THE TOILER

Labor Gazette [redacted]cial Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working Masses.

Vol. IV. No. 7 | TORONTO, JANUARY 22, 1904 | Price 50 Cents Per Year

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY LIMITED

78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854
SOON TO BECOME
"THE HOME BANK OF CANADA."
Assets, - $3,000,000.00.
3½% Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES.
OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
OPEN 7 TO 9 EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
JAMES MASON, Managing Director.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries
Special Attention Given to Patent Litigation.
Pamphlet Sent Free on Application

Ridout & Maybee
103 Bay Street, Toronto.

Hotel Majestic
124 Queen West (Cor. Hackney)
J. J. CLARKE, Proprietor
Strictly Union

Anything in Furs
From a Jacket to a Muff Tail
The Way you Want it
We Must Satisfy You
and then besides our prices are very close
Fall Hats Now In.

The Taylor Hat & Fur Store
F. W. O'CONNOR,
Sign of the Boar 632 Queen St. West

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO
TORONTO, CANADA.

BEGIN RIGHT!

No man likes to makes mistakes. Many do who get their clothing "any old place" and you will find it better to call here and try our goods and style.

THE PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

D. G. DOUGLAS & CO.
Custom Tailors
Union Labels 346 QUEEN WEST

PRINCESS THEATRE | ONE WEEK
Commencing Monday, Jan. 25th.
E. H. SOTHERN
In the MIRACLE PLAY
THE PROUD PRINCE
By Justin Huntley McCarthy author of "If I Were King."
SALE OF SEATS ON TO-DAY.

STAR THEATER
One Week
Monday, Jan. 25th
Harry Bryant's
BURLESQUERS
40 CLEVER PEOPLE 40
Imperial Japanese Troupe, see the great Risley Act. The False Alarm, an entire new departure in Burlesque. Showing the interior of a City Fire Engine Station.

J. BRASS
556 Queen St. West
Carries a complete line of
Men's Furnishings
Everything Up-to-date
Don't Forget the Number
It is near Bathurst St.

READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY.

MAKING LIFE MISERABLE.

The Los Angeles Examiner Is Causing Otis to Put in Sleepless Nights.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner has inaugurated a special train service in order to deliver the paper throughout Southern California before breakfast each morning. It has been learned that Otis called upon the railroad officials and insisted that the Times also be carried upon this train, Otis offering to pay half the expense. This proposition was flatly refused by the Examiner, and Otis was informed that if he wanted a special train there is no law to prevent him having such—providing he paid $60 a day. Otis was finally compelled to do this, and now there are two special trains going out of Los Angeles each morning, where a month ago there were none. This one item alone will cost Otis $21,900 a year, and when it is borne in mind that his circulation in every suburban town reached by the special train is less than it was before he was forced to put on a special train, and that the circulation of the Times will continue to decrease, it can readily be seen that Otis is, figuratively speaking, "between the devil and the deep sea." Should he discontinue his special train the Times would lose nearly all its suburban subscribers; should he continue the train service, he is forced into an extra expense of nearly $22,000 a year.

And thus it is all down the line. The coming of the Examiner has added untold expense to the pay roll of the Times, compelling Otis to purchase a color press and to supply additional solicitors and correspondents in all nearby towns. Otis is up against a problem that he cannot waive aside by misrepresentation and abuse. Day by day he sees his circulation dwindle, and nearly every foreign advertisement has been withdrawn. The local merchants whom Otis thought he owned are dividing their patronage with the newcomer, and viewed from every standpoint, the conclusion is inevitable that fate has in store for the Los Angeles Times the worst thrashing that has ever been administered to any unfair, union-hating sheet since the world began.

Organize anti-Times committees in every union throughout the United States and correspond with Arthur A. Hay, 331-332 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, Cal., and received printed lists of advertisers who are defying organized labor.

This is a fight that must and will be won.

DON'T YOU SEE that if you continue to **Spend All You Make** you will be **Poor All Your Life**

A Savings Account at the Bank of Toronto, King and Bathurst Streets Branch will help you to **Save Money.**

How the time does come an' go!—
Life with music thrillin';
Soon be hangin' mistleto,
An' all the gals are willin'!

✦ ✦

Why should she sigh because he fails
To treat her as he did before?
If marriage made no difference,
Fair ladies, what would be the sense
Of having weddings any more.

✦ ✦

"Which is correct—'pants' or 'trousers'?"

"Trousers."

"But it doesn't seem right to say that his breath came in short trousers."

Lead
Pig
Bar
Sash Weights
Cam Lead
Plane Leads
Lead Castings.
THE CANADA METAL CO.
William Street, Toronto.

ABOUT OUR PEA COAL

It is large clean coal, satisfactory as nut in all ranges, lasts long, burns to a clean ash and is a great bargain. Only $4.75. Simple pure coal for little money.

The Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Limited
Head Office—Corner Queen and Spadina Ave

THE WRONG IDEA

The W. G. & R. Factory of Berlin Have a System by Which They Hope to Keep Organization Out of Their Factory —Sweating Charged.

One occasionally reads of the wonderful philanthropy of present-day corporations and capitalists. How they share their profits with employees or let them in on the ground floor of the company in buying stock, and in many other forms of a like character minister unto the needs of the workers. They are heralded throughout the country as broad-minded and generous citizens in the columns of the local or national press according to the size of the individual or corporation and their ability to pay for the gush at so much per line.

This form of advertising is considered of the best, and is usually paid for at reading matter rates. Many of these schemers and companies might be specialized in this article, but they have been written up and exposed so often by the independent press and through special magazine articles that it is hardly necessary to bore the public in this instance by a re-hash of an old story.

It can be very safely said, however, that the majority of them are designed to protect the firm in a systematic way by keeping the deluded employees under their special care so that they can be more easily robbed of what is their just dues as a return for their labor. These schemes are also designed to keep out the trades union or if it is already in to bring about its destruction.

All too late the employees wake up to the real purpose of the conspiracy and find themselves in the meshes of those who designed the trap.

By a perfected system of taking so much each week off the small pay of the employees these philanthropic concerns institute libraries, clubs, entertainments, gymnasiums, insurance and many other features with the money so taken, and then by a generous use of advertising space manage to convey the impression to the public that they have out of the generousity of their hearts and the fullness of their pockets made conditions under which those in their employ will enjoy more of the comforts of this life.

The real aim of all these schemes, however, is to systematically make the special care of the employees (which is rank hypocracy) the means of a special class of advertising and assist them to keep the influence of the trades union, which demands justice for the workers, away from their special preserves.

These few introductory remarks are put down here because of the fact that one of these concerns has been brought specially to our notice during the past week. When the veneer is scraped off their philanthropy we find underneath the rottenness of the sweating system, the absolute servility of the press and all the other viciousness of this pernicious system.

Many people in this country are no doubt wearing apparel marked with the brand "W., G. & R.," and for their enlightenment we might give them the full name of the firm manufacturing this brand. The Williams, Greene & Rome concern is located in that bright little town of Berlin, and correspondence published herewith will explain some of the things the people wearing this brand do not know.

The local papers of that town published last week an account of the second annual concert tendered by this firm to its employees under the caption of "The Right Idea." Apparently this was published at so much per line, and the same papers refused to publish the accompanying correspondence.

At the opening entertainment of this season, given in November last at their factory, Mr. S. J. Williams, the president of this company, is reported in the local press as saying:

"The success of these entertainments and the bettering of the business and social conditions rests with the employees. They are responsible for the increased business by the constant care bestowed on the work that passes through their hands. Nothing is good enough to bear our trade mark unless it is perfect. They must all bear in mind that they are all the time meeting with more criticism and they want to be able to stand it. To do this, they want to get as nearly perfect as possible in their relations between themselves.

"He had that very day been with two government officials interested in the labor problem, and they were exceedingly pleased to hear of the conditions that prevailed. The W., G. & R. factory had been talked of this last fall at the labor convention in Chicago, as one where the employees and employers work together harmoniously. This sort of news travels far and wide and they will all have to keep on their good behavior, as the whole world is watching this movement. As long as this good fellowship is kept up they will all be happier and business will be better.

"Last January he had spoken to a gentleman friend in Toronto about what it was proposed to do, and he had asked to be allowed to help when the time came. On Tuesday he had received a check for $50 from this friend. If strangers do that for us, we ought to do something for ourselves. The committee had thought it well that EVERY EMPLOYE SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LIBRARY FUND—NO MATTER HOW SMALL. To make matters easy, they will be given three months' time to pay it, if they want it. The firm wants the employees to feel that the library will be their own. They want to be independent and the library is to be all theirs. It does not mean, however, that anyone will be compelled to pay. If circumstances render it impossible for any to pay, they should not. Even if they do not they will be just as welcome as any who do contribute. He is sure that not one employee would want to bar any other one on that account."

The reading of this account in the papers caused Mr. Thos. Sweet, a garment worker, to write the following letter to Mr. Williams in the hope of clearing up the report that this firm were opposed to the organization of their employees:

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 28, 1903.

S. J. Williams, President W. G. & R.:

Dear Sir,—I can assure you it was with great pleasure I read the account of the social gathering of your employes, in the News-Record of Nov. 27, 1903, and also the steps that have been taken toward the introduction of a library and reading room for the intellectual advancement of your employees. I can but feel that your company, in taking this precedent, is to be congratulated on the step, and I have no doubt it will result in bringing about better relations between employer and employee, and will so improve the existing conditions in fostering the idea of a better understanding between the two great necessities of industry, capital and labor.

Being one of your new citizens, and being mixed a great deal with the various workers that comprise the many industries of your progressive town, might state that the impression has gotten abroad that your policy is not one of a philanthropic nature, but is merely done from a business standpoint. Now, having had this brought to my notice so many times, can say that the account of the recent gathering decided me to write you and ascertain the truth or untruthfulness of these reports. I do this with only one object in view, that is, in not having the actions of any one condemned until both sides are heard from. In this I feel sure you will grant me a fair and just means of ascertaining how to be able to refute the statements that are being repeatedly made both by business men like yourself, as well as workers in your establishment. Having been all my life interested in the great problem of Labor vs. Capital, and having just finished reading a volume entitled "Organized Labor," recently written by one of our foremost, conservative and intelligent labor leaders, namely, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, it brings to my mind to suggest the following questions to you:

Has the organization of labor in any way benefited industry, i.e., by creating and fostering skill, independence, loyalty and honesty among the working classes?

Has it elevated the working classes morally and intellectually?

What has the movement had to contend with, with the prejudices it has received from all classes, in striving to educate the various nationalities which comprise its membership, up to the standard of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay? In speaking to the last question, I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the organization I have the honor to be a member of has succeeded in doing a wonderful work in bringing together men speaking no less than thirty-eight languages, has educated them along these lines as mentioned, and the result is shown in a raising of the whole clothing industry to a plane it has never been in in the whole history of the industry, and the change has been brought about by so little friction that our employers are beginning to awake to the fact that we are not banded together to drive them out of business, but rather to so co-operate with them to make the conditions more uniform for all. I would refer you to over 300 firms using our label for truth of this. In conclusion, I would ask, is it true that your company is intensely opposed to the principles, aims and objects of organized labor, and do you deny the right of your employes to form an organization for the bettering of their conditions. It has been stated on many occasions that your foreman and others have intimidated the workers by informing them that no organization would be tolerated. Does not the policy you are following out correspond with the aims and objects of trade unionism? Hoping that you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is written, and that the near future will show the W., G. & R. Co. using the recognized emblem of fair and just labor on all their products, that is, the union label.

Thos. Sweet.

No reply being received to this, Mr. Sweet attempted to show up the hypocrisy of this firm by writing the following to the Berlin News-Record, which refused to publish it:

Berlin, Dec. 16, 1903.

Editor News-Record:

Dear Sir,—I submit you herewith a true copy of a letter which was forwarded Mr. S. J. Williams, president of the W., G. & R. factory, on Nov. 28, 1903, and he has not, for reasons of his own, seen fit to reply to. Probably if it had been written by one of our captains of industry instead of merely one of the small spokes that go to make up our modern civilization, the letter would have been answered long ere this. However, as the questions contained therein are questions of vital importance to your many readers, I would respectfully ask you to give it publication as it is written. In looking over the report you made entitled, "Another Step Forward in the New Movement at the W., G. & R. Factory," I notice Mr. Williams' statement regarding the comments made by two Government officials on the conditions existing at the W., G. & R. factory. Now, I am totally unaware who these officials are who are so greatly interested in the labor problem, but this much I do know, that if they are interested in the labor problem, then Mr. Williams most assuredly withheld the fact that he advocates and upholds that most pernicious system of home work, which organized labor has been struggling against for so many years. The object of organized labor in opposing it is simply this. We believe that a home should be in reality a home and not a sweatshop. We believe that the fathers, husbands and sons should receive a sufficient amount of what they produce for the capitalist to enable them to keep the family supplied with the necessities of life, without having to see what I have lately witnessed in some of the homes in Berlin. The wives, mothers and daughters drudging their lives out in the homes, with work supplied by the capitalist. Is not this a system of cheap labor, and what is it done for but to pile up dollars for the capitalist? We believe that the duties of the home, if properly conducted, will fully engage their time, without this sweating system, and if they have any time to spare, let it be spent in a little recreation and rest. And surely they deserve it after a hard day's toil over a hot stove, and with the many other duties that so completely fill up their time. At a recent Sunday visit I made to one of these homes that take in work for the W., G. & R. Co., I was surprised to see the ladies of this house drudging away so as to get a certain number of collars finished to enable them to complete the lot, and get another supply. And who is to blame for this Sunday work, which causes our good wives and daughters to break the Sabbath day. I will leave it to your readers to make their own deductions.

If Mr. Williams is sincere in his desire to bring about better relations between capital and labor, let him throw aside his prejudices against organized labor, which is entirely opposed at any time to Sunday labor; let him not condemn the movement simply because the actions of some of the local unions do not altogether suit him. Surely he would not let his prejudice go that far in other matters, such as religious and social matters. Surely he would not stay away from church simply because he could find one blackleg in it, or some one that did not altogether suit him. I would sincerely hope not.

Organized labor is out for all that is fair and right; do not deceive yourself that the movement is dying out, and that it is going backward; right is bound to triumph; and to verify these statements perhaps a few statistics would not be out of place. These are taken from President Gompers' report Nov. 9th, 1903, to the A. F. of L.

MEMBERSHIP.

From Oct. 1st, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1903, the A. F. of L. issued the following charters:

International unions	20
State federations	3
Central labor unions	171
Local trade and federal labor unions	1139
	1333

At the end of the fiscal year were affiliated:

International unions	113
State federations	29
Central labor unions	549
Local trade and federal unions	1747
	2338

The actual increase in membership for the year which is comprised in these figures is 442,100. And the average membership on which per capita tax was paid for the fiscal year was 1,465,800, and if we were to take the exact figures on membership at the close of the year there is no doubt that they would far exceed the 2,000,000 mark.

In regard to finances, it is interesting to note the steady increase from the year 1881, being the first year of the Federation, up to the present year:

Year.	Receipts.
1881	$174.95
1882	125.00
1883	690.19
1884	336.22
1885	584.03
1886	474.11
1887	1,989.82
1888	4,512.55
1889	6,838.40
1890	23,849.74
1891	17,702.36
1892	17,834.51
1893	20,864.62
1894	15,346.48
1895	13,751.75
1896	16,290.18
1897	18,639.92
1898	18,894.15
1899	30,757.13
1900	71,125.82
1901	115,220.89
1902	144,498.21
1903	247,802.96

The above figures show an increase in membership of 50 per cent. for the year just closed.

Surely these figures do not verify the rantings of those individuals who try to make themselves believe the movement is going backward. There is an old saying that dollars count, and if our American workingmen had any doubts about the stability of the trade union movement, I hardly imagine they would make such a great showing in their full confidence in the movement.

In conclusion, I would like to mention a statement recently made by a manufacturer who is a large employer of labor, and who in the past has been opposed to labor organizations. He said that industry has nothing to fear from the legitimate trade union movement, but there was a grave danger in this socialistic element that was manifesting itself in society. And what is the cause for this? It will readily be found that where the capitalists show themselves as being strictly class conscious and refuse to recognize the rights of labor, the result is shown in labor being driven to the furthermost extremity. If the capitalist would only consider carefully the labor problem and be willing to co-operate with labor in its industrial life, there is no doubt this would be avoided; but just so long as they refuse to see and recognize the rights of labor, labor will most certainly take a leaf out of their books, and will go to the ballot box as one solid phalanx and will succeed in electing representatives to our governments out of the ranks of labor, and the result will be shown in legislation of a strictly class nature in favor of labor.

To demonstrate that labor is not so selfish as some people would try to believe, I would like to point to the broad-mindedness of our local Trade and Labor Council, in endorsing the present Light Committee for another term. Labor by this shows its willingness to advocate anything that will be a benefit to the public at large. And in endorsing the present committee, they clearly saw that it was in the best interests of Berlin to retain the present commissioners for another term, in view of the fact that they have been recently granted a large sum of money to make alterations in our lighting system; and it was therefore thought to be in the best interests of Berlin to allow the present commissioners an opportunity of carrying out the promises made at the time the money was granted them.

Hoping that I have not trespassed on your space, and that you are not wearied with my phraseology, and sincerely hoping that I, in my humble sphere, will succeed somewhat in bringing closer together, in the near future, the two great factors of industry in Berlin, I remain, sincerely yours, Thos. Sweet.

The News-Record told the correspondent that for business reasons they would be unable to publish it, so Mr. Sweet wrote the editor of the Telegraph the following letter, re-submitting the previous one, and received a rebuff in that quarter as well:

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 22, 1903.

Editor Telegraph:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find a letter, also a copy of a letter sent to S. J. Williams, town, of which I would ask your careful and considerate perusal, with a view to publication. I have already submitted it to the editor of the News-Record, and am sorry to state they say they could not give it publication. Now, my reason in submitting it to you is to give you at least an equal chance with the Record, and to ascertain if there is at least one daily newspaper in Berlin that is not held by the thraldom of capitalism. I might state that it is my earnest intention to have the facts enclosed in the letter laid before your many readers. In case you send me your refusal to comply with my request, it leaves me with only one alternative, that is, to submit it to the different labor papers, and have sample copies distributed to your many readers. I can assure you I will much regret having to say we have no newspaper in Berlin which is fearless, fair and forceful.

Hoping to have a satisfactory reply, I remain, yours respectfully,

Thos. Sweet.

Perusal of all this matter leads one to the belief that there is much in some of the stories which are circulated about the charging up process of this firm, in order to parade their philanthropy before the public.

They have no use for the unions because these unions will not allow any of this sort of deceit. Unions fight for the employee getting all that he or she earns. They fight against the home being made a sweat-shop in order to enrich the manufacturer. The profits are not so large to the employer under union conditions, but they are larger to the employee.

An honest investigation would no doubt show that with all their boasting, the wages paid in this factory will not compare favorably with others.

We would like also to know the two freaks in the employ of the Government who commended this system which charges employees for what all other factories furnish free.

✦ ✦

It is not so strange that Miss Bryan should marry an artist. Her father is a word painter.

WHY IS THE ADD WHICH WAS IN THIS SPACE IN IT NO MORE?

For the Best Answer to this query in an article of 500 words a prize $5.00 will be paid at this Office.

Contest Closes Feb. 1st, 1904.

The Nasmith Baking Company IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

26 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR FOR $1.00
With every $ Grocery Order, or 24 lbs. for One Dollar without Orders.

10c. New Pink Salmon for 7½c.
12c. New Pink Salmon for 10c.
15c. New Red Salmon. very best, 12½c.
1,000 lbs. Good Evaporated Peaches, per lb. 7½c.
5c. Boxes New Table Figs for 10c.
30c, Packages Black or Mixed Tea 22c.
Fancy Dairy Butter, 1 lb. prints, 20c.
Gold Seal Creamery, best made, 23c.

25c. SALE

2 packages Malta Vita	25	3 packages Vim for	25
6 lbs. new cooking Figs	25	3 " Life Chips for	25
2 packages Grape Nut	25	1 lb. 35c. Tea, Coffee or Cocoa	25
2 large packages Seeded Raisins	25	3 large cans Baking Powder for	25
7 lbs. best Tapioca for	25	4 ten-cent packages Corn Starch for	25
5 lbs. good Rice for	25	3 cans new Pink Salmon for	25
8 lbs. best new Beans for	25	2 cans very best Red Salmon	25
10 lbs. Wheatine for	25	2 lbs. best pure White Lard	25
10 lbs. Corn Meal for	25	1 lb. best Boiled Ham	25
10 lbs. Rolled Oats for	25	5 cans new Oil Sardines for	25
10 lbs. Rolled Wheat for	25	2 fifteen-cent cans French Sardines	25
3 packages Rolled Oats for	25	2 lbs. Fancy Mixed Biscuits	25
3 " Flaked Wheat for	25	3 lbs. good Mixed Biscuits	25
2 " Force for	25		

GREAT SNAP, SWEET ORANGES, Juicy, only 9c. doz. or 3 doz. for 25c

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Crosse & Blackwell's 25c. Pickles	19	4 ten-cent packages Jelly Powder for	25
10c. packages Amonia 9c. or 3 for	25	2 fifteen-cent bottles Extracts for	15
6 large packages Naptha Washing Powder	25	10 bars best Laundry Soap for	25
This is the largest package and best Washing Powder made. Try it.		6 packages Pearline for	25
Quick "O" for easy washing, 6 for	20	3 " Silver Gloss Starch for	25
65c. bag Choice Family Flour	49	3 five-cent packages Blue for	10
40c. bag " " "	29	1 gal. best 40c. Vinegar for	25
10 lbs. Graham Flour for	25	1 quart best Cooking Molasses	9
3 five-cent bags Table Salt for	10	1 can best Table Syrup for	9
15 lbs. Cooking Salt for	10	1 quart choice Maple Syrup for	25
15 large Nutmegs for	10	Imported Worcestershire Sauce 9c. 3 for	25
Fancy Malaga Grapes, per lb. 10 and	15	40c. five-pound pails new Jam for	29
		10c. glass jars choice Jam for	9

Thompson Company, Limited,
530 & 532 Queen St. West
495 Yonge St. Phone North 1913
356 College St. Phone N. 1232
347 Yonge Street, near Gould
PHONE MAIN 3713.