

USE OF "THE LISTENER" PROBED BY COMMISSION

Judge Winchester Also Refers to the Inadequate Wages of Telephone Operators.

Two little flurries of excitement yesterday swept over the pretty audience attending the telephone commission's investigations, when Judge Winchester rather criticized the company after an admission made by Manager Dunstan that the company had been paying some of its employees insufficient salary to live upon, which his honor questioned as being conducive to a high moral tone, and when the matter of the "listening board" was brought up Judge Winchester then wanted to know if it was true that private conversations were recorded by listeners and filed for the purpose of the commission.

Manager Dunstan replied that the instructions to the operators on "listening" boards were to report when certain telephones were put to an improper use. That is, when social telephones were used for business calls, the listening boards also were useful for ascertaining the amount of traffic on any particular line.

"Do the listening operators listen to conversations where the two people conversing do not think that anybody is listening," asked the judge.

"No, except in certain cases," he thought they were afterwards destroyed.

Mr. Dunstan first gave information to the commission which he had been asked to produce before. At present there was an operating staff of 580, and of these 174 had been with the company for more than three years.

In 1903 an operator received \$12 a month at beginning, but it was guaranteed that this would be the wages, the difference being made up by overtime. After the third year the pay was \$25 a month.

"I think the idea of paying low salaries for short hours is fundamentally wrong," said the manager in reply to a question from the judge. It was then again pointed out that the manager's evidence had stated that 10 per cent. of the girls were self-supporting, and Mr. Dunstan said he thought he must have made an over-estimate, and the figure should be between 30 and 40 per cent. In reply to questions about the girls employed their parents, Mr. Dunstan said some of them taught music and did other work. Judge Winchester expressed the opinion that it was a serious matter that girls were unable to earn enough to pay for their living.

The correspondence. On the afternoon Judge Winchester reminded Manager Dunstan that he had made a statement that the correspondence between himself and the head office (Montreal) relative to and leading up to the strike. The commission was in possession of a letter written to the manager Jan. 29, a reply dated Sept. 30, another written by the local manager on the latter date, a letter

gram to the president Jan. 31, and a letter from Montreal to Mr. Dunstan dated Feb. 1, but there must have been other pertinent letters exchanged before and since those dates. Witness stated that he thought the letters produced were all that could possibly have immediate bearing on the case at issue; however, he promised to produce any others exchanged before or since.

Mr. Curry then resumed his cross-examination, which brought forth the assistant of the local manager to the effect that he had shown the commission about the various local premises personally. He had explained to them that the reason for a shortage of lockers in the Main, Parkdale and North offices was owing to the fact that the full complement was not completed in manufacture. Enough lockers were in process of construction to provide each girl with a cabinet in which to store her wraps.

"Yes," said Mr. Curry, "but did you also explain to the commission that the girls were compelled in the meantime to double up in order to get accommodation and run the risk of losing their valuable wraps?"

"That should have been understood," he replied.

"How long has this condition of affairs existed, nine months or a year?" "I don't know."

"Beyond arm's length to put in the plugs time, as additions were made to the subscribers' list, the new numbers were placed very high on the switchboard. Before Mr. Dunstan admitted that this, of course, would increase the strain on the board."

The next thing Mr. Curry wanted to be put right on was whether or not the girls were liable to remuneration advancement as soon as they became proficient operators. Witness believed they were advanced according to competency.

"Do you know that Miss ———'s salary was not raised even after she had been in the capacity of supervisor for three months?"

"The matter of raising her to the status of full-fledged supervisor would rest with the opinion of the chief operator."

Community of interest. Returning to the charge of schedule, Mr. Curry wanted to know if witness would still have the commission believe in his own objection in changing to better the condition of the girls. Mr. Dunstan replied that the girls' interest in this regard. The only way to guarantee good service was by securing good operators.

"You can't get good operators unless you pay good wages," he interrupted. "You can't get good operators unless you pay good wages."

The majority of girls present had been re-engaged by the company. It was estimated that 160 had been reinstated, but none of the pickets, supervisors nor prominent figures in the strike had been re-engaged.

The duties of the supervisors were not to be full-fledged operators in a Simon Legree fashion, but if an operator was busy and the lights were flashing in the board, they were to call out the number, thereby contributing to the despatch with which the operator could handle up, and to arrange for relief.

Under the new eight-hour system the supervisors assisted in connecting and disconnecting lines in times of rush. Under the new eight-hour system they should not need to assist.

The monitors checked the manner of speaking on the part of the operators.

"Do you check any shortcomings on the part of the operators?" "I think not."

That was the answer Mr. Curry was apparently waiting for. He retorted that he was induced to ask the monitors watched each shift, and reported to the whether the operators were working right. The evidence had brought out that the girls had first a supervisor, then a monitor, then a recorder, besides a listener, a test clerk and an observer's desk. Wasn't that enough to make the girls nervous and afraid from the fact that each call-board was much overloaded?

Mr. Dunstan hurried to explain that the observer's desk was the same thing as the listener, whose duties were confined to the long-distance operators as a matter of perfecting the service through.

Recording Considerations. The mention of "long distance" recalled certain newspaper gossip to Mr. Curry.

"Did you ever see a recorded conversation of long-distance talk?" Mr. Dunstan had seen a synopsis. He had no recollection of girls ever revealing at such confidential records private conversations. He had never heard of a confab being made public and was not responsible for reporting that papers or may not have appeared in the papers to the contrary. That was not to prove that private disclosures had been listened to.

"But you didn't take any steps to stop such adverse notoriety?" interpolated Mr. Curry.

Witness said he could not estimate the expense incurred by the displacement of the old equipment, by which the system was supposed to have been modernized.

At this juncture Mr. Kerr counsel for the company, objected that such queries had no bearing upon the case at issue. Words were exchanged between the counsel, Mr. Curry winning out on the ground that if any great expenditure had been involved, it might account for the girls being kept on starvation wages. That the company had not suffered loss by the installation of the new equipment, however, was Mr. Curry's opinion. There must have been some remunerative object in abolishing the old phones, or the company would not have paid its employees \$2 each for every installation of the new equipment he or she should have.

Mr. Dunstan admitted that the bonus had been paid because it was in the company's interest; but the company benefited solely by the fact that the new instruments improved the service.

"There must have been a profit in it, too," to Mr. Curry, "has more money been charged \$45 for the old and \$50 for the new?"

The next turn of the enquiry was as to whether or not the duties of long distance operators hadn't been much increased in the past three years. Witness couldn't say, because their duties had been altered as time progressed, inasmuch as at one time they had to handle all the work connected with a toll call, whereas now there were special girls who marked the route, others who attended to the thru business, others who looked after all American calls and in addition to the improved equipment he thought their work was not so arduous as it might have been at one time.

"In that case what was your object

in discussing a reduction of the load with the long-distance girls recently?" "Merely to explain that this new system of hours, etc., would still further lighten their work."

Mr. Dunstan didn't appear to like the salary topic, but Mr. Curry again reverted to it by asking what rate per hour he thought reasonable for the girls to get.

He hadn't considered it; didn't think their work should be priced at so much per hour; thought the longer hours they worked under reduced pressure, the lower their rate should be.

Commissioner King asked the manager if the wages shouldn't be increased according to the increased profits of the company. Mr. Dunstan didn't think so.

Salaries and Conditions. "Well, at the meeting of managers in Montreal, was there any thought of bettering the operators' conditions?" "The discussion was general, the whole service," was the evasive reply.

"Should the salaries paid to managers have any bearing with the operators?" Mr. Dunstan couldn't say, but thought if the company was increasing its profits, the operators should be increased accordingly. The company's stock was quoted at 100 par and selling at 105, with a capital stock of about \$5,000,000, subscribed and was paying an eight per cent dividend.

The local strike couldn't give the number of operators, monitors and supervisors employed through the whole system, which prevented Mr. Curry from figuring how much the company could actually afford to pay to each girl. Some of the girls may be called on the stand today, to tell of the conditions under which they were expected to work.

REINSTATING THE GIRLS.

150 Telephone Operators Have Been Given Positions Again.

It may develop that the Toronto telephone mix-up and subsequent organization of a supervisors' monitors and operators' union in the city, will form the nucleus of a strong international ladies' organization along trade union lines.

The local strike committee have already received communications from Vancouver and Ottawa requesting information as to the progress of organization. This was announced at a large mass meeting of the girls in the Labor Temple last evening.

The evidence given by Manager Dunstan before the royal commission was touched upon, the girls were advised encouragingly to await the time when they would be called to give evidence.

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YOUNG GIRL WHO ELOPED IS DESERTED IN CHICAGO

Sadie Bailey, Aged 15, Trusted Herself With Joseph Shields—Father Bringing Her Home.

Sadie Bailey, a pretty blonde, aged 15, daughter of F. W. Bailey, 120 West Queen-street, eloped two weeks ago with Joseph Shields, a young man, who hailed from Teeswater, the runaway couple went to Chicago, where they have been until their arrest in that city last night, at the request of Bailey, who left Wednesday night to bring back the erring girl.

Sadie had a job alone, and it is said he had missed money from his list for some time, and was on the point of leaving for Chicago, when he was informed that his daughter was taking the money for Shields, and that she intended to elope with him. He immediately telegraphed to Chicago, and on that statement until after a night of fruitless search, two weeks ago, he concluded that his daughter had left the city. He followed on to Hamilton, London and Detroit, and finally to Chicago, where he was arrested.

It is said that after the couple reached Chicago, Shields got all the money he could lay his hands on, and left her, telling her that he was going to Texas. Sadie wrote her sister here to forward \$30 and she would come to Toronto, but the father left immediately for Chicago.

Mr. Bailey received a telegram from her husband last night that he was bringing her back with him to-day, and was bringing her back with him to-day.

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RAILWAY TO HUDSON BAY

Continued From Page 1.

shoals made the route an ideal one in the summer months. Icebergs were not encountered except for about 10 miles west of the mouth of the Straits. The length of the day during the season of navigation, greatly facilitated navigation.

Two propositions for reaching Hudson Bay were presented themselves on public attention, but they were not rival ones. The one was the tapping of money either by the C.P.R. or the Dominion government. A fairly good harbor, with necessary improvements, is found near the mouth of the Notaway River in the Province of Quebec. When this point is reached by rail the whole coast of the bay will be open for public enterprise, and will result in an enormous impulse to business of Toronto, Montreal and other Canadian cities.

The other proposition was the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway from the Pass of the Saskatchewan to Churchill. The last link of 86 miles in the road, south of the Saskatchewan, is now under construction. The concession of over a million acres of land in Saskatchewan, for the building of those 86 miles was a most improvident one. It was practically a subsidy of \$100,000 per mile for a railway which will not cost more than a third of that amount.

The further extension of the railway to Churchill, at a distance of about 400 miles, will be proceeded with. Reasonable land grants along the line ought to secure its construction.

A railway to Churchill with ample accommodation at that place will prove of more value in carrying out the grain and cattle of the north-west than half a dozen national transcontinental railways. The cost of a title of the amount of the railway, assumed by the government for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Manitoba Should Get It. The ultimate disposition of the territories of Keewatin and Ungava cannot be held in suspense. The minister of the Hudson Bay question, the minister of Churchill, which is bound to be a national asset, should belong to a western province. It would be wrong to hand that harbor over to a province like Ontario, which is so strongly interested in rival outlets to the ocean. On the ground of its being a western province as well as its present position, it should be given to Quebec, which is entitled to it.

A violation had already been made of the principle of representation in the house of commons, by an enlargement of the pivotal province. The minister of Churchill, which is bound to be a national asset, should belong to a western province. It would be wrong to hand that harbor over to a province like Ontario, which is so strongly interested in rival outlets to the ocean. On the ground of its being a western province as well as its present position, it should be given to Quebec, which is entitled to it.

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PRINCESS VIOLA ALLEN

TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY EVG. LONESOME LIVERY. CREDITED BY COUNTESS JEANNE. FRIDAY EVG. AND SATURDAY MATINEE. CYMBELINE.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 11. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. SEAT SALE STARTS TO-DAY.

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