

In. Brath. of Bookbinders, Local 28

At the general election of officers on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, the following were elected by acclamation: Vice-President, W. F. Hentz; Treasurer, R. Glockling; Delegates to District Labor Council, C. Goldsmith, William F. Hentz, W. C. Flint, R. Glockling, W. Glockling; Delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, W. Glockling, J. Pritchard, C. R. Hurst.

There was a keen contest for the offices of President, Recording Secretary, and Financial Secretary, the candidates being: For President, Joseph Pritchard and W. C. Flint; for Recording Secretary, Charles Goldsmith and C. R. Hurst; for Financial Secretary, J. F. Somerville and W. C. Ball. Besides the election of officers the question of sending a delegate or delegates to the International Convention is being voted upon.

COBINATION.

In the Tribune of Nov. 25, in our report of the elevator constructors, we inserted that there were two firms still on the unfair list. What we should have said was there were still two firms who had an open shop. And we take this opportunity of correcting our mistake.

Carriage and Wagon Workers

Carriage and Wagon Workers held a largely attended meeting on Tuesday evening last in the Labor Temple, after which a progressive euchre match was held for which four prizes were given. Everybody enjoyed themselves and are well pleased with the healthy condition of the organization, having fully 90 per cent. of the men employed in the carriage and wagon industry. There are few trades that require organization more than they do, as the wages paid are much smaller than the average and the hours much longer, and it is up to the boys to get in line.

Photo Engravers

Photo Engravers Local 35 met on Monday night at the Labor Temple and elected officers as follows: President, T. W. Elliott; Vice-President, R. O. Adcock; Financial Secretary, W. London; Corresponding Secretary, F. Anderson; Treasurer, A. Patterson; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Sanders.

Cabinet Finishers

The International Cabinet Finishers Local 286 on Monday night initiated two new members and received five propositions. This new local promised to produce a lot of good sound debaters. No. 286 decided against reduction of licenses, and to support John Tweed for school trustee.

Afraid of it

President F. Coward of Branch No. 1, Amalgamated Carpenters, who was a delegate to the A. F. of L. to Pittsburgh, was presented with a Pittsburg stogie a foot long while there. And now his friends are dreading the day when he starts to smoke it, as a piece of rope was seen sticking out of one end of it.

Am. Carpenters and Joiners

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 1, elected their officers on Monday night for the ensuing year, as follows: President, F. Coward; Vice-President, R. J. Nichols; Branch Secretary, J. J. Allen; Branch Treasurer, D. J. Daniels; Money Steward, P. Phillips; Sick Stewards, C. Jordan and Geo. Turner; Branch Committee, W. Wilson, G. Smith, J. Strachan, P. F. Errando; Branch Trustees, J. Wood, A. Saunders, F. A. Platin and G. Smith; Doorkeeper, J. S. Ross; Branch Referee, Jno. Woods; Check Steward, Jas. Lyons; for Canadian District Committee No. 1 Branch unanimously nominated J. S. Ross, and for Assistant District Secretary, R. Day. District Auditors elected were: F. Coward, J. J. Allen. A communication from Pittsburg was received for a clearance card for Bro. Gilbert. There were three initiatives and five propositions. Branch No. 4 starts the new year with pretty nearly the full number of membership allowed any one Branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.

Brotherhood of Teamsters

The Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 495, at their last regular meeting, had five initiatives and ten applications. Local 495 is comparatively a new organization, and is going ahead by strides. The Teamsters passed a strong resolution against reduction of licenses.

Marine Engineers

Marine Engineers held their regular meeting on Friday night last, when Brothers F. S. Henning, E. A. Prince and J. A. Woodward were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Council. There was nothing much but routine business before the chair. As this is only their second meeting this season they have not yet got down to legislation.

U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of A.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters Local 27 held their regular meeting at the Temple last Friday night, when nine new members were initiated. Nomination of officers for the coming year took place. There was one nomination only for president, two for vice-president, three for recording secretary, one for treasurer, two for business agent, three for auditors, three for trustees, eight for delegates to Trades and Labor Council, seven for delegates to the Building Trades Council, two for conductor, and two for warden. The election takes

place at the next regular meeting, and some of the offices promises to be keenly contested. Everything, including finances, number of membership, etc., of No. 27 are in a first-class condition.

Ironmoulders

The ironmoulders held their regular fortnightly meeting on Wednesday night with President T. Atkinson in the chair. They added three new members and received three propositions. Gave a donation of ten dollars to the Sick Children's Hospital, and a donation of ten dollars to strikers in Philadelphia. Also made a donation to a sick brother. They paid altogether \$65.00 in sick benefits. The usual amount of \$25.00 was sent to the McClary strikers in London. Iron business in Toronto is flourishing, and looks very bright for the winter. Communications were received from Seneca Falls and Lancaster, N. Y. asking for men.

Brass Workers

At their meeting on Tuesday night initiated two new members, and had six proposed. The business was mostly routine. Brass Workers Local 53 and Metal Polishers Local 21 are going to run a joint euchre party in Occident hall on Dec. 8th.

The Wood Workers' Council

Had a full meeting on Tuesday night. A strong resolution in favor of the eight hour day was passed, and the trades under the jurisdiction of this council will act on this in the near future.

The Builders' Laborers

Met on Tuesday night with a large attendance. There were four added to the membership roll, and there were 96 applications on file. The business was routine.

The Structural Iron Workers

Initiated twelve new members and received fourteen applications at their meeting on Tuesday night. The flooring at the new Traders' Bank was again up for discussion. It was condemned as being dangerous. Iron rivets, sometimes red hot, and other building material is constantly dropping to the great danger of those below, and on Monday a plank fell two stories, fortunately nobody being in the way. The Iron workers think it is time something was done to remedy this. Their finances are in good shape, and as they are now working under good conditions everything is considered highly satisfactory.

Barbers' Local 376

At a meeting on Tuesday night the barbers added two members and received six new applications to their ranks.

Bakery Workers' No. 264

Meeting held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd, there was a good attendance—the strike situation was discussed at length. The organizer's report showed that effective work was being done by the carrying out of the LATEST. The Committee appointed to bring in a report re the annual affair, recommended an At-Home and Dance. The report was adopted and three more added to the committee.

Piano and Organ Workers

The Piano and Organ Workers initiated seven new members and received nine applications this evening. This is a regular occurrence in this union and the trade gives promise of being most successfully organized in the near future.

Brass Moulders

Brass Moulders met in room seven on Wednesday night, with a good attendance. In the absence of President Hosack, Wm. F. Carney occupied the chair.

W. J. DANIELS, Sec.

Tailors'

The Tailors' local 132 held their regular meeting on Wednesday night, in the reading room. The meeting was enthusiastic. The business was routine.

BAKERS' STRIKE

The Manufacturers Association have under its care, three bakeries and five lithographic firms.

The Bakers Strike has been on for twenty-five weeks, and each striker has received \$6.00 per week, the International has supported 33 and the working members by special assessment 22.

The appeal of Toronto local to its friends—to patronize those who had signed its agreement—compelled the unfair firms to reduce the price of their bread.

The loss in wages of every journeyman baker during the strike up-to-date amounts to \$175.00 and they are as determined to-day—as they were the day the strike was declared.

The prospect of the bakers' union being put out of business is farther off than ever—though it has cost Bredin, Weston and Tomlin, in the neighborhood of \$500.00 a week.

The method adopted by local 264 in bringing to the notice of trades unions and their friends the names of those firms who have signed their agreement has not reached the limit yet—but the one in vogue now is a cracker jack.

If the grocer can't supply you with labeled bread, you have a right to believe that he is a party to another association, un-friendly to the general public.

Since the month of May, local 264 has expended \$500.00, and the struggle will continue until those firms who refused to engage skilled labor—sees it to their own interest to do so.

Editor Tribune:

Allow me a few lines in your paper. It seems to me that the reduction of licenses in the city will mean far more drunks than we have now, and I think you should advocate the increase of the licenses, and to have them spread out more equally throughout the city. This, I think, would be a more sure way of encouraging a man to be abstemious than to try and force him to be so. The reduction will mean much bigger congregations of men in certain places, and far more of the treating business, which is the great curse in the whole business to a working man.

Yours truly, G. S.

Demand the Union Label on all products. Call for the Label.

Editor Tribune:

The most momentous questions are up to labor demanding solution; organized or not, no matter. True, they are not of labor's making, yet they are of such vital import that their existence must be destroyed.

The death struggle for legal supremacy is on; it must be met in its spawning. Its first blows have been struck already—an evidence of its possible materializing force to destroy and wipe out by its turgid, sinuous, crafty ways the evolutionary development of industry; to set back the hands on time's dial to medieval conditions. The question for our study is: What are we going to do about it? They have beat us from soda to hook in the law courts. No solution there. We must look farther. Past means against labor are as puppets to the present forces. Never was a foe more solidly, securely and bitterly entrenched. The efforts and means of past crusades for similar ends, insipid in their weakness and impotency. All the factors of capitalistic ingenuity are manifest. The present nightmare of associated effort by them, through "Citizens' Alliances," "Manufacturers' and Employers' Associations," which it has called up in the minds of labor; its deadening, paralyzing fear, are all counted on by them against the hosts of labor. The subtlest methods used, the best thought forces of their class obtained through collective association. No means neglected that might throw any possible ray of light towards the perfection of their plans. The open shop; individual contracts, that liberty might not be stifled—labor's Waterloo; the smoothest, keenest, shrewdest lawyers in their employ to make the laws, define and interpret them, penalize and execute them judicially in their interest; in a word, ALL THE TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE WORKERS. They have control of all the forces of production, transportation, and exchange; the law makers at their behest; a top and bottom stock, a cliché that all that don't come to them will be found in the kitty when they want it at any part of the game, which they call free opportunity on competitive lines, a greater skin than was ever worked by a fair dealer with a brace box and a crooked case keeper.

They have divided us in our strength, collectively, and as individuals, by specious things called agreements and contracts, the sacredness of which it would be too dreadfully dishonorable to break! We have been told it to such an extent that we believe it. They have arranged it with such diplomatic finesse that we are more shackled than our Russian brother; no possible chance for general strike in ours. Yet there is a loop hole of escape. They have placed us on our defence. The solution is that we working people must now take up the political part of our fight—none of us have wanted to—now we are confronted with need's master, MUST. The municipal contest is close at hand, the unions should go on with the plan already outlined by them to purify the city hall of our wealth ridden parasitical toadying officials, who tell us we are mentally too obese to know our requirements. Go on with the movement! Earnestness and needs must, will provide the funds. The Labor party is an imperative essential to the success of the trade union movement.

Your truly, Al Hill.

Bakers' strike still on.

Editor Tribune:

Dear Sir,—If a contractor or merchant were elected to our City Council and then devoted all his time and energies in the Council to a straight canvass for the benefit of his firm, how long would it be tolerated? What would the balance of the Council think, say or do to such a man? And yet Mr. Spence, a paid official of the temperance and the Lord's Day Alliance people, is permitted to carry on his business without let or hindrance, wasting our money as well as the time of the Council, that might well be used to far greater advantage to the city.

Subscriber.

Editor Tribune:

When a deputation from one local visits another it is the duty and should be a pleasure to local visited to throw open its doors. It is impossible to place an appeal before a number of locals in one evening if detained.

If a deputation were allowed five minutes to address each meeting, the duty placed on delegates to interview these locals would be a pleasure in place of a burden.

I hope officers and members of each union will read this and as far as possible try to help each other.

E. A. Doolittle.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Address all communications to Women's Department, office of Tribune, 108, 106 Adelaide street. Write only on one side of paper.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1906.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madame,—In a late issue of the Tribune I saw a statement that a plan was on foot to start a co-operative store. If those interested in practical plans for the interest of the working class would read "Soldiers of the Common Good," in December number of Everybody's Magazine, by Charles Edward Russell, they would find sufficient facts on those lines to hurry them on in getting out their prospectus and stock list. Don't think this; I am using your columns for gratis purposes in the interest of "Everybody's." Here are some figures pertinent to those who may doubt the claims made by sympathizers of co-operation, from that article:

A small band of men in 1847, twenty-seven in number, beat by a strike for better wages. They were flannel weavers in Rochdale, England, and decided to continue their strike assessment, two pence per week, in order to obtain a fund to start a co-operative store. In 1844 they had amassed £28 (\$140). With this small sum they rented very ordinary quarters, put in rude shelving, and out of the balance on hand they purchased a small (very small) stock of butter, sugar, flour and oatmeal. The laugh was on them; they had scarcely hardihood enough to open the premises. The system in vogue was: With every purchase a metal tag was given, showing the amount of purchase. The plan was, that as the business grew, some day those tags would be redeemable in cash through dividends. These poor people, who had never managed to save a cent before, began to realize that they had opened up a saving account. In order to get the benefits of the Society of Equitable Pioneers, for so they named themselves, it was necessary to sign the rules of the society, and take out not less than £1 (about \$5) of capital stock. But this, after paying the trifling initiative fee, could be paid up at two pence per week, and meantime all the advantages accrued. In 1845 tea and tobacco were added to the stock. At the close of the year they had more than eighty members; the weekly receipts grown to \$905, and the weekly receipts averaged more than \$150. Up to this time the store had been kept open from two to five nights per week. The members gave service gratuitously. Then they decided to keep open Saturday afternoons, as well as the five nights, and added fresh butcher's meat to their stock.

The merchants and the vested interests took alarm, and done their best to knock the scheme, through Parliament and otherwise. "The ponderous remarks of the grave statesmen of the day that plainly foresaw how co-operation meant national ruin ought to teach us all the true value of statesmanship." They had to enlarge their quarters, and took the whole building, an old barracks, two stores and an attic in 1850. They hired the necessary service to run the business. Times were very hard; the local savings bank failed, and altogether apart from this unique institution, things were very gloomy. In 1850 they had 600 members. In 1857 they had 1,850, and sold \$400,000 worth of goods. Cut rate plans of other concerns didn't phase them; they held their goods at fair prices; done everything on the level, and their child-like faith in co-operative ideas have materialized to something enormous relative to actual beginning. There have never been any strikes or lockouts in their stores, no business agents, no disputes, just sweet peace, the kind that we are learned to sing about. And all that is necessary is to be determined; give all a right to vote, and a chance to be heard at the co-operative society's meeting. I am anxious to see the plan tried in this town.

An Enquirer.

I have not heard of any such plan as Enquirer speaks of, but it would certainly be a good thing if co-operation could be put into practice, as outlined by the writer. I shall be glad to hear from others on this subject, as it is certainly a live subject.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1906.

Women's Department, Office Tribune: Dear Madame,—"Oh, that I had wings like a bird, that I might fly!" Thus blithely carols the poet, and I agree with him most heartily, for I would not have to ride the street cars. This is in answer to the (presumably) young lady who calls herself "The Woman Who Stood Up."

If she would reflect a moment, she would see that it may be possible that the man who refuses to give up their

seats might be just as tired, or more so, than she is.

She asked to have this matter discussed. Well, then, let us discuss it, and while we are at it, it would not be a bad idea if "Old Union Man" was told that the lady did not want to be told what he was, and was not going to do. What she wanted was to have the thing threshed out; that is, unless I am mistaken.

The man who has toiled all day long is generally too tired to observe the ordinary niceties of society; what he wants is a few minutes' rest, if he can get it, and he generally doesn't. To tired people, the person who gets the seat first holds it, making no distinction of sex whatever, for in this condition the one tired person who manages, through a miracle, to get a seat, is entitled to keep it, because, if the man was more tired, as he usually is, than "The woman who stood up," surely he deserves all he can get.

But the lady mentioned, as an institution, most certainly has a kick coming, not because of the fact that she cannot get a seat, but because of the insolence of some certain conductors and motormen, whose numbers I have well in mind.

The primal fault, though, is easily traced to the street car company itself, in not having a sufficient number of cars running during the busy hours of noon and 8 p.m.

Have you ever noticed, Madam Editor, that when you are in a hurry and have to go a long distance, that the car you want is not in sight, and won't be for a long time, and when it finally does crawl slowly up, that it generally don't stop? Don't lay it to an evil nemesis; lay it to the motorman or conductor, and denounce him accordingly.

Yours very truly,

"The Gentleman Who Sat Down."

Like the gentleman who sat down, I have often wished that I had wings to fly with just about the time I wanted to use the street cars.

I have often stood on a street corner waiting for a street car, the thermometer (feeling) like 20 below zero, only to see the car go shooting by, leaving me standing still on the corner. I have also wished at such times that I had a pea shooter, so that I could riddle that motorman full of holes. But you make a mistake. It is not insolence on the part of the motorman or conductor—only obedience to the company's orders, which requires its servants to run its cars on time. In former issues of this paper I have given it as my opinion that the remedy lies in a proper regulation of the system, but as there seems to be nothing of that kind in sight I would suggest that the gentleman who sits down should get into communication with the man who was recently in Columbus—Mr. Karnobinskoe, of Toledo, I think his name is—who has lately invented a machine for flying, which makes him independent of street cars. Or if this will not do, how would it be if we could have something of the kind spoken of in Bulwer Lytton's Coming Race. Don't you think a pair of Vrill charged wings would just about fill the bill? Joking aside, I am charmed with the idea of sailing through the air, independent of everyone. Couldn't we look down on the street cars and laugh at the street car company!

M. D.

Labor Conventions

Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.

Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Sept. 24, Toronto, Canada, Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

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