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RELAXATIVES

The Union bowling team has been entered in the City League. The Union's headquarters are at the Labor Temple, and the personnel of the team is as follows: Jim Maclean, Jim Wilson, Jack Turvey, Bill Glockling, J. Hobbledstone and J. Stevenson. In this combination there is good material, some of which, though, has yet to be developed. Jack Turvey drops into the game in Toronto after a very successful season last winter in the New York Printer Bowling League, he having figured on the winning team—the Tribune. Jimmy Maclean was at one time one of the main props of the Ottawa City Printer Bowling League, and usually hovered near the top in the percentage column. The remaining members of the team have not as yet set the alleys in an uproar, but they have "hopes."

A meeting of the representatives of the morning and evening newspapers will be held next Saturday evening in Labor Temple for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a bowling league.

The World pressers organized a bowling club Saturday last with the following officers: President, L. A. Findlay; secretary, W. R. James; representative, W. R. James.

There is no doubt that the league will be formed, and probably three series a week will be played. An endeavor will be made to have but one schedule, the "mornings" playing one series during the week in the afternoon, the "evenings" a series during the week at night, and a mixed series on Saturday afternoon. The Saturday afternoon games ought to become very popular, as there is seldom anything doing in the sporting line then during the winter months.

Rugby this year, both in Quebec and Ontario, has joined with increase in serving up to sidelines wise ones the "unexpected." After the first round in the O.R.F.U. No. 1 District, everybody thought Torontos had a "pipe." But the Argonauts' second time up knocked all calculations awry. In the beginning of the season the Argonauts seemed to take little interest in the game, and their victory over the Torontos seemed as much a surprise to Fred Thompson's stalwarts as to the Torontos and the bleachers. A grand rally of talent appeared last Saturday, relegating the Argonauts against Peterboro, and when the victims of the gold brick Rugby game saw such exponents of the old game as Ardagh, Hanley, Grant, Boyd, Trimmer, Britton and Reifenstein file out of the clubhouse at Rosedale, they felt assured of one good afternoon's enjoyment of football at least. Nor were they mistaken, as the article of Rugby put up was the best this season, and while the score was 11 to 7 at full time in Argos' favor, the Peterboros were always a factor.

In the Quebec Union, in the opening games, it looked off Montreal for the championship. Both Ottawa College and Ottawa City were easily taken into the Montreal camp, and things looked particularly bright for the aristocrats of the sporting areas. But Mount Royal stock has slumped. Ottawa College scaled the mountain and almost swept the M.A.A.A. scrimmage into the St. Lawrence. Then Ottawa City, who, though out of the Quebec championship, were industriously practising for the post-season city championship series with Ottawa College, inoffensively lifted Montreal out of the way last Saturday and brought the Quebec Union series to an end much earlier than expected.

As the best exposition of the sump back served up to the public so far this season—Peterboro v. Argonauts last Saturday—muffs and reckless passes were just as much in evidence as at previous games. The ball got "out of control" much too frequently to be safe for either side. Why persist in attempting plays when the ability to execute them is lacking? Taking a chance is all right, but some of these were long ones. The complacency with which a rank play on the football field is viewed by the stand is remarkable when we think of what would be coming to the incompetent baseball man delivering the goods in the same manner.

"I am going to lecture on Japan."

"You are? Why, you've never been there."

"Neither have the people I am going to lecture to."

The hockey situation in Toronto is brought to mind by the foregoing. No opportunity is furnished to see first-class senior hockey here. Last season Toronto was sadly disappointed by the showing of the crack Marlboros when they went up against the Ottawa team for the Minto cup. The only way to keep up with the game is to get into first-class company instead of being a "big frog in a little pond." Toronto in hockey has been "let" related long enough. The Federal League was an opportunity that should have been embraced in the meantime.

The Mail and Empire Printer Bowling Club has been organized with the following officers: President, G. Crammond; secretary, John A. Kelly; captain, A. J. Mitchell; representative, A. J. Mitchell. Among those available are the foregoing officers and Gardiner, Jones, Burrows, Winters, Middleton, Coulter, Simpson, Darch and John Armstrong.

BREWERY WORKERS

Long Standing Arbitration Finished and Award Given to the Public—Union Shop Triumphs

The award of the arbitration board for the readjustment of the wages of the brewery workers of Toronto was handed out last Monday. The text of it was as follows:

The board of arbitration appointed by the Master Brewers' Association of Toronto and the men, to adjust the brewery workers' wages, concluded their labors on Saturday, Nov. 5th, after a series of eight meetings. The matter was gone into most thoroughly, a mass of evidence being submitted for their consideration, which was very carefully weighed.

The arbitration developed from an agreement signed by the Toronto Brewers and Maltsters' Association and the local Union 304 on the 7th of June, 1904, in which it was provided that after the signing of that agreement each of the parties should appoint two arbitrators, none of whom should in any way be connected with the brewery business, and the four so appointed should constitute a board of arbitration to hear the evidence submitted by each of the parties as to the proper scale of wages, and to make their award on such evidence, but the award was not to provide for a scale of wages lower than the compromised scale settled by the agreement on June 7th, nor higher than the scale of wages demanded by the men in April, which called for an advance of from 12½ to 15 per cent. on the wages then paid.

The following award was agreed upon on Saturday, Nov. 5th, to go into effect on Monday, Nov. 7th, 1904:

1. Subject to provisions hereinafter contained, only members of Local Union 304, of Toronto, shall be employed, after the signing of the agreement of June 7th, 1904. Provided that the old employes, who are not members of the union, who hereafter join the union, may be retained by the master brewers, and they must be admitted into the union at the original initiation fee.

2. The secretary of the Local Union No. 304 shall keep a list of all unemployed members of the said union, and in case any one master brewer is in need of a man, such may be selected from said list by them, but it is agreed that in case any one of the brewers desire to employ a man in every respect competent to perform the work for which a man is required, then the union shall accept and allow such a person to become a member of the union, the initiation fee not to be increased during the term of this contract.

3. Engineers, firemen, coopers, carpenters, plumbers, brewers, assistant brewers, watchmen and foremen shall be exempt from this agreement, but any of such classes who are now members of the union shall be allowed to retain their membership.

4. Subject to provisions hereinbefore contained, the master brewers shall have the right to hire as they see fit, but members of Local Union 304 shall not be discharged except by the manager, and in such case a representative of the union shall be entitled to investigate, and the employe discharged shall be entitled to a hearing if he so desire, but the decision of such manager shall be final.

5. Sickness or disability resulting from accident while engaged in his employers' work shall not be sufficient for discharge. Upon recovery the man shall receive his former position, provided that his sickness has not lasted longer than six months, and that he is capable of performing his work.

6. Fifty-five hours' work shall constitute a week's work, that is to say, ten hours for the first five days and five hours for Saturday for the months of from April until December, both inclusive, and nine hours for the first five days, with five hours for Saturday, for the other three months of the year, with no reduction in wages; all time worked in excess of said hours to be paid at the rate of regular work. On Saturdays drivers shall finish their routes without overtime being paid for it.

7. Pay day shall be weekly.

8. Drivers shall keep their horses, wagons and harness in proper condition at all times, with the exception of Sunday, when the drivers shall be compelled to put their horses in proper condition.

9. The following scale of wages shall be paid until the termination of the agreement, on the first day of March, 1907:

	Lager.	Ale.
Wash house	$10.50	$9.50
Bottlers	9.50	9.50
Drivers	12.00	10.50
Drivers' helpers	9.50	9.50
Single drivers	10.00	10.00
Team drivers, bottlers	10.50	10.50
Team helpers	9.50	9.50
Cellar men	12.00	10.00
Fermenting room	12.00	12.00
Kettle	11.00	11.00
Stable men	10.00	10.00
Other help not specified	9.00	9.00

If any brewery employs in any department a man known as first man (assistant foreman), charged with the responsibility of looking after other employes in that department, he shall then be entitled to an advance of $1 per week over and above the wages paid to the other men in that department.

E. B. POLSON, Chairman.
P. W. ELLIS,
A. J. RAYNOR,
D. A. CAREY,
JAS. G. MERRICK, Secretary.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN AUSTRALASIA

A Review of the Field in the States and Commonwealth by the Sydney Worker.

"Lay no flowers upon my coffin," said Heine, "but a sword, to show that I too have been a soldier in the war of the emancipation of humanity." The man who, early in the nineteenth century, gave utterance to this inspiring thought has passed into the realms of hallowed memory. His ideals, and the ideals of the school which he represented, have hardly yet evolved beyond the nebulous stage in Europe; but in Australia, the home of young democracy, they are finding an almost practical acceptance. The intelligence of this country already sees in the labor movement a solution of industrial and economic problems which are vexing the humane intelligences of older nations. It is true that the conditions offer greater possibilities for industrial legislation than elsewhere, but it is also true that we have reached a more advanced stage in the forward march of social democracy than any other nation in the world.

At the present juncture a brief review of the position may not be unproductive of good result. We find that owing largely to efficient organization, individual sacrifice, and the general good sense of the Australian people, Labor, if not actually in power throughout the States, exercises a controlling influence in the various Parliaments. We have a solid Labor-Democratic Government in Queensland, an absolute Labor Government in Westralia, and for a brief but entirely satisfactory period we had a Commonwealth Labor Government. In South Australia the reorganization of our fighting forces promises a victory in the near future. In the conservative State Parliament of Victoria, a very narrow majority stands between the Labor-Democrats and power. In the still more conservative State of New South Wales the Labor party sits in direct opposition, and with or without the aid of the cross benches will certainly occupy the Treasury benches at no very distant date. Tasmania, despite its ancient Tory traditions, is moving steadily towards solidarity, while in socialistic New Zealand Labor theories have during the last decade been converted into legislative realities, with the most beneficial results.

So much of this peaceful revolution has been accomplished in Australasia in the wonderfully short period of fifteen years, but it must be kept in mind by Labor advocates throughout that it is all a clearing of the decks for action; the real engagement with the forces of Conservatism has yet to come. Before the last plank in the Labor platform is made law there will be hard, bitter fighting, and possibly severe. The young men and women who are entering the ranks to-day can hardly expect to see the full realization of their ideals. The most they can hope for is that like the men and women who joined the movement fifteen years ago, they will behold a partial achievement, and be at least enabled, like Heine, to claim that they were soldiers worthy of the true soldier's tribute—no flowers but a sword.

It is in this spirit of idealism and effort that the Labor movement differs from all other party politics. It embodies something beyond the mere political aspiration or expedient of the moment. It stands for Justice and Humanity. It is a motive and a religion. It aims not at a common-place introduction of this or that form of party class government, but upon the establishment of government by the masses for all time. It endeavors to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's—Cæsar being the sovereign people, who produce and who should enjoy. Though enemies and apologists alike persist in blinding the issues as every intellectual man and woman within the movement fully or in part realizes the issues are still surely there.

Never since the days of Roman decay has the so-called sky such doctrine fallen upon so fertile a soil. Were it not for the fact that world conditions, social, industrial and mechanical, have been entirely revolutionized during the past century, the Labor doctrine would not have found its present acceptance. And even if not for the existence of specially favorable conditions in Australia, this country would not to-day be leading the van of democratic and socialistic thought. Neither would we have had the enviable privilege of proving in some measure by successful experiment that the doctrine of justice is right. It behoves us, therefore, having laid hands upon the plough, to go on bravely to the end of the furrow. The unscrupulous forces opposed to us have been shaken. With this knowledge and a partial accomplishment of our ends before us, we may be inclined to rest in the field of our labors, but we must remember that only by extreme vigilance will we be enabled to retain what we have gained, and for that greater result to which we aspire we will be compelled to fight long and earnestly. We have learned the A B C of organization, but the entire alphabet of administration has yet to be mastered, and until the whole machinery of Government is in our hands, the Victory of Labor cannot be regarded as won. The watchword of our unions, our political leagues and our newspapers must be—FORWARD!—The Worker, Sydney.

PROTECTION LOWERS WAGES.

The E. B. Eddy Co., in their far-sighted thoughtfulness and great warm-hearted desire for the welfare of their employes, requested them to support the party of protection.

An Irishman recently returned from an unsuccessful strike was one day approached by his employer and warned not to vote for Bryan. The employer said Bryan is a free trader, and free trade will lower wages. "If it's anything to lower wages, it's yourself would vote for it," replied the up-to-date Irishman.

The following piece of good logic appeared in print recently, and is well worth memorizing:

Proof that the higher the tariff the lower the wages:

The higher the tariff, the dearer the goods.

The dearer the goods, the less consumed.

The less goods consumed, the less demand for labor.

The less demand for labor, the greater competition.

The greater competition for jobs, the lower the wages.

Therefore, the higher the tariff, the lower the wages.

Further, do industries enjoying protection on their product pay higher wages than other occupations requiring equal skill? If so, what percentage higher than the unprotected industries?

Example—Does the Massey-Harris Co., enjoying a tariff on farm machinery, pay higher wages than other lines of manufacture not so protected?

Mankind has never wholly recovered from the reign of insanity. Indifference to many of the plainest health laws of nature is still the reproach of our so-called civilization. Our moralists rant about the streets of the New Jerusalem, but find no time to expurgate the Sodoms of their own cities; our missionary societies spend millions to acquaint the natives of distant islands with the ceremony of baptism, but refuse to contribute a penny to the establishment of free public baths.—Oswald's Bible of Nature.

The trade organization is the basis of the future co-operative commonwealth, but to maintain its rightful place in the new social system for which thousands are battling all over the world, it must be progressive. Yes, to succeed, to be able to fulfil its mission, trade unionism must look ahead and stop clinging to the dead past. It must understand that new conditions demand new methods.—St. Louis Labor.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

King Nesbitt reigns in Conservative Toronto political circles. He was the power behind the whole bunch of candidates, so it is said. To him is given the credit of arranging the whole set to their various constituencies. To his credit, therefore, must be set down the tactics which tied Clarke to Centre Toronto and kept his moral influence in one place where he had to fight for his political existence. When matters go up the Conservative party in by this proposition several seats were practically lost in other parts so long as Toronto is kept Tory and Nesbitt is king.

What matters it if one of the best men the Conservative party have in Ontario be tied up, so long as the personal ambitions of an individual are gratified? A safe constituency for Clarke and Foster would have permitted the two excellent debaters to stump the country and win other seats. But no; Toronto must be kept Tory if all other seats be lost to the party.

We registered a complaint against this phase of the campaign, and Mr. Clarke's friends felt very sore over it. The fact of the matter is patent upon its face. Mr. Clarke was used in the Centre to protect Messrs. Kemp and Osler, neither of whom could be elected in any of the other three constituencies in Toronto. What should have been done was to put Mr. Clarke in the west and Mr. Foster in the east, and sent them both upon the mission of converting the electors of other constituencies to the lately adopted plank of public ownership.

The North Toronto contest was a handicap event, and the result proved that Mayor Urquhart was too heavily handicapped in declaring for the G.T.P. deal and practically abandoning his public ownership principles. This was something which no public man should be allowed to do and go unpunished. We don't like to see men who have been friendly get the worst of it, and this made us withhold any severe criticism of either Mr. Urquhart or Mr. Clarke. Mr. Urquhart made the mistake of his life—he made the mistake which is very likely to spoil a promising, progressive career. We feel sure that had he insisted, the constituency of North Toronto would have been his without the need of narrowing his views down to municipal ownership.

We are pleased to note the good majority of W. F. Maclean, and trust to see him carry on his campaign for public ownership until it is forced upon both political parties.

Winnipeg workingmen should hang their heads in disgrace for permitting the defeat of A. W. Puttee. The result of the elections is practically a declaration that independent men are not wanted by either of the old parties. Labor must be content with the Labor-Liberal or Labor-Conservative stamp of representative and continue to allow that class to be used to bring their votes into the camps of either of the old parties. Splendid trap for the short-sighted worker, and he falls right into it.

Let us point our Canadian brothers to the splendid Labor party in Far-off Australia, and tell them it was but a few years ago that labor woke up to there, and to-day they are practically the dominant party. This progress has been made largely because, when given the opportunity, the Labor party has given the people a good, clean, progressive and economical Government.

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THE CANADIAN LABOR LEAGUE

Political Movement for the Working Classes Started on a Sound Basis.

After several weeks of consideration, the committee appointed by the District Council have arrived at a satisfactory understanding. It is proposed to make this the groundwork of a party that will spread in influence and numbers, and before very long will be a power in politics that will give returns to the workers for the labor expended. The following are the platform and rules, and it is to be hoped that every worker will take the matter up and get in line:

PREAMBLE.

We assert that the working out of our present system of government does not give to the people of this country an equitable share of the material things of life, and to the end that a better system may be inaugurated, guaranteeing to all equal privileges and opportunities, we call upon all men to join hands under the banner of the Canadian Labor League, formed to bring into force the following progressive reforms in our present system of government:

PLATFORM.

1. Public ownership of all natural opportunities and public utilities.
2. The initiative, referendum and power of recall.
3. Abolition of all bonuses to railways and industries.
4. To the people belong the values created by the growth and organization of society, and to the end that they may get their rights in this respect we pledge ourselves to so legislate.
5. Equal protection to the worker and manufacturer.
6. Abolition of all child labor.
7. Women franchise.
8. Abolition of the appointive Senate.

NAME.

This body shall be known as the Canadian Labor League. Its aim and object shall be the advancement of labor interest, as laid down in its platform and preamble.

MEMBERSHIP.

All persons of the age of 21 years and over shall be eligible to membership, but previous to their admittance they shall subscribe to the pledge.

PLEDGE.

I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to carry out the platform and principles of the Canadian Labor League, and I further pledge myself to abide by the will of the majority in all matters pertaining to the furtherance of the said platform and principles in whatever way necessary, as adopted by the majority of its members in convention assembled.

DUES.

The dues shall be 50 cents per year, payable half-yearly or yearly in advance. For this sum he shall receive the official organ of the League (The Toiler).

The present committee appointed by the District Labor Council shall conduct the business of the League until 150 members shall be enrolled, when a convention shall be called to elect officers and perform any other business necessary for the future conduct of the League.

Any member found guilty of conniving to use this League in the interest of any party other than this League, or who does anything which will tend to bring the League into disrepute shall be expelled.

John Tossel, Chairman.
John Gardiner, Sec.-Treas.,
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