Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1883 1898

Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

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J. Dunkin .....164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes.....723 " "
H. N. Morrison.....Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham.....Victoria Chambers
A. Jury.....19 Richmond St. E.
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E. Nelpage.....95 Shaw Street
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Furniture and Upholstery
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Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage and receive a nickle plated pocket opener—opens Gold Seal and other crown corked goods.

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I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of

MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S PANTS
MEN'S OVERALLS, SHIRTS, Etc.

with Union Label attached at reasonable prices and solicit your patronage for Union Made Clothing.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA 704 1744 UNION MADE

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484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

A YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE.

The old argument as to whether there is as good a "chance" for the young man to-day as there was a few years ago, is again going the rounds. There is. It is even better. The only thing about these chances is that the great majority of young men never perceive their own individuality. A young man's chance to-day is as he makes it for himself.

If every young man would put his shoulder to the wheel of the new labor movement put forth in The Toiler, and keep it rolling until it reached the goal, he would not only make chances good for himself, but for his fellow-men.

Bab.

"THAT REMARK"

About "What we have we'll hold" is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we haven't we are afte

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.
Cor. Dundas & Gladstone Ave.
S. ROGERS, Manager.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

Because of threats and demands of labor organizations it is said that the railroads of this country are considering a plan to establish a general employment bureau, which will engage all minor employees.

✣ ✣

The imported Scotch machinists brought to London by the Leonard Machine Company say they would not have come had they known there was a strike on. Many refused to go to work and left town, three going to Hamilton.

✣ ✣

Since the Kingston German machinists' episode, Canadian manufacturers have brought Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, Yankees and Finlanders into Canada, but have concluded Germans cannot be used as strike breakers, being possessed of too much of a class-conscious spirit.

✣ ✣

"Mother" Jones is not discouraged. She says the battle for the abolition of child labor has only begun with her. Next winter she proposes to take a thousand children with her to Washington, none of them will be over 12 years old, and all of them factory children.

✣ ✣

The regular quarterly session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor opened in Washington, D.C., Sept. 21st. This session of the Council, it is understood, will be of much importance, as it is thought the labor Congressional programme will be framed at that time.

✣ ✣

The Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society is prepared to receive application for emigration to Canada of girls from the ages of 12 to 14 years. Those accepted must spend eighteen months in the society's home at Peckham, so that the directors may judge if they are fitted for life in Canada.

✣ ✣

The Trades Union Congress, at its session at Leicester, Eng., last week, adopted, by a large majority, a resolution declaring for an eight-hour day in the United Kingdom, and urging the subject to be made a test question at the next parliamentary, London County Council and all municipal elections. The Parliamentary Committee is instructed to introduce a bill into the House of Commons, making the eight-hour day a law of the country.

✣ ✣

The first break in the strike of the machinists in the shipping yards occurred the end of last week, when the Morgan Iron Works, known as the Roach yards, announced that it will take back some of the men who have been on strike since June. Nearly a hundred men are employed in the yards. The men will go back at the former wages, which are not fixed, and on the same conditions which prevailed previous to the strike. Nearly a thousand men have been out in all the yards.

✣ ✣

No doubt the Toronto trade unionists were no more disturbed at the criticism of trade unionism by Bishop DuMoulin, of Hamilton, in his recent sermon in Toronto, than if the good bishop had preached about the rich man entering the kingdom of heaven. Little things like that do not even cause a ripple on the sea of unionism. Still it might be interesting for the Toronto folks to know that a short time ago the Hamilton Trades Council got after the bishop for engaging oriental labor in the form of a Chinese servant, and perhaps one good turn deserves another.—Sam Landers.

✣ ✣

Section 5 of the declaration of principles of the Metal Trades Association states, "Employees will be paid by the hour rate, by premium system, piece work or contract, as the employer may elect." The latter part of the sentence, "as the employer may elect," leaves the man who has the labor to sell no choice of how he is to dispose of his commodity. How foolish it would appear to the manufacturer if a band of people organized and in their declaration of principles set up a rule that the manufacturer who owns the goods shall sell for cash, credit, below cost, or "any way the purchaser may elect." This is just about what the Metal Trades Association has done. And yet they talk about "vested rights," and "we have a right to run our business as we see fit." While this cannot be gainsaid them, the workers, individually and collectively, should be possessed of the same inherent rights.

✣ ✣

Organized labor has had its defeats, but time has shown that its defeats and weaknesses have only disclosed where victories and strength might be made all the more secure. For instance, the few defeats met in the courts of the country have only spurred it on to an endeavor to have certain acts amended, and have been the means of starting a movement for the establishing of a national labor bureau and defence fund in Canada—this will be one of the principal questions under consideration at the coming session of the Dominion Trades Congress at Brockville. If a fund of $100,000 is raised it is claimed its opponents will think twice before attacking it as they have been doing on all sides during the past year. Again, the introduction of class legislation into the Dominion Senate and Parliament to throttle organized labor and deprive it of its rights as free subjects by legislation and coercion, has caused the workers of the country to arouse themselves from their lethargy and realize that neither representatives of the old political parties can be entirely trusted with the welfare of trade unionists.

✣ ✣

The housesmiths of the old union who have been working on the Butterick building on Fourteenth street, New York, went on strike last week because one of the firms of sub-contractors put members of the new rival housesmith's union at work on the same building. This is the first time members of the old union, of which Sam Parks is the business agent, have come in contact with the new union, which was organized under the supervision of the Employers' Association. Later Mr. Parks called out the housesmiths at work on the building at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, which, with the Butterick building, is being constructed by the George A. Fuller Co.

Commissioner Du Brul, of the Metal Trades Association, an organization of United States and Canadian employers, has issued a "secret" circular, No. a-13, to members, asking for opinions on how to prevent employees from wasting time in water closets. Some novel suggestions are offered, which are in turn again submitted to the membership for the benefit of the trade. These matters are only supposed to be known to the membership, who pay for initiation, information, and protection, but somehow trades unionists have a means of getting on the inside track of the workings of employers' associations just the same as employers' associations have of finding out the workings or doings at union meetings. One suggests placing a time clock, another giving out checks, another putting conveniences in the middle of the shop, without doors, and many such schemes. There are no doubt men who "soldier" and waste the employers' time in the way mentioned, but the average man gives a fair day's work for his wages, and need not be watched like a criminal. Some of these employers' associations will soon be alloting the amount of air each employee is to breathe in a given time.

✣ ✣

In some places the time is now opportune for the workers to place their own class in the field for public office, and no longer to vote for the men who would by intrigue and legislation place them back in the mediaeval days, or the days of serfdom. For instance, such legislation as will shortly come before the House of Commons for ratification as has already been passed by the Senate, the Lougheed and Beique bills, one to practically compel unions in Canada to give up their international affiliation, and the other making it illegal to hold meetings during a strike, at which meetings the restrictions of free speech are such as a man would have to hesitate before every utterance for fear of violating the law, and not alone being liable to imprisonment himself, but every man, woman and child present are likewise guilty. In the Lougheed bill, one clause entirely reverses the precedent of British law and justice. At present every man is innocent until proven guilty, and rightly so, but our intelligent parliamentarian manufacturers in their anxiety to disrupt and throttle organized labor, have so far forgotten themselves as to reverse this and compel every man taken into custody for a violation to prove certain things first or stand convicted. The onus of proving one's guilt should remain with the prosecution, and not for the prosecuted to prove his innocence.

PROFESSOR ELY ON INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

W. A. Douglass, B.A.

Professor Ely has lately published a book entitled "Evolution of Industrial Society." He gives striking illustrations of the slow progress of humanity for many centuries. The hand spindle was the only method of spinning up to the year 1500. Nearly this same date marked the discovery of America, the Reformation and the introduction of printing. From that time the spinning wheel was used till the middle of last century. "We are told that many of the Italian women who came to Chicago had never seen spinning wheels, and looked upon them as a new and wonderful invention."

As an illustration of the improved process of production we quote the following: In 1852 the printing and folding of 480,000 newspapers required 3,660 hours work at a cost of $447. In 1896 the same was accomplished in 18½ hours at a cost of $6.20. The time was reduced from 200 to 1 and the cost from 70 to 1.

The stage of the evolution of industry he marks as follows:

1. Truck economy. Independent producers, each family performing the various industrial processes among its own members.

2. Money economy. Town producers with division into various trades, but with trade narrowly confined.

3. Credit economy, with trade national and money largely superseded by credit. He predicts that the next stage will be world wide economy.

To this we may add that we hope to see a just system of distribution as well as a world wide trade.

Mr. Ely's discussion of competition could not well be much more unsatisfactory. He discusses the force of competition as a department of evolution and the survival of the fittest. He says not one word of the laws which gives to one set of men the absolute control of the town sites, the coal mines, the forests and the agricultural lands, so that a host of other men must come and beg for the chance to go to work. He tells nothing of the manner in which a great deal more than fifty per cent. of the lands, mines and other natural opportunities are held by speculators in idleness, so that the chances for employment are thus restricted and men must compete like hungry wolves for a chance to work on the parts that are utilized. He never so much as notices the fact that in a growing city the competition of purchasers or renters for sites must become more and more intense, while the rivalry between sellers becomes less and less intense. Nor does he give any hint of the fact that where improved processes increase production, then the competition between sellers must reduce prices. And yet, in any adequate discussion of this force, these distinctions are essential.

He says that competition must always have its dark side, but he does not tell us what that is or why it should be so. When adjustments are so arranged that every man will do his best for his fellow man, how can that condition have its dark side?

He quotes Dr. Charles H. Spahr as to the bad distribution of wealth in the United States. The showing is as follows:

1 per cent. of the population own more than 54 per cent. of the wealth.
11 per cent. of the population own more than 35½ per cent. of the wealth.
44 per cent. of the population own more than 12¼ pr cent. of the wealth.
44 per cent. of the population own more than 1¼ per cent. of the wealth.

This means that one per cent. of the people hold more wealth than all the rest of the people combined.

In Britain the estimates show that in 1838 the richest 4 per cent. of the people owned 56.6 per cent. of the wealth, while in 1891 the richest 4 per cent. owned 68.3 per cent. of the wealth, thus showing that the rich are growing richer. We would be quite safe in saying that this shows that industry must pay a greater tribute to idleness.

Respecting this unjust distribution, Ely says: "The captains of industry must be paid for their industrial leadership." But he says not a word of the Marquis of Bute, the Duke of Norfolk or the other dukes who do nothing but despoil industry.

In discussing Liberty, we find the same lack of clear distinction which is characteristic of Ely's writings. God gave this earth freely for every one to go to work without any hinderances, but by our laws we have practically placed this earth in the exclusive power of a few people, a terrible despotism. True liberty demands for every man three things: 1st, that he shall have the fullest freedom to produce; 2nd, that he shall enjoy all that he produces; 3rd, that he shall be free to exchange where he pleases. Instead of thus outlining the principal demands of liberty and investigating how they can be realized, he spends a vast amount of good paper and ink in empty generalizations.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

(Contributed.)

If there is no land there will be no people.

The land is just as necessary to the existence of the people as is the air, and the light, and should be just as free to all mankind, and is so under natural conditions. The principle of simple justice which is contained in this natural condition instituted by the Almighty is incontrovertible and should be carried into the artificial conditions under which society exists to-day.

The principle, that private rights must not be interfered with any farther than is really necessary for the greatest good to the greatest number, is also incontrovertible.

Where are we to draw the line between the rights of the individual and those of the community? Clearly the rights of the community are paramount; the community, therefore, is authorized, by the individual (for convenience) to administer individual affairs collectively, in so far only as the community as such, is hindered or promoted in its welfare. The community then is the guardian, not only of its own rights, but of the rights of the individual also. Now, what are the inherent and God given rights of every man? Nothing less than life and liberty, which cannot be had without free access to earth, air and light sufficient for his every need, and as air and light are movable, as it were, and can be freely used, anywhere and everywhere by all without hindrance to any individual or community, no legislation or human arrangements are necessary to the fullest enjoyment and use of those two elements, but with the earth it is necessary for the community to deal, wisely and justly in order that there may be no conflict of interests, and that no one individual should encroach upon the rights of another. The community then should allot to each applicant a sufficient area of land for his needs, and which he must occupy and use, or forfeit his claim thereto, and for the privilege of occupying any particular location to the exclusion of other applicants, he should be assessed a yearly rental which would be a certain percentage on the actual selling or rent value of the land according to location or its quality, or for the value of the timber or minerals which it contained, without regard to any human improvements whatever, as the improvements belong to the one who makes them. This yearly rental could be arranged, say, every five or ten years in the same way as ordinary leases are now. While the population was sparse the rents would be low, and as the population increased, the rents would increase as they do now, for without an increase of population there would be no increase in the value of the land or what it contained, excepting where a railway or other road were built, which would bring the land in question more in touch with a populous place; but there is nothing like people for increasing the value of the land for occupancy. As the people make the value, to them the value belongs, and should be used for their benefit in supplying all the necessary roads, sewers, water and light, street cars and even perhaps music halls, library, etc. The less expensive the management of the community, the smaller the percentage of rent value which would be levied upon each occupant.

Landed and other wealthy men declare that such a system would not work, and single tax on land values would be unjust to them. There can be no injustice in withholding or withdrawing a privilege which is not paid for according to its value, and how much easier it would be to settle and collect a tax on land, than upon the many things which it is now levied and which are so difficult to get at. And why should a man be taxed upon his industry and endeavor to beautify the town, while the one who holds the land without improvement is not taxed? That is not common sense.

Single tax may not be a cure for all ills, but it would go far towards removing the discrepancy between the wealth of the landlord and the poverty of the tenant. It is customary to call the landlord the tax payer, but he never pays the taxes upon any property which he rents; his tenant always pays the taxes. He pays only on the property which he occupies, or which is vacant, and in case of a vacant house the landlord gets a rebate on his taxes until he can get a tenant to move in, and pay the full amount again for him. We know also that a man who owns anything less than two acres is charged a higher rate of taxation than the one who owns two acres or more within the city limits. All these things are in favor of the rich and against the poor. We wait for the single tax as the only way to kill land speculation which is not for the benefit of any but the real estate agent and a few favored ones in the community. But it is said we will never be able to secure such a system. Certainly not from the ordinary Grit and Tory, nor from Democrat or Republican; we must ignore the old party cries which seem to-day not to mean anything but subserviency to private and corporate agrandisement to the detriment of the public. We must vote for a Single Taxer and one in favor of public ownership against all other political names whatever, until we obtain what we ask for; and we know that the producing classes are numerous enough to elect whom they will (in spite of the privileged classes) if we will pull together, and not be led by a few demagogues who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage to those who think that the people should be made a prey to them. Then let us pull long and strong and altogether and our aim will be accomplished, but in the meantime our legislators, who are really our servants and are paid by us to do our collective political business, take upon themselves the role of masters and treat us with contempt, subsidising whom they will, and regulating what pay we, their masters, shall give them.

"If you want to know what smartly dressed men wear this season ask to see Gough Bros.' Union-Made Clothes."

We Might Take the Century Dictionary

and pick out the biggest adjectives and the greatest superlatives and apply them to the clothes we sell, but mere words can never convey to you our meaning as well as a three minute visit to our store.

If you look, for instance, at one of those famous Gough Bros.' Smart Suits bearing the Union Label, you will see instantly how much superior it is in appearance to ordinary ready-to-wear clothes. If you try a suit on, you will see how much better it fits you than any other ready-to-wear suit you ever tried. If you buy it and wear it you will soon realize how much better it keeps its shape than even an ordinary custom-tailored suit, and after a long time, you will begin to realize its superlative wearing qualities.

If you will drop in for a few minutes any noon or other hour that you have time, we will be glad to explain more fully how these suits are so superior and why they have become the standards of fashion for well dressed men all over this country, though the price is half what a fairly good custom tailor would charge you.

Gough Bros.' Smart Suits and Fall Overcoats

$6.50 to $18.00

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Sellers of .... "Union Made Clothing."

Two Entrances: 186 Yonge St. and 6-8 Queen St., W. TORONTO.

"THE LABOUR BUREAU"

ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD, Commissioner of Public Works
R. GLOCKLING, Secretary The Labour Bureau

THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIONISM.

We are not solitary beings, but social, as we depend upon others and receive from them, so they look to us for interchange of one kind and another. We should live in many respects for others. We should keep in mind that God-given law which demands from us the protection and assistance of our brothers and neighbors. We must at one time or another account for our brother's whereabouts, and our hospitality to our neighbor. We are, indeed, emnty of understanding if we do not see that to elevate ourselves we must also raise those around us. In a great cause such as we champion, there are far-reaching opportunities for the benefitting of our motherland, our brethren and ourselves. To see these opportunities and not to strive to use them is to rank ourselves with those who bury their talents. We encourage social and moral disruption which we shall assuredly share sooner or later.—Toronto "Liberator."

"HE'S ONLY A PRINTER!"

"He is only a printer." Such was the sneering remark of a leader in a circle of aristocracy—codfish quality. Who was the Earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer. What was Prince Edward William and Prince Napoleon? Proud to call themselves printers. The Czar of Russia, the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Battenberg were printers, and the Emperor of China worked in a private printing office almost every day. William Caxton, the father of English literature, was a practical printer. What were J. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, James Parker, Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens, James Buchanan, Simon Cameron, Schuyler Colfax? Printers all, and practical ones. Mark Twain, Amos J. Cummings, Bret Harte, William Dean Howells, Joel Chandler Harris and Opie P. Read were plain, practical printers, as were Artemus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Sut Lovingood, Senator Plumb, ex-Governor of Texas, were all printers, and the leader of science and philosophy in his day made it his boast that he was a "jour" printer. In fact, thousands of the most brilliant minds in this country are to be found in large cities and towns. It is not everyone that can be a printer—brains are absolutely necessary.—Century.

"It's a very good world that we live in
To lend, or to spend, or to give, in
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own
It's the very worst world that ever was known."

"A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe
And share in his joy with a friendly glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold."

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has been the most popular SHOE STORE in the West End and it is more popular now than ever before.

BOOTS, SHOES UNION MADE

SPECIALTY—Staples of Substantial Styles made to wear and for Comfort. But we have all styles at prices to make you buy.

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