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Vol. IV. No. 32

TORONTO, JULY 15, 1904

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To anyone who can give us information as to the whereabouts of the late **DUNLOP** and his family.
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INDUSTRY THROUGH EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

England's Great Woollen Manufacturing District and a Glimpse at Sheffield and Leeds.

By JEREMY GREEN.
(Copyright, 1904, by JEREMY GREEN.)

Sheffield, Eng., July 7.—A perpetual cloud hangs over Sheffield, but it is a cloud of Sheffield's own making—a smoky shroud that obscures and blackens everything, and at the same time means profits for manufacturers and wages for her wealth producers. But before I saw Sheffield, I visited Bradford and Leeds, the first centre of the woollen cloth trade, the second given over to manufacturing these cloth and leather and other products into useful articles.

This concentration of occupations in separate localities is what helps the English manufacturer to turn out a superior quality of goods at a minimum of cost. It hinders, so to speak, the raw material and the skill, and the result of competition is to make bottom prices for consumers. Of course, the woollen cloth manufacturers of Bradford have another advantage over competitors in the United States, Germany, France, etc. The wool of all the countries on the globe comes to this great woollen cloth district for all its uses, and the result is the manufacturers are enabled to lead the course and the fine art of cloth making.

"But isn't there danger of foreign wool, grown on a cheap land, with cheap labor, driving out your English wool?" I inquired of a manufacturer.

"The wool of each country is different from the wool of every other country," he answered. "So long as we make the best cloth we will need English wool, high or low. In fact we use more English wool under freedom of trade than we would need if there were no common markets that furnish customers that otherwise would be out of our reach."

At any rate there are still plenty of sheep in England. In my journeys I have seen them everywhere, even in the parks of London.

The union men of Leeds—or at least some of them—own a fine labor headquarters. A couple of years ago a third of the unions affiliated with the trades council raised some \$10,000, borrowed \$20,000 more, bought a piece of land and erected a club headquarters with eleven meeting and committee rooms. It is supported by a tax of about ten cents a year on each of the 4,000 members interested, and by the profits of the bar run in connection. Clubs, here, do not need to buy a license. There is a registration fee of \$1.50, and then, on complying with the regulations prescribed for clubs, the association is ready for business. These are exacting, but not unnecessary.

The last balance sheet shows the bar receipts for eleven months were \$5,860—not a very large sum for a club membership of 4,000. It was an average per member of \$1.43 or thirteen cents apiece per month. However, not all the members are regular visitors. If they were, the rooms for bar accommodations would immediately be found totally inadequate. I shall have something to say later about the drinking habits of the British workmen and women.

In Leeds is the headquarters of the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, making ready-made garments in the mill, and also working on orders. The "shop" tailors—those engaged exclusively on garments to order—are not so well organized as they once were, the factory-order work in many instances crowding them out.

I left Leeds with the impression that trade was picking up, and that both employers and employees were working together harmoniously and effectively. The above trade complaints of American competition, but wherever I find shop-tailors they are called here—the English make was considerably lower. The American work certainly does seem to my American eyes, to have a more elegant look.

Sheffield's Hardware Trade Cutler Sheffield's trade has been in a bad way the past year. Some 45 unions paid out to unemployed members nearly \$300,000.

"The work of our mechanics employed in the iron and steel trade," said Councillor Wm. P. Wardley, J.P., "may roughly be divided into two classes, those who handle heavy and those who employ on light work. In the first class I put the armor plate men and every thing where it is necessary to have machinery to handle the pieces. In the other class are the cutlery workers, many of whom still follow the old-fashioned methods of tempering and shaping, and because they do so, produce superior articles that cannot be duplicated by machinery. No machine can temper like the artisan of experience."

The flourishing city of Leeds. Leeds, like most other English manufacturing cities, has fine public buildings, imposing monuments and—what distinguishes it from general shabbiness and unsanitary conditions of London, of which the public hear so much. In industry, Leeds seems a flourishing city. Besides the manufacturing of cloth it is a considerable boot and shoe centre, a union of 2,000 members having elected J. Burkie, the president of the association, a councillor.

"The mills where the heavy work is done are generally fitted with the most improved machinery for turning out finished products quickly and cheaply. The trade depression has been much more severe here than in those occupations in which hand work is the limiting factor. The hand work is holding its own in controlling markets, and machine work is lagging. Machinery has its uses, but this does not include the very best work possible. Here the hand and the eye of the experienced man is invaluable."

Councillor Wardley, who is also treasurer of the Sheffield Educated Trades Council and a delegate from the Table Blade Forgers' and Stokers' Union, took me to several factories closed to the public. There I was initiated into the mysteries of tempering steel and I saw with what seemingly unerring skill the workers turned out cutlery that commands the markets of the world.

Work in Pairs.
Two men work together at each lathe, which is enclosed. One is the forger, the other the striker. There is a continual procession of bits of steel of the proper length being bit off of white heated bars, of swift manipulations of deft plunging into a fluid when the blade cools to the right color, and of other operations simple in themselves but each one necessary to make the finished product. Even the stamping of the name is a hand operation, yet done so perfectly as to imitate, if one might use that word, the work of the machine.

The names of the unions affiliated with the Trades Council show this to be a metal city. They are the Wood Shaver Grinders and Benders, the Spring Knife Cutlery, the Pen and Pocket Blade Forgers, the Table Blade Grinders, the Steel Smiths, the Steel Wire Drawers, the Steel Workers, the Table and Table-Knife Cutlery, the Silversmiths and the Silver and Electro Plate Finishers, and sawmakers, razor makers, file and steel founders and dressers, the workers, edge tool grinders, braziers and sheet metal workers, Britannia metal workers, and nearly a score of others. Each trade has been specialized, until the making has become a science, and the workers of half a dozen men belonging to different unions.

Another slogan.
"The products of the LABOR of the toilers for the toilers."
—Christian Economy.

Another slogan.
"The products of the LABOR of the toilers for the capitalists and as a small wage as possible for the toilers."
—Political Economy.

Purchasing Power of Wages.
Take it all in all, the Yorkshire workers with whom I have come in contact are not so badly off for employment. The percentage out of work is not larger than I have seen at times in Detroit, Mich. The homes of the workers in these times lack, to my eyes, everything that makes a home desirable, yet I have looked into more filthy quarters in Chicago, and I have certainly witnessed there just as much misery. There is yet to be considered the purchasing power of the wages paid English artisans. This cannot be determined by a superficial investigation, and for this reason I have left it until I complete my tour, which will include some of the manufacturing cities of Scotland.

A letter from an American friend tells me that some of my readers are anxious to hear of industrial conditions on the continent, so I hope to date my next letter from Paris.

Christ is the Workshop.
Toilers don't forget that Christianity started in the workshop, and may preside over it again. It is for you to say if it shall or not.

Nobility Interferes.
And the toilers don't want to forget that nobility need a strike or a lock-out to secure the labor Temple, and what common sense methods was all they needed.

The Toilers.
If the toilers expect to improve their condition they will find they will have to do it themselves, and not expect the state to do it for them.

Wages Toilers Agree.
Among themselves they will be surprised what they can do by co-operating.

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Contributed
WHY NOT THE TOILERS?
J. G. Lewis, president of the Law Publishing Co., which publishes "The Woman's Magazine," is going to start a bank called the People's Postal Bank. He has an article in the July number about it, and as I think some parts of it may be interesting, instructive and encouraging to the readers and shareholders of The Toiler, I will endeavor to give you the kernel. "Money breeds money. Your few dollars by themselves can do but little in your hands, but combined with the thousands of other people, they become a money-making power such as you could never hope to be connected with in any other way. Hereafter most efforts at co-operation on the part of people of moderate means have, sooner or later, run up against a power that held them by the throat and that is the MONEY power. A power held in the hands of a small body of men owning the great banks. This time we start right, we start with the money power in our hands. Your millions of ten-cent pieces each year have enabled you to build up the greatest publishing business in the world, and have given you an income of a quarter of a million dollars per year." Just think of it, a little magazine at ten cents per year giving into one out of every fifteen homes in the United States and Canada brings in a quarter of a million dollars each year. No other up-toilers, and think what your ten cents can do, and if other publishing companies by steady perseverance can get a circulation like this why not The Toiler? For in one out of every fifteen homes in Canada and the United States there must be one toiler who is interested in what the toilers are doing and to keep abreast with the times he should subscribe for The Toiler. Of course it will take some time to get such a large circulation, but surely it is worth trying for. Then again if the subscribers of "The Woman's Magazine" had co-operated and now owned the publishing company, each one would now be getting a little of that quarter of a million instead of going into one man's pocket, but he invested his money and worked hard for it, so he deserves to have it.

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The observance of these regulations will materially assist the Department in the proper and effective administration of the Building By-Law, and will also save a deal of inconvenience and such constitutes a contravention of By-Law No. 240.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property,
City Hall, June 28th, 1904.

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