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INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

Lessons to be Learned from the Patient Toilers in the Black Forest of Baden, Germany.

By JAMES GREENELL
Editorial Note by Julian Greenell.

Friedrich, Baden, Aug. 12.—I express
a doubt in my last letter as to whether Germany was or was not an industrial
nation, and quoted a couple of learning French professors, the word
"industrial," having reference to manu-
facturing. Taking its exports of finished
products as a guide, particularly the
export of steel, Germany looks to be
an important factor in the trade of the
world, and on the whole it is well to con-
sider the nation in that light. But Ger-
many's agricultural interests are also
very large, and a visit to one section—
that of the province of Baden, which is
situated in the "Black Forest"—shows
what a strong grip the methods of
industrial Europe have on the people, espe-
cially when from any circumstances a
community is sidetracked, and does not
make full use of the advances of the
mechanical means of gaining a livelihood.

Prince Tolstoy is continually advising
the people to get back to the land. He
believes there is more real happiness and
contentment to be obtained in culti-
vating the soil and living simple lives than
in seeking amid the complexities and tur-
moil of the cities to pursue fame and
fortune. However this may be, the peo-
ples of the Black Forest are endeavoring
in their own way to live simple lives,
and are succeeding in getting out of life
about as much happiness as falls to the
lot of mankind.

What the Black Forest is.
"Black Forest" has an ominous sound.
It conjures up vast tracts of woods,
with virgin soil and bits of swamp land.
Disclose your mind of all this. The
name has reference to the color of the
foliage, it being generally of a dark hue.
In fact, the Black Forest is one of the
best kept agricultural districts in the
world. But also its wooded sections are
in greater proportion than in any other
part of Germany. What makes the Black
Forest of interest industrially as well
as in many other ways, is the fact that,
besides being under strict government
supervision in respect to its wealth of
timber, its inhabitants have continued to
exist after the manner of their fore-
fathers for many generations, living well
within themselves, following simple
trades in connection with agriculture,
and declining, as far as possible, to take
advantage of the new methods civiliza-
tion insists on elsewhere.

Not a tree can be cut in the Black
Forest without permission of the govern-
ment, and when a section is desig-
ned off, a commission decides what to
do with the land, whether to replace it
with trees or to give it up to agriculture.
Thus the proportion between forest and
land is maintained, while sections being
cut out in trees are regularly planted
again, and fruit trees. The
crops are sold by auction at harvest time
to the highest bidder.

Nothing escapes the eye of officials;
nothing is permitted to go to waste.
The faggots that, as bunches of trees,
are torn down into brush heaps in the United
States and burned, are here sorted and
tied into bundles and sold for fuel. The
smallest twig has a value, the very leaves
are collected and rotated and used for
fertilizing purposes.

So much for the natural products of
the soil. The ownership is in both small
and large holdings. The rich land-own-
ers divide their possessions into small
parcels and live off rents. But there
are, I am told, a large number of small
proprietors. However, I should judge that
the landed aristocracy greatly prepon-
derated in respect to the quantity of land
held.

Primitive Ways of the People.
The inhabitants of the Black Forest
are of various origins, and as I tramped
over the well-kept roads or ate at a way-
side inn, I was unable to tell the "color" of
the "new," or one district from
another, except by the styles of head-
dresses worn by the women. Women
clad in customs closer than men, and
to-day they take pride in showing their
loyalty to their particular district by
the way in which they dress. Hence the
picturesqueness.

Though it was having time, the loun-
gishness of the people reached my ears, but I saw
men with scythes, and some with sickles,
cutting the grass, while in the villages at
evening the "beating" of hammers on steel
told of the "sharpening" process going
on. This is done by attempting to

there as elsewhere, would be for the best
interests of all, and would result in increas-
ing the sum total of human hap-
piness.

My experience in the Black Forest
was very limited, but I had with me Edward
Hansley, an American boy, of La
Porte, Ind., a student in the Freiburg
University, who had many a time trav-
eled over the district and is thoroughly
familiar with the people.

"In my tour I always take a maf-
net," said Mr. Remond, "as it affords
infinite delight and surprise for the
children. To go through the simple ex-
periments with which all Americans are
acquainted, and finally to magnetize their
knives, so that they, too, can pick up
nails and needles through paper, opens
the way for confidence that cannot otherwise
be easily obtained. When you interest the children of the family, you
make friends of the parents."

Mr. Remond is much more observing
than the ordinary student, and is one of
the rising young men who will be head
from the future. He is studying
medicine, but his actual mental horizon is
a much wider one.

In some districts in the Black Forest
Mr. Remond told me, sugar is unknown.
The honey of the wild bees is the chief
source of sweetness. A Black Forest
apothecary is a most primitive physician.
His herbs are gathered in the
woods by some mother in Israel who
knows one plant from another, and these
are prescribed by the simple rule of
giving the sick person a devotion of
herbs gathered from the locality in which
the patient resides. The opposition is
that only such herbs are effective. Nat-
urally both apothecary and patients are
suspicious of foreign doctors who pre-
scribe drugs gathered from any and every-
where.

The Lesson to be Learned.

But this letter must have an ending,
interesting as the subject is. One could
spend months in the Black Forest, and
find without number every day interesting
customs and superstitions and legends
of which to write. If Industrial
Switzerland plays only a minor part in
the commerce of the world, then the people
of the Black Forest can have little
effect in making or diverting trade; yet
those patient and plodding workers are,
after all, cog in some of the minor
wheels in the industrial machinery of the
age, and as such they should not be ig-
nored. We can learn from them patience
and faithfulness, and they can learn from us
the conserving of energy, and from this flux of knowledge should some-
day come more perfect industrial condi-
tions.

In my next letter I shall have a word
to say about industrial conditions in Hol-
land.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM

(By a Workingman.)

Our slogan is, The products of the
labor of the toilers for the toilers.
Christian economy.

ANOTHER SLOGAN.

The products of the labor of the toil-
ers for the toilers, the products of the
labor of the toilers for the toilers.

BEFORE.

Before the toilers get the products of
the labor of the toilers for the toilers,
they will have to change their present
methods of voting.

ALIEN LABOR.

If the Labor Congress does not vote
for a straight Labor party after the
church, because he is a man.

THE GREATEST SECURITY.

Any person who possesses a Deposit Account in a
Sound Bank. If you have not
such a account now call on Mr.

Cuthbertson, Manager of the Bank of

Toronto, King and Bathurst Street

Branch and ask him to open one for you.

The Security is Absolute,

this exchange of things useful and
useless.

Interest compounded half-yearly.

Begin to Save.

Now if you have already done so,

you are not to blame.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

Is our industrial affairs managed is

not the standard, it is property and
capital.

FAST PASSING AWAY.

Credit used to be a great standard in

our industrial affairs, but today it is

cash that is becoming the standard.

DIFFERENCE.

This has made a difference to the toiler

because it has placed him on the same
equality as the rich.

CASH.

In these large industrial institutions

where cash is made the standard, the

toiler's ten cents is just as good as the

rich man's ten cents; it is equality of

way they have been treated at Ottawa,
they certainly are thick-skinned.

I WOULD.

I wonder how long the toilers in Can-
ada will be before they show as much
confidence in the toilers at the ballot box
to look after their affairs as they do to
day in the old parties.

THINK.

If the toilers will stop and think what
it would mean to them to have the pro-
tection of the labor for the toilers, they would see that a great many
changes will be necessary.

LABOR.

The first great change would be for
labor to control its own capital.

TO-DAY.

To-day the capitalist owns the capital,
and of course that places him in the position
of controlling labor's products.

TOILERS.

Toilers will have to agree to co-operate
in buying and building new industrial
institutions and sharing their products
among themselves.

THIS CAN BE DONE.

If a few toilers would agree to adopt
our slogan, this can be done.

FIRST.

But the toilers must first see that
through concentration of capital, it is
impossible for them to improve their
condition as individuals, but by co-operating
they can start industrial institu-
tions on the principle of labor control-
ling its own capital.

CHANGE.

The toilers will also have to see that
size will have to go with the force
of nature, that nearly all production is
done by co-operation, but we still com-
pete in distributing the products.

OLD-FASHIONED.

If the toilers will think, he will begin
to see that competition is just as far be-
hind the times to-day as the horse car is
behind the electric car.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Nearly all the works on political econ-
omy are based on competition, and yet on
every side we find capitalists co-operat-
ing to prevent competition.

THE SAME.

Yet we find these same capitalists that
are co-operating to keep capital from
competing turn round and co-operate to
keep labor from co-operating.