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TORONTO MAY 13th, 1904

The brewers will find that the workingmen can take the pledge very easily if they do not grant the demands of the brewery workers.

The labor man is thinking to-day as he never thought before, and he will eventually free himself from the wage slave system of to-day through co-operation.

Workmen who remain outside of an organization are just like the independent concern that will not join the trust. The trust eventually swallows it up or destroys it. The workman outside the union is either eventually swallowed up by it or destroyed by our capitalist friends.

The Employers' Association are performing the work for which they were organized. There is only one way to combat the effect of this work, and that is for the workers to stand firmly together.

Darkest Russia is now located out in Colorado, within the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam, the father of liberty.

Vote right, and then you will get rid of all these labor troubles. Then the people will be working for themselves, and not for a few interested capitalists.

There is hope for the worker! Economic students to-day are in greater numbers than ever before, and the so-called common people are not so easily fooled as in the past.

STRIKING VERSUS TAXATION.

What a strike cannot do:—

It cannot stop men using land for the robbery of industry.

It cannot stop the injustice of taxing men for doing their best with their opportunities.

It cannot stop the everlasting tribute which the land owner demands from industry for the occupation of the face of the earth.

It cannot stop the greater and greater demand that the land owner makes on industry simply because the crowd has become greater on his "property."

It cannot make the toiler more and more independent, so that if he is not offered proper pay, he can go and employ himself.

It cannot do anything towards securing for the toiler the proper reward of his industry, namely, all he produces.

It cannot do anything to stop the crowding of the labor market by the immigration policy.

It cannot do anything towards securing him the heritage which the Lord his God has given him in the land.

It cannot do anything towards stopping the villainous process which gives one man the wealth without the work and another man the work without the wealth.

It can do nothing to stop the division of society into lords and serfs.

It can do nothing to relieve the toiler from the double burden of supporting the Government and an idle aristocracy at the same time.

What taxation can do:—

It can compel a man to use his land aright or to let some one else do so.

It can turn a speculator, striving to get the wealth by spoiling the toiler, into the industrious producer striving to enrich his fellow man.

It can prevent men using the face of the earth as an agent to enslave industry.

It can stay the process which severs society into lords and serfs.

It can bring into use the enormous tracts of land now lying waste in the hands of speculators.

It can encourage men to use their means for the best interests of humanity, and not for the worst.

It can make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and the waste places rejoice in the abundance of their harvests.

It can dispose of the land value which comes with the growth of every city for the benefit of the whole community, and not as it is used now, to enable one man to enslave another man.

It can prevent one man living by the sweat of another man's brow.

It can enable men to co-operate and live together as brother with brother.

It can secure to every man his heritage in the land, the gift of God to all His children.

It can prevent men coming to the market and demanding something for nothing, as speculators or collectors of ground rent now do, and it can compel every man to furnish a product or a service before he can demand a service. He will have to give riches for riches.

It can give men such easy access to the land, the forest or the mine, that any man can become his self-employer and thus independent of the man who would oppress him in his wages.

It would lift from the shoulders of the toilers the burden of supporting an idle aristocracy, as they must do at the present time.

It can compel the idle aristocracy to earn its own bread by the sweat of its own brow, instead of despoiling industry, as it does to-day.

What is the moral?

Concentrate your energies as quickly as possible on the abolition of taxation on the product of industry. Give no peace to your councillor or member of Parliament. Whichever party you belong to, do your utmost to commit that party to the principle of no tax on labor products.

Freedom comes only to those who have the chivalry and courage to achieve it. They that would be free themselves must strike the blow.

When the next election comes, whether municipal or otherwise, see that these facts are kept well before the attention of the conventions and also the attention of the candidates.

Contributed

STEADY GROWTH.

At last the grass is green and the leaves are coming on the trees again. We have had a severe winter, and it has been so long to wait for the lovely warm days when we can go out and enjoy ourselves; but they are here at last, and that is just the way with labor's problems. Slowly but surely labor is going to be recognized as the great power in our industrial affairs by all people. Sometimes we get impatient and feel we can't wait, but don't let us forget the lambs were not all green the first day the snow was off them. And now we are getting a Labor Temple. That is the first seed of co-operation sown by the workers, and the ground was well cultivated; and what will be the result? A splendid harvest to reap on Labor Day in September. But we must not forget to cultivate more ground, and so be ready to plant more seed as soon as we get this safely housed. We all know we must work now if we wish to reap the great harvest by and bye. When the workers see what grand results they get by co-operation for a Labor Temple, they will say, "Oh, we must never stop here, but keep right on until we have stores and workshops all our own." And will it be any harder to step from a Labor Temple to stores and workshops than from rented lodge rooms to a Labor Temple? And it certainly won't cost any more. Just think of labor getting its own profit instead of capital stepping in and taking it. If each one would let the dividend on his shares in the Labor Temple go to form a nucleus to start co-operative stores, in a short time the stores would be able to give a nucleus for workshops, and just as nature has gone this year, step by step, and at last has arrived at seed time, and we know in due time there will be a harvest to garner in, so let the workers keep going step by step, and in due time they will reap the glorious harvest of equality and freedom. For are not all the shareholders in the Labor Temple equal? And will they not all be free to use it? And will it not be governed in the very best way for all the workers? And if they co-operated and owned the workshops, would they not all have the best hours and wages possible? And if they owned the stores would it not be the best goods at the lowest prices, and so benefit all the workers. If we all work for five years, we could have all these things, or perhaps less time. The farmer doesn't think five years too long to wait for trees to bear fruit, and we are not like him, for if we think five years too long to wait, well, just work harder, and we will get it just as soon as the workers say we will. When will it be?

A Woman.

PILLARS OF EMPIRE.

Commerce may be one of the great pillars of the Empire, and it may be a noble ambition to "paint Africa red," but when the red is human blood and the pillar of commerce is made by yellow slaves, it is not altogether the best way to make a pillar to support an Empire that is intended to endure as long as the world shall last.

CHILDREN WELL DRESSED.

I heard a father say the other day that he liked to see his children well dressed if he had to do without new clothes himself. When clothes are so plentiful, and yet parents have to go shabby for the sake of the children, there is something wrong somewhere.

HUMAN FLESH CHEAP.

I had a man ask me if I had seen that gray haired old man who was doing a boy's work for a boy's wage. He said, "Isn't human flesh cheap?" and I said, "It certainly is these days."

THAT NINE DOLLARS.

Last week the papers were full of news about the strike. I don't like that word strike. I believe the proper thing to say would be that 600 workingmen in the City of Toronto asking for the right to live. We saw a great deal about how many men could be got for nine dollars a week, and how much work they were willing to do for it.

THE MINISTERS.

I wonder if every church in Toronto was to inform their ministers that on and after next Sunday they would only be paid nine dollars a week, I believe that there would be what we call a strike among the ministers. They would soon tell us that "the servant is worthy of his hire," that it would be impossible for them to dress respectably and keep up a decent appearance and live comfortably on the small sum of nine dollars per week; yet if there are any men that should work for the love of the work, it is the preachers of the gospel. Yet the majority of these humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus will hold up their hands in horror because these men have had the nerve to bring on another of those dreadful strikes. If any of these should be shepherds of humanity will take nine dollars out of his pocket and try and keep himself and family on it for one week, he will know if it is a living wage or not.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

I am quite sure that the temperance people will get up as strong a crusade against our boys and girls of good Toronto being set to work to label "the devil in solution," as they have done against the cigarettes. Nothing less can be expected of them, so that the workingmen need not be alarmed about our boys and girls, because it is the special work of temperance societies to save the boys.

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Unfortunately for the workers, our breweries are private property and owned by private individuals, and so they have a perfect right to run their business as they please and employ who they please. When the workingman has a little time to spare, he may study public ownership, and if the liquor business was controlled by the people, it would be run for the people. The people do own the liquor business now, but they prefer to license the control of it to the private individual. Can you blame the private individual for making as much out of it as he can? If the workingmen of Toronto want to find out about public ownership, they should spare 50 cents a year for a subscription to the leading workingman's paper in Ontario.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

The annual report of the Co-Operative Union, held at Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, last June, gives the following account of what the workingmen of Great Britain are doing by co-operating:

For the year 1902—Number of societies, 1,671; number of societies which the figures relate, 1,638; number of members, 2,022,206; shares, £25,904,115 ($129,520,565); sales, £85,586,788 ($427,933,940); profits, £9,594,353 ($47,971,765).

Workingmen of Canada, wake up, or the slow Englishmen will beat you.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

It would be well for the workingmen to remember that the liquor traffic of Ontario is under the control of the Provincial Legislature, and although about eighty out of every one hundred voters are workingmen, there is not a labor member has a seat in the house, and there is no property qualification needed by labor candidates for the Provincial House. But the Liberals and Conservatives do so well for labor, it seems hard to forsake them; at least, the majority of workingmen appear to think so. Some day they may change their minds.

A Workingman.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN ON CO-OPERATION.

It is satisfactory to see The Toiler (Toronto) is taking more interest in industrial co-operation. The development of the co-operative system, in my opinion, will be the ultimate solution, as far as it can be solved, of the labor question. If artisans can amass large sums of money for strikes, why not do the same thing to create co-operative societies? This, of course, would not suit the game of some labor leaders, but surely it would be better for the workingmen and women generally to be investing their money in building up businesses of their own instead of wasting it attempting to destroy the business of employers. Flaneur (May 7, 1904).

I believe that the greatest hope of a permanent improvement in the condition and status of the working classes lies in the successful application of the co-operative principle to the cultivation of the land and other productive industries. I will help on, to the best of my ability, the wise efforts of free men in bringing about its voluntary and spontaneous application to industrial enterprise.—Earl Grey.

The principles of co-operation have already far more influence over modern developments than many people seem to know. When we have extracted from co-operation its utmost possible results, we shall have greatly improved the whole laboring class in this country. We might not have abolished poverty, for there would still be idle and thriftless people, but for every man who could work, and who would work, we should have obtained the means of creating a good and happy life. There would be no destitution standing like a giant in the path; we should have taken away all obstacles to a happy life, and if men would seek the Divine help to abolish their own selfishness under such circumstances, this land might become as prosperous as it is now fair and free.—Bishop Moorhouse.

Co-operation may have very ugly phases, may seem at times as if it only served to develop new forms of selfishness; but this is only because those who practice it cannot understand, or are not true to its principles, because they look upon it only as a clever system for doing certain things, intercepting certain profits, and not as a method meant for all mankind founded upon the laws of the universe.—J. M. Ludlow.

Co-operation was born of the feeling that unmitigated competition is at best but social war, and though war has its conquests, its pomps, its hards, its proud associations and heroic memories, there is murder in its march, and humanity and genius were things to blush for if progress cannot be accomplished by some other means. What an enduring truce is to war, co-operation is to the never ceasing conflict between capital and labor. It is the peace of industry.—G. J. Holyoake.

Co-operation seems to me fully to deserve all the enthusiasm which has gathered about it. If it is successful, it will work a beneficent, social and economic revolution of the widest scope—a revolution, moreover, so conducted as to leave no heritage of suffering and no aggravation of bitterness behind.—Bishop Light foot.

It is not in the language of idle flattery, but as the expression of a deliberate and sincere conviction, that I begin by telling you that the subject which brings this Congress together is, in my judgment, more important as regards the future of England than nine-tenths of those discussed in Parliament, and around which political controversy gathers.—Lord Derby, in his inaugural address to the Leeds Co-Operative Congress.

I believe the co-operative movement, by purifying and elevating commerce, will make it a nobler and worthier instrument for promoting the friendship of the world.—Sir Wilfred Lawson.

Co-operative societies really afford a model type for all social progress and improvement. They represent the need of co-operation, of fellowship, of union. They say not only that union is strength, but that union is righteousness and goodness.—Dean of Manchester.

GEMS OF THOUGHT FROM REV. W. E. GILRAY'S SERMON ON "THINGS WE CANNOT AFFORD."

Our happiness largely depends upon our discretion in expenditure.

I speak of the balance in the moral and spiritual life.

What do we mean by afford?

Some of the things we cannot afford—

We cannot afford the lost opportunities of each day.

What is opportunity but time and the powers of life?

The greatest in this world are those who have made opportunities for themselves.

Christianity does not offer a royal road to life.

Voltaire came to realize the value of time.

We Christians are put to shame by those who do not profess a belief in our Christ.

We are living too much to-day at the expense of to-morrow.

Life is serious if it is anything.

If life is a joke, it is the most serious joke known.

Things we cannot afford in home life—

A tremendous waste in affection.

The neglect of children cannot be afforded.

There are so many people expect other people to do things they should do for themselves.

Things we cannot afford in society—

The tremendous waste in competition and struggle.

We pull apart instead of pulling together.

The waste of war.

The iron that is used for cannon cannot be used for merchant ships.

We cannot afford to waste the life of God.

As God was incarnate in Christ, so He seeks incarnation in your life and mine.

How much energy and life you are spending in things you cannot afford.

How sad and gloomy it is to think of the lives we live and the lives we might live.

How sad it is to think of what mankind is when we think of what mankind might be.

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By an Act passed at the 2000 1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.
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, 401 King west; corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABEL SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward; secretary, Chas. Lavole, 231 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Toiler Office.

BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, Alfred Raynor, vice-chairman, D. A. Webber, secretary, Jas. Glow, 258 Bathurst st. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND EUCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 37—W. J. McLean, 154 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 154—Jas. H. Garrick, 94 Davenport rd.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114—W. B. Pattullo, 152 Rose Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

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

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1—W. A. Ross, 271 Markham st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2—Wm. Arnott, 448 Dufferin st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3—Wm. H. Young, 6 St. Andrew's st.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4—W. G. Gribble, 220 Munro st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 14—A. E. Fredenburg, 152 Mortimer avenue.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 1—Frank Malone, 107 McCaul st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS—A. W. Stewart, 38 Rowland Ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46—Chas. St. Norris, 290 Booth Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 2—W. Harrison, 24 La Plante ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDERS' LABORERS—John M. Macintosh, 48 Humbert st. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 12—Geo. Roberts, 223 Keele st., Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 113—A. H. Cheeseman, 212 Queen east. Meets Dufferin Hall.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12—William Silver, 32a Concord ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Bruntwoods Chambers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 30—H. J. Mecquillan, 93 Esther street. Rec. Secretary, J. S. Chapman, 78 Foxley st. Cor. Secretary, J. Gow, 258 Bathurst st., President, W. C. Brake, 310 Huron st. Financial Secretary, R. Russell, Sam Cox, Fin. Secretary, R. Russell, Treasurer, J. Martin, Conductor, Geo. Welch, Warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.

CONCRETE PAVERS (Federal), No. 16,259—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—E. Krowes, 55 Shuter st.

PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48—D. A. Webber, 453 Manning ave.

BRICK LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2—John Murphy, 64 Claremont st. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

STONEMASONS' UNION—John R. Cross, 379 Hamburg ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 13—Thos. Anthorpe, 446 King st. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Orpheus Hall.

WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 97—Geo. Coffey, 23 Trafalgar Ave.

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

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 56—W. R. Meredith, 17 Adelaide st. West.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, No. 1488, Toronto Junction—A. F. McLellan, 242 Delaware ave., city.

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SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 234—Alf. Randall, 44 Seaton st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 11—John Acheson, 513 Adelaide west. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171—A. J. Smith, 107 Dechenaut st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235—D. T. Montgomery, 134 Shaw st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 126—J. M. Clements, 23 Bellevue Avenue. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 49—R. Roberts, 66½ Ontario st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, No. 128—S. Coverdale, 152 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 53—Geo. N. Dunlop, 251 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 Maud st.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, Fred. Bancroft, 187 Simcoe. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 33—N. A. Montgomery, 12 Austin ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 10 Maud st.

STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14—J. J. Bayliss, Mount Dennis P.O.

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

ALLIED METAL MECHANICS, No. 15—Jas. A. Reid, Box 196, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 10 Maud st.

STEAM ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION—Geo. Clarkson, 35 Woolsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152—John Lawrenson, 137 River st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 61 Victoria st.

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

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

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WOODWORKING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, C. L. Wilson; vice-chairman, A. Pressider; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Annis, 13 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. 28—Geo. Johnson, 238 Bathurst st.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 41—F. W. Rochall, 36 Camden st.

CABINET MAKERS, No. 127—W. Jamieson, 40 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

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

GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 8,580—J. Johnstone, 8 Home Place.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114—A. S. Lees, 889 Queen st. West. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKING MACHINISTS, No. 113—W. F. Pole, 72 Manning ave.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION, Gus. Minssend, 426 Church st.

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

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

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

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PHOTO ENGRAVERS—Jas. Egan, 342 Sumach st.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91—John Chisy, 65 Albany Ave.; President, R. S. Burrows; Vice-President, T. H. FitzPatrick; Treasurer, E. J. How; Fin. Secretary, T. C. Vodden; Chairman Board of Relief, S. J. White. All officers Address, Box 548. Union Room, 31 Richmond St. West, Room 2. Meets 1st Saturday, Richmond Hall.

BOOKBINDERS' LABEL LEAGUE—Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont st. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

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

PHOTO ENGRAVERS—Jos. Robson, 126 Brunswick Ave.

CLOTHING TRADES

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

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 155—Frank Gray, 192 Ontario st.

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 156—G. F. McCann, 365 Queen St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 202—W. Affleck, 5 St. Vincent st.

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

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 194—W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION—Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, W. V. Todd, secretary, John Gardiner, Bloor and Lippincott sts. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION—Charles Lavoie, 231 Parliament.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 727—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. 232—Carl Hand, 27 Grange Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 8, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 64—Joseph Williams, 75 Beaconsfield Ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 435—W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington Ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 85—Robt. Hungerford, 260 St. Clarens ave.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6344—D. S. McCartney, 127 George St.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 9454—Edwin Brown, 47 Wilton avenue.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3129—R. Cox, 179 Markham st. Meets 2nd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3295—Wm. Gilmour, 298 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 33—Walter Edis, 479 Delaware Ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 21—R. Haberstroh, 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. Dewar, 59 Trinity Sq. Meets Temple Building.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN—Business Agent and Cor. Secretary, P. Lette, 78 Foxley st.; President, J. Hodgins, 250 Queen West; Vice-President, G. J. Jackson, Parliament; Fin. secretary, C. A. Longbotham, St. Augusta Ave.; Treasurer, George Strickland, 249 Charlotte st.; Guide, Mart Fitzgerald; Guard, Wm. Maher; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. O. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204, J. W. Gibbons, 167 Chestnut st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYES' UNION, No. 113—President, J. H. Fickles; Vice-President, H. Lock, 148 Pearson st.; Cor. Secretary, J. W. Griffin, 49 Heward Ave.; Fin. Secretary, Geo. Coney, 69 Sullivan st.; Treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard Street; Business Agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11½ Richmond st. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30—A. H. Lee, 164 Teraulay st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280—J. Beaumont, 778 King St. West. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376—A. McKay, 393 Yonge St.

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

CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION, J. Beatty, 148 Adelaide St. West. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1—Thos. Hilton, 114 Booth Ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 3—Wm. Hill, 84 Stafford St. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 540—Harry Gibbons, 24 Eden Place. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9665—Wm. Howard, 18 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, 24 St. Paul st.

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

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

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 142—Geo. Pearson, 39 Metcalfe st.

RUBBER WORKERS, No. 11—Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove Ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Mallon's Hall.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 58—Nathan Stafford, 56 Taylor st.

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

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 166—S. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 332—H. T. Meredith, 282 Crawford St.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7—Jas. H. Tomlin, 466 Yonge st.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 324—F. H. Willace, 77 Murray avenue, Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson Hall.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 259—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. 42—Jos. A. McLean, 67 Grosvenor st.

NOTICE.

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

Jos. T. T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Thomas Kelly, 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 3436.