Telephone Main 4857 **FURRIERS** Labor Gazette
C. DRAIMIN & CO.
539 Queen Street West
SPECIAL Alaska Mink Scarfs, extra length, silk ornaments and 8 tails; regular $18.00; SATURDAY $12.50
Mention the Toiler

THE TOILER

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

Why delay any longer
Ordering your new Overcoat or Suit?
D. G. DOUGLAS & CO.
Union Tailors
409 Queen Street West
WILL PLEASE YOU

Vol. IV. No. 47 TORONTO, OCTOBER 28, 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. Hackney
Assets $3,000,000
3½% 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

TO THE READERS OF THE TOILER

It has long been customary for candidates in an election to develop sudden curiosities and affections—curiosities to go to places that ordinarily they never cared to be seen in, and affections for people that hitherto they never gave a straw for. The shortness of the time in this election would prevent me exhibiting these symptoms even if I had the necessary hypocrisy.

I do not pretend to be a workingman, since my early and non-voluntary experiences as a boy picking potato beetles on a farm or shovelling gravel in a pit are somewhat distant, and the specialty of mowing grass with a hill lawn-mower is not yet an organized and recognized trade.

I do not pretend to be an undying friend of labor because I have had little business dealing with workingmen further than paying them what they asked for any work I have had done for me, or inducing (in a professional way) others to pay them what they had earned.

The best I can do under the circumstances, therefore, is to ask the working man to look broadly at the state of the country, and also at the interests of Toronto in particular.

Canada has undoubtedly enjoyed astonishing progress and prosperity during the last few years. It is true that many of us undoubtedly have not accumulated wealth enough to excite the suspicion in our neighbors that we have financial ability. But that may be attributed to our nature and our use of the knowledge that we are only going through life once. The point is, that times have been good whether we have taken advantage of that fact or not.

Now, I won't say that the good times are altogether the consequence of the Laurier administration, but they certainly are its coincidence. Is it not good policy generally, so long as you are doing well, to make no change? If so, then the Laurier Government should be retained.

Again, take the interests of Toronto. Every man in Toronto, whether he is a lawyer, mechanic, a real estate dealer, a store-keeper of anyone else in active business, depends to some extent for his bread and butter on our Toronto industries. Our method hitherto of guarding these interests has been to confide their advocacy to four men whose least suggestion was bound to be executed by the people who can by their power in the Parliament improve or annihilate these industries. If you employed a lawyer, knowing that he was disliked by the judge, and you still got justice, it would be a tribute to the bench's high sense of honor, and you would be none the less acting foolishly.

So it is at Ottawa—the public spirit of the administration saves us from the effects of our own bull-headedness.

Personally, I believe that a man who is not unfriendly to the administration, and who reserves, as I do, his independence on the subject of Toronto's industries is in a good position not only to retain what Toronto has, but also to secure to this great city advantages to which, by her position and importance, she is eminently entitled. Don't you think so too?

If so, vote for,

Yours sincerely,
A. T. Hunter.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

Of Labor Unions Portrayed by the Rev. J. L. Gordon in a Sermon Last Sunday Evening

The subject for the evening sermon of the Rev. J. L. Gordon on Sunday last was, "Are Labor Unions a Blessing or a Curse?" The text chosen from which to preach was "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The text chosen, the subject announced, and the few preliminary remarks about the different series of sermons over, the speaker asked his hearers to be patient and he would give them sufficient of interest to all mankind which would be food for thought.

First, he intimated that he had nothing to say that would generate an evil feeling by any one class against any other class in the community. There was no worker who would not be a foreman if given the opportunity, and likewise there was no foreman whose ambition did not lead him into the employing class; no employer who would not be a larger employer, and no millionaire who did not seek for more wealth.

There is a great deal of indifferent talk against organized labor, said the speaker. There are certain coming events which can be predicted almost to a certainty: First unity of the Anglo-Saxon race; second, a universal world language, and that language our own; third, the removal of all tariff walls; humanity shall be a unit; fourth, political equality for men and women; fifth, there will be an equal distribution of the wealth of the world according to skill and ability. The wheels of progress will roll on in their solution of all these great questions. This evening we are face to face with what some people regard as a tyranny; unions on one side and trusts and corporations on the other. We are face to face with a serious problem—the attitude of organized labor to capital. There are other problems more serious than the labor problem—the military spirit, the liquor traffic, the loose marriage laws of the United States and Canada, corruption in political life more dangerous than the labor problem, the growing aristocracy of wealth. While there are workingmen in every church, and I want to say that workingmen do go to church, there are workingmen who never darken the door of a church. They have lost faith in the church, lost faith in the political realm, lost faith in social schemes, lost faith in preachers largely because so many of them know so little about the labor problem, lost faith in the judicial realm. This is the condition of the average workingman's mind. So far as the speaker was concerned, this condition of the average worker's mind prompted him to lay aside the regular topic and show the disposition of the preacher toward the workingman. He had read John Mitchell's book, he said, and had gone through a mass of literature and statistics at the public library, and he should know something of what he was talking about. Seventy-five to one hundred years ago conditions were vastly different to the present day conditions. The machine had come through the inventive genius of man, and was still coming. Every new invention wipes out the past experience of hundreds of workers, and at forty-five or fifty years the worker finds he has to begin life all over again because of the ingenuity of the mind of man. Even business men are standing in the presence of new problems. He desired to say to the unions that their principles were right if rightly applied, and they should stand upon these principles and believe in them. He asserted that all preachers would be standing up for organized labor in the not far distant future. There was a broad view point to look at organized labor from, and even if every labor union in Toronto were a failure, and every labor man a hypocrite, there was still evidence enough for faith in the movement. There was no movement which had been subjected to a greater degree of deliberate and systematic opposition. The movement had its ups and downs, but the growth had been steady. Nearly three million organized workers on this continent, and over five million counting the old world. To offset the cry of equal pay for all, there was the fact that the great percentage of highly skilled workers in England, America and on the continent were in the unions, and this should be evidence against such statement. There were old unions and young ones, and the old ones were found to be a valuable asset to the community, while some of the young and inexperienced ones were a veritable nuisance. John Mitchell's statement that the average worker had made up his mind that he must remain a worker, was quoted, and the speaker pointed out that every day it was becoming harder and harder for the average workingman to maintain his rights. He pointed to one of the fundamental principles of the trades unions of to-day, which was that they stood for trade agreements, where one or two or three men made agreements for 100 or 1,000 men, and likewise they were absolutely opposed to the individual contract. He told a story of a young Scotch immigrant who had got a job at a dollar a day, and he was to be employed up to six or a few minutes after; and how the few minutes kept increasing each night. This was illustrative of the individual contract as compared to the trade agreement or contract of the union, which meant better pay, better hours and better all round conditions. Fair hours, fair wages and fair conditions, and no cases like the mine owners, who charged the miners $2.75 for a keg of powder which cost them 90 cents. He had talked to business men of the city, and he found out from this source that unions had a reputation for standing by agreements. Occasionally there were found those which did not. The organized labor movement was a grand educational one. God has allowed to be brought into existence a union that is giving an illustration of brotherhood such as has never been seen before. Moving under one banner and controlled by one leader we find all nationalities and religions. There is nothing in all the world that will bring them together so well as the union. The public school for childhood, and the union for manhood, will bring all under a common brotherhood.

He touched upon the question of protection and immigration. He pointed out that the tariff makes the workers pay more for their goods, and although manufacturers were protected, they were guilty of bringing in the riff-raff of the old world in order to bring the wages of workers to a lower standard. The immigration question and the labor question must be considered in the solving of the economic problems of to-day. He pointed out the injustice of advertising in foreign parts for men at $2 per day, and when it was found that this method had brought a surplus of labor, to reduce the amount offered because of this. If a man is worth $2 a day, he is worth it no matter how great the number of unemployed applying for the job. Speaking of protection for new industries, the speaker said that if by any logic you can build up new industries, by the same logic you can regulate for every man to have a living in the new world. He pointed out that unions were condemned for striking when times are bad, and they were condemned for the same offence when times were good. It was impossible to satisfy all in this respect, but he pointed out that, distributed over all the workers of this continent, the losses for strikes would just amount to the loss of one day per year. Upon the question of bloodshed in strikes, he pointed out that in the whole five months of the coal strike, only eight men were killed, while if the men had been working during the same period the average death rate would be 200 killed and 600 injured. There was also the fact staring us in the face that more men were killed in one day at the 4th of July celebrations and also in elections than those killed for a whole year because of strikes. It was always the case that wherever there was labor there must be the risk of life and limb. Men go down into the earth and give up their lives. It was said by some that the more money the workers get the more goes in the saloons. This was not so. Statistics don't lie, and they say that the more reasonable the hours and the better the pay, the more sober he is and the better to the home and family. It was only the discouraged, the down trodden, those who can't see the light which drink their lives away. The labor movement is opposed because it makes the wages of all men equal. A wrong and unfounded supposition. The union could not make all men equal. The unions were no bar to the recognition of skill, wherever found. There was no reduction to a common plane of equality. The complaint was made that everything is up because of the higher wages and demands of the unions. It is said that a $5 bill is not as good as a $2 bill twenty-five to fifty years ago. He pointed out that the greatest enemy of unions is the man who goes to extremes. Mean and unwise things had been done by the small and narrow men in the movement. There were mean spirited men among the capitalists as well as the unions. There were capitalists whom unions would do all for, and some so mean that the unions would do nothing for. The workers recognize worth and the good men were bound to come to the top. He spoke of working men not liking to have the collection plate passed under their noses by the millionaire who had not done the right thing with his employes during the other six days. He gave several illustrations of small, petty and mean acts upon the part of some unions, and attributed them to the small minded men. It was no sinecure to be a millionaire, and for his part a comfortable income was better than millions. He pointed out that the labor movement had some great leaders; it had graduates of Yale and Harvard under its banner. The remedy for democracy is more democracy. You are engaged in a glorious movement, one in which every man should take pride, and wipe out the small men who are responsible for the incidents in the movement which do not represent it. Your conduct should be such as to win the approval of all the people. He spoke of the sign unfair to labor, and could not quite understand it, but expressed the hope that all these little things would be wiped away, and warned capitalists that labor would soon be represented in the Houses of Parliament. He closed his discourse with a flattering reference to the labor men's new Temple.

MEN AND MONEY.

Men everywhere measure things today by the money standard, and in the heart of nearly every man on this continent to-day is an altar consecrated to the almighty dollar, and yet on every hand, while men use the "dollar standard," they are talking as they never talked before of the need of a "manhood standard" in our industrial affairs.

NORTH TORONTO

MAYOR URQUHART'S CANDIDATURE

The election campaign in Toronto is becoming warmer as the election day draws near. A great deal of interest is being taken in the North Toronto campaign, where the contest is between Mayor Urquhart and Hon. Geo. E. Foster. The Mayor's municipal record has been so satisfactory to the people that it is believed that the independent men who supported him for Mayor will stand by him in this election and return him by a good majority. His opponent is in no sense a representative Torontonian, while the Mayor has spent the best part of his life in the city, has acquired by faithful public service that knowledge which peculiarly fits him to represent the city in the House of Commons, and has at the same time that genius for public affairs as well as habits of industry, which make him a successful administrator.

The election of the Mayor should be assured; and Toronto will fail in her duty if she does not return him to the House of Commons on the 3rd of November.

The Nasmith Baking Co.
IS UNFAIR TO
ORGANIZED LABOR.

A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Now that the labor unions of Toronto have a home of their own in which to discuss the tangled problems of finance and industry, we may expect to see some great changes in the next few years. When the workingmen get together and put their shoulder to the wheels of industry, you will see something doing.

There is no reason why the workingmen of Toronto should not be represented so strongly in the municipal affairs of Toronto as to take over the different franchises that are now held by private aries and run them in the interest of themselves.

I have noticed as I travel about Toronto several old coal and wood yards that are standing idle. Why could not the labor unions co-operate, as they did in purchasing the Labor Temple, and import enough coal and wood to keep, say, three yards running—one east, one west, and one north—and supply themselves and brother men with cheaper fuel? It can be done. Can anyone say it can't? The same thing can be repeated in any other branch of supplying the wants of the working masses in Toronto. But it can only be done by the workingmen standing side by side with the one motto, "Co-operation."

If this is done it will not be long before you will see many happy homes—homes of your own not crowded together three or four families in one house; one family living in one room in the basement—kitchen, dining room and bedroom all combined. This is not life at all. What are the reasons. Because of a domineering, ignorant class of people would like to own this fair universe of ours that God has given to all mankind that they might live as brothers and sisters and share equally things that their Father has bestowed upon them.

Rab.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Those present at the meeting of the committee were Messrs. Gardiner, Sinclair, Harmon and Hill.

With regard to waifs and strays your committee beg to report that there are ten or twelve different institutions sending out at present; agents get a bonus of $2 per head. Your committee is of opinion that the burden of their support should not be shifted from the countries producing them. Some members of the committee are of the opinion that their present home life, to the major portion of these poor unfortunates is anything but bentific, their lives, especially on farms, being of a very arduous kind. It is to be feared, recruited as they are from the by-places and slums of Britain and Ireland, they will prove a menace to our country, deteriorating the present standard of health, physique and mentality. The committee believes that the present system of receiving them should be discontinued. Agents receive for English adult emigrants seven shillings sterling; for foreigners, twenty shillings sterling. What exquisite conspiracy! Almost two-thirds more to induce non-English-speaking people to our shores. It were easy to see that our fathers continue their prayer for pauper labor; that the native sons and daughters of our country may be more thoroughly degraded, our sex destroyed, organization effaced, our present hard won status as workers in wages and conditions dissipated. If the sphinx could speak! But no! They (our masters) desire a fuller feast of vision wherein all the other tableaux of unjust economic conditions will be aesthetic and beautiful in comparison. A carnival of woe; an abyss of want, hunger and degradation; a completely vindication of the power of the new divinity, the dollar, and its ruthless creed, with the blasting effects upon all those who refuse to accept its fiatum. We favor the abolishment of the bonus to adult emigrants.

In the case of the factory girls decoyed here from England by irresponsible agents—assumed philanthropists—we find the wages paid were one third less than promised them, the few that got work receiving $2 per week for their toil. Hence it follows, what became of these young women? Beguiled from their homes, their native land, friends and relatives by specious promises of a higher life, larger opportunity, better industrial conditions, more and sufficient wage, the usual act of the gold brick game, worked with all the finesse of the legalized bunco steerer, one course was left to these poor dupes of greed—the street or the great beyond.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, your committee believe that we have no other alternative, in order to get justice, than to protest against the present abominable and despicable method, and to enter our strongest and fullest protest against the present emigration policies of our respective governments, which are filling our country in order that the working people may become a cheap people, groaned between the millstones of extreme wealth on the one side, on the other the millstone of hunger and want, which knows no law, whose sense of right is destroyed through the pain of want.

All of which we submit.

John Gardiner, Chairman.

In the North

Hon. G. E. FOSTER

Pledged to Public Ownership of G. T. P. and Extension of the Intercolonial Railway.

The votes and influence of the electors of North Toronto are urgently solicited for the election of Hon. George E. Foster as their representative in the Dominion Parliament as a Liberal-Conservative and

SUPPORTER OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

as opposed to

A RAILWAY OWNED GOVERNMENT.

Do not be LED ASTRAY on the REAL ISSUE AT STAKE by Mr. Urquhart's pretensions to advocacy of Public Ownership.

He has spoken of it much in Council, but what has he done?

His course seems to be based on the idea that

"To Place and Power all Public Spirit tends—
To Place and Power all Public Spirit ends."

A persistent talker for public ownership in municipal matters for five years past who GREEDILY SWALLOWS THE BAIT OF A $140,000,000 monopolistic graft OPPOSED TO THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, is fairly open to criticism for LACK OF CONSISTENCY.

MR. FOSTER'S EXACT WORDS

In a letter to the electors of North Toronto enclosing a copy of his speech in answer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's presentation of the Government case at the Massey Hall, Mr. Foster clearly sets forth his attitude in regard to Public Ownership in the following words:

"I am entirely opposed to the present extravagant and dangerous Grand Trunk Pacific bargain, and am entirely in favor of the extension westward of the Intercolonial Railway, and its operation as a Government road."

Workingmen! Support the representative of the party that is pledged to National Ownership of the Grand Trunk Pacific and not the man who always talked the principle till the time arose for personal advancement, and then coolly SWALLOWS THE PLATFORM OF THE PARTY OPPOSED TO IT.

"Consistency thou art a jewel."

Vote for HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER and PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM MAKERS UNION UNION MADE REGISTERED 1893
BROOM MAKERS
The Label appears on all Union made brooms, and guarantees that it was not made by convicts in a prison factory. See that the Label is placed under the wire and not pasted on.

PATENTS
Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries
Special Attention Given to Patent Litigation. Pamphlet Sent Free on Application
Ridout & Maybee
103 Bay Street, Toronto.

PATENTS
Caveats, Trade Marks Procured Everywhere.
EGERTON R. CASE
Registered Solicitor of Patents. Notary Public. Expert in Patent Cases.
Temple Building, Toronto.
Phone Main 3737. Evening Appointments made.

Hotel Majestic
624 Queen West (Cor. Hackney)
J. J. CLARKE, Proprietor
Strictly Union

PHONOGRAPHS FOR SUMMER
Entertain your friends this vacation by getting a Phonograph to pass the hot nights away at
S. G. BAKER'S
106½ 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.
1134 Queen Street W. Toronto

"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 Union 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