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There should be a law to prohibit people impersonating actors on the stage.

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

# THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
50 CENTS A YEAR

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JAS WILSON, Manager.

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TORONTO, SEPT. 9th, 1904

Workingmen through the ballot can raise the standard of living and elevate themselves. Unfortunately they allow politicians and rich corporations to fool them out of their rights.

✦✦

The bus drivers and conductors in London work from 14 to 16 hours a day. Toronto street railway employees do not. The London men have no union, but Toronto men have. Notwithstanding the advantages of unionism a large number of men are willing to stay outside its ranks and take advantage of the good work done by the unions.

✦✦

Some of the lords and rich men in the British Isles are in the habit of throwing open their doors to the public on certain days so they may see art treasures, etc. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these art treasures have been bought with money kept back from employees. Let the people own their own art galleries and it will not then be necessary to humiliate themselves by going to private houses to see collections which they rightly own.

✦✦

The unions should take hold of the "tipping serpent." You find him crawling all over England and the continent. He is getting a strong hold on Canadian and American soil. Tipping is a curse. It lowers the man who receives it and injures the man who gives a tip. Why should any self respecting workingman accept tips? The curse has gone to such a great length in the old country that some people are willing to pay their employers for the privilege of working for them. They expect to receive sufficient "tips" to pay handsome salaries. The monster can be crushed if the workingmen stand by their unions when dealing with the wages of the men. Let the employers and companies understand every employee has a right to receive fair renumeration for his services—that he does not want and will consider it an insult to be offered a tip for doing work he is receiving a salary for. This will create the right spirit of independence amongst the men. And will not feel because a man has more money he is a better man. The more self respect a workingman has for himself the better he and his family will enjoy life.

## A MOMENTOUS PRONOUNCEMENT

The World, in an editorial published last Thursday, comes out flat-footed, and tells the workers it will help to elect straight labor men for the reasons contained in the following, which is the editorial spoken of:—

"Organized labor is decidedly in favor of public ownership and in favor of a great many progressive ideas, and that being the case, there is no reason why the workingmen of Toronto should not try and secure two of the five seats in the city of Toronto in the forthcoming election. They ought, at least, to get one member in Hamilton and another member in Ottawa. But everything depends on how they unite in the struggle. It does not necessarily follow that a labor candidate must be himself a workingman, but he certainly must be pledged up to the hilt to support the programme of labor, and he must be a man whose word is as good as his bond, and who, once elected, can maintain himself on his indemnity and his own resources, and who is not looking for a job for himself or some friend or some relative. About 60 per cent. of the members of Parliament seem to occupy half their time in chasing jobs for themselves or for their relatives, or in getting some kind of advantages for themselves or for the business in which they are identified; once a member of Parliament has accepted a favor of any kind from the party in power, his usefulness is gone. He is an enemy to his constituency and a reproach to the community. Surely labor can elect a few straightforward, progressive men. The World will help them to do it."

This means a great deal more than appears from the reading of the cold type.

It is now up to the workers to give the World the opportunity to back up its editorial, and we hope to see them do it.

## NOTES AND NOTELETS.

The Dominion Government has issued an order-in-Council, imposing $7.00 per ton duty on steel rails. Last session of Parliament the Government made an addition to the duty on woollen goods. All this was done when they made a boast that there was a large surplus in the treasury. Thus little by little the burden is increased on the workman to give a benefit to the employers. When once a government allows such a thing as special favors to be granted the pressure never ceases for an increase of the favor; there is always some excuse. There are always some employers who are in difficulty, and there are always employers who are quite willing and anxious that the import duties should be raised; for they believe they will profit thereby. Never, so long as there is a tariff, will this pressure on government cease. Greater and greater will be the demand, under some kind of excuse, and the workers will be squeezed and squeezed till they make a most emphatic fight, perhaps to the point of re-

This is another instance which shows how the wealthy receive every consideration from the Parliament, while the workers are utterly ignored. Time and again labor has applied for some relief from the high pressure of the competition of foreign immigration. To all these application there has been the utmost contempt. In the face of his protests the grants for immigration have become larger and larger, till now they exceed upwards of $800,000 for the current year. This is a tax to bring cheap labor to the market and cut wages down to a minimum. It makes labor cheap. Then the duty is raised on the clothing and on the transportation to make the workman's goods dear. In the meantime not a single union raises any protest.

✦✦

This is the point at which the workers must make their most vigorous strike. There is no protection for the workers. This competition is maintained at the highest pressure by the immigration policy, while the employers are protected to the extent often of 30 per cent. Some time ago Mr. Carnegie made the statement before the Engineers' Institute in Britain that steel billets could be manufactured for thirteen dollars per ton. The Hon. Tom L. Johnson stated on the floor of Congress that billets could be turned into rails for two dollars per ton. That would fix the price of the finished rail at fifteen dollars per ton. At one time they sold about that figure. At the present time they are selling at about $28 per ton. With the immense improvements that have been made in the extraction of the ore, the methods of transportation, the manufactured rails should be cheaper than ever; but with the monopoly of the ore beds and the coal mines, the public will be held up so long as we will continue to allow the taxes to be placed on the wrong things.

✦✦

Schwab made the statement before the Committee of Congress that the Steel Trust held sixty thousand acres of Connellsville coal mines, worth sixty thousand dollars per acre, a total of $3,600,000. At the same time, they hold about 80 per cent. of the iron ore beds of this continent. It is on these valuable privileges that the tax should be placed. This would go a long way to prevent these monopolists from holding extensive territories of mining lands, which they do not use themselves, nor do they allow anyone else to use them.

✦✦

This country is following as fast as it can in all the financial views of the United States. The iron industries have been allowed to monopolize the ore beds and the coal mines, thus placing all other trades at their mercy. There is a tariff in the States of $7.84 per ton on imported steel rails. The Steel Corporation sells in foreign markets often at a reduction of from $5.00 to $12.00 per ton, and even at this reduction they earn a profit. As this Corporation find an output of nearly 16,000,000 tons during the two years ending Dec. 31st, 1903, the amount that they could squeeze out of the public in consequence of the tariff was fully $160,000,000. In that same time their total profit was $242,000,000.

The people at the Sault have a most considerate Government. They are allowed to acquire valuable mines at a very low figure, they were aided with bonuses to build the Algoma Central Railroad, they have large control of valuable water privileges, a loan has been made of $2,000,000, their wage bill was settled by the Government, and now every man, woman and child of the five and a half million people in this country must pay a tax on steel rails for the special benefit of this one industry.

Verily the rich shall be helped if the poor have to starve.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

Editor Toiler.

In the fifth annual report of "The General Federation of Trade Unions" of Great Britain, 1904, recently published, there appears an article on "Trade Unionism in Canada," over the signature of W. D. Kennedy, secretary Toronto District Trades and Labor Council. While the palpable intention and general tenor of the article referred to are commendable, it is more than questionable if some of the assertions and assumptions of Mr. Kennedy are well founded or that they really serve the purpose that gentleman had in view when writing. Accuracy, rather than mere assumption, is certainly best in all cases, and more especially is this so when dealing with debatable subjects. The truth is always invulnerable, it requires no propping through exaggeration or misstatement. Neither does the use of those last named ever beneficially serve the interests or the cause of labor in the struggle against the wiles and onslaughts of capitalism in the various ramifications of the fight.

Unfortunately there have been—there are still—ample grounds for complaint because of the lack of equitable laws and the proper administration of existing laws affecting those two practically antagonistic elements. Nevertheless this fact is not, of itself, sufficient reason for indiscriminately impugning the motives of the Parliament or the legislatures responsible in either or in both cases. Nor does it savor of tact or good judgment, or even impartiality, to ignore whatever that is good in the laws as they are or the benefits that have accrued by reason of the enactment and existence of laws bearing more or less directly on the interests of the elements in question. Not only this, but a spirit of fair play should always govern criticism of the matters and work of those entrusted with the duty of impartially and diligently administering the laws that exist. Misrepresentation and disparagement without just cause, usually reacts disastrously upon those responsible therefor.

Mr. Kennedy, among other assertions in his article, says that "trade unionists and their friends in Canada are already realizing the necessity, yes, absolute necessity, of having labor members elected to our legislative halls, so that honest laws may be brought forth and enacted to elevate the industrial conditions of the workers, which means the greatest honor any country can aspire to." Mr. Kennedy must be a very young man in years and in experience, else he would have known that during the past thirty years at least, trade unionists and their friends in Canada have realized the necessity, yes, the absolute necessity, of having labor members elected to our legislatures; that is a comparatively few of them thought that way, but the almost invariable result of the efforts made to secure the election of such labor members proved the incorrectness of the grounds upon which the hopes were based. The results at the polls were against the argument that trade unionists and their friends had realized the necessity, yes, the absolute necessity, of having labor members elected to our legislatures and this, too, where trade unionists and their friends were numerically strong enough had they voted as they talked. Matters may be different in this respect to-day, but there is ample reason for legitimate doubt. It is a "consummation to be devoutly wished for" that Mr. Kennedy's more modern and optimistic views respecting trade unionists and their friends are well founded in this particular.

Again, Mr. Kennedy indulges in simple platitude in asserting that "so many so-called labor laws have been enacted. * * * The fact is becoming quite apparent that, when an endeavor was made to put the same in operation it was found that many defects existed, and the officers appointed by the government proved to be only convenient ornaments to the act, and the act itself became only a record on paper rather than a blessing to the workman." Indeed, it is a hard task for Mr. Kennedy to fit the cloven hoof of his Socialistic sentiments to the moderate and practical side of trade unionism. In the first place, if the labor law which that gentleman had in his mind (and as to the distinctive titles of which he should in justice have been more specific) were only "so-called" and not labor laws in fact, then why inveigh against their lack of proper administration? Speaking generally and as a matter of fact, Canadian labor laws, and those of Ontario more especially, will bear very favorable comparison with those of any other country in the world, both as to the number of these laws and their value to those in whose direct interest they were enacted, even though defects do or may exist in every one of them. Is there a law without a defect?

Mr. Kennedy, in his official capacity of secretary of Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, assumes the responsibility of the correctness of his charge that "the officers appointed by the government proved to be only convenient ornaments to the act," but he neglected to define what act he was referring to. Despite the assumed authority behind this charge, it is not too much to assert that it is incapable of proof, and is an unmitigated calumny. Organized labor in the United Kingdom or in the United States does not malign and stab it friends—officers chosen in many instances out of its own ranks in this cowardly and unjustifiable manner. Mr. Kennedy's charge in this instance is the more reprehensible when it is remembered that officers in the public service are debarred the right or privilege of defending themselves publicly against any charges brought against them. To many people it appears as if labor people alone are those tainted with the contemptible vice of besmirching the characters of those of their own ranks who happen to be chosen by government to administer laws enacted for the benefit of the working people.

Apparently lacking in any appreciation of or gratitude for anything done or attempted to be done for them by others, why should trade unionists and their friends find fault pending success because they already realize the necessity—yes, the absolute necessity—of having labor members elected to our legislative halls? Vilification and misrepresentation are not usually conducive to success where requests and prayers have to be resorted to. Neither does either serve as a medium through which a sound and friendly public opinion is created. And a never ceasing remembrance of this important fact is of much more concern to working people and those who speak and write for them than seems to be realized nowadays.

Looker-on.

Toronto, August 31, 1904.

## Toronto District Labor Council

The Toronto District Labor Council held its regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening, September 1st.

The Executive Committee incorporated in its report a statement with reference to the building trades strike. The report commended the bricklayers for their stand in support of the laborers. A recommendation for an assessment of ten cents per member by the locals was concurred in by the delegates, and they will take the matter up in their locals.

The discussion over the report showed plainly that this is a fight to a finish between the whole of organized labor and the Employers' Association, which is very evidently behind the Builders' Exchange.

There is no doubt that this assessment will be taken up heartily by the organizations affiliated with the Council.

The Legislative Committee's report dealt with the question of refusal to sell supplies to those who were willing to pay the wages asked to the builders laborers on strike.

It was recommended that a deputation wait upon the Ontario Government to ask that in future a bond be required from all those purchasing timber limits which will force them to sell to all alike in the open market.

It was also recommended that a deputation wait upon the Board of Trade and state to them that if this policy is not stopped the workers will immediately commence a campaign to force a reduction of the protective tariff which they, as manufacturers, at present enjoy.

The action of the three Toronto M. P.'s in refusing to support W. F. Maclean's threefold motion in the House was condemned, and they will receive a letter to that effect.

The Executive report recommended the appointment of a special committee to formulate a plan for future action in connection with strikes so that all organizations will have protection. The following members were appointed on the special committee: J. Booth, J. Richards, W. Thomson, M. Carmody, Charles Wheat, R. Glockling, James Simpson, John Tweed, R. Hungerford, A. Rayner, J. Wilson.

To all who have not made returns of either money or tickets to the Woman's Union Label League for their social, which was held June 10, kindly do so at once, as the report will be turned in at the regular meeting on

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The observance of these regulations will materially assist the Department in the proper and effective administration of the Building By-Law, and will also save a deal of inconvenience and possible heavy loss to those whose neglect of such constitutes a contravention of By-Law No. 4861.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property.

City Hall, June 29th, 1904.

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

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works
ROBT. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labor Bureau

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# Directory of Union Meetings

Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8 p.m.

Where only one name is given it is that of the Secretary.

Organizations changing Secretaries are requested to notify this office at once.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—President, Alf. Raynor, 824 College st.; vice-president, Robt. Hungerford; financial secretary, Geo. Cooper, 881 King west; corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 9 Edward st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABEL SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward; secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 221 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Toiler Office.

### BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, Alfred Raynor; vice-chairman, D. A. Wester; secretary, John Keith, Deer Park P.O. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CERAMIC MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 27. W. J. McLean, 154 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 134. Jas. H. Garlick, 92 Davenport rd.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114. W. H. Pattino, 152 Ross ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. John Tweed, 259 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1. W. H. Wilson, secretary, 25 Yorkville ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2. A. J. Hoare, secretary, 59 Lake Front east.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3. W. H. Young, 10 Spadina ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4. W. G. Gribble, 229 Munro st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 16. A. E. Fredenburg, 152 McPherson ave.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 6. Frank Malone, 123 McCaul st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS. A. W. Stewart, 28 Howland ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46. H. J. Huber, 35 Saulter st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 3. J. W. Harmon, 25 La Plante ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDERS LABORERS. John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert st. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall.

BRICK TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 19. Geo. Roberts, 23 Keele st., Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.

BRICK TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 118. A. H. Cheesman, 113 Queen east. Meets Bolton Hall.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12. William Devey, 235 Concord ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 30. H. J. McQuillan, 93 Esther st., recording secretary; J. E. Chapman, 75 Foxley st., cor. secretary; J. Gow, 385 Bathurst st., president; W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide st. west, vice-president; Sam Cox, financial secretary; R. Russell, treasurer; J. Martin, conductor; George Welch, warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.

CONCRETE PAVERS (Federal), No. 10,709. Frank Reeve, 96 Euclid ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Society Hall.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS, No. 21. Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.

PLASTERERS LABORERS. W. Kierstead, 590 Parliament st.

PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL, No. 48. Jas. Ward, 8 Northern place.

BRICKLAYERS INTERNATIONAL, No. 2. John Murphy, 84 Claremont st. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

STONEMASONS' UNION. John R. Cross, 779 Hamburg ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 13. Theo. Aisthorpe, 440 King st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Pythian Hall.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 97. Geo. Coffey, 32 Trafalgar ave.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS, No. 71. P. Jerreat, 249 Sumach st.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 58. W. E. Meredith, 17 Adelaide st. west.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, No. 1468, Toronto Junction. A. P. McLellan, 342 Delaware ave., city.

### METAL TRADES

METAL TRADES SECTION—Chairman, W. Roland; vice-chairman, N. Quesnel; secretary, R. C. Morrison, 262 1-2 Queen west. Meets in Cameron Hall on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 294. Alf. Randall, 44 Scollard st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 21. Jno. Acheson, 74 Woolsley st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171. A. J. Smith, 167 DeGrassi st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235. D. T. Montgomery, 154 Shaw st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 330. J. M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 49. R. Roberts, 666 Ontario st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, 128. R. Woodward, 508 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 53. Geo. N. Dunlop, 291 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 Maud st.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION. Fred Bancroft, 137 Simcoe st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 33. Wm. Lewis, 12 St. David's place. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Occident Hall.

STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14. J. J. Bayliss, Mount Denis P.O.

IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 28. John Barnett, 19 Bulyat st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 371. R. M. Mills, 506 Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, James Hall.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Clarkson, 25 Woolsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152. John Lawrenson, 133 River st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 61 Victoria st.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (Toronto Junction). Thos. Colling, 196 Campbell st., city.

MARINE FIREMEN, Local 323. J. H. Johnston, 35 Woolsley st.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' HELPERS, No. 161. C. Franklin Kirk, 77 Berkeley st.

INSIDE BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 66. Fred Boyd, Dovercourt P.O.

### WOODWORKING TRADES

WOODWORKING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, C. I. Wilson; vice-chairman, A. Tressider; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Annis, 42 Windsor st. Meets 2nd Monday, Richmond Hall.

PIANO MAKERS, No. 34. Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 39. Geo. Johnson, 236 Bathurst st.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 41. F. W. Rodwell, 39 Camden st.

CABINET MAKERS, No. 157. W. Jamieson, 36 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 55. Geo. Swanton, Dovercourt P.O.

GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 8389. J. Johnstone, 4 Home place.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114. A. E. Lane, 298 Queen st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKING MACHINISTS, No. 113. W. F. Pels, 72 Manning ave.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Mingerud, 607 Church st.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 180. John Parker, 11 Schmidt place.

### PRINTING TRADES

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, No. 21. Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseth st. Meets 1st Thursday in Strathcona Chambers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91. John Chinn, 65 Albany Ave., President; E. M. Meehan, Vice-President; James Simpson, Treasurer; E. J. How, Financial Secretary; T. C. Vodden, Chairman Board of Relief, William Church. All officers' address, Box 543. Union room, 11 Richmond st. west, Room 15. Union meets 1st Saturday in Richmond Hall.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, No. 10. Ed. H. Randall, 25 Oak st. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 28. Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 4 Ottawa st.; President, C. R. Hurst; vice-president, Geo. Legier; financial secretary, Thos. Barber; treasurer, Robt. Glockling; guide, A. McLean; inspector, E. Thomas; statistician, D. West; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Wilson. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Strathcona Chambers.

MAILERS' UNION, No. 5. W. S. Chapman, 278 Lippincott st.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS. James Egan, 303 Sumach st.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1. F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave. Meets 2nd Wednesday in Strathcona Chambers.

BINDERY WOMEN, No. 34. Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont st. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 1. Joseph Leake, 191 St. Patrick st.

### CLOTHING TRADES

CLOTHING TRADES SECTION—George Sangster, chairman; Chas. Clarke, 1 Argyle st., secretary. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 188. Frank Geary, 192 Ontario st.

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 185. Edward Fenton, 192 Simcoe st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 202. W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent st.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 132. Geo. Sangster, Toiler Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 136. W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

### MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION—Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, W. V. Todd; secretary, John Gardner, 695 Queen west. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION. Charles Lavoie, 137 Dalhousie st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 757. Jas. J. Thompson, 47 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 93. W. Fairbank, 1199 College st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 233. Carl Saul, 27 Grange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 66. Joseph Williams, 77 Beaconsfield ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 495. W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 85. Robert Hungerford, 295 St. Clarens ave.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6564. D. S. McCartney, 127 George st.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2454. Edwin Brown, 87 Wilton ave.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2133. R. H. Cox, 772 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2305. Wm. Gilmour, 98 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 35. Walter Edis, 479 Delaware ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 27. R. Haberstock, 61 McGill st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 66. Mrs. A. Denny, 53 Trinity sq.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN. Business agent and cor. secretary, F. Letts, 73 Foxley st.; president, J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west; vice-president, G. J. Jackson, Braeondale; financial secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 61 Augusta ave.; treasurer, Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie st.; guide, Mart Fitzgerald; guard, Wm. Mahar; sergeant-at-arms, T. G. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204. J. W. Gibbons, 109 Elm st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 113. President, J. H. Pickles; vice-president, H. Lock, 145 Pearson st.; cor. secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard ave.; financial secretary, Geo. Coney, 167 Spadina ave.; treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard st.; business agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond west. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30. A. R. Lee, 166 Teraulay st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280. J. Beaumont, 4 Kepp st. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376. A. M. McKay, 350 St. James sq.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304. Geo. W. Haines, 14 Thompson st.

CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION. J. Beatty, 198 Adelaide west. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1. Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 2. Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford st. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9665. Wm. Howard, 35 Wyatt ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

FURRIERS' FEDERAL, No. 9701. A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex ave. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149. J. W. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m., Richmond Hall.

MALSTERS' UNION, No. 317. Adam Wright, 26 St. Paul st.

TRAVELLERS' GOODS AND LEATHER NOVELTY WORKERS, No. 5. A. H. McBride, 311 Sherbourne. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353. J. S. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183. John Lynch, 158 Parliament st.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 88. Nathan Stafford, 58 Taylor st.

RAILWAY FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS, No. 61. Jas. C. Jaffary, 67 Tecumseth st.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 108. S. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 322. H. T. Meredith, 282 Crawford st.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7. Jas. H. Tomlin, 665 Yonge st.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 258. F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray ave., Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thomson Hall.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 295. Fred A. Sproule, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., B. of L. E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 62. Jos. A. McLean, 67 Grosvenor st.

PRINTERS AND COLOR MIXERS' Union. R. G. Forsey, 27 Herrick st.

**NOTICE.**

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

Jos. T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Thomas Keilty, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; James R. Brown, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Margaret Carlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. Rocque, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

Phone North 2486.