms. The interests of both classes are identical, and should be so considered.—Canadian Architect and Builder.

✦ ✦

The United Garment Workers have had two legal defeats recently, but it is a case of "he who laughs last laughs best"—both cases are not finally settled. In one, Judge Brown, of Boston, where the union entered suit against a retail clothier for changing a label from one suit to another, decided that after the retailer bought the stock he could do as he liked with whatever labels the clothes bore. The decision is contrary to the "Trades Mark Act," under which the label of the U. G. W. of A. is registered in the State of Massachusetts, and the international union has appealed from Judge Brown's decision. Another case was where a label was withdrawn from a manufacturer at Buffalo, who applied for and secured an injunction restraining the union from withholding the label from his firm. As the labels are issued on terms agreeable to the international union and subject to withdrawal at any contravention, the union has decided to violate the injunction and fight it out as a precedent, feeling that no higher court in the United States would compel any party of the first part to sell goods to a party of the second part on terms not agreeable.

James Duncan, secretary of the Granite Workers' Union and first president of the A. F. of L., declares that he is not a candidate for president of the latter while Mr. Gompers wants to continue.

✦ ✦

The Women's Union Label League of Toledo, O., is making preparations to place in the local field a paid organizer whose duty it shall be to organize all women empoyed in shops and factories in that city.

✦ ✦

At Muncie, Indiana, this week a new union of brewery workers was formed, and an agreement was signed by the brewer to recognize the union and use the union label, much to the chagrin of of D. M. Parry.

✦ ✦

Berlin and Galt want correspondents appointed for the Labor Gazette, but being only towns, the regulations exclude the attainment of their aspirations, and such appointments would not necessarily have them realized.

✦ ✦

Edwin Wilson, a Chicago union machinist, who was in the employ of the Kellogg Switchboard Co., up to the time of the strike, has entered suit against the firm for $10,000 damages. Wilson alleges that he was shot in the foot by Private Detective Quackenbush, of the Kellogg Co., while peacefully passing the plant.

✦ ✦

At Spokane, Wash., a union printer was shot in the breast, and but for a roll of bills he was carrying in his inside breast pocket he would have been fatally wounded. This would point the moral that you should cover yourself with bills, whether paid or legal tender the despatch does not indicate, but the latter are better.

✦ ✦

A decision has been handed down by the appellate division of the supreme court of New York that a labor union has not the right to order its men to quit work when they are in receipt of wages demanded by the organization, and where there is no attempt to employ non-union workers, but where the only question over which there is any difference is a refusal of the employer to recognize the union.

✦ ✦

New trade unions are being formed every week in Indiana, the state chosen by the National Manufacturers' Association to begin the organization of the non-union "unions," or "independent workingmen's associations." The manufacturers have been able to gather together a "union" here and there of expelled trade unionists and incompetent mechanics, while the cream of the different trades stick close to the old line movement.

✦ ✦

Failure on the part of employers to notify men of the annoyance or violence to which they may be exposed in taking the places of others who are on strike renders the employer liable to damage in the event that such employees meet with injury at the hands of strikers. This decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals of Colorado in the case of an employee who had been shot by strikers and who claimed that he was hired without being informed that there was a strike at the plant where he was engaged.

✦ ✦

Following is a table showing the average paid membership of the American Federation of Labor, commencing with 1897 and ending in 1902. The fiscal year of 1903 does not terminate until Sept. 30, hence the membership total is subject to change through reports from the internationals during the next two months:

1897	265,000
1898	279,000
1899	350,400
1900	530,300
1901	789,500
1902	1,025,300
1903	1,457,593

✦ ✦

Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, gives the following four reasons why women workers receive smaller pay than men: First, the woman comes into the industrial system of today as an entirely new factor; second, she holds a lower standard of industrial demands, caused to some extent by a lower standard of life, both in physical and mental features; third, insufficient equipment, due not to incapacity, but to the thought that permanency of employment will be interrupted by matrimony, and also to the fact that she lacks, so far, the influence that comes from association and combination, and, fourth, she is not a political factor in society.—Exchange.

✦ ✦

In an effort to secure the adoption of the eight hour day by mutual agreement the National Civic Federation is arranging for a mass meeting in Chicago early in the fall at which prominent manufacturers and other employers will be brought face to face with important union labor leaders and the questions and ideas for the peaceful adoption of the eight hour day be discussed. First Vice-Chairman W. G. Schardt of the Chicago branch of the Civic Federation says that the employers may be asked to try the eight hour day in some one special line of industry and if the attempt succeeds to adopt it in other branches. This session of the federation is especially desired, he says, in order to devise means to keep disputes within the bounds of a conciliatory settlement and especially to keep them from the courts as a resort instead of the strike or lockout. The invitations to this meeting have been extended to interested men in all important cities within one night's ride of Chicago.

✦ ✦

A stranded young bricklayer called at the boarding house of an officer of the Boston union, showed his card and pleaded hard luck. It was after the Boston man had retired for the night, and he had to get out of bed to let the stranger in. After hearing the young craftsman's story, the old one said: "Pretty tough, young fellow, pretty tough! Get in here," he continued, as he turned down the covers, "and we will talk it over in the morning at breakfast." After an early breakfast the young stranger's host explained to him that there was scarcely any demand for bricklayers in Boston at that time, and that many of the local men had gone abroad to better their condition, as he had done. "But," continued the Boston man, "I have a job on some hurried work at the corner of So-and-So street; go down there, tell the boss that I am not well this morning and may not be for several days, and that I sent you in my place. I know he will put you at work. Tools! Just go right ahead and use mine. As for me, I can get a job in the town if there is an opening at all anywhere, and if there isn't—well, I am at home here and you ain't."

At a conference held between representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Stationary Firemen and the International Stationary Engineers an agreement was drawn up by which all disputes, grievances and troubles arising in any of the three crafts will be decided by a joint board, composed of representatives of the executives of the three organizations.

San Francisco is said to be the city where the labor unions have the most power in the United States and where labor is most perfectly organized. There are 495 separate labor organizations in the state, of which 162 are in San Francisco. These figures are exclusive of central labor organizations in the state, of which there are 40, and of federal labor unions, of which there are 6. The number of separate vocations represented in these returns is 149. The total membership is estimated at 67,000.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

At the recent annual convention of the National Building Trades Council of America, Henry Steinbiss, the secretary, had this to say in his report:

"Until such time as organized labor will select, nominate and elect to public office men who have unquestionably proved themselves to be incorruptible and sincere advocates of the principle voiced by Thomas Jefferson, that 'the people, and not the rich, are our dependence for continual freedom,' labor will continue to fall far short of securing equal justice in the courts.

"Not only in the selection and election of the members of lawmaking bodies and of the judiciary should labor take a hand, but it should take the initiative in the placing of proper incumbents of the chief executive offices of state and nation as a means of counterbalancing the efforts of capital, which at present not only owns and controls the legislatures and judiciary, but even the government. It is the only remedy against 'government by injunction.'"

VALUE TO UNIONS OF THE DELEGATES.

The delegates have acquired an expert's knowledge of the character, labor record and fighting qualities of the contractors that oppose them. Some of those delegates who have been in office fifteen or twenty years are considered invaluable by the men. "If we lost Blank," said a group of New York men I was talking with, "we have no one that could take his place."

"They're no mutual admiration society or talkfest either," said a delegate from an unskilled trade. "They're a plain business proposition. You don't hear any loud months shooting off on the rights of labor at the board. It's all dollars and cents. They get through more business in one meeting than some labor bodies I might mention do in a year." Some of them even have the manners and appearance of typical business men. "Who was that lawyer that gave such a sensible talk?" asked a business man after a Civic Federation conference. The "lawyer" was the president of one of the strongest unions, a man who is called by the delegates "the brains of the board."—W. E. Walling, in World's Work.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

A Little Friendly Advice From One Who Knows the Change is Here.

The time is not far off when eight hours will be the working day throughout the United States for wage workers. The reform was inevitable upon the general introduction of labor displacing machinery. Philosophers are discussing the effort of the curtailment of production by the cutting off of a fifth to a quarter of the workday, but we think the effect will be wholesome. Men are not obliged in morals or interest to give up their whole lives to physical toil. The richest countries are not those where labor is the incessant lot of man.

But the disposition of the leisure afforded by the shortened workday is a serious question. If the workmen utilize it for their useful improvement it will add more to their useful capital than all the strikes ever inaugurated or all the wage schedules forced out of the changing conditions of the day. The opportunity is at hand for a union of mind and muscle. The laborer is rating upward. As he developes there will be less and less a tax upon his physical energey, but more and more a demand upon his intellectual faculties. If he thinks that the hours saved from his labor are to be used as the loafer and lounger use their leisure the shorter day will be a curse, not a blessing. So broad is the field and so inviting the prospect in the wide range of opportunity that there is no time for idle hours. The "gentleman of leisure" is a fraud and incubus and has no proper place in the economy of nature.

The shorter workday will be valuable only as it serves to afford opportunity for the acquirement of a better and broader knowledge of life, a higher appreciation of the responsibilities of living and the cultivation of a more useful intelligence. Out of such opportunity a race of men should arise superior in citizenship, superior in the dignity of their ideals; men who will need to fear no competition, but who will rather invite it. Let us hope that the shorter workday will be, as it ought to be, the beginning of a mighty intellectual popular development.—Sacramento News.

OLD PARTY POLITICS.

The Liberal party is composed of wealthy men that cater for the workingman's vote, so that they can look after their own interests. The Conservative party is another body of wealthy men that are doing exactly the same thing for themselves.

Between these two parties the workingman loses his own individuality and becomes a tool. Workingmen have very little wealth to look after, but a great many things that they need. These will be obtained the easiest by a solid Labor party, with a solid labor platform. When a workingman is going to be married he does not send a rich man as his substitute, then why should he send a rich man to represent him where the laws that control him are made.

Paul Lincoln.

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.

✦ ✦

No Christain who knows the gospel can possibly believe it warrants him in living uselessly by the sweat of another's brow.—Goldwin Smith.

"If you want to know what smartly dressed men wear this season ask to see Gough Bros.' Union-Made Clothes."

Clothes Don't Make the Man!

No! perhaps not altogether, but take our word for it they help a lot. A man has got to be pretty smart to overcome the effect of a worn out, poorly fitting or out-of-date suit, and even so, consider how much greater the impression he might create and how much easier he would get along if well and stylish clad.

ON THE OTHER HAND

think how many men have gained a great reputation for one thing or another by dressing well, looking wise and keeping their mouths shuts. In other words good clothes will help any man, great or small, to a higher estimation in the minds of his fellow men. Don't lose a single opportunity to improve your position in life.

We are sole agents here for three of the best Union-made Clothing Houses in Canada. Prices

$5.00 to $16.00

Gough Bros.

Sellers of .... "Union Made Clothing."

Two Entrances: 186 Yonge St. and 6-8 Queen St., W. TORONTO.

"THE LABOUR BUREAU"

ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties: Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labour Bureau

LABOR AND THE MILITIA.

A most radical recommendation for dealing with the opposition of organized labor toward state military organizations is contained in an inspection report made at the war department. It was made by Captain W. O. Johnson, of the Sixteenth infantry, who recently inspected the Third brigade of the Pennsylvania guard.

"The labor unions," says the captain, "make the life of a national guardsman as unpleasant as possible and obstruct the recruiting of companies. The majority of the members of the unions seem to think they are carrying through a great revolution in government and that the union organizations will secure an official standing.

"The laws of the unions are already recognized by many as the supreme law, and this is made manifest especially in the opposition to the national guard. It is recommended that efforts be made to get the two leading political parties to agree in deprecating union interference in the national guard."

The recommendations of the captain expresses the views of many army officers, but up to this time none of them has dared to make such a recommendation as is contained in the report of Captain Johnson. It is probable that when the matter is brought to the attention of Secretary Root he will take the officer aside and tell him that there is a rule in the books that requires army officers to keep their own counsel about matters that may become the subject of political consideration.

CONCENTRATE, CONCENTRATE.

Alfred Denton, writing in the Pittsburg Kansan, says:

As a survey of the field of progressive effort along economic lines, democratic development, etc., commonly called the reform work, is made, there appears within the last year to have been an immense amount of energy expended with very little substantial advance. The reason is a division rather than a concentration of the means at the command of those assaulting the entrenched forces of special privileges. The sums of money spent, the time of special committees and attorneys, representatives of unions and societies to secure the passage of trifling, sometimes worthless, reform measures by the different legislatures of some fifty or more states would have moved mountains, if directed to the establishment of fundamental reforms.

Nevada, with little outside assistance and scarcely any organized effort, passed a direct legislation amendment, which now goes before the people, and that more than equals all the labor, sanitary and moral reform bills of all the states put together, for direct legislation will enable the people of Nevada to enact any legislation without having to beg, bully or bribe a legislature. Had the reform elements in other states abandoned all their peddling reform bills of all degrees and demanded direct legislation, they would have won out in some half a dozen or more states. In California the labor lobby, committee or whatever it might be called, had a long list of reform measures to work for, among which was direct legislation. The separate houses each passed an amendment providing for it, but was different from the other, and thus the party politicians keep clear of the open sea and stand out to the open sea without affording the people any relief whatever. Such tricks will frequently be played unless the progressive elements among the reform forces get together and concentrate their wills, purses, votes and voices upon some reform which will lead to the people having a genuine democracy.

The art government is to make two-thirds of a nation pay all it possibly can pay for the benefit of the other third.—Voltaire.

✦ ✦

Man did not enter society to become worse than he was before, nor to have fewer rights than he had before; but to have those rights better secured. Man's natural rights are the foundations of all his civil right.—Thomas Paine.

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Only Weekly Labor Paper In Ontario

THE TOILER

(50 Cents a Year)

Support Your Own Paper

A verse may find him who a sermon flies.—George Herbert.

✦ ✦

There is no instance on record of any class possessing exclusive power without abusing it.—Buckle in History of Civilization.

✦ ✦

All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

✦ ✦

"Whose Freedom is by suffrance and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
Who lives, and is not weary of a life
Exposed to menaces deserves them well."