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WHO IS WHO?

The Toiler presents for the second time here the novelty guessing contest, "Who is Who?" Below, in numbered paragraphs, are described a number of the live, up-to-date and most successful business houses.

Five prizes will be given for the first correct solutions. Make a list of the firms you believe are described opposite the numbers given. If none are correct the first five lists containing the largest correct number of answers will be awarded the prizes. If in doubt, telephone the firm, and ask them if they are in the contest. The prizes:

First Prize	$5.00 in Gold
Second Prize	$2.00 in Cash
Third Prize	$1.00 in Cash
Fourth Prize	$1.00 in Cash
Fifth Prize	$1.00 in Cash

All lists must be addressed to "Who is Who," Toiler Office, 97½ Adelaide street west, and be in by Wednesday evening, May 11th. The prize awards will be published in The Toiler Friday, May 13th.

1 If your dealer doesn't have them, don't let him rest until he gets in a complete supply of Stewart's Fine Chocolates. They are unsurpassed in purity and quality. Make him get them. Who makes them, and where?

2 Don't fail to ask for Weston's whole wheat wafers, vanilla wafers, maple creams, lady fingers, all attractive and tasty and palatable, and pleasing to the eye and tongue. They are of absolute quality, and no good union household will be without them. Who makes them?

3 Remember that J. P. Muir makes all kinds of railway, steamboat, yacht, university, college and band caps. Patronize him. Where is he located?

4 A shoe that is made on the most gracefully pitched last is the best to wear, is made by the most skilful workmen, and gives you the best satisfaction for your money, is "The Ironclad." Ask your dealer for it, or say other of Weston's shoes. Where are they since the fire?

5 Do you need new awnings? Why not order them before the rush? If there is a wedding in the family, the preparations will not be complete unless you have a sidewalk canopy or tent. The American Tent and Awning Co., Limited, have the most up-to-date outfit for any social function, and their prices are most reasonable. Give them a call, or 'phone Main 3067, and they will send samples and quote prices. Remember the name. Where are they located?

6 What is the name of the sanitary mattress made at 261 King street west? There is nothing like it for health, comfort and durability. It is perfectly ventilated, noiseless and contains over 1,000 coppered steel springs. Every artisan and mechanic should have one. It ensures rest.

7 No home is complete without the "New Williams" sewing machine. It has the latest ball bearing equipment, every part is made of steel, and hardened. Golden oak woodwork is the only kind used. The attachments are all the latest inventions. Get a "New Williams" and be happy. Where is the head office, and who is the manager?

8 Get the "Charcoal" from your grocer, which is manufactured and put up by a company in the Gooderham building. Use it for lighting fires, quickening fires, or getting a quick meal. Use it once, and you'll use no other. Try it. 'Phones 414 and 631 Main. What is the name of the company?

9 Don't stir up the dust and disease germs on the floor in sweeping when the world's only dustless floor brush will sweep without raising 97 per cent. of dust. It is used in all buildings at the World's Fair, is a whirlwind seller, and agents wanted everywhere. Write to 29 Colborne street for particulars. Who makes it?

10 What is a social or a party without ice cream? This is the season when you want ice cream and bricks. For the best and purest go to 421 Yonge street or telephone Main 2483, and it will be sent to you. Who is it?

11 Are you losing your hair? Are you getting bald? If so, don't fail to get the famous Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner. There is nothing like it on the market for increasing the hair. Where is their head office for Canada?

12 What is the game of the big plate glass and mirror company on Victoria street, just south of Wilton avenue, which handles everything in the plate glass and mirror line, does bevelling, and makes art leadwork?

13 Now is the time you want to clean up your garments, curtains and other goods which have become soiled or torn. If you want the best work, done by the most skilled operators, don't fail to go to Stone's Dye Works. Where is it?

14 Toronto are so injured or ill that they need a truss, crutch or artificial limbs. These can be had in any style or size from Authors & Cox. Where is their store?

15 Now is the time to get your bicycle, save carfare, and be independent. Don't buy without going to 209 Yonge street, where you can get the latest make and style for from $25 to $65. Who is it?

16 There is only one union cash register. It is the "Hallwood." It is better than any other. Speak a word for it. Where is it made?

17 There is a hardware store on Adelaide street east, near Yonge, where any tool that any mechanic can use is sold. It makes a specialty of blacksmiths' and plumbers' supplies, and advertises in The Toiler. Whose is it?

18 Every workingman is lost without a watch. It is a necessity. You can get the most reliable watches from the lowest prices up at 144 Yonge street. Go there also to have your eyes fitted with the most perfect glasses. Who is it?

19 What is the name of the firm of Holly, Can., with a branch in this city, which makes the safest and surest parlor and sulphur matches, also wood mantles? Where is it since the fire?

20 There is a remedy company at 23 Jordan street which has a cure for the liquor habit that can be given without the patient's knowledge. Get prospectus for particulars. What is it?

21 The largest candy factory in Canada is Robertson Bros. It makes the finest chocolates and bon bons. Buy them. Where is it?

22 Where did McLaren & Dallas, the wholesale foot and shoe makers, move after the big fire? They are friends of labor. Use their goods.

23 Every lady or gentleman who must use a hairnet should be interested in our hair. They want luxuriant hair. If they will send their address to 153 Yonge street they will get an illustrated catalogue free and will be convinced of the merits of their wigs and toupees. The covering for bald headed men. It is the leading hair establishment of America. Whose is it?

24 What is the name of the popular proprietor of "The Once" at 6 and 8 Temperley street, where the finest wines, liquors and cigars are sold, and union men are always made to feel at home? Go there if you want to be comfortable.

25 Labor union badges are the signs which outwardly show to the world where you stand. There is a firm at 67 Adelaide street east which makes badges for all unions, and has the union label on all work. Go and see, or send for samples. Who is it?

26 Patterson's candy is the candy of Canada. Its purity and excellent quality have made its reputation. It is the only kind to buy when you want the best. It will please you. Where are Patterson's two stores?

27 What is the paper that every union workingman should receive each week? It is devoted to his interests entirely. Send your address and fifty cents to 97½ Adelaide street west and you will know. Read it once and you'll not be without it.

W. C. GURNEY ON THE STAND

Continuation of the Evidence in the Suit Against Labor Men.

259. Q.—And if they make too much at piecework you can put them onto day work? A.—We desire them to make as work? A.—*We desire them to make as much as they can; it is for the good of the company.*

260. Q.—How much per cent. do you keep off when they work piecework? A.—It will be stated in the indenture; I forget. It varies for different years.

261. Q.—The indenture is in blank? A.—I will get one that is filled in properly.

262. Q.—Would it be forty, thirty and twenty for three years? A.—No; it never was that; it used to be thirty, twenty and ten, but since then it has been reduced, if I mistake not.

263. Q.—That is you keep back a portion of their wages? A.—Yes.

264. Q.—For how long? A.—At the time of the strike it was 30 per cent. for the first year, 20 per cent. for the next, and 10 per cent. for the next.

265. Q.—Do they ever get that? A.—I do not know; there is a bonus comes to them, but whether it is out of that or not I do not know.

266. Q.—That would go to recompense the company for teaching them the business—is that the idea? A.—If we keep it—yes.

267. Q.—You do not know whether you pay it or not? A.—I do not know for certain.

268. Q.—What is the rule? A.—I do not know.

269. Q.—I thought you were in touch with the operation of the business? A.—That is a part of the detail that does not come under me.

270. Q.—Who would know about that? A.—Mr. Hickey.

271. Q.—And, for all you know it might be retained by the company altogether? A.—Yes.

272. Q.—Are all apprentices paid the same rate? A.—In the same year?

273. Q.—Yes? A.—On day work?

274. Q.—Yes. A.—Yes.

275. Q.—What is the rate? A.—No, I will take that back—they are not all paid the same rate.

276. Q.—How are they paid? A.—They run from four dollars a week up to one dollar and twenty-five cents a day on loops.

277. Q.—That is the first year? A.—Yes.

278. Q.—And what is the second? A.—Before they get out of the first year they generally get into piecework.

279. Q.—And what do they generally make a week? A.—On what class of work?

280. Q.—What is the general average, say on stove plate? A.—At the end of the first year after taking off their discount, I should think the average would easily go ten dollars a week.

281. Q.—For the first year's apprentices? A.—Yes, at the end of their first year's experience.

282. Q.—Then in subsequent years it is increased? A.—It goes up as high as four dollars a day as journeymen.

283. Q.—But for the apprentices? A.—They would have a percentage taken off.

284. Q.—They would be getting the same pay as journeymen less the percentage? A.—That is if they could do the journeymen's work.

285. Q.—Then practically many of them are journeymen before their time is expired? A.—I did not say so.

286. Q.—Is it not so? A.—No.

287. Q.—If able to earn journeymen's wages they must be doing journeymen's work? A.—They would not have the experience to take some other line of work which as journeymen they should be able to take.

288. Q.—Do you know whether there was an indenture in McKeith's case? A.—I have been told not.

289. Q.—By Hickey, I suppose? A.—I do not know. I do not think Hickey spoke to me about it.

290. Q.—But it was a common occurrence for some apprentices to be without indentures at that time? A.—I think it was rather rare.

291. Q.—And you don't allow apprentices to become members of the union? A.—It is against the rules of the union.

292. Q.—What about the rules—your rules? A.—We would protest although I do not think we have any definite rule on the subject.

293. Q.—Did you protest about Sweeney and McKeith? A.—I believe Mr. Hickey did.

294. Q.—To whom? A.—To the boys.

295. Q.—When he heard they had become members of the union? A.—Yes.

296. Q.—Did he tell you what he said to them? A.—I do not remember his telling me.

297. Q.—Just sent to them as objected to them being members of the union? A.—He objected to their being members of the union when they demanded more wages on the ground that they were union journeymen—so I am informed.

298. Q.—Had he known prior to that that they were members of the union? A.—No, I do not think so.

299. Q.—If their time had expired they would be entitled to journeymen's wages? A.—If they could earn it otherwise; that would be decided if they demanded it.

300. Q.—Did Hickey demand from them that they should leave the union? A.—No, the demand came the other way, I am informed; Sweeney made the demand that they should be put on journeymen's wages, and stated that they were union men—so I am informed.

302. Q.—They went first to Cunningham, I believe? A.—I cannot remember whether Cunningham was in power at that time; I do not think he was.

303. Q.—Do you know whether Sweeney worked as a helper for a while? A.—I do not know; of course he would have to start as a helper if he was to learn the business.

304. Q.—He may have started at drilling? A.—He may have.

305. Q.—Not necessarily as a helper? A.—At some time or other he would probably be a helper.

306. Q.—And if working as a helper and he was then an apprentice, some portion of his remuneration would be kept back? A.—Helpers as a rule are generally on day work—a flat rate.

307. Q.—But still there is 10 per cent. retained? A.—On day work they get their money straight out.

308. Q.—On piecework the percentage is retained? A.—Yes.

309. Q.—You are sure that in no case is any portion retained in the case of a helper? A.—I am not sure that some time there might not be some man's money kept back, but as a general rule it is a flat day work rate.

310. Q.—Do you know that Sweeney worked as a journeyman in your establishment for a time? A.—No, I am pretty sure he couldn't.

311. Q.—And if Cunningham was a foreman at that time I suppose he would know why the money was kept back from Sweeney—why any money was kept back? A.—Certainly.

312. Q.—If Sweeney swears that Hickey went to him first about this matter of joining the union, would you contradict that—are you in a position to contradict that? A.—No.

313. Q.—Supposing an apprentice leaves before his three years have expired and subsequently comes back, how long has he to serve? A.—*It is optional with ourselves.*

314. Q.—That is you may make him begin all over again? A.—He would have to make a new agreement with us.

315. Q.—And work all his time over again? A.—He would have to make a new agreement.

316. Q.—Even though he had only one day left on the original agreement, you have it in your power to make him serve the whole time over again? A.—If he breaks his original agreement he must make a new one.

317. Q.—If Hickey stated that Sweeney would have to serve the whole three years over again he would probably be stating what is correct? A.—It was quite within our power. I may state that that power is very rarely exercised, that after a man comes back after he has left for years, *he takes hold where he left go*, and his bonus is very rarely taken from him unless he is guilty of grave misdemeanors.

318. Q.—Hickey gave these two men the option of leaving the union or getting out—is that correct? A.—I am informed not.

318. Q.—What is your information on the subject?

Mr. DuVernet—I object that this has been gone into three times already and I ask for a ruling.

The Examiner—I do not remember the question being put in this way.

A.—These two boys that we considered apprentices stated that they were journeymen and demanded journeymen's wages.

313. Q.—That is the information that you got from him? A.—From all the sources that I have at my disposal.

320. Q.—Did you get this from Hickey? I get it from all the sources at my disposal.

321. Q.—Did you get it from Hickey? Mr. DuVernet—He has already answered that.

A.—I presume I get some information from Mr. Hickey.

322. Q.—Do you produce any letters or other documents on this examination? Mr. DuVernet—We produce all our exhibits referred to in our affidavit.

323. Q.—Anything else? A.—No.

324. Q.—You have already told us that these two apprentices left—they were not discharged? A.—I believe so—so I am informed.

325. Q.—Now did you write a letter on March 22, 1902, to Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C., to this effect: "Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your valued favor of March 17, which has been held pending the return of our president, who has been out of the city; we have to say in reply to the several allegations contained in your letter: First, that we employ union and non-union labor in all our departments; as to the second statement that on January 15 we discharged two of our employees for no other reason than because of their membership in the union of their trade—your correspondent failed to inform you that the two men in question were apprentices, and have not yet fulfilled their obligations to us as apprentices; they were discharged for this reason and for this only." A.—I did not see that letter.

326. Q.—Do you know anything about the letter. A.—I knew there was some correspondence with Gompers.

327. Q.—From whom is your establishment? A.—I could not say; one of the officers. I know it was not me.

328. Q.—Mr. Carrick? A.—Possibly.

329. Q.—Would it be Mr. Edward Gurney? A.—Possibly.

330. Q.—Is that statement that they were discharged correct or incorrect? A.—It is not corresponding to my information.

331. Q.—Whoever wrote that would know, I suppose? A.—He would believe he was writing what was correct, no doubt.

332. Q.—The chances are you would be wrong? A.—No, the chances are I am right, I think.

333. Q.—Although you do not know anything about the dispute further than what was reported to you? A.—That is right.

334. Q.—Do you doubt that that letter was sent? A.—I know there was some correspondence with Gompers.

335. Q.—Would the letters from Gompers and copies of your letters in reply be in possession of the company? A.—I think so.

336. Q.—Could you get them? A.—I could.

337. Q.—I would like to have those letters—will you produce them?

Mr. DuVernet—*I will produce them if they are in existence.*

338. Q.—After Sweeney and McKeith left your employment, whether they were discharged or whether they struck, was there any attempt made to adjust the difficulty with your company, do you know? A.—I am informed not—by the stove mounters; no attempt was made by the stove mounters to approach the company.

339. Q.—Are you clear about that? A.—According to the sources of my information.

340. Q.—Who is the source of your information as to that? A.—All the sources at my disposal, the men interested in the company.

341. Q.—There might possibly have been interviews with representatives of the men and someone in your company other than yourself? A.—Yes.

342. Q.—For all you know? A.—For all I know.

343. Q.—Do you know Mr. Studholme? A.—Yes, I saw him here.

344. Q.—Did he ever wait upon you in respect of the matter? A.—I do not remember.

345. Q.—If a representative of the men did come, no doubt he would be received and his complaints listened to? A.—If he was an employee he would.

346. Q.—But you did not see anyone else—you won't say you did not see anyone else if an employee? A.—We have heard outsiders on the subject of our own business, but as a general rule we prefer to listen to complaints from employees.

347. Q.—*But there is no actual existence of others?* A.—*I think not; we have met others; I know no such rule.*

348. Q.—With respect to the stove mounters did you meet any one? A.—No one made any effort to meet us that I ever heard of.

349. Q.—You stated that you do not recollect Mr. Studholme coming to you? A.—I am satisfied he did not come.

350. Q.—Or any other member of your firm? A.—That I ever heard of—no officer.

351. Q.—Would it be possible that he would see Mr. Hickey or Mr. Carrick and the matter not be reported to you—or to those above them? A.—He might have seen Hickey and it not be reported, but not Mr. Carrick—but in any case I think it would be reported.

352. Q.—Then if Mr. Hickey were seen and he did not report it, he was violating his duty towards you, was he not? A.—He might not have thought it worthy of attention.

353. Q.—Although he had reported about the dispute of the two apprentices? A.—Yes.

354. Q.—And although as you have said in your affidavit about twenty others then left—you think that would not be important enough to report? A.—I may say he might not have thought it important enough.

355. Q.—Although twenty good moulders had left? A.—He would report that.

356. Q.—Then it is likely if he did not report the visit of Mr. Studholme, that he was not carrying out his duty? A.—I do not think Studholme visited us at all—Mr. Hickey or any one; they may have met on the street.

357. Q.—And do you know of a committee composed of members of the local organization trying to get a hearing in connection with the stove mounters' difficulty? A.—With the officers of the company?

358. A.—Yes. A.—No, I do not know of anything of the sort.

359. Q.—And will you swear that a hearing was not refused by the superintendent? A.—Not with my knowledge; I swear I never knew anything about it.

360. Q.—You would be surprised to hear that Studholme had sought an interview and was refused, and that a committee also sought an interview and was refused? A.—Mr. Studholme stated on his examination, I believe, that he had interviewed Mr. Hickey, but do not think he ever tried to reach the company.

361. Q.—You would be surprised to hear that a committee also was turned away—denied a hearing? A.—I would.

362. Q.—Did you know a Mr. Kernahan who was employed by you—a metal polisher? A.—I think I was present when he came in one day; I do not think I would recognize him now.

363. Q.—What did he come for? A.—I am not certain whether he was on a committee of metal polishers that came in. I just remember that I was present when a committee from the metal polishers came in and he may have been on that committee.

364. Q.—Do you know anything about the reasons for his being laid off? A.—Not particularly his being laid off; I remember when the mounting shop was slowed down, due to the strike, that it naturally effected other departments, including the polishing, and that many of men had to be laid off.

365. Q.—And will you swear that others than union men were laid off? A.—I do not have anything to do with the detail of laying men off.

366. Q.—Do you know that while union men were being laid off non-union men were being taken on? A.—I do not know.

367. Q.—You do not know anything about that? A.—No.

368. Q.—Hickey would know? A.—Yes, he would know all about it.

369. Q.—Then you say you were present when a committee from the metal polishers came to see you? A.—Yes, they were received by officers of the company.

370. Q.—Who were present on behalf of the company? A.—Myself, and I think Mr. Carrick, Mr. Gurney and Mr. Hickey; I cannot remember definitely whether they were all present or not.

371. Q.—Was this a committee of your own men? A.—Yes.

372. Q.—Had any attempt been made to have a committee of others wait upon you? A.—Outsiders?

373. Q.—Yes. A.—I never heard of it.

374. Q.—Suppose a committee of outsiders did come would you have received them? A.—We might or we might not; we have refused them at other times and we have received them at other times.

374. Q.—What did the committee state to you? A.—They stated that they had been laid off and their places taken by other men that did not belong to the same organization that they were members of, and if I remember right, they wanted these men discharged and they wanted men of their organization employed. This was declined.

$130.00 GIVEN AWAY

The Circulation Committee of the District Labor Council submitted to the Directors of The Toiler Publishing Co., the following proposition: "That a trophy valued at $50 be presented to the Section of the District Labor Council sending in the most subscriptions by the first of September, 1904. Not less than 300 subscriptions will be necessary to win the trophy."

F. J. Wilson, Chairman. Wm. Boland, Secretary.

The Directors have accepted the proposition and will offer the following prizes to be competed for between the **1st day of May, 1904,** and the **1st day of September, 1904,** inclusive:

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