

MAIN 3289 & 4546

New Method Laundry

Rough Dry 4c. per pound.
Townsend Laundry Co.
PROPRIETORS
187 & 189 Parliament
We are Union.

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.
CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL
1838896

Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms:
James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 346 " "
Alex. Rose 1124 " "
J. S. Barnes 218 " "
J. J. Ward & Co. 1298 " "
Smith & Co. 286 " "
Martin Ward 26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin 184 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723 " "
H. N. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham Victoria Chambers
A. J. 19 Richmond St. E.
G. McElroy Room 10, 11 Richmond St. W.

"THE LABOUR BUREAU" ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to employment, wages, hours of labor throughout the Province. Co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties. Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent property of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to supply.

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO. LIMITED

Furniture and Upholstery
Mantles, Grates, Tiles
INTERIOR WOOD WORK
97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company

Brewers and Malsters
TORONTO, ONT.
ALES and PORTER
White Label Brand
WM. ROSS, Manager

484 QUEEN ST. W.

I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of
MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S OVERALLS,
SHIRTS, Etc.
with Union Label attached at reasonable prices and solicit your patronage for Union Made Clothing.



R. R. SOUTHCOME
Tailor & Clothier
484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

Smith & Co.

FIT, DURABILITY and SATISFACTION
WHEN PURCHASING A STYLISH SUIT

as well as always getting the Union Label.
This popular firm have also an up-to-date
Gent's Furnishing Store

We can now supply you with Union Ties and Suspenders.
284 and 286 Queen St. W.
Drop in and see them.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers
BY EDWIN
Girl ticket agents of the Brooklyn L.I. road have been ordered to work 12 hours a day instead of 10, and they have organized to resist.

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 30, Upholsters' International Union, the following officers were elected: President, J. P. McLennan; vice-president, A. Heibner; corresponding secretary, A. R. Loe; treasurer, F. McLaren; financial secretary, G. Saunders; employment agent, A. McNabb; conductor, A. Erard; sergeants-at-arms, G. Williams; trustees, W. O'Dea, J. Robson, G. Duffy and A. McNabb.

Local No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance elected the following officers at their last regular meeting: President, James Gow; vice-president, W. C. Brake; recording secretary, J. T. Hough; corresponding secretary, J. S. Chapman; treasurer, Richard Russell; financial secretary, Sam Cox; warden, Geo. Welch; conductor, J. Martin; delegates to Building Trades Council, James Gow, H. McQuillan, J. S. Annable; District Council, J. H. Kennedy, James Gow, J. Martin.

The following officers were elected by Local Union No. 155 of the United Garment Workers of America: President, W. Thatcher; vice-president, T. Harrison; recording secretary, J. McCann; financial secretary, J. Mitchell; treasurer, W. A. Warden; warden, C. Adams (re-elected); trustees, W. Harrison, N. Lotter, P. Vinnett, auditors and Finance Committee, L. Carmichael, J. Moffatt; D. T. Council delegates, P. Vinnett, W. Harrison, N. Lotter. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting which decided to run an excursion in the near future. Other important matters were discussed.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers elected the following officers for the next term: President, J. Marshall (re-elected by acclamation); vice-president, G. Cooper (re-elected); conductor, F. Tucker; warden, C. Adams (re-elected by acclamation); trustees, H. Rayson, F. Winn and R. Taylor; representatives to Building Trades Council, S. A. Corner, R. W. Fletcher, J. Burt, S. Mann, C. Lindy; delegates to Toronto District Council, G. Harris, G. Cooper, J. Harmon, W. Ayers, J. Gillett, F. Tucker, F. Winn, H. Rayson, R. Robinson, and C. March.

Speaking recently at the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, an organization of employing printers, T. H. Preston, speaking more particularly in regard to the relations of employer and the typographical union, paid this tribute to organized labor as a whole: "I concede to organized labor the credit which is properly its due for the progress which has been made during the past 100 years in securing a broadened franchise, shorter hours of labor, better wages, and the code of labor laws, which every civilized state, not excepting in the Republic of China, has enacted. Had labor not been organized, the position of the industrial classes to-day would be different from what it is."

The regular meeting of the Women's International Union Label League took place on June 24, at the house of the president, Mrs. Darwin, 52 Oxford Street, where the business meetings of the league will be held for the summer months. In the suite of the cloudy weather there were quite a number present, and 60 sat down to the open-air feast. The next picnic will be held at Centre Island on July 25, at which all the members and their friends are invited. Meet at the grand stand at 3 o'clock.

John P. Tobin is the only president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union since the organization of that body. Mr. Tobin has held the office continuously since its formation on April 10, 1895. Since the graduation from a policy that was obsolete, so far as progressive trade unions were concerned, a membership of over 55,000, during less than four years the treasury has grown from a state of bankruptcy to \$110,000. Each year has seen a double membership, income and local unions. They have disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars in sick and death benefits, and in advertising and promoting the sale of union-stamp shoes. There are over 230 manufacturers operating under an arbitration contract, by which all differences are peacefully adjusted without a stoppage of work or in any way interfering with the trade, and under which these manufacturers have enjoyed a freedom from industrial disturbances never before enjoyed, and considering their experience, hardly hoped for.

If any one thinks that the labor union can be crushed, let him try it.—Rev. Dr. Rainford, New York City.

The machinists, in their last convention, opened their doors to every grade of worker in the craft. They expect to make their membership 200,000 within a year.

Richmond, Virginia, has a legless bricklayer—a member of the union. He pulls himself up a ladder hand over hand, and sets around as well as any of the boys. He says no one can get all his leg.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands. In the United States there are 2,000,000 children that are not taught to write at all. They spend their working with both hands to learn to write with one.—Butcher Workman's Journal.

All non-union men at work on the new \$40,000 Catholic Church at New Rochelle, N.Y., have been discharged, by order of Father Manzello, the local priest, who is a member of the Knights of St. Raphael. The contractor has ignored the demand of the building trades for better conditions.

The General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, through Auditor Council, has issued a report against the firm of Morse & McCarthy, of Brooklyn, asking \$200 damages for the illegal use of the Garment Workers' label. The case is to be tried before Judge Moore, in Jefferson Market Court.

The official organ of the United Garment Workers states: Hamilton Carhart, by declining re-election as treasurer of the National Association of Manufacturers at New Orleans, has set at rest the criticism that he was subjected to on account of the apparent inconsistency of his position as one of the foremost manufacturers of union-made clothing, and an official of an employers' association aggressively hostile to the labor movement. Mr. Carhart is preparing a statement in opposition to the same discussed views of the association, and which will appear in the next issue of the Garment Worker. The Whitehead-Hoag Company, badge-and-button manufacturers, has also withdrawn, as a result of President Parry's harangue.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Trade publishes in the Labor Gazette for January the following interesting information regarding the progress of co-operative distribution and production in Great Britain for the year 1901:

Details are given of 1,849 societies, with a total membership of 1,870,374 (including 5,711 societies) and sales and transfers amounting to a total of \$89,678,839, of which \$76,407,833 are the sales of distributive societies, and \$13,270,996 the sales of productive societies, and transfers of the productive departments of distributive societies.

Of the \$76,407,833 total distributive sales, the sales of 1,438 retail societies amounted to \$52,761,171, and those of the four wholesale federations to \$23,646,662, the remaining \$90,223 being the sales of 111 Irish societies formed for the purchase and sale of seeds, manures and poultry, and for the sale of the products of various home industries, etc.

Of the \$13,270,996 of productive sales and transfers, goods amounting to \$7,900,048, or 59.5 per cent, were produced by the 296 societies established primarily for production, \$4,729,736, or 35.8 per cent, by the productive department of the 1,553 societies being obtainable as to the number employed by the remaining 44 societies, all of which were in Ireland. Of the total of 37,855 employees, 38,649 were engaged in production, and 49,206 in distributive sales.

The total share, loan, and reserve capital of 1,804 societies amounted to \$33,257,062, of which \$11,818,737 was reinvested otherwise than in the trade of the individual societies. Of this \$5,605,907 was invested in house property let or sold to members, \$4,630,992 in other co-operative societies, and \$1,368,913 in various other securities. The remaining \$25,438,325 of their capital furnished by the remaining 45 societies were too incomplete to include in the table.

A magnificent Eight Hours' Commemorative memorial has been erected at the corner of Spring and Carleton Streets, Melbourne. It is a handsome obelisk of grey granite, standing on a pedestal of red granite, and surmounted by a globe in a brass frame. In the frame are three 8's, and round the globe scroll the words, "Labor, Recreation, Rest." At the unveiling there was no ostentatious display. The pomp and demonstration incident to such occasions were absent. There were a number of invited guests, the surviving members of the eight hours' movement, and a few prominent laborites, who marched from the Trades Hall under the banner that led the first eight hours' processions 47 years ago. It is perhaps the finest monument of its kind in the world, and the quietness and simplicity of the unveiling ceremony were unique.

Accused by the peace-makers and all non-residents, for they are the props of all oppression. It is the meek ox that wears the galling yoke, while the fear-leaves glory of self-assertion, and a man, who despises the ox for his stupid servility, respects and fears the king of beasts.—Rose Wins.

President Schurmann, of Cornell, declares the security of great men nowadays, but they cannot be seen through commercial eyes.—American Whip.

Every citizen is a sovereign, and carries that sovereignty with him, under his responsibilities, under his own hat.—National Printer-Journalist.

OFFICIAL

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Regular meeting of June 28th opened at 8.15 p.m., with President Cox in the chair. Delegates March, Cooper and Dover were appointed a Resolutions Committee, and reported the following credentials, which were accepted, and delegates seated:
From Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 63, re-appointing Chas. Lavoie.
From Picture Frame Workers' No. 114, appointing A. S. Lane in place of G. R. Brown, resigned.
From Bridge, Structural and Architectural Ironworkers' No. 4, appointing A. Wilson, B. J. Markie and J. A. McIntyre.
From Excelsior Assembly, No. 2303, appointing D. J. O'Donoghue, G. T. Heales and A. A. Douglas.
From Amal. Leather Workers, No. 88, appointing Robert Stevens, H. Woods and F. Gifford.
From Stationary Firemen, No. 183, appointing P. McCarthy, A. Welch and P. Leboque.
From Amal. Rubber Workers, No. 11, appointing M. J. Kelly, L. E. Carpenter and J. Meyers.
Three latter bodies being newly affiliated.

STATEMENTS.
Delegate Lavoie made an appeal for union label-tobacco, and reported Macdonald's tobacco factory of Montreal as especially unfair to union labor.

Delegate Letts of the Near Cutters and Butcher Workmen, reported Timothy O'Connor, 1032 Queen Street West, as an unfair shop, in addition to those shops reported unfair on the circular.

Delegate Cooper, of the Painters' Union, stated that some members of other unions were working at the painting firm's office.
Delegate Southwell reported that the carpenters were making good progress in their strike. Those men brought out from Great Britain were as a rule good union men, and they expected to win the strike very shortly.

Delegate Thain made an appeal for union label bread, and reported the Nasmith Bakery as especially unfair to the workers.
The Horseshoers' delegate stated that a greater demand was needed for their union stamp.

Delegate Moore reported that the Piano and Organ Workers' Union label was being placed upon pianos and musical instruments, and asked the delegates to demand it.

COMMUNICATIONS.
From labor writer of Daily News, London, Eng., asking that labor items issued by the Council be sent to him for publication. Request to be complied with by secretary.

From Sec. Henry White, of United Garment Workers' headquarters, re the Special Order Clothing Workers in the city of Toronto.
Request to be complied with by secretary.

From Pattern Makers' Association of Toronto, declaring in favor of collective ownership and working class politics.
Received and filed.

From Marble Workers' Union, in reference to information to be given the Executive. Referred to Executive Board.

From Richard Southwell, of the Carpenters' Union, charging the Council, with taking the place of a striking carpenter in the establishment of J. C. Scott.
Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to local committee.

Moved in amendment that a committee of five be elected to investigate the charge and report. After much discussion as to the amendment being required by the constitution, the motion was carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Executive report read by the secretary and adopted as read.
Municipal and Educational Committee report read by Delegate Simpson, which dealt with election of a new Board of Education and Board of Control by the cumulative system of voting; the case of Chas. Wheat, and attitude of Commissioner Jones.
The report was amended by providing for the nominations of candidates for Education Board and aldermen, made by a convention of representatives of the union labor bodies instead of the District Labor and Building Trades Councils. Report as amended was adopted.

It's a Matter of Vital Interest to You

"If you want to know what smartly dressed men wear this season ask to see Gough's Clothes."

Isn't it? Whether you get for your \$5.00 to \$16.00 the best suit that can be purchased for any of those prices or whether you get second or third best. If the

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GOUGH BROS.

"Union Made"

you know and your friends know when they see it, that you are wearing the
MOST FASHIONABLE AND BEST-TAILORED
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES
that can be made in this country. Then why risk your comfort and self-esteem by buying any other sort?

Suits and Top Coats, \$5 to \$16.00

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let the matter stand until the information desired was forthcoming.
A complaint was registered by Delegate Cooper to the effect that members of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union were doing painting. This was objected to on account of the painters' trouble. There were many members of the union who could be employed at painting. The Council request the Stage Employees' Union to prohibit its members from working at the painting trade outside of theatres.—Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Your committee met at the office of The Toiler and decided to recommend that the following letters be authorized by the Council. The first letter is to the secretary of the Farmers' Association, and asks for a conference for the purpose of co-operation to secure the overthrow of monopoly. The second letter is a reply to that issued by the Manufacturers' Association. We recommend that copies of this letter be sent to the newspapers of the city, as an open letter to that Association.

Toronto, June 11, 1903.
W. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary Farmers' Association, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by the Toronto District Labor Council to forward to you the following letter.
At the present time there is a vast struggle between those who are contending for the rights of industry and those who are striving to maintain unjust privileges. It must be quite evident to every one that the overthrow of these unjust privileges can be accomplished only by the combined efforts of those who are contending for reform. This Council, therefore, sends this communication to ascertain if some means of co-operation can be adopted between the farmers of this country and the industrial classes as represented in the labor unions. In suggesting this co-operation it is not intended to imply that the Farmers' Association is in any way a competitor of the labor unions, but for the sake of effecting reforms in the laws which now press unjustly on all forms of industry, whether agricultural or otherwise, it is not most imperatively necessary for all forms of industry to unite, that they may stay the rapacity of all forms of monopoly and extortion!

In order to carry out his cooperation, if possible, can you arrange that a delegation of this Council meet with the representatives of the Farmers' Association some time when they are in the city.
This Council fully endorses the following statement made by one of your speakers: "We do not ask for special legislation whereby we will be benefited at the expense of other people; but we do ask and demand that other interests shall not be benefited at our expense."

The labor organizations have at different times expressed their concurrence in some of the principles which the Farmers' Association enunciated as follows: The abolition of subsidies. The reduction of the tariff. The equalization of taxation. In addition to these the labor party has declared for the following reforms: Direct legislation. Proportional representation. Abolition of taxes on improvements. We trust that your executive will be able to concur in this proposed conference, and that it will lead to beneficial results.

Yours respectfully,
D. W. Kennedy, Sec.
To the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, from the Toronto District Labor Council: E. H. Cooper, Esq., Secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association: Sir,—In your letter respecting the effort of the labor unions to relieve themselves in some slight extent from the competition of immigration, you characterize their conduct as "unpatriotic." Does not this charge come with a queer kind of grace from your Association? What has been the leading object for which your Association has existed? Has it not been to secure the manufacturers

of this country from foreign competition? Is it not with that object in view that you have urged upon different Governments to increase the rate of the tariff, till it now excludes fully four-fifths of the traffic which would otherwise come to this country?

An association which thus devoted its utmost energies to exclude foreign traffic, which proclaims all the time against foreign competition, is not that a pretty association to condemn the labor unions and to call them "unpatriotic" for trying to copy the same policy? When you are prepared to allow the laboring classes the same freedom to buy their goods in the cheapest market just as soon as you are not prepared to increase the rate of the market, then if we try to stay the influx of immigration, we will easily understand the appropriateness of your charge of a lack of "patriotism."

You further assert that "the working men's wages are protected by a moderately low tariff." Will you kindly inform us of any one particular in which legislation does not act to protect the workmen's wages? How can a tariff protect wages? Does the lion protect the lamb, or the rat protect the cheese? Have not the workmen to pay the tariff, and does not the employer in the end collect it? Where is the workmen's wage in the tariff list? Is not the importation of labor in the free list all the time? Is the case not worse than that? Are not the workmen taxed upwards of half a million dollars yearly to employ agents to scour the poorest countries in the world, and to send glowing visions of fortune, to induce the cheap labor to invade the labor market here, so as to crush wages down to the lowest possible level? Is it not true that the labor market is a free trade market all the time, and that the Government tries to impose its tariff and to make competition among workmen of the most intense, cut-throat character? While the Government is thus assisting the employer to buy the labor cheap, and to sell it dear, can you name the first instance where the Government has given the slightest assistance to labor to buy cheap and to sell dear? Is it not perfectly obvious that instead of the tariff protecting the wages of labor, it has enabled the employers to crush labor all the time!

Then, when we make the slightest effort to correct this, you proclaim that we are guilty of the crime of being "unpatriotic." According to this idea, "patriotism" must be to allow ourselves to be plundered in the past.

Do you pretend for one moment that the laborers of this country receive any approximation to the amount that they produce? Is it not a very strange fact that when we think of the industrial classes we always associate that thought with degradation and poverty? If the laborer demanded a thousand dollars per year, it would be regarded as a monstrous claim; but do we not see speculators who have added nothing whatever to the wealth of the country, reeling in large fortunes? Whence come these fortunes, if not from the exploitation of labor? Then you tell us that our wages are "protected."

Suppose we were to apply to Parliament to be allowed to print pieces of paper and sell them at the rate of five or ten dollars each, how would our request be received? Would it not be laughed at? And yet the wealthy bankers of this country are allowed to do that to the extent of upwards of fifty million dollars, is this not another case of some people getting wealth by the despoiling of labor? Perhaps you would call this "protection" of the wages of labor.

Suppose any workman were to apply to him to start a business, what reception would he receive? Would he not be looked on as a monster of impudence? And yet have we not seen millions bestowed on wealthy men to aid them in various enterprises again and again? When the wealth was thus exported from industry and conferred on the wealthy, was

that for the "protection" of the wages of workmen?
In this city the workmen have to pay fifty times as much for the occupation of land as they had to pay 70 years ago. The fortune of the landowner has thus grown to enormous figures. Labor must, therefore, pay a greater tribute for the privilege of living in the city, which is not arranged in almost every case so that labor must submit to a double taxation, while other parties may intercept the taxes so as to grow into fortunes.

We would also ask you to look for a moment at the manner in which the taxation is imposed, both local and general. Is it not arranged in almost every case so that labor must submit to a double taxation, while other parties may intercept the taxes so as to grow into fortunes?

Do the manufacturers ask for an increase in the tariff because they think they will have to bear the burden thereof? Not by any means. But, with the expectation that it will put money into their pockets. When the land speculators or the mine owners clamor for an increase of taxes to build roads to their property, is it with the expectation that it will add to their burden, or is it not that it will bring them increased fortune? Do we not see time and time again, that public improvements, which must add to the burden of industry, bring fortunes to the speculators? Must the industry bear the double burden of paying the tax and supplying the fortune besides?

Industry piles up the abundance to the point of repletion, only to see itself doomed to scarcity. Wherever it toils or invests, it goes to do business, there the tax is levied on the industry, which clears the forest and creates a farm, and at once it is treated as a public enemy which it struggles with adversity. It is oppressed, it is despoiled, it is stripped of its rights and curtailed in its opportunities; but it is protected—never.

The lucky speculator is protected, the bonus hunter is protected, the owners of the chief commercial corners are protected, the manufacturers are protected, and the bankers are protected, and labor is bled continually by a host of spoilers.
Report adopted.

LABOR COMMITTEE

Toronto, June 25.
Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: Y&F Labor Committee beg leave to report that the Coal Drivers ask the support of organized labor in demanding their label on the wagon when ordering coal.

The Brewery Workers ask the moral support of organized labor in demanding their label on beer, a large card hanging in the bar where the label is used, and a small label on bottles.—Adopted.
J. W. Harmon, Sec.,
38 Laplante Ave.

CONVENTION DATES

- July 13. Cincinnati, O. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
- July 14. Indianapolis, Ind. Stone Mounters' International Union.
- July 18. Brooklyn, N.Y. American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
- July 24. Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.
- August 10. Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.
- August 10. Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
- August 10. Wash., D.C. International Typographical Union.
- August 17. Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.
- August—. New York City. United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.
- September 7. St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
- September 10. Springfield, Mass. T. A. Knif Grinders' National Union.
- September 14. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.