TORONTO TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Day Classes Open Sept. 15th at 9 a.m.
Evening Classes open Oct. 5th at 7.45 p.m.
Send for Prospectus to
A. G. HORWOOD,
Secretary.

THE TOILER

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

OUR PHONE NUMBER IS MAIN 1344
PRINTING of all Kinds DONE IN First-Class Style
THE Toiler Publishing Company Limited
97½ Adelaide West.

Vol. III. No. 42 TORONTO, OCTOBER 2, 1903 Price 50 Cents Per Year

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED
78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854
SOON TO BECOME
"THE HOME BANK OF CANADA."
Assets, - $3,000,000.00.
3½% Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES.
OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
OPEN 7 TO 9 EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

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.

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

Solder Babbit
Lead Pipe, Etc.
The CANADA METAL CO.
Toronto
Make the best Newspaper Metal on earth.

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO
TORONTO, CANADA.

DR. EASTON'S
Blood and Nerve Builder
Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System
25 and 50 Cents
PREPARED BY
J. R. LEE
Corner Queen and Seaton
and 407 King St. East

Very Choice Goods
IN
Blue and Black Woollens
Just what you want for a
SUIT, COAT and VEST or TROUSERS
You had better call in and see
D. G. DOUGLAS & CO.
346 Queen St. West.
Custom Label Tailor.

STAR THEATER
NEXT WEEK
Waldron & Bryant's
TROCADERO BURLESQUE
Two Great Burlesques
A Misfit Family AND Hiawatha
And an Olio of all Star Artists.

Anything in Furs
From a Jacket to a Muff Tail
The Way you Want it
We Must Satisfy You
and then besides our prices are very close
Fall Hats Now In.
The Taylor Hat & Fur Store
F. W. O'CONNOR,
Sign of the Bear 632 Queen St. West

Fall Footwear
Our range of Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes, UNION MADE, are as good value as you will find in the City. Give us a trial.
D. Hanna & Co.
462 SPADINA AVE.
Union Make Our Specialty.

KELPION
A PERFECT HOME REMEDY.
Endorsed by the best English Journals. Supplied to British Soldiers in South Africa.
For all Throat and Gland Troubles, Pleurisy, Lumps, Abscesses, Old Sores, Ulcers, Felons, Skin Diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Piles, Cuts, Sore Feet.
Sold by Druggists, 25c. Try it once.

HOME STUDY
Get a college education in your spare time. Make this winter count. Begin NOW. Eight departments of study—90 courses. Expert teachers. Write To-night for our new free booklet. State the subject you wish to study.
Canadian Correspondence College
Limited
40-46 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

PRINCESS THEATRE To-Night and All Week
Matinee Saturday
MR. F. C. WHITNEY will present
MISS LULU GLASER
in Dainty, Tuneful
DOLLY VARDEN
(Miss Glaser's last appearance here as Dolly.)
Seats NOW ON SALE at Box Office.
Extra:
SEATS READY THE EMINENT ENGLISH ACTOR
Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott in
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

TO SUPPRESS FREE SPEECH.

Los Angeles Times Forces the City Council to Pass a Gag Law.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 28.—(Special Correspondences.)—At the dictation of the Los Angeles Times, the corruptionists in the City Hall have enacted an ordinance prohibiting any person from delivering an address on any public highway without first securing the consent of the chief of police, an abject tool of Otis of the Times. There can be no doubt that this outrageous assault upon the constitution of the United States has for its sole purpose the suppression of the campaign that is being waged against the infamous Times by the unions of Los Angeles. At least once a week meetings are held upon street corners, where speakers denounce the Times and the element it represents. Having failed by slander to check the crusade, the city government has been called upon. Yesterday a mass meeting was held at Woodman's Hall, which was addressed by lawyers, doctors, ministers of the gospel and union men, each denouncing the high-handed attempt to deny to American citizens a right that is guaranteed by the constitution of the nation. This latest move upon the part of Otis is believed to be the most fatal he has taken, as he had proved beyond all question that there is nothing he will not attempt in order to sustain his illogical position, and his editorial denunciation of the prominent men who participated in the meeting has brought home to the citizens generally that the fight the labor organizations are making against Otis is a fight for the right.

Union men and women everywhere can help their fellow-unionists in Southern California by writing one letter to each of the following advertisers in the notorious Los Angeles Times:

Carrara Paint, 811 Carrara Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Santal Midy"—E. Fougera, 26 North Williams St., New York, N.Y.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St. New York, N.Y.

Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N.J.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Tell these advertisers that organized labor does not look with favor upon any person or firm that is aiding labor's meanest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

Don't you see that if you continue to spend all you make you will be poor all your life.

A Savings Account at The Bank of Toronto, branch at the corner of King & Bathurst Streets, will help you to Save money.

VIEWS OF LABOR ABLY PRESENTED

Deputation Waited Upon the Government With Reply to the Attacks of Manufacturers Association.

The deputation appointed by the Brockville session of the Congress waited upon the Government on Monday last, and presented their case in a very able manner. The deputation was composed of Messrs. P. M. Draper, A. M. Puttee, Edgar Empey and Harvey Hall, and their memorial was presented by P. M. Draper, and replied to by Sir William Mulock.

Secretary Draper, being the first speaker of the deputation, expressed the views of the Congress to Sir Wilfrid as follows:

While thanking you on behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for your courtesy and kindness in granting its executive this interview, and before referring to our mission and its urgency and importance, I desire the privilege of apologizing for troubling at a period of the session of Parliament when there are, necessarily, so many urgent calls upon your valuable time. Bearing this in mind, we well be as brief as possible in a statement of the reason for our presence now.

You are no doubt aware, Sir, tht an organization known as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently held its annual meeting in the city of Toronto and that during its sessions is formulated its principles and its aims, as well as gave voice to its opinions in other directions. Iit not our intention to deal with all these now. This will be done in due time, and as to which you will be kept informed later on.

What we desire to direct your kind attention to on this occasion will be best indicated by the following resolutions concurred in at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Brockville, Ont., during last week, at which there were present delegates representing organized labor from nearly every province in Canada, that is to say it was:

1. Resolved, That this Congress emphatically dissents from the views expressed by the Manufacturers' Association that men prominent in the labor movement should not be appointed to responsible positions in the Labor Department.

That this Congress desires to place on record its approval of such appointements, when made in the public interest.

And, further, that this Congress insists that the Department of Labor be not permitted to be used by the Manufacturers' Association as a recruiting agency to overstock the industrial market of Canada.

2. That this Congress endorses the action of the labor men connected with the Dominion Department of labor, and Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent of the Labor Gazette at Toronto, in their fearless denunciation of the misrepresentation of labor conditions in Canada, by Canadian manufacturers and immigration agents in Canada, and the secretary of the Congress is hereby authorized to telegraph the Honorable the Premier of the Dominion, asking him to kindly fix an hour on Monday next to receive a deputation which is hereby empowered to make a statement on behalf of labor to himself and the members of the Government.

UNCALLED FOR ATTACK ON MINISTER OF LABOR.

No doubt, Sir, yourself and the members of your Government will have noted the uncalled for attack of Mr. P. W. Ellis upon the Honorable the Minister of Labor, and the query of Mr. Ransford, of Clinton, "if there was no way to bring the official, whoever he was, to task (Hon. Mr. Mulock), for such a statement,"—that is, that a report of the association was "fraudulent." Very likely the Hon. the Minister of Labor is well able to take care of himself in replying to those friends, if he so determines.

It is hardly necessary to point out to the Government that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is no wise lacking in cool and arrogant assumption at all events. It will be observed that, while enjoying much already, it is ever striving for more "protection" for its manufactured goods, to the great disadvantage of the consumer. At the same time it is most noisy and demonstrative in crying for absolute free trade in the matter of labor importation from all parts of the world. This patriotic association does not shout "Canada for the Canadians." Not it! On the very contrary, although enjoying the full advantage of free labor from abroad and the added stimulus given to the advent thereof by the enormous sums which Canada annually expends in the encouragement of immigration (and amounting this very year to no less a sum than $600,000), it is boldly out in violent condemnation of the Government—a Government to which at least 85 per cent. of the membership of the Manufacturers' Association is opposed under any circumstances—because that Government did not use the Department of Labor and The Labor Gazette in the work of securing for that association mechanics and others from Great Britain and the continent to take the places of Canadian workmen who dared to belong to labor organizations, or who sought to secure wages sufficient to meet the increased cost of living in rent, fuel and many of the necessaries of life.

And all this condemnation in face of the fact that such work was not, in any sense, the mission of either the Department of Labor or The Labor Gazette. On behalf of the working people of Canada, the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada protests against the unjustifiable and uncalled for attack of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association upon the Department of Labor, The Labor Gazette and the members of the staff of both, and trusts that the Dominion Government will treat that attack with the contempt which its brazen effrontery merits.

A NOISY, SELF-IMPORTANT AND ARROGANT BODY.

We may add that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is representative of only a comparatively small number of the manufacturers of the Dominion, but we recognize that it is noisy, self-important and arrogant, while it has ample financial facilities to bolster up and foster its propaganda. It may be remarked, however, that were its members as candid as they are unscrupulous in assertion there would be little trouble between them and their empolyees. For example, that organization, while declaring that it disapproves of strikes and lockouts, and favors an equitable adjustment of differences between employers and employees by any amicable method which will preserve the rights of both parties actively opposed and claimed that it was successful in having withdrawn the Arbitration and Conciliation bill introduced in the Ontario Provincial Legislature at its last session by the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, although the provisions of that measure contemplated an amicable adjustment of differences between employers and employees, while preserving the rights of both parties.

This, Right Honorable Sir, is the reply of the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the attack of the manufacturers upon the Honorable the Minister of Labor and the employees of the Labor Department.

SIR WILLIAM REGRETS DISCORD.

Sir William Mulock, in the course of his remarks in reply, said: I regret deeply with you that there should be any discord between Canadian employers and employees. The well-being of Canada requires that these two great classes engaged in the industrial development of Canada shall march in harmony, that there shall be co-operation, not discord, in their efforts both for individual and national advancement.

I assume that the occasion of your presenting the Premier with the views set forth in your statement is chiefly the attack made upon the Department of Labor and upon myself as the head of that department. I had seen that attack, and unless attention to it were forced upon me, as has been done on the present occasion, when I am called upon to take notice of it, I would have allowed it to pass in silence. Even now in alluding to it—forced to allude to it—I regret very much in the interests of this country that that attack has been made, because it serves but as another means to accentuate the breach which is forming in Canada between employers and employees.

You intimate, and perhaps rightly, that the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association towards the Department of Labor is covertly, if not openly, an attack upon the Labor Department itself. However, they do not so declare their attitude towards the Department of Labor in so many words, although, unfortunately, the department is not administered, I believe, to their entire satisfaction. Therefore, I would point out that the object of the Department of Labor is fully set forth in the statute of 1900 which created that department, and perhaps a knowledge of the provisions of the law, on the part of those who may have led the manufacturers to put themselves in an attitude of antagonism to the department, would have prevented such a mistake.

The act of 1900 created a Department of Labor, vesting it with certain powers. One of these powers is to gather statistical information, useful alike to employers and employees, and disseminate that information through the official organ known as The Labor Gazette.

MANUFACTURERS' ATTACK ON THE LABOR GAZETTE.

A year ago a resolution was passed by the Manufacturers' Association attacking the Labor Gazette. If I remember rightly the purport of that attack, it was that the views and opinions expressed by the Gazette were not satisfactory, and that the Gazette should be constructed more after the manner of the Labor Gazette issued by the United States Government at Washington. There is a marked difference between the principle determining the policy of the Washington Gazette and the Canada Labor Gazette.

In the United States Gazette opinions on the labor questions appear. Almost any individual may find a place in the columns of that journal for his opinion upon labor questions. According to the statute creating the Department of Labor and authorizing the Labor Gazette, it is provided that the Canada Labor Gazette shall be a publication dealing with statistical information only, and, when introducing the measure into Parliament, I pointed out that the Canadian Labor Gazette would not be a medium for dissemination of opinions, but simply of statistical information. In that respect it follows precisely the Labor Gazette of England.

And I would further say that never since the establishment of the Labor Gazette till this moment, so far as I know, has the Gazette departed from the mandate of Parliament confining its columns to the dissemination of statistical information and not opinions. That statistical information is either true or it is untrue. If it is true in the fullest sense of the word, as I believe it is, then I fail to see wherein the Gazette can be censured or the department censured because of disseminating truthful information. If it is untrue, the untrue part should be pointed out, and we take the responsibility and properly assume blame for anything that is untrue. But the Labor Gazette has been attacked in a general way, thus making it impossible for proper defence to be given. I do not attach much importance to a general attack unaccompanied by particulars.

LABOR QUESTION NOT A PARTY ONE.

As to the department itself, when introducing the measure creating it, I made an appeal, and I have ever since lived up to the spirit of that appeal, that the labor question should never become in any sense a party question. I mean not only that it should not be a party question in the sense of a political party but also that it should not be a party question within the range of the industrial world itself, that it is the duty of the Labor Gazette and the department to serve all classes engaged in industrial life. It cannot in its educational work injure the employer or the employee. Useful information cannot but be helpful and beneficial to all concerned. The day has gone by when in Canada objections should be taken to the dissemination of useful information or when there should be an attempt made to keep workingmen in ignorance. A thorough and honest examination of the Labor Gazette from the time of its establishment to the present will show that it is rich in useful information, useful to all classes of this community.

As to our employing union men in the department, union men and non-union men have their rights. I am aware of no union or non-union men in the service failing to do their duty to the public, and it is not proposed in the appointment of men to the department to exclude them whether they belong or do not belong to any union, or belong or do not belong to political, religious or other associations. Affiliations outside the service, except possibly under very exceptionable conditions, would not be a subject of consideration when engaging them for service in the Department of Labor. I am not aware of any member of the staff in the Labor Department having failed in his duty towards his country. On the contrary, I have had the utmost satisfaction in observing the work of the whole staff, and whilst no staff in any service in any country will ever accomplish all that is wished of them, I can claim for the Labor Department that is is doing a useful work.

THE GULF BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

I regret with Mr. Hall and with all of you gentlemen that there should be any cleavage between employers and employees. Canada is at present entering upon an era of great industrial activity, and self-interest will always make those engaged on either side, whether on the side of the employers or the employees, anxious to advance their position. Accordingly, the efforts of the employer to gain more out of the labor of his employees, and the efforts of the employees to gain more for their labor which they sell, are inseparable from industrial activity. They will always be present, and, therefore, instead of our bewailing the existence of that very natural feeling on the part of each person to better himself, the wise course is to direct our efforts towards a proper solution of the labor question.

The Department of Labor has as much right to an existence as the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Labor in Canada is here to stay. (Hear, hear).

As to Mr. Hill's suggestion, in which I entirely concur, that efforts should be made for the establishment of some tribunal for the adjustment of industrial disputes throughout Canada, that idea now finds a place upon the statutes in regard to one very large class, namely railway employees, and railway employers. And I think that public opinion is getting ripe for the extension of the principle beyond railway differences, and that as time goes on it will more and more become apparent that neither class, employer or employee, can have his own way absolutely, and that failing agreement between themselves no other way remains in a law-abiding country for the settlement of trade disputes except through the intervention of third parties.

I observe there is to be a meeting on the 15th of October in Indianapolis, a very large and representative gathering of men, employers and employees, to discuss this very proposition

DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

There is a feeling growing up throughout the United States that some tribunals must by law or by good will of the community be established for the settlement of industrial disputes. We have our courts of the land for dealing with legal disputes. I do not see that the courts of the land or the methods of the courts of the land would be the proper method for adjusting industrial disputes, but I do believe that the education of the public to a point that will compel both classes in cases of difference to refer differences to third parties, offers a solution to this question. Moderation of views, however desirable, does not always prevail. There is in the great majority of cases moderation on the part of both classes. We do not hear of the vast number of trade differences that are quietly and happily adjusted but we do hear of the cases which culminate in industrial war, and if both classes were to devote their efforts to devising a remedy, that remedy, I think, will be forthcoming.

You remember how public opinion settled the strike in the anthracite coal region. There was no law involved except the law of public opinion. Whether Canada is ripe for the enactment of a general measure of that kind is open to question. No such legislation will be of any force unless it rests upon the approval of the public.

And my wish, my hope, my desire—almost my prayer—in the interests of Canada, would be that instead of estrangement between employers and employees that there should be mutual good will and a determination that, differ as they might, failing to agree, they would hand out their differences to a third party.

I think, if I dared offer advice to you gentlemen, to the industrial classes, to

Made in Canada
IN UNION SHOPS
"The Jewel" Ranges, Stoves, Heaters, and "Jewel" Gas Ranges by Burrrow, Stewart & Milne, are Fuel-Savers, and Perfect Bakers.
FOR SALE AT
The Jewel Stove Store 4 Queen Street East.

FUR-LINED Capes are very useful in Fall. Our fur-lined capes have an additional value because they are stylish-looking, made of good cloth and lined and trimmed with best of fur.

We have manufactured specially some three hundred capes of best Venetian cloth, lined with best Hamster Fur, Western Sable collar and trimmings down both fronts, 34, 36 and 38 inches in length — or the same trimmed with black Thibet—splendid value—

$25.00

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
The W. & D. DINEEN COMPANY, LIMITED
Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, TORONTO.

The Nasmith Baking Company
IS UNFAIR TO
ORGANIZED LABOR.

WHAT CASH WILL DO
25 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00
With every $ Order which includes one pound of our 30c or 40c Tea or Coffee
40c Vinegar, best XXX, White or Cider 25c
12c Catsup fr 9c or 3 for 25c
SLAUGHTER PRICES FOR
Peaches, Plums and Pears
We are receiving large supplies of these goods every day and selling at very low prices. See our stock before buying.
25 lb. Bag of 60c Flour for 49c

10c Canned Corn	6½	12c Pickles	9c or 3 for 25
10c Package of Oats	7½	15c Pickles, mixed or Mustard	10
15c " Flaked Wheat	7½	15c Imported Sauce	9c or 3 for 25
10c " Life Chips	8½	John Bull Worcester Sauce	9c or 3 for 25
10c " Vim	8½	Domestic Worcester Sauce	5
15c " Force or Malta Vita	12½	6 tins good Sardines in oil	25
10c Corn Starch	for 7c or 4 for 25	15c Imported French Sardines	for 10
10c Jelly Powder	for 7c or 4 for 25	10c Jam in glass	for 8
15c Extracts	for 8c or 2 for 15	40c 5 lb Pails new Jam	for 29
40c Cocoa	for 25	15c tins of Mince Meat	for 9
25c Cocoa	for 15c or 2 lbs. for 25	12½c Bars Laundry Soap	for 9c or 3 for 25
Coffee in cans	15c lb. or 2 for 25	5c " Soap	for 3c or 10 for 25
25c Coffee	pure and ground fresh 19	6 Cakes Castile Soap	for 10
35c Coffee	" " 25	6 " Toilet Soap	for 10
40c Coffee	" " 30	15c Boxes Toilet Soap	for 9c or 3 for 25
45c Coffee	" " 35	3 five-cent packages Blue	for 14
60c Tea, black, green or mixed	40	5c Tapioca	for 4½c or 7 lbs. for
40c Tea, " "	25	6 lbs. good Rice	for
25c Black Ceylon Tea	19	10 lbs. Rolled Oats	for
40c Mustard or Ginger	for 25	10 lbs. Rolled Wheat	for
40c Cinnamon or Cloves	for 25	9 lbs. Whealine	for
40c Black or White Pepper	for 25	3 lbs. Barley	for
30c Pickling Spice	for 15	3 lbs. Split Peas or Green Peas	for
15 Large Nutmegs	for 10	3 large Cans good Baking Powder	for
2 lbs. best Cheese	for 25	2 large Cans best Baking Powder	for 2
Pink Salmon	9c or 3 for 25	15c Fancy Biscuits	10c to 12½
Best Red Salmon	13c or 2 for 25		

Thompson Company, Limited,
530 & 532 Queen St. West
495 Yonge St. Phone North 1915
356 College St. Phone N. 1252
347 Yonge Street, near Gould
PHONE MAIN 3713.

USE . . .
Connell's Coal
and patronize a UNION COMPANY. The Union Label displayed on all our wagons.
We are the only Company that will book your order and guarantee delivery throughout the winter.
Call now while we are selling at lowest prices.
Head Office - - - Queen & Spadina
Branches all over the City.
Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Ltd.