

FURRIERS
G. DRAININ & CO.
 530 Queen St. West
 We make a specialty of Repairing
 all kinds of Furs into the Latest
 Styles. FURS can be secured at Salomon
 Prices ON SMALL DEPOSIT

THE TOILER

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

ABOUT YOUR NEW SUIT
 We have a choice lot of Nothy New
 Goods - Prices, Styles and Fit Right.
D. G. DOUGLAS & CO.
 CUSTOM TAILORS
 408 Queen St. West
 Phone Main 2882.

Vol. IV. No. 14

TORONTO, OCTOBER 7, 1904

Price 50 Cents Per Year

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
 LIMITED
 business as a Savings Bank and Loan Company since 1854.

HEAD OFFICE:
 78 Church St. Toronto

BRANCH 'A'
 522 Queen St. W.
 Cor. Mackey

Assets \$3,000,000

Interest allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents upwards.

Withdrawable by Cheques.

Office Hours:
 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
 Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
 7 to 9 O'Clock.

JAMES MASON, Managing Director

PATENTS
 Trade Marks and Designs Protected in all Countries.

Ridout & Maybee
 103 Bay Street, Toronto.

Hotel Majestic
 124 Queen West (Cor. Mackey)

J. J. CLARKE, Proprietor

NOBBY HATS
 For FALL Wear

Very latest American and English

UNION MADE HATS
 which we are selling at VERY CLOSE PRICES.

Inspection invited.

FRED. W. O'CONNOR
 632 Queen West

TAYLOR'S HAT STORE

PATENTS
 Caveats, Trade Marks Protected Everywhere.

EGERTON R. CASE
 Patent Attorney

PHONOGRAPHS FOR SUMMER

Entertain your friends this vacation by getting a Phonograph to pass the hot nights away at

S. G. BAKER'S
 106 1/2 Queen Street W.

Everything in the line of Supplies on hand. CREDIT TO ALL.

Patronize

People who

Patronize your

Paper

ALEX. ROSS
 Merchant Tailor

UNION LABEL ON ALL GARMENTS

1154 Queen Street W. Toronto

CARPENTERS WON MANY CONTESTS
 WERE SUCCESSFUL IN 98 PER CENT OF THEM

Report of Secretary Duffy to the Brotherhood at the Milwaukee Convention—Officers Exonerated from all Charges.

Secretary Frank Duffy, in his report to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Milwaukee, said that the number of trade movements the past two years exceeded that of any other term. In all, 101 cities made demands for higher wages, eight hours, Saturday half-holiday, recognition of the union, refusal to work with non-union men or to handle non-union goods, and to resist the open shop. Ninety-eight per cent of these movements were successful, and the open shop policy has so far been successfully resisted.

The secretary noted the reduction in the hours of work throughout the country and the increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.50 a day to \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The eight-hour rule prevails in 480 cities, the nine-hour schedule in 791 cities and Saturday half-holidays in many others.

The Saturday half-holiday was generally established in the larger cities. The reduction in hours of labor had given employment to 200,000 extra men, and the increase in wages was estimated at \$5,000,000 annually.

Unions had increased in two years from 1,193, having a membership of 122,507, to 1,793, with 191,203 members. Strike donations for two years amounted to \$188,375.

A resolution was adopted that all goods turned out of mills complying with the union laws be stamped with the union stamp.

Another was passed requesting the Executive Board to investigate the matter of establishing a home at Denver, and report at the next biennial convention.

The resolution for the purchase of a permanent headquarters in Indianapolis was defeated.

Two thousand dollars were voted for relief at Mount Clair, N.J., and \$500 at Waterbury, Conn.

The committee appointed to investigate charges of extravagance by the general officers reported, completely exonerating them.

The day's session was occupied in the reading of communications and the continued discussion of the question of amalgamation of the British and American Brotherhoods.

STARVING THE TOILERS

Pullman Company's Plan to Prepare Its Employees for a Reduction of Wages.

Six weeks ago the Pullman Car Co., Chicago, began laying off, because, as alleged, of the lack of orders. This was continued until Sept. 15, when all except a handful were told to go.

On Monday the company resumed its employes, but their wages were cut from 10 to 20 per cent. It is said that these men have been spoken with great care and that in their number will be found many who have been known as "labor agitators."

hesitatingly declare that the wholly successful termination of the working class movement absolutely depends upon the entire abolition of the wage system, of wage slavery, the present arrangement of capitalist class rule, in a civilization based upon machine processes.

To achieve this great object, the working class must be politically organized to vote for the abolition of this wage system, and instead for the collective ownership of the means of life, the instruments of production and distribution, the same to be administered democratically in the interests of all humanity.

The movement of the capitalist class through the political field is a terrible story. The law courts, the executive machinery of governments, have belatedly forbidden, have declared black listing on the part of employers legal, strikes illegal, picketing, boycotts and other methods of self-defense, offenses punishable by law.

Families of these unions have been lightly treated, and members held liable, without trial and shot.

When we remember how the workers have been treated upon and ridden over roughshod through the centuries, and picture Colorado, Chicago, Russia, the South African mines, and all our talked efforts in this city which we, the working class, have built, enriched, and filled with merchandise, we seem sold and inadequate in attempts to describe the feelings of the human heart.

Between the capitalist and working classes there has to be no possible compromise or identity of interests any more than there can be peace in the midst of a war of light in the midst of darkness.

A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental or moral harmony, except in the tension and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right and power to be.

What we have been advocating is part of the social philosophy, and the religion means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be in the hands of the people, to be administered, if necessary, by a body of employment shall belong to their workers and users, that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers, that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end, that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

Again, we declare that with society split into antagonistic classes, the class in possession of the essential factor in production has always been the ruling class—the class that by law maintains itself in power by control of legislation and by harnessing with legislative enactment its robbery and exploitation of the workers.

Do we desire any evidence of the brutal and political corruption of the class in power, and the indifference of the government to the one hand and the silent acquiescence of the federal government on the other?

Do we need any evidence testifying to the contempt of the intelligentsia by the capitalist class, the silence of press, pulpit and university in the face of this great world robbery speak more eloquently than words.

Do we require any evidence illustrating the moral debasement of the ruling class, let an Associated Press dispatch depicting a scene at the New York convention of the Manufacturers' Association do its duty.

President Parry, in making his annual report, said: "Trade unions are nothing but disruptive bands of thugs and saboteurs; they represent self-ordained law, and unbridled anarchy. They are a mob, vicious and cowardly, brutal, interfering with the rights of the masses, and of more harm than all the mobs. They use murder, assault and riot as their weapons."

At the conclusion of Mr. Parry's address, the convention rose as a mass and cheered him to the echo, the delegates standing on chairs, frantically waving their arms, and cheering vociferously for ten minutes.

These are the representatives of a class described by its organized defenders as possessing a largeness of heart and the greatest magnanimity of purpose.

They have proved themselves totally unfit to regulate industry in the interests of the workers.

Once more we say unto you, the instruments of production necessary to life must cease to be the monopoly of a class, and become the possession of the people. In your hands rests the future of our free institutions, in your hands, and yours only, members of the working class, rests the advent of a new era of civilization.

We appeal to you to study the political economy of your own class, the science of socialism, finally to demand the abolition of the wage system, and the works of that great tribune of the workers, Eugene V. Debs. "The end class struggle and class rule, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime, the dawn of brotherhood, the birth of freedom, the beginning of man. This is the demand."

Yours always,
 Patternmakers' Association of Toronto,
 F. Bancroft, Secretary,
 F. J. Peel, President.

PROGRESS OF LABOR UNIONS

Record of the Past Year Shows an Increase all Along the Line

Organized labor has made good progress during the past year. The situation, past and present, is summed up by Mr. Frank Morrison, general secretary of the Federation of Labor, in this statement.

"The past year has been a satisfactory one to organized labor. Nine or ten new international unions have been formed. The membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased, notwithstanding the attacks made by citizens' alliances and other unfriendly organizations by fully 400,000, bringing our membership up to 2,000,000.

"The Federation, both numerically and financially, is splendidly equipped. Fifty general and 1,100 district organizers have been at work. We have been unusually successful in adjusting strikes and lockouts. At the end of the year, when strikes now are at a minimum, it will be found that labor organizations have generally succeeded. Even where defeated they have retained their organizations and prevented reorganizations. An antagonism experienced during the past year have awakened the workers to the fact that they must proceed through organization and legislation to the remedy for those conditions that bear most heavily upon them.

"The disposition of laboring men throughout the country is to refuse surrender one inch of any advantage they have gained either in this or any other year through their unions. In fact, they will be able in the revival of business to obtain more conditions for which they are striving.

"To sum up the year has shown a general increase all along the line, with a membership, better disciplined and equipped to meet the future during the coming year. In the labor movement intelligence is recognized as the only force capable of obtaining better conditions."

A good job—the one you never get.

The capitalist is the only one who has ever been able to make something out of nothing.

The Greatest Security any person possesses is a Deposit Account in a Sound Bank. If you have not such an account now call on Mr. Cuthbertson, Manager of the Bank of Toronto, King and Bathurst Street Branch and ask him to open one for you. The Security is Absolute, the treatment courteous. Interest compounded half-yearly. Begin to Save Now if you have not already done so.

HOUSE RENTS

Report of Committee of District Labor Council upon the Question

Your committee appointed to consider the high rents now being paid by the cities of Toronto, and the possibility of our members acquiring possession of a home through the cooperation of the unions, desires to report as follows:

Your committee met at The Toiler Room on the evening of July 19th, presided by Mr. Davis, Mrs. Hall, Boston, Mrs. Tread, John Armstrong and J. H. Ellis. We agreed unanimously on the following points:

1. That the burden of rent is growing very heavily on the manual toilers of Toronto.

2. That this burden is unreasonably heavy, is growing heavier, and ought to be abated.

3. That almost every house-renter, either pays the purchase money of a home, or attempts twice over, in the course of a lifetime, some few for themselves, but the majority for their landlords.

4. That a large number of the manual toilers of this city would welcome the opportunity to purchase homes of their own.

5. That the reason that so few manual toilers attempt to purchase homes of their own is, that many have tried, and through difficulties caused by sickness, want of employment, or ignorance of business methods, have failed in their efforts and lost the three or four hundred dollars they had put into the venture, thereby discouraging others.

6. We agreed that could these causes of failure be removed, and some plan devised whereby every manual toiler, honestly and sturdily endeavoring to purchase a home, could be safeguarded from all loss in excess of a reasonable rent, and if possible sustained in his effort until in complete ownership of his home, a great many more trades unionists would endeavor to own their homes.

7. We also agreed that besides securing and assisting our members to make the effort to acquire possession of their homes, something ought to be done to restrain crooked and unscrupulous landlords from racking their tenants with high rents.

8. We also agreed that as this city is giving over \$10,000,000 annually to the manufacturers and merchants in exemptions from taxation, water rates and railway facilities, there is nothing unreasonable in manual labor asking for a gift, but for a temporary loan, that must eventually vastly increase the stability of this city.

Your committee therefore submits the following recommendations for your adoption:

1. That this Council petition the City Council to build workmen's dwellings on land owned by the city, and to rent the same to workmen at a rate sufficient to pay 5 per cent on the investment, including cost of upkeep. This same is being done in most of the large cities of the United Kingdom.

2. That no landlord be allowed to raise his rents higher than will pay him 5 to 10 per cent per annum on the cash value of his property, or 10 to 15 per cent on the city assessment, including cost of upkeep. Any tenant having his rent raised shall have the right to search the assessment roll and find out the assessed value of the house he is renting with right of appeal to the County Judge if the above rate of interest is exceeded.

3. We recommended that the City Council be petitioned by this District Labor Council to make annually 100 building loans of \$5,000 each at 3 per cent per annum to the toilers of this city, on the following terms:

All applicants shall furnish a certificate endorsed by some union or local society, certifying that they are good members of their union or society; that they have resided in Toronto for 10 years, and own no real estate and less than \$5,000 in personal property, including furniture.

"JEWEL" STOVES and Gas RANGES

MOST MODERN FUEL SAVING DESIGNS

Before buying call on us. Inspection of our lines will be to your advantage. Our goods are Un'on Made—meaning fair conditions and Best Workmanship. Repairs, Hot Water Connections and Gas Fitting promptly attended to.

JEWEL STOVE CO., 4 Queen St. E.

UNION MEN Chew the BEST BRITISH NAVY

STRICTLY UNION MADE

McALPIN CONSUMERS' TOBACCO CO. LIMITED

THEY LEAD THE RACE

The Classic Range

The most complete cooking apparatus made, will last for years, and is always ready for quick Cooking and Baking.

The Handsomest Range You Ever Saw

Made by the Moffatt Stove Company

Lowest possible prices always at

CENTRAL STOVE DEPOT, 319 Yonge St. TELEPHONE, MAIN 4319

provided that they have furnished the required certificates. The loan to be advanced exclusively on property approved by an assessor from the City Hall and two assessors appointed by the union or benefit society to which the recipient of the loan belongs, as a fair and profitable investment. The recipient of the loan to give to the city a mortgage on the property covering the loan, and to repay to the City Treasurer not less than \$10 a month, who shall give him a receipt for the same, and also send a receipt to the secretary of his union or benefit society. Immediately the recipient of a loan fails to meet his monthly payment, his union or society shall be notified, and the union or lodge committee shall investigate and report at their next regular. If the union decides by vote, that the brother's inability to meet his payment is only temporary, application may be made to the guarantee fund to meet the payments for a period not exceeding four months. If the union decides that the brother or his family is permanent, unable to meet the payments on the loan, then the union or society may decide to vote as to which of their members shall have the privilege of taking over the property by paying to the disabled brother the amount that he has paid out of the principal, the terms and allowances for appreciation or depreciation of the property to be fixed by two assessors appointed by the union or society to which the disabled brother belongs, the amount borrowed from the guarantee fund to be refunded. To secure the city against loss in this enterprise, and to prove the honesty and integrity of the District Council, we recommend that a guarantee fund be supplied by suspending the contribution of Labor Day for the year 1903, and that the \$500 grant from the city, together with half a day's pay from every union man affiliated with this Council be devoted to that purpose, the same to be deposited in the bank in the name of trustees elected by this Council. If the recipient of a loan decides to build a house, the loan shall be advanced progressively as the building advances to completion, the full amount to be advanced by the union or society, certified by the union or society, assessed, to be paid by the City Treasurer. That in meeting any house built by the city or by any society or organization receiving financial assistance from the city, the tenants shall be selected on the same system by which the loans are granted.

We appeal to every true union man, and to every one who desires to see the home life of the toiler and his family made more enjoyable, to do their best to emancipate themselves and their fellow workers from the burlesque of rent.

New Telephone Directory

The Bell Telephone Co.

OF CANADA, Limited

WILL ISSUE A NEW

Subscribers Directory

FOR THE

District of Toronto

About the 15th of October, 1904

Orders for new connections, changes of numbers or addresses should be sent in before the 1st of October to insure their appearance in this book.

K. J. DUNSTAN, Local Manager.

Toronto, Sept. 15th, 1904.

THE HOMES OF HELL.

The stately homes of England stand like the poor—fair and grand!—She did not think it meet to tell About the tenements of hell.

She did not sing the fifty den Where haines and women herd with men; Where starving spirits sweat to keep The landlord in his castle sleep.

But, hear! the Landlord over all From out the heavens: Himself both call! And tyrants that have used the rod Shall feel the ungodly of our God.

Let hearts deep-plough'd by life-long care Be plough'd by the cross and will not spare; The late Oppressor both regret, God straighten now the awful loam.

The homes of England yet shall stand With Freedom's blessing on the land; Yes, England once again shall see A Present born to Liberty! H. G.

Organized capital has the courts on its side because organized capital is wise and goes into politics.

The economic interests of the church and of society have decided largely its moral principles.—Rev. Paul Cassin.

A capitalist may sometimes vote Tory and sometimes Liberal, but you'll note he always votes for capitalism.

ALEX. ROSS
 Merchant Tailor
 1154 Queen Street W. Toronto

The Nasmith Baking Co.
 IS UNFAIR TO
 ORGANIZED LABOR.