THE TOILER

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READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY.

THE FIRST FIGHT

The Citizens' Alliance and the Labor Unions of Los Angeles Cross Swords.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Citizens' Alliance of Los Angeles, recently organized by "Herb" George, of Denver, a tool of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, and of Blatherskite Parry, of Indianapolis, has had its first tilt with the unions of this city. This alliance is composed of all the union-haters who, for the past two years, have dominated the Employers' and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations. H. G. Otis is chairman of the executive board of the new combination, and the Los Angeles Times is its official mouthpiece. A few days ago the Rival restaurant, which for years has been a union house, discharged its help, and the proprietor immediately joined the Citizens' Alliance. The Council of Labor placed a boycott upon the house, and pickets were stationed in front of the place. For the first day or two the Alliance distributed free meal tickets to hobos, with whom the city is now flooded. This proved too expensive a ruse for the union-haters, so they had the street railway company, the Times office and a big department store issue orders to their employes to patronize the boycotted restaurant, which, of course, they did, in order to retain their jobs. Police have been placed about the place, their presence attracting large crowds about the noon hour.

Just how long the Alliance can force the clerks, bookkeepers, non-union mechanics and others to patronize the boycotted place, time alone can tell. Organized labor is thoroughly aroused, and the effect will be a more determined fight against the Times.

Since Jan. 1 the following advertisements have been withdrawn from that notorious paper, as a result of letter-writing by unionists everywhere:

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson street, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Anglo-American Drug Co., 215 Fulton street, New York.

Wolff Process Leather Co., Philadelphia.

Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark.

S.B. Catarrh Cure, Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

"White Ribbon Remedy, Dr. Wm. P. Brown, 218 Tremont street, Boston.

Radcliffe Shoe Co., Dept. 42, Boston.

The following advertisers have promised to withdraw at the expiration of their contracts:

Castoria, the Centaur Co., 77 Murray street.

Welsbach Co., 25 W. Broadway, New York.

Dr. Pierce Medical Co., Buffalo.

Chirardelli Ground Chocolate, D. Chirardelli, San Francisco.

Ivory Soap, Proctor & Gamble, Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati.

A lodge of the International Association has been organized in Portsmouth, Vt.

✣ ✣

Chicago, Ill., telegraphers are discussing the question of a minimum wage of $75 a month.

✣ ✣

Railroad car workers at New Haven, Conn., will likely make a demand for a reduction in hours.

✣ ✣

The standard wages for Natal carpenters has been fixed at the pre-war figure —20 shillings a day.

✣ ✣

In Holland no newspapers are now issued on Monday morning on account of the present agitation against Sunday work.

✣ ✣

An English barber who has been fined one hundred and two times for shaving on Sunday, has stuck up in his window, "102, not out."

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 GURNEY LAW SUIT

Evidence Taken Before Special Exmanier Bruce—Examination of W. H. Carrick.

Owing to the interest of workers all over Canada in the suit now pending before the courts, in which the Gurney Foundry Company seeks an injunction and damages from several labor men we feel that the publication of some of the evidence at this time will serve to keep them posted. Here is the first instalment of the evidence of W. H. Carrick:

By Mr. O'Donoghue—

1. Q.—What is your position in the plaintiff company? A.—Vice-president and general manager.

2. Q.—How long have you held those respective positions? A.—I have been manager for twenty-five years and vice-president since the formation of the company in 1892—that is the Gurney Foundry Company.

3. Q.—You would, I suppose, be familiar with the dispute that arose with the Iron Moulders' Union in 1890? A.—Yes.

4. Q.—And you will recollect the very fine walloping you administered to the union at that time?

Mr. Ross—I object to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. O'Donoghue—It has a bearing in this respect of the case that our endeavors to show that the present ill feeling of the plaintiff company towards members of the union is not a present growth, but takes its route back in this trouble of 1890. A.—There was a difference of opinion.

5. Q.—You defeated them at that time? A.—They boycotted us for two years and finally the union opened the shop—made us an open shop.

6. Q.—It was a victory for the plaintiffs? A.—I do not know that there was a victory; they tried to make us do what they wanted and we didn't do it.

7. Q.—And they finally gave in? A.—Yes.

8. Q.—I suppose the fight was a fairly bitter one at the time? A.—Yes.

9. Q.—And you say that the company were damaged to some extent probably by the action of the union at that time? A.—It was an expensive thing on both sides.

10. Q.—However to get away from that period—there was no difficulty in the way of a union man getting employment with the company as the result of that trouble? A.—No.

11. Q.—He was simply taken on without any question as to whether he was a union man or not? A.—Yes.

12. Q.—And that obtains up to to-day—up to the time of the strike last year? A.—Yes: as long as he had ability and was a good citizen.

13. Q.—And what about to-day. A.—*To-day we ask a man if he is a union man, for if so there is no use of his starting in our place;* we say to the man "The union won't let you work"; and we do not want men coming and going.

14. Q.—Therefore union men need not apply? A.—The union won't allow them, and there is no use in their coming in and going out.

Mr. Ross—I also object to any leading questions by my learned friend; the witness is his witness and he must not lead.

15. Q.—So you do not take union men on? A.—Very few apply now.

16. Q.—*You do not take them on under the circumstances if they do apply?* A.—*No.*

17. Q.—How long has this system prevailed? A.—Since last August—1902—since that strike—since they struck the shop and declared it a struck shop.

18. But you say that prior to that time no questions were asked? A.—No.

19. Q.—What was the inception of the present trouble up there—what trade began operations first? A.—I should imagine it was the stove mounters.

20. Q.—That would be about when? A.—Somewhere in January, 1902.

21. Q.—And how did it originate? A.—It originated by their forming a union.

22. Q.—That was the casus belli—the forming of the union? A.—I should imagine that; they formed a union when we opened up after Christmas, after the usual shutting down for fixing up machinery and repairs; the president of the union, Curtin, and Harrington, the secretary, refused to work as they had here before with apprentices; we let them finish up what little work they had to do and they walked around.

23. Q.—They left your employment? A.—Yes.

24. Q.—Did you discharge them? A.—No; there was nothing for them to do; for instance, we were running four ranges a day in the moulding shop; a journeyman mounter and his apprentice could mount those four nicely in a day; it was just a nice day's work for a journeyman and his apprentice and the journeyman could make three dollars a day and pay his apprentice one dollar; when we opened up the mounters refused to work with the helper.

25. Q.—That is Curtin and Harrington? A.—And the other journeymen.

26. Q.—Refused to work with an apprentice? A.—Yes; consequently they could not mount four stoves a day and the four were not enough for two journeymen to do.

27. Q.—That is to keep them busy? A.—Yes; and we in opening up did not put in that range, so that what little stuff was on the shelf was evened up, and we finished off some few stoves and we did not put that stove in the sand for months after; *that was the beginning of the trouble I think.*

28. Q.—*You told them that they would either work with your apprentices as you were running your business or they would have to seek employment elsewhere?* A.—*I think so.*

29. Q.—And you say they accepted the alternative of seeking employment elsewhere? A.—Yes.

30. Q.—*Was that the whole difficulty?* A.—*That was the beginning of it;* then after that there were two apprentices that had been working on the steel ranges—

31. Q.—What were their names? A.—Mr. Keith and Sweeney; they made a request of Mr. Hickey, who is our general superintendent, that they be paid at full journeymen's prices.

32. Q.—On what ground, do you know? A.—That they were now swinging a floor of their own, as they term it—I understand—

33. Q.—From Mr. Hickey? A.—Yes, Mr. Hickey reported to us that these boys wanted full journeymen's wages, and we answered Mr. Hickey that if they were apprentices they were not entitled to it.

34. Q.—What did he say to that? A.—That was his instructions to them.

35. Q.—Did he tell you that they were apprentices? A.—Yes: and I believe the boys acknowledged to him; one would be out of his time in May and the other in August—that is the three years of stove mounting.

36. Q.—And did Mr. Hickey tell you at that time that they were apprentices all right? A.—Yes.

37. Q.—Did he say how long they had to go at that time?

Mr. Ross—I object to the question as leading; my learned friend must not lead this witness.

38. Q.—What was the whole conversation? A.—The whole conversation was that these two boys requested full journeymen's prices; we, of course, refused it until they were out of their three years' apprenticeship; these two were not indentured through an oversight.

39. Q.—Could they be apprentices without indentures? A.—I think so.

40. Q.—Then go on with your story. A.—Then Hickey asked them—

41. Q.—Who else was present with you when this was reported to you? A.—Mr. Edward Gurney, I think; I think Hickey reported it in the office.

42. Q.—And how long did Hickey state that these boys had to run to complete their apprenticeship? A.—May and August, I think. Of course we would ask him that question.

43. Q.—Did he tell you when their time began? A.—No; I did not ask him.

44. Q.—He gave you just the conclusion without going into the details? A.—Yes.

45. Q.—Then you instructed him that it would be apprentice pay—and what after that? A.—He went back to them and told them that he could not make any such advance, and they told him that their union had instructed them to make this demand. He asked what union, and they answered the Stove Mounters' Union. "Why," he said, "I did not think the Stove Mounters' Union would take in apprentices, you have no right to join the union while you are an apprentice, and you have been very badly advised; you go back to your union and tell them that you cannot get an increase to journeyman's wages until you finish your apprenticeship, and then after that I will talk with you." They seemed quite agreeable to do it at that time and acknowledged that they were not out near time until May and August but the next morning they, with about eighteen others, quit work and declared a strike.

46. Q.—Do you know whether or not Sweeney asked for the increase before he joined the union at all? A.—I do not know when he joined the union.

47. Q.—Are you in a position to contradict him when he swears that he asked for the increased price before he joined the union? A.—No; I tell you that I do not know when he joined the union.

48. Q.—Did Hickey tell them at that interview that they must relinquish their membership in the union? A.—I do not know.

49. Q.—All you know is just what Hickey reported to you as having been said? A.—Yes.

50. Q.—Hickey would know himself? A.—Yes.

51. Q.—When they ceased work as you say was any endeavor made to adjust the difficulty? A.—Not with the office; I believe there was a man named Studholme came from Hamilton as representative of the union and he saw Mr. Hickey about this and Hickey explained to him just as I have explained to you, that these men were apprentices and that they would have to finish in their time before they would get that advance; Studholme never made any further attempts to see Mr. Gurney or myself.

52. Q.—Was there any attempt made by a committee of the men after Mr. Studholme? A.—Not that I heard of.

53. Q.—Mr. Hickey, you say, is superintendent? A.—Yes.

54. Q.—And you simply do not know whether a committee got a hearing with Mr. Hickey or not? A.—No; not to my knowledge.

55. Q.—Or endeavored to get a hearing? A.—No; I never heard of him asking for it.

56. Q.—Mr. Hickey never told you about that? A.—No.

57. Q.—That is the whole difficulty so far as the stove mounters are concerned? A.—Yes.

58. Q.—Mr. Hickey would be more immediately in touch with the actual working surroundings of the mounters than you? A.—Yes

59. Q.—Then when did the trouble break out again? A.—We had a good deal of difficulty getting mounters to take the place of these men; they were picketing the works.

60. Q.—Do you know who were picketing the works? A.—Yes, I do; because Curtin told me—nearly all the men that went out.

61. Q.—Where did you see Curtin? A.—Walking up and down in front of the building and down at Richardson's corner.

62. Q.—Did you see him yourself? A.—Yes; in fact I had to complain about him long after he was running the elevator in the City Hall here.

63. Q.—What was he doing? A.—Standing around the corner there; and repeatedly our teamster complained of Curtin jeering at him on the street when he would be driving.

64. Q.—What teamster was that? A.—Martin.

65. Q.—About what time did this occur? A.—All along in the spring of 1902.

66. Q.—And you did not see Curtin yourself speaking to Martin? A.—No.

67. Q.—All you saw was Curtin walking up and down the other side of the street? A.—On the same side of the street and around the corner.

68. Q.—Did you yourself see him speak to anybody? A.—I have time and again seen Curtin and a crowd standing around the corner talking.

69. Q.—Have you yourself seen them or any of them speaking to your employees? A.—Yes; I have seen him talking to our employees and moulders repeatedly.

70. Q.—Do you know what the conversation was about? A.—No.

71. Q.—Do you know whether your men spoke first or Curtin? A.—No.

72. Q.—Did any of your men make complaints to you about Curtin speaking to them? A.—Yes.

73. Q.—Who? A.—There was one young fellow particularly. He is a stove mounter; he worked with Gould, one of the stove mounters, and Curtin asked him how he liked scabbing it up there with the scabs. He had a young friend with him from the country, and he was naturally a little thin skinned, and he complained about Curtin, and Curtin was off duty that day and I wrote a letter to Commissioner Coatsworth telling him that if paid city officials were going to be allowed to insult our men we would take further action, and we asked him to stop that kind of thing, which he did.

74. Q.—That was away back in the spring? A.—Yes.

75. Q.—*And Curtin has not offended since?* A.—*I have not heard any complaints since.*

76. Q.—*Have you seen him picketing since that time?* A.—*No.*

77. Q.—Then Martin and this other young fellow are the only two who complained to you? A.—No; I had several more complaints.

(To be Continued.)

When a widow tells a single man that she is unconsolable, it always sounds like a challenge.

✣ ✣

If you wish to keep your friends, you may confide your faults to them, but don't attempt to point out their shortcomings.

$500 FROM $50

We can invest $5.00 per month for the next ten months where you are practically certain to draw out $500. Particulars 4 cent postage.

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Notice of Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of

THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

Will be held at the Offices of the Company, 97½ Adelaide Street West, on the afternoon of

Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1904

At 4 o'Clock

The Directors will present their Annual Report and such other general business will be transacted as may be brought forward in conformity with By-laws of the Company.

JAS. WILSON, Sec.-Treas.

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27 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00

With every $ Grocery Order which includes one pound of our famous 40c. Tea, or two pound of our 25c. Tea or Coffee. Our 40c. Tea is guaranteed equal to any 60c. package Tea in the market.

Gold Seal Baking Powder, The largest can and best Baking Powder on the market, absolutely pure, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or no charge. Price only 14c

Best Potatoes, smooth and dry, per peck, 15c.
Fancy Dairy Butter, one lb. Prints, 19c.
Choice Large Roll Butter, very fine, lb., 18c.
Very Best Cheese, lb., 15c.
3 doz. Large Juicy Lemons for 25c.
3 doz. Sweet Oranges for 25c.
Best Bread in the City large loaf, 8c.
10c. New Pink Salmon for 7½c.
12c. New Pink Salmon for 10c.
15c. New Red Salmon, very best, 12½c.
30c. Packages Black or Mixed Tea, 22c.

2 packages Malta Vita	25	25c. bottles Olives for	18
2 packages Grape Nut	25	Great assortment of Olives from 10c to	60
2 large packages Seeded Raisins	25	Crosse & Blackwell's 25c. Pickles	19
7 lbs. best Tapioca for	25	10c. packages Amonia 9c. or 3 for	25
5 lbs. good Rice for	25	6 large packages Naptha Washing Powder	25
8 lbs. best new Beans for	25	This is the largest package and best Washing Powder made. Try it.	
10 lbs. Wheatine for	25		
10 lbs. Corn Meal for	25	65c. bag Choice Family Flour	54
8 lbs. Roller Wheat for	25	40c. bag " " "	34
3 packages Rolled Oats for	25	10 lbs. Graham Flour for	25
3 " Flaked Wheat for	25	3 five-cent bags Table Salt for	10
2 " Force for	25	15 lbs. Cooking Salt for	10
3 packages Vim for	25	15 large Nutmegs for	10
3 " Life Chips for	25	4 ten-cent packages Jelly Powder for	25
1 lb. 35c. Tea, Coffee or Cocoa	25	2 fifteen-cent bottles Extracts for	15
3 large cans Baking Powder for	25	10 bars best Laundry Soap for	25
4 ten-cent packages Corn Starch for	25	6 packages Pearline for	25
3 cans new Pink Salmon for	25	3 " Silver Gloss Starch for	25
2 cans very best Red Salmon	25	3 five-cent packages Blue for	10
1 lb. best Boiled Ham	25	1 gal. best 40c. Vinegar for	25
5 cans new Oil Sardines for	25	1 quart Best Cooking Molasses	9
2 fifteen-cent cans French Sardines	25	1 can best Table Syrup for	9
2 lbs. Fancy Mixed Biscuits	25	1 quart choice Maple Syrup for	25
Good White Lard per lb	10	Imported Worcestershire Sauce 9c. 3 for	25
Buckwheat Flour, 9c. package, 3 for	25	40c. five-pound pails new Jam for	29
Large Juicy Sweet Oranges, per doz	19	10c. glass jars choice Jam for	9
Shredded Cocoanut, per lb	12½		

New Canned Goods, Honey, Preserves and High Class Groceries, all at Cut Prices

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The greatest friend a workingman can have is a good life insurance policy.

It will befriend him in his old age.

It will take care of his wife and children should he die.

There is no better company to place the policy with than The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

It guarantees "Positive Protection to Policy-Holders."

Write for rates, giving your age next birthday to

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, - - Toronto, Canada.

STRAY THOUGHTS

CHURCH WORK.

It does appear to me, a common workingman, that it is the duty of a preacher (in a Church that acknowledges Christ as its Master) to show how the principles of Christianity can be applied to our everyday life.

✣ ✣

NATIONAL SLAVES.

The republic to the south of us is a splendid illustration of a nation of free individuals turned into a nation of slaves to the almighty dollar, and Canada is beginning to talk about high tariffs, high prices and high society.

✣ ✣

WORKERS UNITED.

Like a mighty army
Tho' divided into bands,
Yet like one united
In their fighting plans.

✣ ✣

RUSSIANS.

What a ridiculous pitch we Christians have brought war up to! A man stands with a uniform on and a gun in his hand to vindicate Russian honor and valor. When he has been wounded the Red Cross van comes along, and in Christ's name we treat him as a man. He was a Russian a few minutes before.

✣ ✣

MIXED IDEAS.

We read one day in the paper that the Czar has been in Moscow to ask the God of battles to bless the arms and men of Russia. Another day we read of a Christian minister praying God to bless the Japanese. If we were not all the children of our Heavenly Father, we could understand this, but because we are, we can't.

✣ ✣

THE SCRUB WOMAN.

Yes, I watched her struggle,
With the pail upon the stairs;
It seemed to take her breath away
As she tried the pail to raise.

She was but a common woman,
That rubbed the floors all day,
And worked as steady as the clock
For the regular dollar a day.

I saw the golden circle
Upon her finger there;
I wondered where her husband was
While she worked for her dollar's share.

And oft I've thought and wondered
Of the heartaches hidden there,
If we only knew the story
Of the woman that scrubbed the stair.

SPARKLING THOUGHTS FROM J. L. GORDON'S SERMONS.

The world is satisfied with Jesus Christ. The world is not looking for any one better than Jesus Christ.

In the character of Jesus Christ, we have an example of the true relationship of man to God and man to man.

Hardest thing in all the world is to rise above your own day and generation.

Humanity must learn to believe in the spirituality of God and man.

Christianity does one thing for a man—it brings out of him just what God put in him.

If you knew all about man, you would know all about God.

Man is God's thought in germ.

Look in for your opportunities.

Look in for your Christian life.

You will never be any nearer to God than you are at this moment.

You are right next and leaning on the bosom of the Infinite.

There is a touch of the Unseen Universal force everywhere.

Every thought that I think is like a great knocker on the heart of God.

Whatever now means to you now, it will mean to you through all eternity.

The world doesn't ask what you believe, but how you live.

Voltaire has said that men are born equal and die equal.

Seventy-seven million dollars placed upon the altar for benevolent purposes.

Forty million dollars for education.

Were you to come back to this world a hundred years from now, you would not know the place.

Men are thinking, and why are they thinking? Because they are learning.

Read the history of Parliaments and you will not be satisfied.

Wealth has been unscrupulous, and Labor has been unreasonable.

You will never have a saved world until you have a saved individual.

I like these uncommon mortals that like common mortals when they get among common mortals.