


Dominion Brewery Company
Brewers and Malsters
TORONTO, ONT.
ALES and PORTWINE
White Label Brand
E. D. Brown, Manager



Carter's TEETHING Powders
Best for Teething Babies
Don't be fooled with, and don't be buying something that's not what you want. Look on the box.
Carter's Lung Balm
Carter's Worm Powders
Carter's Headache Powders



FAIR WAGES THIS LABEL
Indicates Superior Workmanship
No Child Labor
Clean and Healthy Workshops
DEMAND IT!
Attached to the best brands of 5, 10 and 15-Cent Cigars.



Owing to the Increase in Business of
GEO. LAWRENCE
THE POPULAR BAKER
They have found it necessary to add
SIX NEW OVENS
To their now well equipped plant, when they will be, without doubt,
The Leaders in the Manufacture of the Staff of Life.
Phone Mtns 2837
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

484 Queen St. W.
Union Made Clothing
MEN'S OVERCOATS
MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S SHIRTS
MEN'S OVERALLS
MEN'S SUSPENDERS
Bargains in Each Department
R. R. Southcombe
Merchant Tailor and Clothier
484 Queen St. West
Cor. Denison Ave.

TABITHA'S FALL FROM THE HEIGHTS

By ELLIOT WALKER
Copyright, 1917, by E. C. McClure

"It seems to me, Tabitha, that sometimes you think I don't know anything," observed Peter in a tone of rueful impatience as he stood just inside the kitchen door. His hand held it sufficiently near to admit a draft of the air which circled freely about Miss Groot's well developed shoulders as she knelt her dough in the bread pan with sounding thump.

"Of course!" responded the lady. "At certain periods, Peter, I have discerned faint glimmerings of intelligence under that shroud of low covering which in most folks is considered a brain cavity, but not often not often, what's open?"

She wheeled her plump figure with an emphatic movement and transfixed the thoughtless Peter with a glare of disapproval.

"Tabitha was a student, not in the ordinary sense, but of the rare variety which assiduously seeks for an enlargement of knowledge, her special ambition being the acquisition of language. Unhappily, or perhaps otherwise, her opportunities were limited. The *Bunfield Gazette* was her principal source of material and, copying regularly once a week, supplied an effective course of general information.

In this sheet of wisdom Tabitha delved for words of ambitious length. These nuggets after proper mental assimilation were applied to Peter as a test. If he enquired their meaning without hesitating she without hesitation in comprehension Miss Groot felt secure in broader paths. Peter had served time at the district school in the heyday of early youth and was therefore a fit subject. Being consumed with admiration for Tabitha's qualities, physical as well as mental, he was also a willing one.

Now he stood with a ready finger on the door latch, for Miss Groot could propel dough balls unerringly when aroused, and eyed her with an expression of sheepish pacification.

"Come in or go out," cried Tabitha in high wrath, forgetting her scholarship. "Here'm I, all set up workin', an' you tryin' to fix conspurion on to me. Bbet that door one way or t'other."

"It's worth while gettin' you mad to have you talk like a human being," grinned the culprit, with a heretofore absent of face. "My head aches yet from the dose you gin me last night. Folks will be laffin' at you first, you know. Fact is, pa an' ma does now behind your back, an', while I believe in education, havin' had some myself, you're slingin' too many long words on a bread job. If you are the pointiest woman in *Partridge Corner*, I've all you want, Tabitha, but don't shoot an' round free. You'll hear from M. an'—"

This speech of mingled common sense and unintentional insult and compliment was cut off by a lump of dough striking him squarely in the mouth. He darted out, spluttering.

Tabitha raged across the room and shot the bolt, her round countenance flaming. Then she bit hard on her rosy under lip and sat down to recover, a precept of learning being an attempt at philosophic calm under trying circumstances.

"Let's see," she ruminated. "Go slow, now, Tab. Think, Peter's edgin' up to matrimonial overtures—that's right—correct, I mean. You're assistin' his ma in household duties an' just as good as he is—hired gal—that was mean. The flesh is willin', but the spirit is weakenin'. I mean, that I, I start the laughin' other way an' do it today. Hitch your wagon to a star, as Emerson says. He oughter have said 'unite or attach,' but the idea ain't discouragin', an' I'll pitch in an' get attention attracted. Then Miss Shields can look round for other help. Maybe they'll want me in their office right away."

"Poor Peter! During the ensuing ten days he was frozen with a succession of refrigerating snubs and acid repulses which cast him into the depths of despondency. Tabitha appeared absorbed in rapt contemplation of affairs beyond the mundane. She was silent, yet expectant, as one waiting for a message of unbounded import. Still he lingered mournfully about the region of Miss Groot's performances, with an eye to lending an assisting hand. It was not desired. Neither was conversation. Peter visibly drooped.

Then came Thursday evening and the *Bunfield Gazette*. Peter was seated at the table as usual, when he held it out as a peace offering.

GLASS CASE FOR OLD MEN

Mr. O'Keefe Suggests that Wages should not be sufficient to lay by for Old Age, but that Old Men should be put in Glass Cases. This is on a par with the Chicago suggestion that they be shot.

The hotelkeepers forced the brewers to attend a conference with the brewery workers. The president and secretary of the Industrial Union, together with the president of the *United Hatters of North America*, Mr. H. H. Hurst, and International Representative Frothingham, met the brewers in the office of the employers' association and were treated to a tirade of abuse at the hands of Mr. O'Keefe, who said that the statement that old men were not to be put in a glass case when they were no longer fit to earn that now celebrated \$9 per week.

"This will be a very pleasant surprise to me," said FROTHINGHAM. "I HOPE YOU WILL MAKE MR. O'KEEFE'S POINTS BY PUTTING HIS BEER AND GETTING HIM TO EXPLAIN THE LABOR OF OTHER WORKERS."

The whole combination of the brewer's union against the hotelkeepers, the *United Hatters of North America*, and the Industrial Union, is a most unusual one. The hotelkeepers are to be organized by the Industrial Union to disrupt the union, and the workers are to be forced to buy unfair beer. The brewers' association have even gone so far as to issue a statement to buy up the only union brewery in Toronto. This situation of affairs has forced the workers into the only possible position for them under the circumstances, viz., that of forcing the brewers and hotelkeepers out of business through local option.

"There is no business in the world better able to pay fair wages than the brewery," said Mr. FROTHINGHAM. "The very latest developments in the strike are the summoning of some of the officers for conspiracy. They appeared in the police court on Wednesday and remained for a week. In this the employers' association, including some of the hotelkeepers, is a most unusual one. Intimidation of the workers is no doubt intended, but efforts in this line will prove futile, for the strikers are determined to win this struggle for fair wages and British fair play."

"Our union," said Mr. FROTHINGHAM, "is the only one in the city that has a proposition for your old age. Such a brutal statement cannot be let go unchallenged."

PRINTERS ARE LIKELY TO STRIKE

Demand \$15.00 per Week of 54 Hours, the Employers Refuse.

The allied printing trades are just at this writing in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of their sole negotiations. The situation is serious in that there is every likelihood of a strike on the part of the Typographical Union, which would involve the other trades.

The most important disagreements are those of the bookbinders and printers, and unless an agreement is reached within the next forty-eight hours, there will be a strike, which will mean a considerable disruption in the printing trades of this city.

On Wednesday evening the printers were called to a special meeting to vote upon the question of a strike. It is an unreasonable demand that the printers are to strike for, as they constitute a wage of \$15 per week of 54 hours. Toronto should be able to pay the same as other cities and towns, paying from \$11 to \$14 per week.

It is a recognized fact that Toronto is a printing centre, and has the best all-around bunch of printers to be found in any city.

It is also a well-known fact that the employers up to a few years ago were paying a miserably low wage to all branches of the printing trades.

The organizations have awakened to this fact, and are now struggling to make Toronto pay wages equal to other metropolitan cities.

W. C. GURNEY ON THE STAND

Continuation of the Evidence in the Suit Against Labor Men.

321. Q.—You mean that these people are going to have done that? A.—I don't know.

322. Q.—Have you copies of your letters to Mr. Bamberg? A.—I presume so.

323. Q.—Mr. Gurney says in his letter of April 14th to W. H. Bamberg, "We are glad to know that you have not got the power to hang us." I suppose you echo that sentiment? A.—Yes.

324. Q.—Are you afraid that they would hang you—you are not very cheerful in your views of organized labor? A.—It has been treated very badly.

325. Q.—This is a wonder that you have a union man at all in your shop if your views are that they would hang you if they had the power? A.—Some of our union men are our very best men—personal friends of mine.

326. Q.—You don't really believe they would hang you? A.—No, I don't believe they would hang me.

327. Q.—Your company sent a letter to the *Times* stating the facts of the case with respect to these disputes—do

THE TOILER

you know about that? A.—I believe I remember it. Was it you who wrote the letter? A.—No.

328. Q.—And you pointed out how the union men were "hanging" you unfairly? A.—Whenever I see a man in a shop, I remember.

329. Q.—You published the facts from your point of view to show that union men were unfair to you? A.—I presume so.

330. Q.—And you object to this job, publishing the facts to show, that you are unfair to them? A.—Break down our business—destroy it.

331. Q.—Your publication may injure their union? A.—It was not published with that intention.

332. Q.—And if that is not their intention, in publishing these circulars—that is, to break up your business—have you no objection to the publication of the facts? A.—They have told us that it was their intent.

333. Q.—What did you say? A.—The circular says so.

334. Q.—If Mr. Barrett disavows that, I suppose you must believe him? A.—I might believe that he changed his mind, but the original of the circular is in my possession, and all the harm is done in the manufacturing of the circular.

335. Q.—Do you know that Barrett disavows that he did not see that circular before it was issued? A.—Somebody saw the original from the union men responsible for it, and Mr. Barrett said that it was his.

336. Q.—That really is the only way you object to—that one with breaking up your business? A.—Yes.

337. Q.—What do you complain of in the other circular? A.—They are all published with the intention of injuriously attacking the *United Hatters of North America* and the Industrial Union.

338. Q.—You complain because it is their object—not because that might be the result? A.—It has been the result.

339. Q.—It has injured your business? A.—Yes.

340. Q.—In this letter of January 20th to *Norris & Co.*, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, he speaks of the Industrial Union as "that organization of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association"—I never heard of it before.

341. Q.—What is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association? A.—I do not know.

342. Q.—Does your union read "Industrial Canada"? A.—No. We have very slight connection with the Manufacturers' Association.

343. Q.—You are a member of the Employers' Association? A.—Yes.

344. Q.—You cannot settle those strikes without the approval of the Employers' Association? A.—They have nothing to do with it.

345. Q.—Do you see any other way? A.—We absolutely see none.

346. Q.—The Employers' Association is a branch of an International Association? A.—I do not know.

347. Q.—Do you belong to the National Employers' Association? A.—No.

348. Q.—Mr. Gurney in this letter states, "Our union in the last year was 200 tons larger than ever before." Is that correct? A.—I think that is right.

349. Q.—Then apparently your business was not on the decrease? A.—Yes, it was on the increase; tonnage has nothing to do with it; we are prepared to show that our business has been injured, tonnage is not a criterion.

350. Q.—And he further states, "I never had an small stock of goods in my place as we have today?" A.—I do not know.

351. Q.—He is rather knowing there about the prosperity of the business? A.—I would not state that; I am probably stating the fact.

352. Q.—The company is prospering notwithstanding the litigation of organized labor? A.—Prosperity is judged by profits not by tonnage or by sales.

353. Q.—Then if Mr. Gurney said in that letter that he was prospering notwithstanding the union, he was stating what was not correct? A.—He was putting the facts as he could prove them on paper and sending them to a customer.

354. Q.—But if he sought to convey the impression that you were not prospering by organized labor methods he was wrong? A.—The full extent of the injury some of us will meet in the future, probably not at that time.

355. Q.—He was wrong if he sought to convey that impression? A.—Probably.

356. Q.—He did not know that there was any injury done? A.—I do not know.

357. Q.—He states, "There is no fight in progress that we are aware of"—is that correct? A.—Our shop was full, we were making money and had previously been in our shop entirely filled with men.

358. Q.—He then states, "The plant at Toronto was no doubt correct." A.—Unquestionably.

359. Q.—He should mean to convey the impression that the boom in industry was abroad in the Gurney place up to that time? A.—Yes.

360. Q.—The would hardly hold with the statement that they were laying off men at that time on account of the amount of trouble, would it? A.—Probably.

361. Q.—That is January 30th, 1902, and the trouble with the unions was on the 15th of January—there is some probability of that? A.—Yes.

362. Q.—You further state, "We are building a large plant at West Toronto Junction." A.—Yes.

363. Q.—Has the plant at Toronto Junction closed down? A.—No.

364. Q.—Booming along? A.—Going ahead.

365. Q.—And you are booming along here on King street? A.—Trying to.

366. Q.—And are you? A.—We are doing fairly well in view of our opportunities from the unions which still continue.

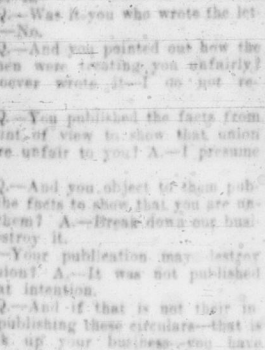
367. Q.—Do I understand you to say that you objected to apprentices joining the union at any time? A.—We would probably protest, I think.

368. Q.—Because in this letter of Mr. Gurney's to Mr. Bamberg he says, "We told them that apprentices had no right to join a union, especially in time of peace?" A.—That would seem to indicate that there would not be much objection in time of war? A.—He was quoting the by-laws of *United Labor No. 25*; they will take anything in at all in the time of a strike.

369. Q.—Mr. Gurney apparently does not like to see apprentices in the union? A.—No. I don't.

370. Q.—And how do you know they got a machine that would do his work of a dozen men you would have no objection to? A.—No. I don't.

This is the Union Label of the
UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA



What you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a regular hat has been used, you will find the Union Label in the fur. If you do not see the Union Label, you are not getting the genuine. The Union Label is a guarantee of quality and value. It is a guarantee that the hat is made of the best materials and by the best workmen. It is a guarantee that the hat will last for years and years.

JOHN A. MOFFETT, President, Orange, N.J.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 77 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL YOUR PRINTING

ALBION PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL
TORONTO

Chas. Hurst, President
W. J. Fogarty, Sec. and Treasurer
109 BERKELEY ST.
Meets second usday each month.

Advertisers in THE LABOR TEMPLE EDITION OF THE TOILER

Order of Canadian Home Circles
Ogilvie's Flour Mills.
The Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Limited
Geo. Rathbone, Book, News, Bindery and Printing.
Hyslop Bros., Bindery.
Confederation Life, Life Insurance, Employment and Business Exchange.
Lount & Dafeo, Book, News, Bindery and Printing.
E. Hyland, Book, News, Bindery and Printing.
Canada Biscuit Co., Biscuits.
Central Business College.
Toronto Ferry Co., Handcar Ferry.
Doninion Distributing Co., Circles Distribution.

HOME SAVING AND LOAN

In business as a Loan Company
HEAD OFFICE
78 Church Street
BRANCH
522 Queen Street
Cor. 10th
Assets \$3,000,000
3 1/2% Interest
Withdrawals
Office
9 Saturdays
OPEN EVERY 7 to 10
JAMES MASON

PATENT

Trade Marks and Patents
Ridout & Co.
103 Bay Street
Hotel
124 Queen West
J. J. C. Co.
VERY C
NOBB
For Sp
VERY C
FRED. W
632 C
TAYLOR'S H
Y not get
Label Tweed
D. G. DO
Cus
409 Que
They you
HANLA
TORO
SUM
Free. Vaud
Every of
Sacred
Every munda
Dixie Neave
The
St
Used in
\$100
To anyone who
See set the
There is no
BIC

where such goods of the plaintiffs are to be placed—who is meant by "they"? A.—The workers of the said unions.

305. Q.—You are not suing the defendants in asking you did any of those defendants to your knowledge procure any such thing? A.—To my personal knowledge.

306. Q.—Notwithstanding that they had been employed by you for years? A.—Such machines always develop business.

307. Q.—Notwithstanding that they had been employed by you for years? A.—I am trying to answer you; the past history of work a machine has been that you give employment to a larger number of men, which has been demonstrated in my own place.

308. Q.—It would ultimately, A.—Ultimately.

309. Q.—But for the time being some men would have to go? A.—We would not keep them standing around.

310. Q.—You would have to give your business on business principles? A.—We try to.

311. Q.—And you would let them go soundly without regard to the number of years they had served you? A.—No, a certain amount of regard would be paid to them.

312. Q.—What would you do about that? A.—We might go so far as to put them on the pension list, as has been done before.

313. Q.—Do you believe Mr. Bamberg will be able to get the men out of there for all you know? A.—He dropped it for awhile; whether he took it up again or not I do not know.

314. Q.—You may have an agency up there for all you know? A.—I do not know.

315. Q.—But you do not know whether Bamberg is still your agent or not? A.—I do not know.

316. Q.—And you may be doing a rushing business there for all you know? A.—My impression is that we are not.

317. Q.—But you also tell me that you do not know anything about it? A.—I do not know whether Bamberg is our agent or not.

318. Q.—Do you know whether you have an agency there or not? A.—I do not know.

319. Q.—And if you have you do not know what business it is doing? A.—No, my impression is that it is a bad spot for us just now.

320. Q.—But for total knowledge of your own you may be doing a rushing business there? A.—Very unlikely.

321. Q.—But you do not know? A.—I do not know.

322. Q.—Now with reference to Paragraph 13 of your affidavit—what instances do you know of any of those defendants interfering with your workmen? A.—The unions are influencing their sympathizers to shout "scab" and other approbrious epithets at our workmen, which can be proved by witnesses; the defendants are the members of these unions.

323. Q.—That is how you connect these defendants? A.—That is the way I connect them.

324. Q.—But do you know that these defendants themselves have done anything of that kind? A.—No, although I have been told.

325. Q.—The same sources of information? A.—Yes, the same sources of information.

326. Q.—As before, around your establishment? A.—Yes, I have been told that Mr. Barnett has counseled and advised me not to work for the Gurney Foundry Company.

327. Q.—We are speaking about calling "scab" and other approbrious epithets just now—has Mr. Emmett interfered with any of your workmen? A.—I do not think so—not to my knowledge.