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Vol. III. No. 15

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THE TOILER

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working Masses.

TORONTO, MARCH 20, 1903

Price 50 Cents Per Year

BONUSED INDUSTRY PAYS LOW WAGES

The Longs' Interests in Collingwood are Large But the Justice Meted Out to Employees is Somewhat the Opposite.

On the shores of the extensive and treacherous Georgian Bay, there is situated the bright little town of Collingwood, which, not to be gotten by any others in the province, must of necessity have a strike on its hands.

Labor up there has been unorganized up to the present time. The situation, however, is now changed, and Collingwood can boast of at least three unions with bright prospects for several others in the near future.

The conditions surrounding the employees of the Ship Building Company and those of the Dry Dock laborers is responsible for the change from unorganized to organized. During the past couple of weeks the general discontent at the wages paid increased rapidly. By laborers asking that their wages be increased from 15 cents per hour to 17.12 cents. The manager, Mr. Cauderwood, offered the men at the worst end of the dock the increase, but refused it to the others. This was unsatisfactory to all alike, and resulted in the men demanding the increase for all, who claimed that the increase was due to the working at the end almost any time, and it would be impossible to discriminate, and do justice to all.

The company not being willing to grant the increase all round, the whole of the Dry Dock laborers went out, and a few days afterwards the yard men thinking the time ripe for an increase from 15 cents per hour to 17.12 cents and immediately quit work.

The agitators were found at 35 is needless to say, and on Friday last Messrs. Boland, Huddleston and others took up their stand up to see what could be done for the workers of Collingwood.

Just a short time ago, the men of Collingwood, can just imagine what your existence would be working for the magnificence of \$5 per week. The Collingwood laborers pay out for rent from \$5 to \$12 per month, coal has been \$12 per ton, while wood was at \$7 per cord all winter. These are but a fair sample of the relative prices of everything else in Collingwood, and for a man who would allow himself to work for the sum stated there should be nothing other than contempt.

This civilization of ours looks with too much leniency upon employers who are content to stand by and see their employees almost starve, so long as they are revelling in the good things this life affords.

The agitators were found at 35 is needless to say, and on Friday last Messrs. Boland, Huddleston and others took up their stand up to see what could be done for the workers of Collingwood.

You Toronto readers in the movement can better imagine the feelings of this trio than they can be described here, when upon reaching the station they were treated to three hearty cheers from several hundred throats.

Be it known right here the town of Collingwood is in Willie Boland's name, and his loyalty to international unionism, and his loyalty to the labor interests. The climax was reached at the last bi-election in Barrard, when Foley, the labor candidate and trade unionist, was opposed by a Liberal candidate, and Watson took the platform for the government candidate against Foley.

The enthusiasm displayed upon entry, augured well for the success of the mission of the men who had undertaken to assist the local committee, were called together and the situation talked over. It needed much talking, too, to understand what nature of employees these men had, when they would work two weeks and draw in their envelope therefore, \$10.

Three meetings were held and were attended by interested citizens, as well as the strikers, and those collected into an A. F. of L. Federal Union. Something over 450 were initiated on Saturday afternoon, and there promises to be doing up that way for some time to come.

All the workers are anxious to get

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MAKING THE FUR FLY

The Scab Los Angeles Times Being Hit From All Directions.

The American Federation of Labor—the International Typographical Union are giving the notorious Los Angeles Times a fight for its life. Nearly every day for thirteen years that paper has maliciously attacked organized labor, and has done everything in its power to disrupt unions in the Pacific Northwest before the formation of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers visited Los Angeles and endeavored to secure an audience with Gen. H. G. Otis, the proprietor of the Times. The President of the American Federation of Labor not only was refused an interview, but was subjected to a vile and cowardly attack through the columns of that infamous paper.

While the manager of the company stated to the men that the price at which the contracts were taken would not permit of a higher wage being paid, at the same time, it seems possible for Mr. Long to live in his fine house in Toronto, and sweat the cost out of his laborers.

Mr. Boland, of Toronto, can just imagine what your existence would be working for the magnificence of \$5 per week. The Collingwood laborers pay out for rent from \$5 to \$12 per month, coal has been \$12 per ton, while wood was at \$7 per cord all winter. These are but a fair sample of the relative prices of everything else in Collingwood, and for a man who would allow himself to work for the sum stated there should be nothing other than contempt.

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Just fancy for a moment what may happen to the men who do not earn enough in the way of wages to satisfy the wants of his little ones. This is actually the case with some of these men who in their desperation decided it was better to starve doing nothing than working for an inhuman corporation and letting it get fat while they starved.

We have had instances innumerable of the evils of the bonus system, and the working for the sake of the people of the town are still content to go on bonusing people like these in Collingwood and placing the power in the hands of the few with which to oppress the many.

It would be unkind to close this review of the situation without having a good word to say of those who are giving practical evidence of sympathy with the workers. Dr. John H. Hogg was the foremost citizen in assisting the strikers to the best of his ability. Mayor Hogg extended his sympathy by saying a few kind words on Saturday morning in the Opera House and endeavoring later with the assistance of the Council to attempt a re-union of the opposing forces.

School Teacher Ward gave some sound advice, and is good talk of Opera House on Saturday morning. Several of the citizens expressed themselves very strongly in private upon the wrongs of the men. We are pretty safe in saying that the great majority of the town were exceedingly anxious that the men should get their demands.

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145 Queen St. W. Cor. 772 Markham
Vic. Mrs. Simpson, 42 Albany ave.
Sec. Label Conn—D. W. Kennedy
Legislative Com.—W. G. Douglas
Allied Trades—T. D. Dugdale
Meet 2nd and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall
Composing Room, Mail & Lamp
Metes 2nd and 4th Monday—Occidental Hall
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL K. A. McRae, R. 46, 18 Victoria
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall

LOCAL UNIONS K. A. McRae, R. 46, 18 Victoria

1st Sunday at 2.30 Claude Keay, 63 Vanauken.

1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30 Sec. Address B. of L. E. Hall, 103 Victoria Junction

Locomotive Engineers, Div. 293 Fred. A. Sprout, Toronto Junction

2nd and 4th Sunday Geo. Douey, 69 Sullivan.

Toronto Builders' Employees' Union. Pres.—S. W. T. Thompson, 32 Bloor Street

Rec. Sec.—S. W. McDonald, Room 11-2 Richmond West

Bldg. Ass't.—S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.

Bartenders Union. Wm. Myles, 47 Terence.

Order Railway Conductors Thompson Hall, Toronto June Box 557, Toronto Junction

1st Monday Wm. Davey, 51 Belvoir Place.

1st and 3rd Monday Occidental Hall, cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts.

Electrical Workers (Linemen) K. A. McRae, 18 Victoria, Room 16

Amalg. Metal Cutters, Local 185 S. Cubbage, 15 Givens.

Pres.—Hodgetts, 230 Queen west Rec. Sec.—Geo. Strickland, 23 Saunders

Guide—A. Longbotham. Guido—W. Mahat.

Sergt.—at-Arms—D. Little. Bus. Ass't.—C. C. Letts, 78 Foxley.

Brotherhood Leather Workers Jas. Smith, 284 Whitton Street.

Brotherhood of Carpenters John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.

Int. Marine Firemen, Local 328 J. H. Johnson, 519 King East.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill.

Executive Board meets every Monday in Richmond Hall.

Temperance Hall Wm. Myles, 47 Terence.

Journeymen Horse Shoers R. R. Barker, 40 Camden.

2nd and 4th Monday Jas. Watt, Tailor Office.

Journeymen Tailors, Local 132 Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction

Canadian Car Works Ass't. F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. to

Toronto Junction. Pythian Hall

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28 Sec.—Wm. Glocking, 6 Ottawa.

Pres.—C. R. Hurst. Guide—McLean.

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Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Statistician—D. West.

Treas.—Robt. Glocking. Sergt.—at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.

Alternate Monday m Jan 5 Dominion Hall

Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers John M. Clements, 39 Believe ave.

3rd Monday Pythian Hall, Queen and Victoria

Cab and Express Association John Beauty, 198 Adelaide west.

1st Monday Temple Building Builders' Women's Union, No. 34 Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dundas.

Every Tuesday Richmond Hall

Bricklayers' Union, No. 2. John Murphy, 81 Claremont.

Builders' Laborers John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.

1st and 3rd Tuesday D. S. Wright, 163 Sunnyside.

Carriage and Wagon Workers Jas. R. Young, 164 St. Patrick.

Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235 C. E. Stryker, 187 King East.

Pattern Makers' Association 2nd and 4th Tuesday Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerard Sts.

Glass Workers Association, Local 21 Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.

Brass Workers, Local 33 Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.

Toronto Bread Salesmen Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.

1st and 3rd Wednesday Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.

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Civil Employees, No. 2 Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.

2nd and 4th Wednesday 10 Maud St.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters W. N. Brayton, Room 46, 18 Victoria.

Metal Polishers, No. 21 Thos. H. Nicholls, 160 Clinton.

Concrete Pavers' Union Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid ave.

1st Thursday Pythian Hall

Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 21 Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.

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1st and 3rd Thursday James' Hall, Toronto June

Machinists' International Association Jas. A. Reid, Box 545, Union 77, Victoria Street.

Steam Engineers, No. 152 James Bannan, 69 Tecumseh.

Trunk and Bag Workers Wm. J. Motham, 222 Brock ave.

Brass Moulders, Local 38 Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dundas av.

2nd Thursday Chas. Lavoie, 133 Dalhousie.

Tobacco Workers Stewart's Hall, cor. Spadina and College

Upholsterers, Local 30 Andrew R. Lee, 166 York.

Mechanics' Workers, No. 12 Chas. Fraser, 561 1-2 Yonge.

3rd Thursday Richmond Hall

Victoria Assembly N. of L. G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.

Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road.

Every Friday Richmond Hall

Marine Engineers, No. 1 R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.

Painters and Decorators, No. 3 Richmond Hall

1st and 3rd Friday Pythian Hall

Furriers Union A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.

Cutter and Trimmers, Local 185 Thor. Sweet, 20 Olive ave.

4th Friday Pythian Hall

Cork Workers Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.

1st Saturday Richmond Hall

Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 See—E. M. Maclean, P. O. Box 545.

President—R. S. Burrows. Fin. Sec.—T. C. Voden. Chmn. Board of Referees—John Chin.

Vice-Pres.—John Calkins. Vice-Sec.—John C. Travis.

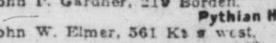
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By an Act passed at the 1901 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the collection and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province. It is intended to collect all available difficulties: Trade Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects connected therewith. Along with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, the Bureau will be able to furnish details of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

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NEW STORY

NEW STORY

next. Turning to the wall behind her, she saw that another hole had been bored in a similar position through to room B. The car had been pretty thoroughly prepared for the work in hand, and Jennie laughed softly to herself as she pictured the discomfiture of the conspirators. The train was now rushing through the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and Jennie was startled by hearing another voice say in French:

"Conductor, I have room A. Which end of the car is that?"

"This way, excellency," said the conductor. "Every one seemed to be 'excellency' with him."

A moment later Jennie, who had again risen to her feet, horrified to think that after all the messenger had come, heard the door of his room click. She stood there for a few moments tense with excitement, then bethought her of the hole between her present compartment and the one she had recently left. She sprang up on the seat and, placing her eye with some caution at the hole, peered through. First she thought the compartment was empty. Then she noticed there had been placed at the end by the window a huge cylinder that reached nearly to the ceiling of the room. The lamp above was burning brightly, and she could see every detail of the compartment except toward the floor. As she gazed a man's head slowly rose. He appeared to have been kneeling on the floor, and he held in his hand the loop of a rubber tube. Peering downward, she saw that it was connected with the cylinder, and that it was undoubtedly pouring whatever gas the cylinder contained through the hole into room A. For a moment she had difficulty in repression a shriek, but realizing how perfectly helpless she was, even if she gave the alarm, she repressed all exclamation. She saw that the man who was regulating the escape of gas was not the one who had spoken to the conductor. Then fearing that he might turn his head, and see her eye at the small aperture, she reached up and covered her lamp, leaving her own room in complete darkness. The double covering which closed over the semiglobular lamp like an eyelid, kept every ray of light from penetrating into the compartment.

With that she retired again into her compartment, the real letter concealed in the folds of her dress, the bogus one on the floor under the Russian's foot. She closed the door tightly. Then, taking care that she was not observed through either of the holes the conductor had bored in the partition, she swiftly placed the important document in a deep inside pocket of her jacket. As a general rule, women have inside pockets in their caps and outside pockets in their jackets, but Jennie, dealing as she did with many documents, in the course of her profession, had had this jacket especially made, with its deep and roomy inside pocket. She sat in a corner of her sofa wondering what was to be the fate of the unfortunate messenger, for in spite of the sudden shutting of the door by the Russian she caught a glimpse of the man lying face downward on the floor of his stifling room. She also had received a whiff of the sweet, heavy gas which had been used, that seemed now to be tincturing the whole atmosphere of the car, especially in the long, narrow passage. It is not likely they intended to kill the man, for his death would cause an awkward investigation, while his statement that he had been rendered insensible might easily be denied. As she sat there, the silence disturbed only by the low, soothsaying rumble of the train, she heard the ring of the metal cylinder against the woodwork of the next compartment. The men were evidently removing their apparatus. A little later the train slowed, finally coming to a standstill, and looking out of the window down into the darkness, she found they were stopped at an ill-lighted country station. Covering the light in the ceiling again, the better to see outside, herself unobserved, she noted the conductor and another man place the bulky cylinder on the platform without the cylinder off at the first stopping place. The two men had got off at the first stopping place. There it was quite possible that they would not reach the capital until next morning, when the Berlin express would be well on its way to the frontier. Once over the frontier she would be safe, but the moment it was found that the envelope merely contained a copy of an English newspaper, what might not happen?

As Jennie turned to her espionage again she heard a blow given to the door in room A that made it clatter. Then there was a sound of a heavy fall on the floor. The door of room B was flung open, the head of the first Russian was thrust in, and he spoke in his own language a single gruff word. His assistants then turned the cock and shut off the gas from the cylinder. The door of room B was instantly shut again, and Jennie heard the rattle of the keys as the door A was being unlocked.

Jennie jumped down from her perch, threw off her hat, and with as little noise as she could slid her door back an inch or two. The conductor had unlocked the door of room A, the Russian standing beside him saying in a whisper:

"Never mind the man! He'll come to the moment you open the door and win down. Get the box! Hold your nose with your fingers and keep your mouth shut. There it is—that black box in the corner."

The conductor made a dive into the room and came out with an ordinary black dispatch box. The policeman seemed well provided with the materials for his burglarious purpose. He selected a key from a jingling bunch, tried it, selected another, then a third, and the lid of the dispatch box was thrown back. He took out a letter so exactly the duplicate of the one Jennie had that she clutched her own document to see if it were in its place. The Russian put the envelope between his knees and proceeded to lock the box. His imagination had not gone to any such refine-

ment as this.

"Oh, no, madame! The room is entirely at your disposal."

"Oh, well, then, in that case," said Jennie, "I have no objection to making a change."

She knew that she would be compelled to change, no matter what her ticket recorded, so she thought it best to play the simple maid abroad and make as little fuss as possible about the transfer. She had to rearrange the car in her mind. She was now in room C, which had been first reserved by the British embassy. It was evident that at the last moment the messenger had decided to take room A, a four berth room at the end of the car. The police then would occupy room B, which she had first engaged, and from the bit of conversation she had overheard Jennie was convinced that they intended to kill or render insensible the messenger who bore the important letter. The police were not to protect, but to attack. The amazing complication in the plot concentrated all the girl's sympathies on the unfortunate man who was messenger between two great personages, even though he traveled apparently under the protection of the British embassy at St. Petersburg. The fact, to put it baldly, that she had intended to rob him herself, if opportunity occurred rose before her like an accusing ghost. "I shall never undertake anything like this again," she cried to herself, "never, never!" And now she resolved to make reparation to the man she had intended to injure. She would watch for him until he came down the passage and then warn him by relating what she had heard. She had taken off her hat when she entered the room. Now she put it on hurriedly, thrusting a long pin through it. As she stood up there was a jolt of the train that caused her to sit down again somewhat hurriedly. Passing her window she saw the lights of the station. The train was in motion. "Thank heaven!" she cried fervently. "It is too late! Those plotting villains will have all their trouble for nothing. She glanced upward toward the ceiling and noticed a hole about an inch apart on the thin wooden joist between her compartment and

the next. Turning to the wall behind her, she saw that another hole had been bored in a similar position through to room B. The car had been pretty thoroughly prepared for the work in hand, and Jennie laughed softly to herself as she pictured the discomfiture of the conspirators. The train was now rushing through the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and Jennie was startled by hearing another voice say in French:

"Oh, pardon me!" cried Jennie. "I'm afraid a lurch of the car threw me against you."

The Russian, before answering, cast a look at the floor and saw the large envelope lying there with its seal upturned. He quietly placed his huge foot upon it and then said, with an effort at politeness:

"It is no matter, madame. I am afraid that I am so bulky I have taken up most of the passage."

"It is very good of you to excuse me," said Jennie. "I merely came out to ask the conductor if he would make up my berth. Would you be good enough to translate that to him?"

The Russian still told the conductor to attend to the wants of the lady. The conductor muttered a reply, and that reply the Russian translated.

"He will be at your service in a few moments, madame. He must first make up the berth of the gentleman in room A."

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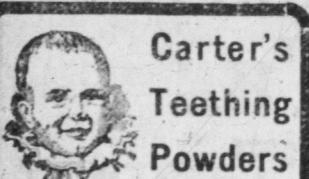
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The simplest remedy for indigestion, colic, gripes, & all ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver of bowels is Ripans Tabules. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

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CARTER'S WORM POWDERS
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CARTER'S HEADACHE POWDERS
Cure all Headaches—will cure yours.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."

The Liver is the greatest secreting organ of the body, and if it fails to do its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms. Therefore, it is important to feel well, to avoid indigestion, to abstain from tobacco, pain in back or shoulders, sour stomach, & other diseases of the skin, restlessness at night, etc.

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Toronto District Labor Council

Continued from page 2.

about the retirement of Mr. Murray, Government Immigration Officer at Glasgow, Scotland, and if such retirement had been at the request of the Government, or any other information bearing on such retirement.

The Secretary was also instructed to write John Mitchell, asking him to deliver a lecture while visiting the city at the coming session of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

D. W. Kennedy,
Adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Your special committee appointed to investigate matter of propriety of seating certain delegates, as per credentials of Piano & Organ Workers' Local Unions, No. 39 and 41, beg to report: That two members of the committee, viz.; Delegates Marchant and Tweed, were unavailable, whereupon the investigation has therefore been conducted by the three other members, Messrs. Douglass, Armstrong and Goddard.

Your committee, after consulting to the arguments presented by the contending parties, and after analyzing them and winnowing therefrom much of the extraneous elements, so far as the jurisdiction of this Council is concerned, submit for your consideration the following conclusions:

1st. The right of representation of the Piano and Organ Workers' Local Council is, in the opinion of your committee, unquestionable, inasmuch as up to date the International Piano and Organ Workers' Union is co-equal with all other international bodies, and a component part of the A. F. of L.

2nd. The crucial point in the matter, so far as the jurisdiction of this Council is concerned, lies in the acceptance or rejection of the personnel of the delegates sent from the unions in question. In connection with this phase of the matter, it will be well to state for your information that Local Union, No. 63, Amalgamated Woodworkers, were up to the formation of Local Union No. 61, Piano and Organ Workers, composed of piano polishers and furniture polishers, the former largely predominating, and only eligible to membership in a new organization. According to Constitution of Woodworkers, seven members, each had a charter. In No. 63, there were about thirty furniture polishers who it is claimed on the one hand, are desirous of continuing the local, that demand has been made for Local No. 65, from those now holding the charter, who have been refused. It is claimed on the other hand, with equal vehemence, that such demand not been made through the proper channel, and that there has been no refusal to grant even the property of No. 65 to those desirous of continuing the local. On the contrary, it is claimed, the effort was made to persuade the furniture polishers to continue the local, and on this occasion the crux of the whole matter rests as far as your committee can see.

We do, therefore, recommend that the members of Local No. 41, Piano and Organ Workers, do exert all their influence to keep intact Local No. 63, Woodworkers, for the benefit of those who are not eligible for membership in Local No. 41. That so doing will render the same at once, such surrender to be demanded by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as a final settlement of present difficulties.

The question of the proper remedy is one on which your committee dare not dogmatize to any great extent. There is, however, one instant when it may be no mistake if we had proper special conditions, the first consideration in the management would be the welfare and safety of the men and passengers, and not the amount of the dividend. Production—was carried on originally for the welfare of the producers; but under modern methods that has been replaced by the method that makes the profit of the producer the chief object of the management, and no remedy can be effective which does not reverse this process and restore the original condition.

Today, many men are always in the market seeking positions on the railroads at very inadequate compensation, and so long as this condition continues and so long as the railroads belong to private persons who are always pushing for the largest dividend just as long as there is a temptation to drive both men and machines to their utmost limit.

Under present conditions business of almost every kind is conducted not with the interest of the workers in the first consideration. The primary thought, that which over shadows every other, is the dividend. To this one consideration the management, and subordinate every other, is subordinated. We put the welfare of the workers in the first place, he would very soon find himself without a situation. The demands of the company are that the manager shall obtain

Union Men
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This Card is the property of and is issued by
BUREAU OF THE UNION MEN'S BARBERS
UNION MADE BARBERSHOP CO. SUBJECT TO THE
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W.C. Krapfety, Jan. 1908.

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Men's 1st and 3rd Wednesday at Pythian Hall. All Journeyman Barbers are cordially invited
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DO YOU NEED ANY?

OVERSHOES—We have them at right figures. RUBBERS—At any price, all
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Men's Heavy Working Boots, solid leather.

Men's Fine Box Calf, light extension sole, regular 2.50, this month at 2.00.

Men's Box Calf, made by Jno. McPherson, Union Stamp, regular 3.00, this month 2.50.

Ladies Fine Dongola Boot, union made, a bargain at 2.00.

Also Boys', Youths, and Misses' Boots at comparatively low prices.

We handle a large assortment of union-made.

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from the men the largest possible service at the lowest possible cost.

There is, therefore, always the temptation to reduce the manager to the level of the slave-driver. He must drive the men and the manager to the utmost limit in order to maximize the payment of the largest dividend.

On some of the railroads, if not on all, the rails have been doubled in weight, and the engines have been increased in power so that it is reported that in some cases three men will now perform the work formerly done by five. The competition between the roads makes it necessary that the managers keep up the speed of the trains at the highest point. Long hours strained nerves, close roads, narrow escapes must therefore be the lot of many of the men in the service of the railroads. While the roads should be maintained in the best possible condition, your committee have heard that in some cases the managers more assigned to the local station than on this occasion the crux of the whole winter tests as far as your committee can see.

It is reported that the operator at Kingcourt Junction was a youth with very inadequate experience, and had an inexperienced man been at that station, the terrible sacrifice of life at Wanstead might have been averted.

Many of the newspapers more than hint that the frequency of accidents may be due to this policy of economy beyond the line of safety.

The question of the proper remedy is one on which your committee dare not dogmatize to any great extent. There is, however, one instant when it may be no mistake if we had proper special conditions, the first consideration in the management would be the welfare and safety of the men and passengers, and not the amount of the dividend.

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Today, many men are always in the market seeking positions on the railroads at very inadequate compensation, and so long as this condition continues and so long as the railroads belong to private persons who are always pushing for the largest dividend. If we had the authority to do anything except to express some matters of the most general kind.

Under present conditions business of almost every kind is conducted not with the interest of the workers in the first consideration. The primary thought, that which over shadows every other, is the dividend. To this one consideration the management, and subordinate every other, is subordinated. We put the welfare of the workers in the first place, he would very soon find himself without a situation.

The demands of the company are that the manager shall obtain the good wishes and the appreciation of his work which had been manifested during his public career—was received much more highly by him than any material good that had been bestowed. He had never at any time taken anything that was not given him owing to the kindness of the people he represented, nothing which he had accepted them might have limited his freedom of action with respect to their interests. He had been told that he had been foolish not to accept the offer of post at Ottawa made him two years before, but it had been the weakness of the labor movement that labor lead and frequently been induced to abandon the representation of labor in legislatures to take up other and more lucrative work.

He had made up his mind that so long as his services were appreciated

by his constituents no material benefit could be offered was big enough to take him from their interests. That was the secret, and actuated him as the secretary, and as their representative. Friends had told him that they hoped he would have the good sense to look after himself and take advantage of any offer made to him. He thought, however, that if a public servant took such advantage to the detriment of the people he represented he did them an injustice and a wrong. Applause.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said that he had/had to meet severe criticism. Some people said he was not doing his work, others said he was doing it the wrong way. Some urged he should fling aside his old principles and adopt new ones. He dropped to follow his own convictions of what were the right methods and the right principles. He did not believe in sending delegates to parliament. He did not believe in putting a platform into a man's hands, telling him that he must carry it out in its entirety and without deviation. A representative had the right to use his own cultivated judgment. Things were not the same in parliament as in the streets. On the streets meant nothing, in the political meeting meant little more, but on the floor of the house individual tact and diplomacy were needed. In the chamber the man that growled, the discontented man, the man that boasted that he had no affiliation with any other member or party accomplished nothing. He, the speaker, was conservative in disposition, and had not flown off at a tangent following the popular wind of fashion. Belief. When he had left the union, not because he had a grudge against it, but because he had a great deal to do and a few men thought that things could be done better without him. Similarly when he was acquainted with the fact that things could be done better without him at Ottawa, he could not stand in the way of their friends, and he could not stand in the way of his enemies. He had to stand in the way of his work in the union had been appreciated (applause). If his voluntary and unpaid services could at any time be of assistance to the miners in the future, he would step into the breach and do his best. (Applause).

He was no longer able to enter the union meeting and advise them there, but he might possibly be permitted that evening to go to the meeting of the organization. There was a ripple in the wave at present. Things seemed a little disorganized. Possibly this was due to some extent to the change of management which had created some little want of confidence.

There was no reason, however, if things were turned upside down they should turn themselves upside down. The present was a period of contradiction and coolness. In such crisis the man that the idealist, the revolutionist never accomplished anything. It was the cool and the thoughtful men who went to the authorizer and said: "This is right," who produced results. Influences, which first of all antagonized the authorities, made a settlement impossible. Some men said: "Captain is unreasonable, we will be unreasonable also. They have robbed us, we will take them." His auditors did not stand for that.

He, the speaker, could in 24 hours become the greatest demagogue among them, but what would be acceptable to them, their destruction? Anyone could do that. It took intelligence to say: "No, we have ensnared us, do not let us ax, if we have the power, enslave them, and we do not want their rights, we want our own rights. (Applause)." It had been charged against him that he held the fallacious doctrine that the interests of labor and capital were identical. If he lost every vote he would maintain that doctrine which he believed in, and he would maintain that doctrine which must be maintained. No matter how unreasonable the capitalist they must be reasonable in their methods.

In that way they could gain most. Men might say: "We will tear things down," but there was nothing in that. The first man to say, "Let the grass grow," was always the most successful. The grass taken off, the grass taken off, the grass taken off.

The greatest of the greatest excitement was the time for the greatest coolness and consideration. Nor must they refuse what they could get, because they could not get all they wanted.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier put a \$500 tax on Chinese, and not \$500 he would vote for the \$400. He would not refuse the half loaf. His friends over there did not get all they wanted, but did not get all they demanded.

He did not take anything. The men who did not succeed (applause).

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When you are buying a F.R. HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one on for you, do not buy it. He has not got a hat to have a loose label.

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Accept no excuse for
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