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TORONTO, NOVEMBER 18, 1904

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RELAXATIVES

Under the critical eye and skilful hand of Superintendent of Construction Arthur Baynor, the interior of the Labor Temple is gradually assuming a satisfactory condition. Soon the howling alley and gymnasium will be in full operation, and trades unionists will be disappointed if they never had the opportunity of doing before with the same freedom. The gymnasium will be as well equipped as any in the city, and in connection therewith are both plunge and shower baths, lockers, etc., so that those desiring to get in on the ground floor would do well to hasten to the Secretary's office and give him the glad hand at once. The hockey player and other winter sport participant can get all the work-out necessary here, as besides the gymnasium there is a gallery surrounding the large assembly room, which can be used as a skating rink. Basketball can also be indulged in, and there will be no finer hall in the city for that purpose than the assembly hall in the Temple.

Last Saturday evening the printers of the city organized a howling league in the Labor Temple. Mr. E. Moran, president of No. 91, was in the chair. The teams entered are the Mail, Globe, World, News, Telegram, Star, and an independent team from the job printers. The rules adopted are those governing the city temple league. A schedule committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Stevenson, Edworthy and James. As there may be other teams representing job offices organized and entered in the league, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday night at 8, when the election of officers will be held. The delegates reported that a great deal of interest was being taken in the different divisions among the printers, which is an assurance of the success of the undertaking. The plays available in the city at the present time are being viewed by the enthusiasts who cannot wait for the Temple, and some who were held before are becoming quite impatient.

The football enthusiast is looking forward eagerly to Saturday's match between the graduates from Ottawa College and the thoughtful exponents of the game from Queen's Park. Everybody hopes that variety will have both Beatty and Baldwin on, for without those two—absolutely no far this season—our college will be but a light lunch for the new men from the street-grown. Ottawa College has the fastest and roughest wing pair in the business and the trickiest of scrummers, for were it not for both when and Murphy could have been shown up as the "has-been" they undoubtedly should be. The halves on Ottawa College enjoy immunity from high usage on that account to a greater extent than any other halves playing the game. Not long ago, by the way, of the heavy wing line of Ottawa College, John Gleason, by dropping back, snatched the Dominion championship out of the grasp of the Argonauts. While Christy wing life is not as heavy as college, nevertheless great things are expected from the expert tackling of Jernys and his cronies, who have no peers in that department of the game.

Last Saturday Toronto was treated to an exhibition of the snap-back system of football under the most favorable auspices possible. The Argonauts, encouraged by the showing made in the closing games of the schedule before the city, trained to the minute, and coming on the field with the determination to "beat 'em up," as it were, worked like beavers, while the Toronto, who looked upon their former defeat by the Argos more as a fluke than anything else, were just as determined not to allow any fluke to deprive them of a championship they had been looking forward to all season. So everything combined to make the occasion as favorable as possible to the snap-back. Yet, we had the same old flukes, the same "hand-me-down" scrummers from back, and the same old team from the ball under the referee's arm; but in addition, on account of the training and condition of the men and the hard tackling, one of which strewed with less than a broken limb. But everything points to the production of the scrimmage and the always interesting thrills from touch, at the next meeting of the O.R.F.U.

Tom—Mother, how old do you suppose this chicken was before it was killed?
 Mother—About six months, I guess.
 Tom, dear.
 Tom—Well, it's a lie now.

HE SETS UP A MAN OF STRAW

Rev. Hollinrake Abridged Answered by Jos. T. Marks—Will the Daily Press Publish Labor's Answer?

Quite recently the Rev. Mr. Hollinrake delivered a sermon in Dundas Street Methodist Church, Woodlawn, on the subject, "World Christ Being to Labor Union?" As the sermon was reported in the daily papers all over Canada, and so complete statements were made by the Rev. Hollinrake which were not correct and were calculated to harm the organized labor movement, we have deemed it advisable to reply to the criticisms of what he imagines to be the activities of trade unions.

This sermon, delivered by a self-styled prophet of labor, has been considerable harm, and it is the unanimous sentiment of trade unionists in Woodlawn that hereafter they want someone to save them from their so-called friends. Mr. Hollinrake paid many glowing tributes to the labor union, but he said the hope for the betterment of the laboring classes lay in the Christian Church, and he was of the opinion that if Christ was in each to-day He would bring to a labor union. It is, however, with his serious mistakes of labor unions that we desire to deal in this article, and we shall therefore take them up in relation:

1. Saying to men they have no right to work. Preventing men taking the powers of those who go out on strike, liberty should be granted a man to work if he will, or not to work if he so desires.

We quite agree with the reverend gentleman that every man has the right to work or not to work, if he so desires, but capital has otherwise. In Colorado, where the miners have on strike, they were restricted by an injunction of the courts from working employment elsewhere, and later were arrested as vagrants and heavily fined, with the option of escaping punishment if they would not strike breakers. In the great Northwest business strikes the courts issued an injunction compelling the employees of the hotel to work, although the company had reduced their wages. These are only a couple of illustrations. We could add dozens if necessary. I don't mention conditions corporations say, but a man must work where they say, not where he desires.

We challenge the reverend gentleman to say what trade union says a man has not the right to work, and we stamp the statements as absolutely false on the face of it. Trade unions do not advocate preventing men from taking places of strikers except by moral suasion. It may be true that at times individual sympathizers and strikers have resorted to intimidation just as the church has done, but trade unionists would be the last to do so.

The chief of police of Chicago is worthy for the statement that during the recent hat-makers' strike the packers imported into that city a horde of diseased criminals, and the result was that since then there has been a great increase in crime.

This is the history of all strikes. Trades and those who imported to defeat honest men who are fighting for improved conditions for themselves, their wives and their kids. The kind of these trades and their kids, they say to join trades and not to join the union! Here the trade union has descended as low as to want to help with that kind of cattle it will be time for

lowest and self-respecting unionists to surrender their cards and get out. If the reverend gentleman thinks it is a mistake to let him scribble, then we are guilty of that mistake, and, honestly, we don't believe that Mr. Hollinrake will think we are very far wrong either. We have a word, we always have, and what is more we always will, and every honest, self-respecting man and woman who have the home and hopes for his family will say Amen. We know that there are a few kid-glove college professors who aver they love the scale, but their hearts they know they despise.

3. Employing labor agitators and walking delegates, who are more patriotic than the Czar of Russia or the Sultan of Turkey, who make it their business to precipitate strikes at strategic moments for the purpose of cornering the employer and making unfair demands.

Surely the Rev. Mr. Hollinrake could not imagine that, thinking people would take this seriously, and he must surely have had the idea of injecting a little humor into the sermon. If he really wishes he should certainly go away back and sit down and think up some more.

The labor agitator and the walking delegate are simply individuals who by force of energy and foresight have recommended themselves to their fellow-unionists and have been selected to represent them in those important positions. Agitators and walking delegates are the servants of the union and carry out its instructions and desires. When a strike is ordered a secret ballot is taken and one member does not know how another votes. It generally takes a two-thirds vote to order a strike, and in every case the majority. The assertion that it is the business of the agitator to precipitate strikes is an absolutely ridiculous one to come under the head of a joke. As to striking themselves, it is not a mistake, but the height of wisdom, to inaugurate them at strategic moments. When the employer desires to disrupt a union or lower the wage scale we suppose he would soon be happy when those men go out, and as to unfair demands—the Rev. Mr. Hollinrake, who makes more in a day than the average worker does in a year, is, of course, always fair; that is legitimate business.

Let Rev. Mr. Hollinrake give trade unionists credit for ordinary common sense in selecting their walking delegates. They invariably aim to select the best material, and the walking delegates compare more than favorably with the walking delegates of the church, as a rule.

4. Asserting that the loss work does the more chance for others to get employment.

According to this statement there are some who are unemployed. If they desire employment and cannot get it, it must be because somebody else is doing their share of the work.

Trade unionism, however, does not teach that the worker should sitting on his job and do as little as he can. They have a logical remedy and that is a reduction of the hours of labor to keep pace with the ever-increasing efficacy of modern machinery. Some trades refuse to allow their members to run three or four machines, and they are perfectly right.

We want to call Mr. Hollinrake's attention to the fact that many employers of labor assert that union labor is the most productive, and it is a fact that the output of union factories is always much larger than non-union firms in the same business. We give a broad and absolute denial to the assertion that trade unionists want to provide work for the unemployed by solidifying on the bosses' time. The statistics of establishments worked on the 8-hour basis prove that they turn out more work than when they were operated on a 10-hour basis. We would advise the Rev. Mr. Hollinrake to read up.

5. Thinking they are organized for the purpose of strike.

Let us say most emphatically that any man who would join a movement for the purpose of strike should be placed for safe keeping in a lunatic asylum. There is not a trade union in existence who is not a peace-loving individual who is in regard to lawlessness and crime. We want to state that the American trade unionists are just as law-abiding as their Canadian co-workers, and it would be an insult to them for us to try and defend them when it is clearly necessary for us to do so.

6. Thinking that members to lawless acts, no matter to what extent.

We challenge the preacher to show us a single instance where a trade union has incited its members to lawlessness.

Speaking of San Parks, Sheriff O'Brien, of New York City, states that he has arrested and seen convicted twenty-seven lawyers and nearly as many preachers, but in all his experience he only knows of two or three labor agitators who have been convicted in the same court. It would hardly seem necessary to say more, but to affirm the matter we are prepared to prove that fewer trade unionists are convicted of lawlessness than any other class in the community, and very far less proportionately than members of churches. As a rule, it is the non-unionist that lines up in court.

7. Favoring prolonged strikes and refusing arbitration, thus producing distress to their members and other citizens, and causing much hardship.

Of all the inconsistent and ridiculous statements made, this asserting takes the whole cake; in fact, it could only be made by an individual who was entirely ignorant of the subject he was discussing, and an intelligent student who had given the problem even a very casual study would not be guilty of making such an inexcusable and glaring misstatement. Trade unionists know by bitter experience that it costs money to carry on a prolonged strike and that money has to come out of the pockets of trade unionists themselves. Trade organizations try to exhaust every peaceful method before resorting to a strike, and nearly every international union has a clause embodied in its constitution to the effect that an offer of arbitration must be made before any strike can be declared. It is the trusts and corporations which assert that "there is nothing to arbitrate," and if Rev. Mr. Hollinrake had studied up the constitution of a few of the labor unions he would not have fallen into a palpable an error. When the labor union goes into a strike it certainly fights for all it is worth, and if advantage is to be gained in the end by prolonging it, it makes an apology to anybody for doing so. Trade unionists are intelligent and they don't call strikes just for the fun of the thing.

8. Caballing unions—asserting themselves to be controlled by the American unions, whose lawlessness and crime are not abated to the extent they are here, and when the sense of British justice is not as keen as here.

This is the old chestnut cry of the crowd which would like to see labor at the absolute mercy of the corporations; it is the cry of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which was organized by American manufacturers to help crush our trade unionism.

The manufacturers tell us they are perfectly willing to trade with purely Canadian unions while at the same time they give the lie to their professions by being run by Yankee corporations. They have been strikes in Canada that the Canadian employer desired to settle, but he was refused permission from the manufacturers in the United States. Purely Canadian unions have always met defeat in their struggles because they have always been up against international corporations of capital and have had little of means at their back. The international unions with the million members behind them are a factor in any fight, and money and numbers count in industrial struggles. The trade unionists of Canada are better judges as to what is best for their interests than a clergyman who seems as absolutely out of touch with the labor movement as Rev. Mr. Hollinrake. We don't propose to hand ourselves over to the tender mercies of the capitalist, and that we would certainly do by abandoning the international movement and joining a little petty peasant Canadian movement lacking numbers and money at its back. Mr. Hollinrake's logic will please Canadian labor leaders, but will never commend itself to intelligent trade unionists, and in regard to lawlessness and crime we want to state that the American trade unionists are just as law-abiding as their Canadian co-workers, and it would be an insult to them for us to try and defend them when it is clearly necessary for us to do so.

9. There is great danger that increased power may produce tyranny as with the Kings of old.

Yes, as before, it is simply begging the question. "Suffered upon the day in the soil thereof." Mr. Hollinrake might as well have put it a little different and said, "There is danger that in

increased power may produce tyranny as with the Kings of old."

THE CHRISTMAS DELINEATOR

The December Delineator, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive, illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the busy festive season a pleasure instead of a task, and the literary and pictorial features are of excellence. A selection of Love Songs from the Wagner Operas, rendered into English by Richard de Villeneuve and beautifully illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker, occupies a prominent place, and a chapter in the Composers' Series, relating the Romance of Wagner and Cosima, is an interesting supplement to the lyrics. A very clever paper entitled "The Court Circle of the Republic," describes some unique phases of Washington social life from an unnamed contributor, who is said to write from the inner circle of society. There are short stories from the pen of F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Alvin Brown, Mary Stewart Cutting and Elmore Elliott Peck, and such interesting writers as Julia Magruder, L. Frank Brown, and Grace Macferson take hold the attention of the children. Many Christmas suggestions are given in needlework and the Cookery pages are replete with the Christmas feast. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

MEMBERSHIP.
 All persons of the age of 21 years and over shall be eligible to membership, but previous to their admission they shall subscribe to the pledge.

PLEDGE.
 I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to carry out the platform and principles of the Canadian Labor League, and I further pledge myself to abide by the will of the majority in all matters pertaining to the furtherance of the said platform and principles in whatever way necessary, as adopted by the majority of its members in convention assembled.

DUES.
 The dues shall be 50 cents per year, payable half yearly or yearly in advance. For this sum he shall receive the official organ of the League (The Toiler).

The present committee appointed by the District Labor Council shall conduct the business of the League until 100 members shall be enrolled, when a convention shall be called to elect officers, and perform any other business necessary for the future conduct of the League.

Any member found guilty of consenting to use this League in the interest of any party other than this League, or who does anything which will tend to bring the League into disrepute shall be expelled.

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 John Gardner, Sec.-Treas.,
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THE CANADIAN LABOR LEAGUE

Political Movement for the Working Classes Started on a Sound Basis.

After several weeks of consideration, the committee appointed by the District Council have arrived at a satisfactory understanding. It is proposed to make this the groundwork of a party that will spread its influence and numbers, and before very long will be a power in politics that will give returns to the workers for the labor expended. The following are the platform and rules, and it is to be hoped that every worker will take the matter up and get in line:

PREAMBLE.
 We assert that the working out of our present system of government does not give to the people of this country an equitable share of the material things of life, and to the end that a better system may be inaugurated, guaranteeing to all equal privileges and opportunities, we call upon all men to join hands under the banner of the Canadian Labor League, formed to bring into force the following progressive reforms in our present system of government:

PLATFORM.
 1. Public ownership of all natural opportunities and public utilities.
 2. The initiative, referendum and power of recall.
 3. Abolition of all bonuses to railways and industries.
 4. To the people belong the values created by the growth and organization of society, and in the end that they may get their rights in this respect we pledge ourselves to do as follows:
 5. Equal protection to the worker and manufacturer.
 6. Abolition of all child labor.
 7. Women franchise.
 8. Abolition of the appellate courts.
 NAME.

This body shall be known as the Canadian Labor League. Its aim and object shall be the advancement of labor interest, as laid down in its platform and preamble.

MEMBERSHIP.
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PLEDGE.
 I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to carry out the platform and principles of the Canadian Labor League, and I further pledge myself to abide by the will of the majority in all matters pertaining to the furtherance of the said platform and principles in whatever way necessary, as adopted by the majority of its members in convention assembled.

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