

OUR MOTTO:
United to support not
combined to injure.

The Nonpareil

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by Toronto
Typographical Union
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Keep at It.

If you expect to conquer
In the battle of to-day,
You will have to blow your trumpet
In a firm and steady way.
If you toot your little whistle,
Then lay aside the horn,
There's not a soul will ever know
That such a man was born.

The man that owns his acres
Is the man that plows all day;
And the man that keeps a bumpin',
Is the man that's here to stay.
But the man who advertises
With a sort of sudden jerk,
Is the man who blames the printer
Because it didn't work.

But the man who gets the business
Uses freely printer's ink,
Not a clatter and a splutter,
But an ad. that makes you think:
And he plans his advertisements
As he plans his well-bought stock,
And the future of his business
Is as solid as a rock.

Toronto Notes.

The Electrical Workers' Union, although only organized a few weeks, has rapidly increased in members, and has been forced to seek larger quarters, and will in future meet in the hall corner of Yonge and Alice streets.

The concert under the auspices of the Street Railway Men's Union, in Association Hall on Thursday evening last, was a pronounced success, a large audience being present.

The Teamsters' Union had trouble on their hands on Tuesday last; the members of the union engaged under the Street Commissioner clearing the streets of snow refused to work along with non-union carters. The Commissioner refused to discharge the non-unionists, and a deputation waited on the mayor on Wednesday morning.

The Piano-makers' Union, of Toronto, will be visited in the near future by the General Secretary of the International Woodworkers' Association, Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago. He is a fluent speaker and an able organizer. Mr. Kidd, it is understood, will also visit Guelph, Hamilton, London, and other cities and towns in Ontario in the interest of his trade.

We hear whispers of the intention of *The Mail and Empire* boys to have a supper. Success to them.

Suppers are a grand (?) thing while they last, and incidentally we might

remark that the stereotypers are to have one in February, at which they guarantee to give a *swell time* to participants.

Winnipeg Notes.

At the last meeting of Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, the president, on behalf of Mr. James Bricklin, proprietor of the Union Label Cigar Factory, passed around a box of the first cigars manufactured in Winnipeg under conditions favorable to the International Cigarmakers' Union and bearing the Blue Label. This factory is the outcome of the recent visit of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the prairie city, when some of the delegates were instrumental in starting several unions, among them the cigarmakers', and incidentally creating a demand for labeled goods. At the same meeting a resolution was passed recognizing the assistance rendered the council and organized labor generally by Mr. C. C. Stewart during the past five years. Mr. Stewart is quitting the Council and will enjoy a well-earned rest in the seclusion of the Winnipeg Custom House. He was the first delegate from Winnipeg to attend the session of the Trades Congress, being present at the London session of that body. He is a printer.

Mr. W. Alexander Vickery, late of this city, but now of Winnipeg, has succeeded in forming a union of pressmen, and the organization has secured a charter from the I. P. P. and A. Union.

At 91's Meetings.

SOME POINTS WORTH PASSING NOTICE.

How well the chair was filled at the November meeting—the avoirdupois was all there.

How the P. P. came nigh to losing his scalp at the last couple of meetings.

The Allied Trades delegate when he said, "Our Solicitor," just as if he had a first mortgage.

Mike getting around that clause in the Allied Trades agreement.

J. C. hunting for the remainder of our delegate's report "in the *Journal*."

—THE SCRIBE.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Thursday evening in Richmond Hall, and was, as usual, very interesting. The reports of the Legislative, Municipal, and Educational Committees were read and considered. An interesting visitor was present in the person of Mr. James H. Beaver, late of Halifax, England, and now residing in this city. Mr. Beaver is a silk dresser by profession, and a Trade Unionist by preference. He represented his union for many years in the Trades Council of his native city, and also at the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

Meeting of No. 91.

The regular meeting of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, held on Saturday, December 3rd, was fairly well attended.

For the first time, we think, a written report was presented by one of our delegates to the Trades Council, and he also promised to try and get the other delegates together and have them present a joint report in the future.

We had a report from the General Labor Day Committee as to the finances.

A circular from Chicago Union with reference to the Donoghue & Hennebry Co. and the Conkey Co. Christmas publications, asking us not to purchase them, was read, and ordered to be given to the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council to be brought up in that body.

The secretary was ordered to write to the chairman of the Board of Control, asking for a room in the new city hall, which, no doubt, will have the effect intended.

The vote on the Referendum was ordered to be taken by chapels, and the "out-of-works" to vote at the room on Saturday, December 10th.

The president was ordered by resolution to appoint a representative from each of the different offices interested, as a committee to look after the piece scale.

A committee was appointed to look after the matter of our annual entertainment.

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 12, 1898

About Ourselves.

We present to our readers this first issue of what we hope will be an ever-increasing and popular medium for the weekly distribution of authentic information in connection with all labor matters of importance in Toronto and throughout the Dominion.

We believe there is a saying somewhere that there is nothing like an earthquake for opening up new fields. The field that this paper proposes to cover is not a new one, but we are uncertain how far in the future is the earthquake which is to open the new field for it, and we think it good policy to have our harness on and be ready for work when that time arrives.

We will make no flaming promises of great deeds to be done or reformations to be accomplished. We don't propose to give much paper for the money, but what we give in reading matter we hope to keep up-to-date and interesting.

"With these few remarks," we make a bow to our readers and hope they will appreciate our efforts to such an extent that our subscription list will grow at an alarming rate.

Buffalo Union's Great Fight.

In things printorial there is nothing that is watched with more interest than the fight at present being carried on between our Buffalo brethren and *The Buffalo Express*.

The Buffalo Union is now placed in such a predicament that the freedom of speech is denied them, and they are one and all enjoined by an outrageous proceeding known as an injunction to restrain them from saying anything about *The Buffalo Express*, a paper which has denied the workmen what the other newspaper publishers graciously acquiesced in.

The printers of Buffalo went into the newspaper business on their own account and issued weekly an interesting paper called *The Labor Journal*. For a time this paper had many things to say about the *Express* and its proprietors, and appealed to the organized element in the commun-

ity to bring the *Express* people to a realization of their unfair position. Organized labor responded, and is responding, to such an extent that, about a month or two ago, matters were brought to a climax and an injunction was asked of a Republican judge (the *Express* is a Republican newspaper) and granted, restraining the organized from further "injuring the *Express*."

This bottles up the *Buffalo Labor Journal* until the matter is threshed out in the courts, which is expected to occur this or next week. There are other labor journals, however, and this paper can both aid the local cause of organized labor and help the Buffalo printers win their fight.

The men on *The Buffalo Express* were not asking for an increase of pay—only for an adjustment of the scale as it applied to "hand men" and "machine men." Hand men were getting only \$3.00 a night; machine men as much as \$4.00 a night or over. The union wanted to have the scale so adjusted that all would receive \$3.50 a night, which, in dollars and cents, would have been a saving to the firm, as there were more machine men to be reduced than hand men to be raised.

THE Chairman of the Executive hit the mark when he suggested at our last meeting the separation of the time and piece scale.

While the Buffalo paper prosper,
With the unions standing pat;
The *Express* is badly rattled,
With the accent on the "rat."

WE would suggest to the Committee which the President is to appoint to not make the piece scale too cumbersome, so that it can be quickly grasped by the ordinary individual.

WHAT'S the matter with the Chairmen of Chapels and the Business Committee? Has it done anything to them? Better get up a free smoker, see if that will draw them to meetings.

IN Buffalo the printers and carpenters both have women's guilds, wives, sisters, mothers, and any female member of an organized workman's home being eligible for membership. The women are helping the *Express* strikers and booming the label. Good-bye for Toronto to try.

Sociology Unrecognized.

You cannot go into a single theological college in Toronto and find a chair devoted to the study of sociology and political economy.—*Rev. Morgan Wood.*

Can't Down the Printers.

THEY PROSPER ON MALEDICTIONS AS WELL AS BENEDICTIONS.

You can't down the printers. No matter how you beat or castigate them, they won't down. Listen to these instances:

A few years ago, on the advent of the typesetting machines in Lockport, N.Y., the employees of the different offices whose positions were taken by the machines got together and organized a co-operative newspaper—*The Review*—and the paper has been a success from its inception. It is still in a flourishing condition, and recently received the city printing contract.

A few years ago *The Toronto News* and the printers on that paper had a falling out. The composing staff organized a co-operative paper—*The Star*—and, shortly after, the trouble with the *News* was amicably adjusted. The *Star*, however, continued to be published, but later was sold to private parties, and still lives.

The printers on the *Rochester Post-Express* were placed in the same predicament by the publishers of that paper and are issuing a weekly paper to voice their sentiments.

The Halifax, N.S., unionists have a grievance with a firm of publishers and are going into the publishing business on their own hook, with remarkable success, if advertising patronage is any criterion.

The last, but not least, in these few instances occurs right here in our own town. *The Buffalo Express*, by its unwillingness to grant its workmen a fair compensation for their work, has supplied another newspaper to the field of opposition and is receiving a little of its own medicine. The *Journal* is occupying a field exclusively its own, and is becoming indispensable to trade unionism in Erie county.—*Buffalo Labor Journal.*

Think it Over.

Do men strike because they like it? Do they subject themselves and their families to all manner of privation and want simply because they want to injure their employers? Do you, who are opposed to strikes and strikers of every degree, stop to think that it must be a powerful reason which would compel men to face all sorts of dangers and deprive themselves of the means of livelihood? If men were to quietly submit to every oppression of unscrupulous employers, how long would it be before they were reduced to the actual starvation point? Yes, you will always find a good and sufficient reason for every strike if you will look for it.—*Ontario Critic.*

Buffalo Express Trouble.

HOW THEY APPLY THE GAG LAW IN THE STATES.

A little over a year ago Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9 submitted a proposition to the several newspapers of Buffalo, and which was accepted by all of them except the *Express*. The *Express* proprietors, when first seen, agreed to accept the situation, and No. 9 regarded this action as evidence on the part of employers to maintain the amicable relations which had existed for so long a time between employer and employee.

But the union was doomed to be disappointed. History had to repeat itself, and a Judas Iscariot sprung up in the camp in the person of one George E. Matthews, of the *Express*. Mr. Matthews displaced his force of competent printers and in their stead employed a lot of incompetent men, among their number being a man who was compelled to leave Toronto by reason of his criminal methods, having been discharged from a number of offices for what is known as "cold duping" (getting paid twice for matter which should only be paid for once). It is such men as the above that are at present employed on *The Buffalo Express* and who have taken the place of the staunch union men employed therein previous to the trouble.

Creatures fit for such service and for such a master, whose dwarfed intellects never conceived an idea above that of the most abject servility, many of them non-residents, with no immediate concern in the welfare and advancement of the interests of Buffalo, and whose "tenure of office" is contingent on their ready, full and complete acquiescence in every demand, no matter how unjust, that emanates from the alleged dome of thought of their taskmaster, are now holding the positions formerly occupied by sober, industrious and competent union printers, citizens of Buffalo, men with families depending upon them for support, and who each week left a large portion of their earnings with Buffalo merchants.

Merchants and citizens of Toronto and Buffalo! Not only does this paper appeal to you in the name of the striking printers to administer a telling rebuke to this unfair concern—the *Express*—by withdrawing your patronage from it, but union workingmen and women throughout Canada and the United States appeal to you to aid the cause of organized labor in Buffalo in bringing the management of this paper to a realization of the fact that the dignity of organized labor must be upheld, and that the men be paid wages commensurate with their advanced ideas and skills.

As an evidence of the fact that the efforts already put forth by the striking printers of Buffalo have been keenly felt by the *Express* people, it is only necessary to cite the fact that, in order to prevent a complete collapse of the paper on account of a lack of advertising patronage, its publishers were forced to tactics the most cowardly—a application for an injunction restraining the striking members from soliciting their friends to discontinue their patronage. Notwithstanding the granting of the order, this acknowledgment of the weakness of the position of the *Express* has acted in the nature of a boomerang, and the good seed sown by the friends of the strikers is most noticeable in the *Express'* lack of live "ads."

Aside from this, can the Republican party afford to permit its organ to defy organized labor in Buffalo? It will be well to remember the result of the presidential campaign of 1884. At that time the *New York Tribune* was fighting its employees, and Whitelaw Reid, its proprietor, openly declared his hostility to organized labor. The 60,000 organized workmen of New York city began an aggressive warfare against *The Tribune*, and as a consequence James G. Blaine, *The Tribune's* candidate, was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,100 votes in New York State, the result of the election turning upon that commonwealth.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that, had the attitude of the great organ of Republicanism been friendly toward organized labor, out of 60,000 organized men the narrow margin of 1,100 would have been reversed?

There are a number of interests which enter into this controversy, and a speedy adjustment of the matter will harmonize, not only the striking printers, but the vast army of organized labor throughout the State of New York and Canada which at present withhold their patronage from *The Buffalo Express*.

A Step Forward.

The printers took a step forward when at the Syracuse convention the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, An intelligent investigation of social and economic phenomena is not only a duty imposed upon all mankind, but an understanding of questions relating to industrial conditions and the science of government is necessary in order that we may reap in full the possible benefits of trade unionism; and

Whereas, There is a lamentable lack of interest among our members on such vital questions, and believing no better opportunity for the dissemination of knowledge exists than is

afforded by discussion within union rooms at union meetings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Union strongly urges upon its subordinate bodies the necessity of providing in their respective "orders of business" for the discussion of the various phases of the labor question and other matters of public moment having a direct bearing upon the welfare of wage-earners.

Buffalo Union Statement.

In connection with the trouble in the *Buffalo Express*, the Buffalo Union recently issued the following circular to the public:

In August, 1897, Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9 made an effort to secure the same rate for hand work in newspaper offices as was paid to the men working on machines. The matter was laid before the publishers, and the fairness of the request was admitted, but, like most employers, they rather objected to anything that looked like a raise in wages. The question affected but a few men in each office; however it seemed that it would be adjusted without friction. The publishers of the *Courier-Record* and *Enquirer* agreed to give the increase. The proprietors of the *Times* and *News* made no serious objections, and the *Express* people said first they would and next they would no pay it.

The district organizer of the union was called on for his assistance, and when he came he brought with him the information that some Buffalo publisher was communicating with a gang of "rats" in New York. Negotiations were re-opened, and suddenly closed by the *Express* declaring THAT IT WOULD NOT GRANT THE REQUEST OF the printers, and that THEY COULD STRIKE AS SOON AS THEY PLEASED.

Further information from New York convinced the printers that the *Express* had prepared to "rat" or "scab" its office rather than grant an adjustment, and that it was its purpose to enforce a lockout. In view of the indisputable evidence which was in possession of Typographical Union No. 9, that the above statement was a fact, the union deemed it wise and advisable to immediately call its men out of the *Express* office, and on Thursday evening, October 14th, 1897, did so. On the Friday following a number of professional "rats" were secured by the *Express* proprietors. These professionals were the identical men whom the union had been previously informed were being held in New York city awaiting orders from Buffalo.

On Saturday night the *Times* and *News* admitted the justice of the

union's request, and agreed to pay the new scale. The *Courier Record* and *Enquirer* had previously given orders to their foremen to make out their pay roll based on the new scale, thus establishing the fact that the proposition was a fair one, and leaving the proprietors of the *Morning and Illustrated Express* the only newspaper owners in Buffalo who had not conceded the fairness and justice of the union's position.

Everything was done to avoid a strike. The strike was forced on the printers. The effect of the strike has been far-reaching. The union is certain of winning. It is necessary to show the influence of organized labor. Many assurances have been received that the sale of the *Express* has been largely reduced. It will be the duty of every union man to refuse to patronize a paper which refuses to recognize union men.

Teamsters' Difficulty.

The Teamsters' Union had a little difficulty with the Street Commissioner on Tuesday, December 6th, which was argued out before the Mayor. We are unable to say which got the best of the argument, but from the newspaper reports we would judge that the matter was not settled exactly to the men's liking, they not having returned to work. We think the teamsters were justified in their kick, as it is a very poor specimen of a man who is quite willing to accept the benefits of a union and then refuse to join it and put in his small quota to support those who are continually fighting for their rights. Some of the papers try to make it appear as if the teamsters were trying to "hold-up" the city, but they forget that the wise general as far as possible chooses the time and place of battle. The laborer as a rule battles for existence.

That Buffalo Injunction.

WHAT SEVERAL OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES THINK OF IT.

The trade unions and *The Labor Journal*, of Buffalo, are still existing, notwithstanding the "gag" they are compelled to carry around with them. Is the non-union *Express* compelled to keep quiet? Oh, no. That sheet has the "legal" right to say what it pleases about organized labor, and it does so with a vengeance.—*Rochester Labor Journal*.

The latest advices from Buffalo are to the effect that Geo. E. Matthews & Co., proprietors of the non-union *Buffalo Express* * * * * that they have had to go to the extreme point of securing an injunction against Typo-

graphical Union No. 9 and nineteen other unions restraining them from boycotting the distressed *Express*. But this doesn't compel anyone to subscribe for the *Express* if he doesn't want to.—*Marion Labor Bulletin*.

In Buffalo, U.S., the printers of the *Express* are out on strike, and accordingly Typographical Union No. 9 does all in its power through the organ, *The Labor Journal*, to win public support. Now the Supreme Court appears and gives an injunction order as follows:

"And it is further ordered that the said defendant unions and associations, and each of them, their officers, and individual members hereby are enjoined and restrained from making any oral appeals through their committees or otherwise to the dealers, subscribers and advertisers in said newspapers to withdraw their patronage therefrom as a means of coercing these plaintiffs to comply with the demands of said unions and associations."

This is signed by Justice Childs, and it makes the boast of American freedom look rather childish.—*Brandon Independent*.

The Buffalo Express has secured an injunction restraining Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9, the *Buffalo Labor Journal*, and every union man in Buffalo it ever heard of, from boycotting the *Express*. Guess they were getting in a close corner.—*Labor Age*.

"Government by injunction," in which peaceable processions are forbidden to march, and "government by massacre," whereby a sheriff shoots unarmed marching miners, are also many surgical operations, lifting the scales from the eyes of the rich and poor alike, and piling up proof that politicians and money-makers between them want what we have been fond of calling "the land of the free and the home of the brave."—*Frances E. Willard*.

We see an injunction was recently served on the labor unions of Buffalo, which restrains them from putting forth any effort to further the fight being waged against *The Buffalo Express*. It is noticeable that the *Express* managers present their side of the question very freely. It is apparent to the most careless observer that the workings of the law of an injunction are, in all instances where capital and labor conflict, very one-sided, and that courts granting injunctions are ever recorded as prejudiced in favor of capital. In no instance has a tribunal ever granted an injunction restraining capital from interfering with the rights

of labor. The aim of restraining injunctions is to hold in abeyance any controversy between two parties until such time as the courts may decide as to the rights of the matter at issue. In many instances an enjoined party is so tied up by the requirements of the injunction that it is hazardous to personal liberty even to express an honest conviction in the matter under consideration, while on the other hand the joiner is at perfect liberty to say all he wishes in disparagement of the enjoined, and that, too, with the sanction of the judge or judges issuing the injunction. This is not true justice.—*Watertown Reunion*.

Government Ownership.

The common laborer who receives a mere pittance for his work pays a good round price for every ride on a railroad car, while almost every lawyer and banker has a free pass, but when either of these want a postage stamp the cost is the same to rich and poor alike. The corporations are run on the plan of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and Government ownership is the remedy.—*Chicago Express*.

Dominion Labor Platform.

The platform of the Dominion Trades Congress, as amended in annual session at Winnipeg recently, is as follows:

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days to a week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The union label on all manufactured goods, and on all government and municipal supplies, where practicable.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age.
12. Abolition of property qualification from all public offices.
13. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation.
15. Products of prison labor not to be placed in competition with product of free labor.