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CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

THE TOILER

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

Vol. III. No. 17 | TORONTO, APRIL 3, 1903 | Price 50 Cents Per Year

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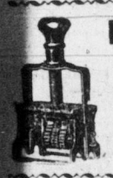
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JULIUS GAHN presents
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From the novel of "David Harum" by Edward Noyes Westcott. Staged by Edward E. Rose exactly as at the Garrick Theatre, N.Y., where it ran to crowded houses last season.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

LABOR WORLD

Labor Gazette

Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

The painters at the new hotel have arranged their difficulty, and will get the 40 cents asked on Monday next.

✣ ✣

The painters will likely get their demands without resort to a strike, as the employers are gradually getting in line.

✣ ✣

Mr. J. H. Huddleston is up in Collingwood this week, where he expects to get several unions under way. He organized the carpenters on Monday last.

✣ ✣

There is trouble in the Sheet Metal Workers at Buffalo. The new agreement which was submitted to go into effect on April 1st, is the cause of the trouble.

✣ ✣

Mr. Henry Obermeyer, of Hamilton, and Joe Marks, of London, were both in the city this week in connection with the Congress deputation which waited upon the Government.

✣ ✣

The laborers on the new Armory building at London went on strike recently for an increase in wages, which was granted after a half-hour strike. This is the first strike in London for some three years.

✣ ✣

Mr. Robt. Glockling, secretary Labor Bureau, has been asked by the Bennett & Wright firm to help them out of the difficulty which the trouble between the Plumbers and Electrical Workers has landed them in.

✣ ✣

Ex-Ald. Thos. McMullen, who was buried on Monday last, was the first president of the Moulders' Union of this city. The charter, which was granted in 1849, bears his name. The funeral was attended by several representatives of the union.

✣ ✣

The Outlook Club of Bond Street Congregational Church held a discussion last Monday night upon the trades union. An address was delivered by James Wilson, after which the members of the club entered into a general discussion of the question. This is a club that is doing good work, and evidently reformers of all descriptions take an interest in the various subjects discussed.

✣ ✣

At Wyoming, Pa., the employees of the Mount Tootcourt colliery were out on strike. The company's electric light plant furnishes light to the town of Wyoming, and all men being out on strike, non-union firemen were put in at the electric light plant. Several light users discontinued using the light. At the weekly prayer meeting in the Baptist Church a member arose and said:

✣ ✣

Edward H. Randall, first vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, left on Thursday of last week for Detroit, to reorganize the assistants and feeders' union of that city, which is at the present time trying hard to get together again. Mr. Randall will, on returning, visit Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, where he expects to organize two new unions, one in Ottawa and one in Quebec, and look over the organization work in Eastern Canada for the International Union.

✣ ✣

Local 9791, A. F. of L., otherwise the Forriers' Union, judiciously mixed a little business with pleasure at a progressive euchre party and smoker in Strathcona Hall last Tuesday night, at which President F. W. Hahnsdorf was chairman. In the interval between the purely diverting features the members were treated to a feast of advice from Messrs. D. A. Carey and James Simpson. The committee responsible for the general good time which prevailed consisted of Messrs. Wm. Lemon, Martin Loftus, J. B. Newton and A. V. McCormick. Travelers report an unusually good season, with orders away ahead of last year. On April 20th a special meeting will be held, when twenty candidates will be initiated.

✣ ✣

The Carriage and Wagon Workers spent a very busy session in Sarathcona Hall last Tuesday night in an effort to equalize their wage scale in the different manufacturing establishments in the city. A minimum rate has been fixed by the union for the various classes of work performed by the four trades within the union, and the members desire to have this minimum rate made uniform throughout all establishments. In the carriage trade particularly the grade of labor varies very much and it is agreed that a good workman may be worth much more than the minimum. The lack of this uniformity in some of the shops operates, as it was pointed out, against the employer also, in tendering for contracts, certain employers being placed at a disadvantage by reason of paying a higher wage rate than others. With a view to settling this inequality, a conference with the employers will be sought at an early date.

✣ ✣

Hardly had the railway employees of Great Britain been mulcted out of $140,000 damages as the final result of the now celebrated Taff Vale case, than the mine owners of Denaby (Yorkshire) began proceedings for damages. The workers were on strike for seven months, and during all that time there was not a single assault, but nevertheless the attorneys of the coal barons claim that the miners had broken an agreement, and that under the interpretation of the Taff Vale decision the entire union is liable for all losses sustained by the employers. These actions will have the result of forcing the workers of England to enter the political field more than ever, and elect their own representatives, and have all unjust laws repealed. Workingmen ave too long been leaning on governments instead of depending on their own exertions. The laws making every combination of trade a conspiracy have been repealed by the effort of labor, which will now have to wage another battle, although difficult, yet which can be won by united, persistent effort.

"Become Your Own Landlord"

Last year I indicated that there would be a substantial increase in the values of property, and a large number availed themselves of the timely advice then given. They bought on my **Easy Terms**, and are now thoroughly satisfied. Many have made a substantial profit on their purchase.

Why go on Paying Rent when on my **Instalment Plan** you can secure a home for yourself, improve it, and get the benefit of the increase in value that is sure to take place? Others have done so, and so can you.

Call or write for list, and you will receive a reply by return post.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
12 RICHMOND ST. EAST.
Telephone Main 2351.

One million five hundred thousand dollars was paid in strike benefits to the coal miners during the recent coal strike.

✣ ✣

The electric lights were immediately turned out and service suspended for fifteen minutes, until enough oil lamps could be secured to light the place.

✣ ✣

The International Typographical Union is planning to erect a monument in Colorado Springs to Amos J. Cummings, the former New York Congressman.

✣ ✣

The Lasters' Protective Union of America, with headquarters at Haverhill, Mass., has been absorbed by the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

✣ ✣

The Boot and Shoe Workers' trouble at Lynn, Mass., with the K. of L., is practically over, and another decided victory has been scored by an international union.

✣ ✣

Arthur W. Holmes, of Toronto, Canadian representative of the International Association of Machinists, has gone to Vancouver, in connection with the C.P.R. strike.

✣ ✣

From facts gathered in the last six months, the remarkable condition is revealed of the existence of more child labor in New York City than in all the States of the South combined.

✣ ✣

"In the face of the struggle between capital and labor, I don't believe it right that we should hold services by the aid of electric light furnished by scab firemen. I suggest we get other means of lighting our church."

✣ ✣

It is not so very long ago when one card was sufficiently large to hold the names of all the shoe factories using the Boot and Shoe Workers' stamp. Now a folder of four pages filled on both sides is necessary. About 320 manufacturers now use the stamp.

✣ ✣

The new bulletin of union labels issued by the A. F. of L. bears the reproduction of forty-three labels and three cards recognized by organized labor, and also a list of the twenty-four crafts and callings using the general label of the American Federation of Labor.

✣ ✣

Workers are asked to help along those employed in the manufacture of waterproof clothing by demanding that the Garment Workers' label appear thereon. This branch is organized in Montreal, and they have issued an appeal to the Canadian workers to support them.

✣ ✣

Wall street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust,
10 trusts make one combine,
10 combines make one merger,
10 mergers make one magnate,
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

✣ ✣

In a short sketch of the trade union movement of Austria, by Han Felsinger, of Vienna, in the Federationist of this month, that official states: "The main body of trade unionists is represented in the federation of trades unions of Austria. There are also a small number of 'national' unions in existence, their purpose being to put the different nationalities of this country against each other, and to create a still more complicated situation in Austria. These associations wholly disregard the true trade-union principles of no discrimination against nationality or creed."

TRADES CONGRESS DEPUTATION WAIT ON THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and other members, waited, by appointment, on the Ontario Government at noon on Wednesday of this week.

The deputation was received by the Premier, Hon. G. W. Ross; Attorney-General Gibson, Minister of Agriculture Dryden and Provincial Secretary Stratton.

The object was to present and support six resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Congress, held in September last at Berlin, and previously forwarded to the Government.

Joseph T. Marks, of London, presented the resolution calling for the protection of street railway conductors, emphasizing the necessities pointed out in the resolution.

The second resolution, respecting Ontario factory inspectors, was dealt with by Samuel Moore, vice-president of the Congress for Ontario, who pointed out that the factory inspectors were under the control of the Departments of Labor in England and all the States, and he urged that the same should be the case here.

Harry Obermeyer, of Hamilton, dealt clearly with the resolution opposing the retention and confiscation of wages.

James Wilson presented the ideas of Congress in opposition to the contract system obtaining in connection with prison-made goods.

Mr. Moore also presented the resolution respecting a measure for the protection of the public health.

The sixth and last resolution was presented by J. D. O'Donoghue. It was entitled "An act to amend the law relating to trade unions" and was most ably supported by Mr. O'Donoghue, who made the speech of the day.

At the conclusion the Government promised, in the stereotyped way, nothing further than consideration.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The proposal of the British Government respecting the Irish land question has been hailed by a considerable portion of the press with unstinted praise, and even in some cases with enthusiasm.

On examining the proposed measure, however, we must confess that we fail to see how, if adopted, it will afford the slightest relief to the industrial classes. The curse of Ireland, and, indeed, the curse of the rest of the world, is that one set of people can say to the others, "You must do the work and we will enjoy the product." Hence the duke has revelled in luxury without earning it, while the peasant has toiled like a slave only to see his earnings go to support the luxuries of the palace.

Essentially this is slavery—one man living by the sweat of another man's face. The new measure proposes to secure to the landlord just as fully as ever his life of extravagant leisure. He will receive his unearned, extorted income in its excessive abundance even more certainly and punctually than before. He will be relieved from all the odium of the hateful ejectment processes. No longer will he be pointed out as the oppressor of the poor but he will oppress and despoil industry just as much as ever he did. The Government will collect the rents under some other specious guise. Regularly to the hour the landlord's bank account will be replenished, without the slightest trouble, effort or anxiety on his part. He will still enjoy all the privileges of his former position, with all the bitterness removed. The hope of true reform will be still more remote.

Some of the tenants will doubtless find their condition improved. They can now, to some extent, be freed from the injustice of having to do as the tenants in this country have to do, pay rent on their own improvements.

But for the mass of the tenants and for the whole of the laboring classes the conditions will be no better, if not worse.

It is proposed to buy out the landlord at his price and sell to the tenants at their price. The difference, some $60,000,000, where is that to come from? From the men and women and children who work like slaves.

If it were proposed that this contribution were to come out of the incomes of the dukes, so that they could not increase the burden to the toilers, then there might be some palliation of the wrong.

At present the Irish laborer has to support one set of landlords, the new measure proposes to make another set of landlords.

The new bill is on a par with a measure that would propose to give bonds to slaveholders to get rid of them and then hand over the slaves to the possession of the overseers.

The landlords of Dublin, Belfast, Galway or Cork will still collect their unearned increment; they will still oppress and despoil industry as strenuously as ever.

Why the Irish do not adopt the simple and honest method of taxing the landlords out is not very apparent.

Hitherto the landlords have had all the leisure and all the enjoyment. The whole burden of taxation has fallen on the toilers. Had the taxation been concentrated on the land so as to take the rent which went simply to the support of an idle aristocracy, there

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Stirling Burghs, and leader of the British Liberal party, addressed his constituents at Culross on the evening of the 24th December, 1902. Referring to the housing question, Sir Henry quoted the figures given in his Geighley speech, and proceeded:

In many of the large towns owners of land kept it back, or reserved it for occupation by houses, in order to receive the higher value which would ultimately be given to the land by the enterprise of the community. It was a most unjust state of things. He did not think it was right that we should allow zones of land to be round great centres of industry where the building of houses could be barred in this way; he thought larger powers ought to be given, therefore, to municipalities for the acquisition of land for public purposes such as this so essential to the public advantage. (Cheers.) He thought also that any owner of land in such a position as he had described should be liable to taxation for the value of the land, whether it was occupied or not, and irrespective of the houses that might or might not be built upon it. (Cheers.) Such a view seemed to him to be perfectly equitable. Why should value be given to the owners' property by the enterprise and industry of the community and by the enterprise of many things that were done by the municipality in order to increase the comfort and effectiveness of the community, and the men who were ultimately to benefit from it should contribute nothing to that purpose? It seemed to him to be one of the questions which most rightly called for the interference of the Legislature. At the same time, while he was speaking of what would be perfectly equitable and right as a matter of taxation, he believed it would have a large effect in doing away with the extreme congestion of population in certain localities, and in opening up large portions of land for the erection of houses, which would relieve the toilers among us from the terrible straits in which they are at present placed. (Cheers.)—"Land Values," Glasgow.

It is encouraging to see that the Liberal party in England is taking up this much-needed reform. Had it not been for the South African war, which diverted public attention, the taxation question would have been one of the chief issues at the recent elections. When the leader of the Liberal party takes up such a question, it shows that it is one to which the people are giving a good deal of attention. All the principal municipalities in Scotland and England have at least large majorities of their councillors pledged to the taxation of land values, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sees that the time is ripe for that reform. We may say what we please about the English being conservative, about them being slow to adopt new machinery and new methods of manufacture, but it is to England we turn when reforms for freedom are being introduced. To-day she is the freest country on the globe, and that is why she is the leading power. England has freed her trade, but she has yet to free her land. And she is going to do it. The freer the country the easier it is to obtain proper reforms for freedom, and it won't be long before we see the Single Tax in England. It must come gradually, though. All great reforms are won a step at a time, and it is to the best interests of all that they should be. Local option in taxation is the first reform they are asking; that is, they want municipalities to be allowed to raise their revenues from whatever sources they choose within certain broad lines. As soon as they obtain this power Glasgow, Liverpool and a great number of other municipalities will start shifting the taxes from the products of industry on to the land. To keep up with them in increased prosperity the other municipalities will have to do the same.

That is the reform we want here, too. The Legislature should grant us local option, and allow us to try different methods of taxation. Some municipality is bound to get at the best system and start forging ahead, when the others will have to accept it to keep up.

Mr. Thompkins.

REMEMBER That the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto
Makers of
OXFORD STOVES AND RANGES
—ARE—
STILL UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

The Nasmith Company have been fighting the Bakers' Union for years. The Union has determined, with your assistance, to show this Company the error of its way. Tell your grocer that this Company is unfair and get the Union label on your bread every time.

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STYLES—Up to the minute. Price in keeping with the Quality.
'The Big 88,' WARREN T. FEGAN
Phone M 748 88 Queen West

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Open every Saturday night from 7.00 to 9.00 o'clock
OFFICE HOURS:—9.00 a.m. to 4 p.m.
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Blood and Nerve Builder
Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System
25 and 50 Cents
PREPARED BY
J. R. LEE
Corner Queen and Seaton
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HALT! Wha ganes thier?
THE SCOTTISH LAUNDRY
Advance an' gae us the countersign.
Guid Wark din by han' without chemicals.
Cor. Ossington Ave. & Arthur St.
Prompt call in reply to post card.

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Merchant Tailor
1134 Queen St. West, Toronto.
Union Label on All Garments.

D. Hanna & Co.
Have removed to
462 SPADINA AVE.
Where you can get a perfect fit in
SHOES
Can't be equalled in style, quality or low prices.
Union Made Our Specialty.

THE INJUNCTION CLUB.

Perhaps it is well for the working people that the courts grant injunctions against their unions. Because it is very difficult to arouse the great body of men from their sleep. And by the courts continuing to issue injunctions as freely as they have been in the past it may be the means of bringing the workers to their senses and show them how they have been allowing a few corporations to usurp their rights. When people invoke the law on every slight pretext it has a tendency to bring the law into disrepute.

We do not find the courts granting injunctions to restrain corporations and employers from acting unfairly to their employees. But now if a union man speaks to a fellow-laborer with a view of getting into their ranks so that he cannot be used as a club to keep union men from earning fair wages, the employer invokes the aid of the law, and an injunction is issued forthwith. Or the man is arrested under the section of the act relating to intimidation and tried before the magistrate without having the option of going to a jury, although the magistrate may send the case to a jury.

All these evils can be changed forthwith by bringing all unions into line under a central body, whose commands shall be obeyed by every member of the organization. This central body will have the power to meet force with force and lobbying with lobbying until the rights of all laboring men, women and children are respected. With a central body, candidates can be successfully placed in the political field, who, when elected, will pass laws doing away with injunctions, except in cases where they ought to be granted.

If we keep on having different central bodies we will never be able to obtain our rights. One central body for the whole of Canada is sufficient to carry out the objects of the labor organizations. And one central body for every other country. Every year delegates from the central bodies of each nation could meet in secret convention and frame laws applicable for the workingmen of each nation.

The greatest and most powerful religious body in the world concentrated their efforts, and the result was that even the recognized head of their church yielded to their wishes in the past. We as workingmen must therefore join together the loose threads of our different bodies and unite in one central governing body for the good of the cause. And also have the military laws altered so that when we join the militia we will not be compelled to turn our guns on our fellowmen at the beck of a judicial officer who may be friendly to the corporation that has invoked the aid of the law against the union.

E. A. F.

HOW THE COAL LAND IS ASSESSED.

Mr. Bolton Hall, a lawyer in New York and a recognized authority on economic questions, investigated the subject of assessments in the mining districts of Pennsylvania which was published in a recent issue of the New York Journal. Mr. Hall found that land worth from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars per acre—actually claimed by officials to be worth this—and assessed at the rate of 30 to 3 dollars per acre. These lands—or rather coal beds—are held out of use; and the State of Pennsylvania assists Mr. Baer and his associates to hold them out of use by assessing them at these absurdly low rates.—"Land Values," Glasgow, Scotland.

The main interest which any aspects of the times can have for us is the great spirit which gazes through them.—Emerson.

✣ ✣

Whether a moral sentiment can be originally conceived from any other source than a view of utility, is one question; whether upon examination and reflection it can, in point of fact be actually persisted in, and justified on, any other ground by inward reflection is another; whether, in point of right, it can be justified by a person addressing himself to the community, is a third point. The two first are matters of speculation; it signifies little, comparatively speaking, how they are decided. The last is a question of justice; its decision is of as much importance as anything can be.—Bentham.

✣ ✣

In a community regulated only by the law of supply and demand, but protected from open violence, the persons who become rich, are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, prosaic, covetous, prompt, methodical, sensible, unimaginative, insensitive and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are, the entirely foolish, the entirely wise, the idle, the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful, the dull, the imaginative, the sensitive, the well-informed, the improvident, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clumsy knave, the open thief, and the entirely merciful.

THE FIGHT GETTING HOT.

Organized Labor is "Doing Things" to the Scab Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Cal., March 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has such a systematic fight been made on a scab newspaper as that now being waged against the Los Angeles Times. While the fight against the New York Sun attracted national attention, it was not a national fight, as the battle was financed by the union printers of New York City. In the movement against the Los Angeles Times every member of the International Typographical Union—no matter where located—is contributing monthly. This is the first instance in the history of the International Typographical Union—the oldest labor organization in North America—where all of its members have contributed to a fund to be used in unionizing one paper.

President Gompers and all the national labor leaders are much interested in this fight as the Los Angeles Times, in addition to being printed by scab labor, has done everything in its power to destroy organized labor on the Pacific Coast. But it is now fighting for its life.

Seventy-four out-of-town ads. have been withdrawn since this movement commenced, the St. James Medical Co., Emil Frees' Hamburg Tea, Black Abbott, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Diamond Dyes and Paine's Celery Compound having withdrawn within the past two weeks.

Following is a list of advertisers who have spurned the requests of organized labor:

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

"Force"—The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

"H. O."—Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

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

"Tutt's Pills"—Tutt Manufacturing Co., New York City.

"Peruna"—Peruna Medical Co. Columbus, O.

Wilson Whisky, Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

Will every reader of The Toiler write letters to all of the above, as well as withhold patronage until such time as their advertisements are withdrawn from the Times? This line of work has resulted in more than three-fourths of the "foreign" advertisers in the Times withdrawing from that paper, as they soon tire of the constant bombardment of letters.

This will cost you eight two-cent stamps. Will YOU spend this amount to defeat the worst enemy organized labor has ever had?

Police Magistrate Denison by one fine imposed upon a union man displayed more opposition to organized labor in one act than he has shown in opposition to verbal filth during twenty years. His constant association with the latter may have made him feel rather chummy while the remoteness of the Denison family from honest labor precludes the possibility of the Colonel ever becoming friendly toward such a vulgar thing.

✣ ✣

In ten years the Boilermakers have grown from 450 to 23,000.