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Secretary.

# THE TOILER

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STRAY THOUGHTS.

The people are buying stocks to-day, they will be buying industries to-morrow.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The easiest way to get an eight-hour day is through the ballot box.

CAN'T BE A CHRISTIAN IN BUSINESS.

It has become a common belief that a man cannot be a Christian and be a successful business man. That being the case every minister and member of Christ's church should become an industrial reformer, until our industrial life is run on Christian principles.

BECOME A REFORMER.

Every working man knows there is something wrong with our industrial life, and should advocate reform of the wrong that he sees.

FIGHT THE ENEMY.

Never mind arguing that Single Tax is better than Socialism and that Socialism is better than Trades Unionism, the enemy of humanity to-day is our industrial methods. Let us all aim at industrial reform and don't let us worry about any section of the army. Let every general lead his men into the thick of the fight until we have an Industrial Reformation that shall benefit the whole people and not a few privileged individuals.

THE WAY TO WIN.

1. The employee must be represented by an employee in our Municipal, Provincial and Dominion Legislative halls.
2. A broad Labor platform.
3. A National Labor Party.
4. A daily Labor paper.

The employee must win his voice in our industrial life by the ballot box and not by force.—Paul Lincoln.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The Unions of Los Angeles to Form a Strong Central Organization.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—The various unions of this city identified with the building industry soon will be formed into a strong Building Trades Council, officers of the State Council having recently been in Los Angeles and perfected plans to this end. This determination is very timely, and as the fact has developed at a recent meeting of the Boss Builders' Association it was decided to adopt "a uniform scale" on and after November—meaning that the "bosses" would attempt to enforce a scale lower than those of the various unions. Of course, this latest move to fight the unions is backed by the notorious Los Angeles Times, whose mission is to organize every union-hater into one camp, and then use the camp in the interest of Otis. But from present indications, it appears that the Building Trades Council will be more than a match for the scab contractors, notwithstanding the fact that

The Building Trades Unions are be- they are endeavoring to flood the city with idle mechanics, to be used when the "uniform scale" goes into effect. ing aided and encouraged by every union in Los Angeles, as organized labor in this city has learned that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

Union men and women everywhere can render great assistance to organized labor in Southern California by rapping the infamous Times at every opportunity. Let every reader of the Toiler write one letter to each of the following advertisers in the Times:

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Tell these advertisers that organized labor does not look with favor upon any person or firm that is aiding labor's meanest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

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Commencing Monday Nov. 1st
The Comic Opera, The
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Pretty Girls and Handsome Scenery
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## A LABOR DISPUTE

Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow's Sermon of Last Sunday a Plea for Right Doing Because it is Right and Not for the Material Reward.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 25.—At the Vine Street Congregational Church today, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, chose for a text the parable of Jesus, reported in the twentieth chapter of Matthew, which tells of an employer who created dissatisfaction among his employees because, at the close of the day, he paid all a full days wage, even though some had come late and only worked an hour, while others had worked twelve hours.

Mr. Bigelow said in part:

"This parable was intended to illustrate a truth with reference to the life purpose which Jesus was continually recommending to men. We should use different language for the same thought, but the way He expressed it was that He was working to establish the kingdom of God on earth. That is a metaphor borrowed from monarchical institutions. Our democratic institutions have changed our vocabulary so that we would say not the kingdom of God, but the brotherhood of man. Sometimes we mix the figure and borrowing part from monarchy and part from democracy, we say the reign of brotherhood. But whatever the phrase, the thought is the same, that the chief aim of life should be to make progress in intelligent and righteous and beautiful living, so that the only reign upon the earth shall be the reign of divine justice and the only society a society of brothers.

"Jesus told this parable to illustrate the truth that when men's hearts are truly enlisted in a great cause, they do not think what they are to get out of it, nor do they measure grudgingly the amount of effort they give to it. To see, day by day, month by month, the progress of their cause, that is their pay. Their chief regret is not what they give, but what they cannot give for the furtherance of their truth. They measure their fortune by what they are able to do for the cause they love, and they do not work as hired servants jealous of each farthing's pay.

"If the owner had had a finer sense of justice, he would have increased wages all around, giving to each an amount proportionate to the conduct of the owner, but the workmen who, after having received all that had been agreed upon, complained because their fellows received more.

"We are not to infer from this that workingmen ought not to have an eye to their wages. This parable would be worse than useless if it held up to the workingman the ideal of a workman who should weakly and supinely throw himself upon the benevolence of his employer. The workingman should demand his rights and lacking these, he should resent benevolence as an insult.

"The pith of the parable is this that when we leave the bread-and-butter plane and engage in the struggle for human rights, it is unseemly indeed to be swayed by the hope of personal advantage.

"We can fancy a time when economic conditions may be so free that even on the industrial plane, the thought of wages will be a minor consideration; when competition will give why to an altruistic rivalry; when each will be so sure of getting enough that none will lust for more; when all will have the pride of the artist in the work of their hands. That will be labor's millennium.

"But the purpose Jesus had in the parable was to create a disgust in the minds of His hearers for those men who volunteer in the great war of truth against error, and who stop in the heat of the battel to wrangle over a division of the prospective spoils.

"These workmen complained that they, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, should not have received more than the others. Our sense of justice says that they should have received more. Yet we see how often it happens that those who labor for truth do not live to reap the harvest of their labors, while others, who know little of the anguish of that early struggle, arrive at the eleventh hour to divide the fruits of victory.

"As a paymaster, the world seems as whimsical as this employer in the parable; often rewarding the bravest of her toilers with the wages of poverty and giving to the noblest of her sons the compensation of contumely and revilement; while others, whose backs have never felt the burden of the cross and who seem scarcely to know the value of their heritage, arrive at the harvest time of truth and reap, in careless joy, fields that have been broken in agony of spirit, sown in the face of public scorn, and watered with the bitter tears of men whose names have been forgotten.

"But is it so that these men who, in humanity's battles, bear the heat and burden of the day, are not paid? Certainly not in the coin of this world. But who shall say that their names are not written in the book of life, and that each loving and suffering act of earth shall not have its reward in the eternal years?

"This I believe and more. I believe that for those who love and strive and suffer, there is more joy, even here and now, than for those who never grow to feel the glow of a world-wide affection and never see the glory of the living truth.

"To-day man comes upon the stage. To-morrow he is gone. What folly to waste the swift years in thought of trifling rewards!

"A task needs my hand; a cause demands my heart; a world claims my pity: then let me give while I can, and doubt not that in the final counting, love will have her own reward."

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IT BURNS LONGER
That is, the coal we handle, and then stop to think of the low price we are now making—$6.00, all sizes. Can you keep away from us? Don't think so. Not at this price. What say you? Union Label on all our wagons.
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Makers of
OXFORD STOVES AND RANGES
—ARE—
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The Nasmith Baking Company
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ORGANIZED LABOR.

## OFFICIAL. TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

The Council met in regular session Thursday evening, October 22nd, with President James Simpson in the chair.

The officers' roll call showed Vice-President Sinclair as absent.

Delegates Wright, Southwell and McIntosh were appointed a Credential Committee and reported favorably on credentials from Piano and Organ Workers, No. 39; Coopers' Union No. 180; Amalgamated Leather Workers; Boot and Shoe Workers; District Assembly K. of L. and Electrical Workers, No. 114, which were accepted and delegates welcomed to a seat at the Council.

The Execptive Committee presented a report dealing with important matters which was adopted; also reports from Label, Municipal and Legislative Committees, each containing items of great import to the Council, and which caused a lively discussion.

A very interesting report was read by the President reviewing the strikes which occurred this season. The matter was laid over until next meeting to add some further material.

The Coresponding Secretary presented a report, showing the marked increase of the Council in point of locals and membership affiliated during the six months ending July 23rd, 1903.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance and the meeting continued in session until 11.30 p.m.

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

In accordance with the wish of this Council, the members from our body advocated in the Joint Municipal Committee, the advisability of holding another convention, the result being that all the remaining members of the committee were favorable and arrangements made at once to call another convention on the 30th of October.

Printed credential forms have been sent to all the locals of the city and a circular informing them of the basis of representation; also of the place and time of the meeting.

The room engaged for the occasion is Room 1, on the fourth floor in the Temple Building, and is the one which has previously been used for special meetings of the Trades Council.

Your committee took up the matter relegated to them at a previous meeting of the Council regarding tenders for school supplies being accepted from a Hamilton firm, and while the committee believed that the stand taken by Delegae Carmody, viz., that we ought to have schools supplied where possible by Toronto firms, was right, we reason that no good will come of a resolution to the School Board to that effect. Rather, indeed, do we believe that our strongest resolutions are simply laughed at and we must try the attack in some other quarter than the resolution.

The committee recommended that a further appropriation of five dollars be placed at their disposal. The expenses thus far have exceeded the fifteen dollars granted to meet all expenses as they are incurred. In all probability there will be more expense after the convention, but the amount asked for will cover the expenses up to that time.

The committee of this Council desire to have the delegates inform their locals that delegations will probably visit them after the referendum vote is taken to speak on matters pertaining to the Municipal elections and that it would be well to prepare the way at an early date.

The committee desire to express their regret that Delegate Dower has not seen fit to attend the meetings of the committee, and would therefore recommend that a new delegate be appointed to take his place. Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Virtue, Sec. of Committee.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

RE RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Your committee also call attention to the subsidies proposed by the Dominion Government to be given to various railroad enterprises. The total mileage to be subsidized is 4,071. At the rate of $3,200 per mile the total subsidies would amount to upwards of $13,000,000. All this in addition to the undertaking in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific is undoubtedly a large burden for a people of a little over five millions.

The manner of this gift to various enterprises has a most extraordinary appearance. Why should a new road be subsidized between Ingersoll and Woodstock? Between these two towns there are already two steam roads and one electric. The same engirry would apply to the road between Caradoc and Strathroy, and the road between Woodstock and Stratford. These districts are among the richest of the agricultural parts of this Dominion and are in no way suffering for want of railroad connection.

In thus granting away the public funds the Parliament gives no consideration to the interests of the industrial classes. By our present method of taxation this additional tax of thirteen millions must fall on the toilers exclusively, and by the time the tax is paid, it will involve many times thirteen millions.

If the people had the power of the referendum, we feel satisfied that this expenditure never would have been proposed. Your committee regard these subsidies as a most iniquitious diversion of public funds and a taxation of one set of men to enrich another set. If the public are to pay for the building of the railroads the public should own the roads.

Toronto, 8th Oct. 1903.

Your committee recommend that a copy of this report be sent to each of the members from this city.

Dear Sir,—You will doubtless remember that on two or three occasions memorials were forwarded to you by this Council pointing out the inequitable character of our immigration policy, how it subjected the laboring classes to the most intense competition from the whole world, thus tending to keep wages down to a minimum, while the employers were protected often to the extent of fifty per cent. At the same time it was pointed out that the increase in population enabled the landowners to subject the laboring classes to greater tribute for the ocupation of the land.

So far this Council has not learned that these representations have had any effect in reducing the amount granted to assist immigrants to come to this country.

I have therefore been instructed by the Council to enquire from you what you have done in your official capacity, or otherwise, to remove this inequitable discrimination against the laboring classes.

An early answer will much oblige.

Yours respectfully,

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

Your committee recommend that the Secretary forward the following letter Premier, Ottawa, re immigration policy:

Dear Sir,—On several occasions your attention has been called to the inequitable character of the immigration policy, how it flooded the labor market thus keeping down wages to a minimum while the employers of labor were protected by the tariff often practically to the extent of fifty per cent. At the same time it was pointed out that an increase in the population enabled the owners of the land to subject the industrious classes to greater tribute for the occupation of the land.

I have therefore been instructed by this Council to enquire from you to ascertain if any attention has been given to these representations, or shall we be compelled to report to our fellow workers that it is the policy of your Government to continue to subject the laboring classes to the most intense competition, while shielding the wealthy employers and the wealthy landowners.

At the same time will you kindly inform me what is the present method adopted in the expenditure of the grants to support the Immigration Department and the amount of that expenditure for the present year.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg leave to present my report for the six months ending July 23rd, 1903, showing the gains made in number of locals and membership affiliated together with the average attendance of delegates at the regular meetings, also a comparative table showing the strength of the Council in previous terms.

On January 23rd, 1903, there were 72 locals affiliated with an approximate membership of 9,200. Locals affiliating from January 23rd to July 23rd, 1903, are as follows: Piano and Organ Workers No. 39, Piano and Organ Workers No. 41, Electrical Workers No. 353, Concrete Pavers' Federal Union No. 10,709, Granite Cutters' Federal Union No. 16, Brick and Tile Workers No. 118, Truck Drivers No. 495, Brotherhood of Freight and Baggage Handlers No. 61, Allied Metal Mechanics No. 15, Stationary Firemen, No. 183, Amalgamated Rubber Workers No. 11, Woman's Union Label League No. 66, Amalgamated Leather Workers No. 88, International Coopers No. 180, Cabinet Makers No. 157, and Team Drivers No. 154. Total, 16 locals, with an approximate membership of 2,100.

The number of locals affiliated at close of previous report (January 23rd) has been decreased in the following manner: By two locals amalgamating with existing locals, namely, the Special Order Clothing Makers with the United Garment Workers, the Coremakers with the Ironmoulders; by two locals becoming defunct, the Gardeners and Florists' Federal Union No. 10,349, and the Laundry Workers No. 7; by one local withdrawing, the Amalgamated Glass Wrokers. Total decrease, 5 locals; the decrease in membership, however, is only 300, which is explained by two locals amalgamating with existing locals as shown above.

The net increase for the six months ending July 23rd, 1903, will be 11 locals and an approximate membership of 1800, thereby showing a grand total affiliation at end of last term (July 23, 1903) of 83 locals, representing 11,000 members.

The following table will show the steady progress made by the Council during the last two years:

| Date. | Locals affiliated in previous term. | New affiliations. | Locals defunct, withdrawing or amalgamating. | Locals affiliated up to date. | Approximate Membership. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| uly 25, '01.... | 45 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 4,200 |
| an 23, '02.... | 46 | 3 | 1 | 48 | 4,300 |
| uly 24, '02.... | 48 | 12 | 0 | 60 | 6,000 |
| an. 22, '03.... | 60 | 15 | 3 | 72 | 9,200 |
| uly 23, '03.... | 72 | 16 | 5 | 83 | 11,000 |

In addition to the 83 locals affiliated (as shown above), 4 Section Councils are also represented by a fixed quota of 8 delegates each.

The locals and Section Councils affiliated are entitled to send a total of 332 delegates to the Council, but of this number there are 52 vacant seats. In this connection I have, by persistently notifying locals of non-attendance of their delegates, succeeded in increasing the percentage of attendance, and I am convinced that this part of the constitution must be enforced, otherwise a careless feeling will develop, causing indifference to the work of the Council. The attendance of delegates has increased at the following rate: January, 1901, 46 delegates; January, 1902, 76 delegates; January, 1903, 110 delegates; July, 1903, 164 delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

LABEL COMMITTEE.

Your Label Committee met in the Toiler office on Tuesday, 20th, with Delegates Vodden, Ralph, J. H. Kennedy and Harmon present.

A communication was received from Suspender and Neckwear Workers' Union, No. 10,563, A. F. L., calling the attention of organized labor to the fact that Dominion Suspender Co., and Niagara Neckwear Co., have recognized the union and their goods are now on the fair list, ("D." Suspenders and Niagara Neckwear).

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. Harmon, Secretary.
38 Laplante ave.

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25 lbs. BEST GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00
With every $ Order which includes one pound of our 30c or 40c Tea or Coffee
40c Vinegar, best XXX, White or Cider 25c
12c Catsup for 9c or 3 for 25c
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25 lb. Bag of 60c Flour for 49c

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10c Canned Corn | 6½ | 12c Pickles | 9c or 3 for 25 |
| 10c Package of Oats | 7½ | 15c Pickles, mixed or Mustard | 10 |
| 15c " Flaked Wheat | 7½ | 15c Imported Sauce | 9c or 3 for 25 |
| 10c " Life Chips | 8½ | John Bull Worcester Sauce | 9c or 3 for 25 |
| 10c " Vim | 8½ | Domestic Worcester Sauce | 5 |
| 15c " Force or Malta Vita | 12½ | 6 tins good Sardines in oil | 25 |
| 10c Corn Starch | for 7c or 4 for 25 | 15c Imported French Sardines | for 10 |
| 10c Jelly Powder | for 7c or 4 for 25 | 10c Jam in glass | for 8 |
| 15c Extracts | for 8c or 2 for 15 | 40c 5 lb Pails new Jam | for 29 |
| 40c Cocoa | for 25 | 15c tins of Mince Meat | for 6 |
| 25c Cocoa | for 15c or 2 lbs. for 25 | 12½c Bars Laundry Soap | for 9c or 3 for 25 |
| Coffee in cans 15c lb. or 2 for 25 | | 5c " Soap | for 3c or 10 for 25 |
| 25c Coffee | pure and ground fresh 19 | 6 Cakes Castile Soap | for 10 |
| 35c Coffee | " " 25 | 6 " Toilet Soap | for 10 |
| 40c Coffee | " " 30 | 15c Boxes Toilet Soap | for 9c or 3 for 25 |
| 45c Coffee | " " 35 | 3 five-cent packages Blue | for 10 |
| 60c Tea, black, green or mixed | 40 | 8c Tapioca | for 4½c or 7 lbs. for 25 |
| 40c Tea, " " | 25 | 6 lbs, good Rice | for 25 |
| 25c Black Ceylon Tea | 19 | 10 lbs. Rolled Oats | for 25 |
| 40c Mustard or Ginger | for 25 | 10 lbs. Rolled Wheat | for 25 |
| 40c Cinnamon or Cloves | for 25 | 9 lbs. Whealine | for 25 |
| 40c Black or White Pepper | for 25 | 3 lbs. Barley | for 10 |
| 30c Pickling Spice | for 15 | 3 lbs. Split Peas or Green Peas | for 10 |
| 15 Large Nutmegs | for 10 | 3 large Cans good Baking Powder | for 25 |
| 2 lbs. best Cheese | for 25 | 2 large Cans best Baking Powder | for 25 |
| Pink Salmon | 9c or 3 for 25 | 15c Fancy Biscuits | 10c to 12½ |
| Best Red Salmon | 13c or 2 for 25 | | |

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