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TORONTO, MAY 22, 1903

Till we have a much more capable and honest set of representatives in Parliament, we cannot afford to let them reduce the power of municipalities and absorb it themselves. The day of the people for the people is near at hand, and the clogs on the wheels of progress are hereby notified that they may take an indefinite vacation.

✣ ✣

By a vote of 19 to 5, Ottawa City Council refused to return the $100,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for library purposes. The Capital's aldermen may not like the blustering moneybag's contempt for Canada, but, like our Toronto representatives, the glittering and elusive coin is too strong a temptation to have them resist.

✣ ✣

The pompous purveyors of dead men's opinions known as common law should remember before granting more anti-labor injunctions that "the worm when trodden will turn." When labor turns, as it surely will, the capitalistically nurtured occupants of the bench will learn something much more interesting and up-to-date than common law.

✣ ✣

It was most considerate of the Rev. Father Whelan, of Ottawa, to devote a sermon last Sunday to showing that Providence was not to blame for the fire that occurred a week previous. We had not heard of anyone having blamed Providence for the catastrophe, but even if anyone did, Providence would not have been likely to worry much over it.

✣ ✣

Will some sapient protectionist be good enough to tell us why Canadian labor is not as much entitled to protection as Canadian manufactures? The protectionist manufacturer and politician appears to think that man made in the image of God is of no account compared with the opportunities for profit-earning of the capitalists. Yet workingmen vote for this class of people to represent them.

✣ ✣

The increase by 500 men of Canada's permanent military force has nothing whatever to do with the defence of Canada. Its only object is to add to the number of hirelings for life who are prepared to do the bidding of the tools of capital in the event of labor troubles arising. Capital can always get what it wants from the Government, while labor can get "conciliation" machinery—and words, words, words!

✣ ✣

Attorney-General Gibson comes much nearer representing corporate interests in the Ontario Legislature than he does the wishes of the vast majority of the voters of this province. Before long he will wake up and realize that the municipal ownership idea, though comparatively young, grew so rapidly that it was the mule that kicked him out of the pasture field while he was gently dreaming that it was only an innocent, frisking lambkin.

✣ ✣

It would be interesting to know why the Ontario Government has not applied for the subsidy of $3,200 per mile, given by the Dominion to all private railroads, for the Temiskaming railroad it is building. Surely the province of Ontario is as much entitled to a Dominion subsidy as private corporations. Perhaps the administrators of Ontario are too innocent of the art of lobbying to know how to work the subsidy oracle with their friends at Ottawa.

✣ ✣

Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., for West Toronto, opposed the city's bill permitting of the establishment of play-grounds for the children. If the bill had provided for the erection of a bull pen along the whole waterfront, it would have been more in harmony with the bovine tastes of the member who is only the representative of the narrowest thought that can grow in Toronto in the first decade of the twentieth century. It is doubtful if Mr. Crawford has enough appreciation of the fitness of things to be ashamed of himself, but if not, he will find that his constituents have, if he ever presumes to present himself for reelection.

✣ ✣

The consummate nerve of the judges of this law-ridden province seems to have gone beyond the limit of toleration. When Judge Boyd ordered R. R. Gamey to pay over $1,200 he borrowed from Frank Sullivan, without even presenting the I.O.U. given for it, he was acting in just as arbitrary and autocratic a manner as any czar ever did. Perhaps this "ornament of the bench," as he has frequently been called, thinks he controls the destiny of life and dollars wherever found in this bloomin' country. If so, he had better take some snuff, sneeze a few times to clear his head, and then, if he can't think better, quit trying to think or do anything else, but quit.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON LABOR.

Had not the spoon from which kind-hearted and personally irreproachable Goldwin Smith supped in infancy and youth been so heavily silver-plated, there is good reason to believe that he would have developed into an all-round systematic and aggressive reformer in the best sense of the term.

But such were the social conditions under which he was reared and for years continued to live that they left on his character impressions of the "class-interest" character so deep and indelible as to withstand the corrective work that a wider view, an entire change in the system of production and distribution, and an ever-increasing contrast between the classes and the masses would probably have effected had his early environments been different.

However, we must deal with the learned professor as he is—not as he might have been—on account of some opinions expressed in the last two issues of the Weekly Sun on the questions of labor and unionism.

Space does not permit the publication of all Mr. Smith says, but an analysis of it seems to indicate that he is having a kind of "Jekyll and Hyde" struggle, in which the altruistic Jekyll would insist on employers giving their workmen what Mr. Smith considers their "fair share," while the crafty and detestable Hyde asserts that the right to decide conditions of labor lies with the employer—and to maintain this right he must "in the last extremity fight."

After deploring the present strikes and declaring that "employers should anticipate a reasonable claim for increase of wages instead of waiting to be coerced," the Professor continues:

"But there is too much reason to fear that we are threatened with something far beyond a demand for an increase of wages on the part of any particular trades. There looms a vast combination of trade unions for the purpose of putting an end to the freedom of industry, creating a monopoly in favor of the unions, and imposing the yoke of unionism on the country. Against this the community will have to protest, and in the last extremity to fight; while force will assuredly not be on the side of the unions."

There is no doubt that the vast combination is here, and will become still greater, but what is wrong about that? All this combination wants is to get the results of its labor, and we would like to know who has a better right than the laborer.

As to the idea that "force will assuredly not be on the side of the unions," we do not agree. Presumably the Professor wishes to indicate that capital will use the law and its minions to suppress the unions. When the "vast combination" shall have been completed, as it will be, the law and its machinery will be subject to labor, not to capital, as heretofore.

Labor wants no force used on its side nor on the side of capital; all it desires is the full results of its efforts under conditions agreeable to it, and not regulated by the whims of capitalists, who now treat it as dependent. Labor can live without capital, while the latter will go to seed without labor. The real difficulty is that capital has gone far beyond its rights, secured laws entirely in its interest, appointed judges to carry out its wishes, and is falsely imbued with the idea that its function is to rule labor. Labor believes that it is entitled to the full product, and will not rest till that shall have been secured.

In his article in the Sun of the 13th the Professor shows that he looks on the position of capital as supreme and possessing the right to grant or not to grant concessions as it deems fit. That state of affairs has been submitted to long enough, and organized labor is determined to put an end to it. Workingmen believe now that human life and living conditions are of more consequence than inanimate capital, and will never rest content till it is supreme and capital in its proper place—the instrument of labor.

Conciliation may prepare the way for the coming change in a peaceful manner, but what the worker wants and is determined to have before long, is its rights, not a few crumbs given it from off the rich man's table.

In its last issue The Toiler was in error in stating that the Toronto Ferry Co. paid more than the union demanded. The fact is that the company pays now the same wages that it did last year, and the union is asking for an increase of $5 per month, to take effect June 1, and it will undoubtedly be given.

The Montreal Street Railway men are asking the company to give motormen and conductors 17 cents per hour for the first year, 18 cents for the second year, and 20 cents for the third year and after, for a ten-hour day. They ask for arbitration of disputes; for free uniforms yearly for five-year men, and that all employees join the men's association. The electrical workers are also asking an increase. An answer to their demand was called for at noon yesterday. The company talk opposition to the International Union.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

During the last week the members of one strong religious body have come to the conclusion that we are not following the golden rule by taxing the Chinamen who arrive at the borders of our country. It seems to me that those ministers who are speaking in this way are talking what is generally called "Tommy-rot." How in the name of common sense can educated men be so foolish as to imagine the golden rule applies in this case? If we took down the "bars," in the course of a few years our country would be swarming with Chinamen. And the white man would be crushed out of existence. Those ministers who show so much care for the poor Chinaman are not as a rule found in the ranks of the men who are trying to better the condition of the white man. Perhaps the servant girl question is at the bottom of the matter. And by flooding the country with Chinamen we would be able to get cheap servant girls and household labor. Now let us get down to hard pan and meet the minister on his own ground by taking the Bible as a guide. We find God commanded the Jewish race to utterly destroy the heathen so they would not be tainted by them. But the Jewish race did not carry out the commands, and eventually they were scattered amongst the races of the world. If the ministerial bodies are anxious to try and convert the heathen no one is preventing them. But it is no reason why we should bring the Chinese hordes to our shores. Within the last few years articles appeared in the New York papers that men would not allow their daughters and sisters to teach Chinamen in the Sunday schools because they found Chinamen were attempting to ruin them, and even in Toronto we find girls engaged in Sunday school work frequently receive expensive presents from Chinamen who attend their classes. We also find white girls and white women in Chinese laundries and stores. We do not like to speak on these subjects, but we are forced to do so, and it is the duty of every working man and woman to join issue with their clergyman on this subject. And it is also their duty to try and raise the tax so high that it will not be worth while for "gentlemen from China" to come to our shores. Charity begins at home, and

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The Government of one of the colonies is seeking to pass an Act making it a criminal offence to quit employment without giving so many days' notice, and also subjecting the offender to a fine of $500. And the Government of our country wish to make it an offence for us to belong to the international unions, and for the members of those unions to come over to Canada. And every day the judges are issuing injunctions against the members of the unions. It has been said, whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. And it looks as if those men who have been put into power by the votes of the masses are rushing on to destruction. For years we have been trying to get the people to wake up and go forward and have a voice in the Government. But they have slept, trusting to the men who shake their hands and then betray the cause of the workingman the moment they are returned to power. Perhaps now the dawn of a better civilization is appearing owing to the people being awakened out of their sleep by the acts of those in authority, who grant concession after concession to the powerful corporations and the next moment attempt to crush the workingman, who is simply trying to obtain the rights that every human being is entitled to. Cheer up, fellow-workingman. It is always darkest before dawn. And the weapons that those in authority are seeking to use against us will be only stepping-stones for the masses to use in helping them on with the good work.

F. A. F.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AND CIVIC HONESTY.

The Chicago Record-Herald has the following suggestive article on the above subject:

"The rapid growth of municipal business enterprises in England has been accompanied by an interesting development of public opinion on the subject of official integrity. It has often been claimed by opponents of municipal ownership that corruption will follow its general adoption and that the standards of all public activity will be lowered because of it. It is more than gratifying, therefore, to note that the practical tendency seems all to be in the opposite direction.

"Public opinion in most English cities is coming to demand much more than that alderman and other public officials shall abstain from dealings in their private capacity as merchants or contractors with their municipality. It goes so far as to condemn an official for owning even a trifling amount of stock in a corporation that has dealings with the city, and in some cases it has even condemned the sale of goods by an alderman to a third party who in turn deals with the city.

"Instances of the extreme to which this spirit goes are given in an article on municipal trading in the April number of The Contemporary Review. One case is that of Alderman Higginbottom of Manchester. He was a member of a firm that supplied cranes to electrical engineers in all parts of England. One of his firm's customers had a contract with the City of Manchester, and bought some of its cranes while engaged on the city work. Despite the fact that the alderman knew nothing of the sale, and could not have stopped it if he had known, and despite the fact that he had been in the city's service for ten years and was on the point of being elected lord mayor, he was forced to resign. In another case an alderman resigned because he held an interest amounting to $1.25 in a company which dealt with his city.

"In not all cases have the penalties for slight relations of this kind been so severe. Some cities have contented themselves with warnings in the form of resolutions, and others believe that there is no present danger to their municipal business from such connections. The general demand is however, that public officials must be above all suspicion. The tendency to adopt the highest standard of public morality is certainly a very encouraging sign for the future success of municipal enterprises."

A CHICAGO VIEW OF IT.

Mr. Louis F. Post, the editor of The Public, Chicago, has an excellent and appreciative article about the movement in Toronto for the $700 exemption. He begins by a reference to a valuable tax law just passed in New York, by which all assessments of real estate for taxation must be in two classifications, the value of land being classified separately from that of its improvements; and in addition the assessment of each taxed parcel, with its land valuation separated from its improvement valuation, must be published in the City Record, the official paper of the city of New York.

Mr. Post then goes on to say:

What the New York tax reform mentioned above may lead to is indicated by a novel movement now gaining headway in Toronto. In that Canadian city an issue has arisen which might serve the best of purposes in every city. The proposition there is to exempt all dwellings from taxation to the amount of $700 of their value.

One of the results of this suggestion was excellent. It excited the opposition of the city assessment commissioner, who reported adversely, but in doing so gave facts and figures of the utmost importance. He stated that there are 43,560 buildings of all kinds in the city, and of these 13,105 would have the assessment of land and buildings reduced to less than $400 by the exemption of $700 of building value. That is to say, about 40 per cent. of the population of Toronto occupy houses that would be practically exempt from taxation. By a table he shows how the increased rate of taxation consequent on this exemption would on the remaining value increase the tax on property worth $3,800 by ten cents, and on property assessed at $10,000 the increase would be $28.31; while all houses of less value would come in for a reduction, and the smaller the value the greater the reduction. In other words the homes of the industrial classes would be relieved of a part of the pressure of taxation, and those of the well to do and the wealthy and all vacant land would have to bear more.

In Toronto, as in all large centers, there is great scarcity of small houses at reasonable rents, although there is plenty of vacant land, the latter according to the same report being in Toronto of the assessed value of $7,000,000. The consequent exemption of small dwellings and the increased tax rate on vacant land would encourage the building of just the kind of houses the workers need, viz., houses costing $800 with the land, and they would rent for from $7 to $10 a month. The erection of these houses would not only increase the demand for labor, but their building would, by entering into competition with the 13,105 small houses now built, reduce the rent of all from $2 to $8 a month. Averaging them at $5, this would effect a saving of $65,000 a month, or $780,000 a year, to the occupiers of the 13,105 houses, to say nothing of the saving to the occupiers of the new houses. The whole of this would be a virtual increase in wages and would create an effective demand for other laborers' products to that extent. For it must be ever kept in mind that the market for goods depends not on wages, but what is left of wages after payment of rent. We have here only mentioned the effect the building of small houses would have on the rent of similar houses, but the same effect would result to the occupier of all houses of less value than $3,800, and the total savings to wage earners would probably be nearly $2,000,000 a year.

The importance of this proposition lies in the fact that it would bring immediate and permanent relief to the classes that need it most, those occupying the cheaper dwellings. It would increase the demand for labor and add to the purchasing power of wages. It would discourage the holding of land idle, relieve the congested districts contribute largely to depopulating the slums, and thus decrease the cost of both health and police departments in the cities. In this way also it would introduce the single tax policy as a practical issue and at the same time enlist a majority of the people in its support and compel its discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land.

HIGH WAGES CAUSE HARD TIMES.

Editor Toiler: A writer recently in the press appears to consider that to a great extent "exorbitant demands for wages and indiscriminate strikes" are responsible for depressions and bank failures. He quotes Lord Beaconsfield when Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in an address delivered there in the seventies, predicting that "trade at the present time may be said to be 'roaring,' but that later on it will surely cease to 'roar,'" and a crisis soon followed, with the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank, bringing with it widespread disaster. Wages which had been worked up unreasonably high, crumbled rapidly, factories and workshops owing to the congested state of the market were compelled to adopt half time, many of them closing entirely. As many of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank were found guilty of misappropriating the funds of the bank, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, it is deeply to be regretted that high wages and indiscriminate strikes on the part of the workers should have caused the directors of the bank to commit a crime. It is a wonder that the strikers and agitators were not prosecuted as aiding and abetting the crime.

"In order to meet the increased wages and to get a profit, manufacturers and others had to set every available machine going to the full limit, credits were extended generally, over-production ensued, and the collapse of the bank followed." That is the way the writer referred to accounts for the bank failure. If those who prate about wages being too high would define what is meant by high wages, and whether high wages enable the workers to obtain more of the products than they produce, some idea could be formed as to whether workers were asking what was just or otherwise. "As society in its most highly developed form is but an elaboration of society in its rudest beginnings," it would be interesting to know what constituted exorbitant wages, and where an employer obtained profits in a primitive state of society.

What is required more than anything is that the workers should be enabled to obtain access to natural opportunities, from which they have been deprived by unjust legislation. Legislatures giving away the heritage of the people to railway corporations forever. When their constituents have only a life interest in the land, the legislators arrogate the right to give it away forever. Workers should be aided to form co-operative industries and so eliminate the employer. And, supplied with a circulating medium based on the products, and thus save the tax which the toilers have to pay to the banks.

It would be interesting to know whether the toilers who are seeking to obtain justice, or those who oppose the toilers in their just demands, are most likely to further the coming of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man on earth. K. of L.

COURTS DESERVING CONTEMPT.

Those awe-inspiring things called courts are truly as interesting as that intensely exciting game of our childhood called "button, button, who's got the button?"—and the chances in them generally seem to run about the same average as in the game, so far as uncertainty.

Here is a specimen report of a case that came up for trial—the fourth time—on Tuesday; an actual report of a real case, published in an evening paper, not, as some might think, an invention of Mark Twain to burlesque our judicial system:

"In this action Neville Munro, who was not of age when his father leased the park to the Street Railway Company, seeks to recover his one-third interest. At the last trial the judge directed that his sister and brother, F. J. Munro, should be added as parties to the case. They had also signed the lease. Against the order they appealed, winning in the Divisional Court and failing in the Court of Appeal, which upheld the trial judge's order. To-day they are back in the Non-Jury Court. The case will take all afternoon."

And this may not be the last. There may be another appeal to the Divisional Court, one from it to the Court of Appeal, from that to the Supreme Court, and from there to the Privy Council in London. Then that curiosity shop of Blue Beards—white wigs, we mean—may refer it back to the Assize Court for the purpose of having "a jury decide as to certain questions of fact."

Can anything more densely stupid or ridiculous be imagined?

Yet men, called judges, preside over this kind of farce-tragedy day after day, and, thinking themselves wise, are too dull to see either the tragedy or the farce involved in the cases they try and the way they try them.

And they have the power of life or death placed in their charge, and believe themselves to be the highest authorities in the land! If half a dozen public school boys could not devise a more rational system of obtaining justice than this tottering fabric of the ages, they should be sent to a home for incapables.

The farce has been submitted to far too long, and the only reason it has been is that the people have been misled by the fulsome flattery of the press and politicians, who never tire prattling about "the purity of the Canadian bench."

There was some reason for believing in the personal honesty of judges as a whole years ago, but recent judgments and rulings given, not to speak of outrageous class prejudice now so apparent, have knocked the last prop of respectability from under a system which is worthy only of contempt.

Directory of Union Meetings

COUNCILS

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall
Pres.—R. H. Cox, 772 Markham.
Vice—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave.
Sec. Label Com.—D. W. Kennedy.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas
Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
F. S.—John Gardner, 219 Borden.
Treas.—John Acheson, 378 Adelaide W
Sec. Municipal Com.—Jas. Simpson

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.
Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall.
Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire Composing Room.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL.
Metes 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall
S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.
K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.

WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.
T. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30 — Richmond Hall
Musical Protective Ass'n — Claude Keay, 69 Vanauley.

1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30 — Sec. Address — B. of L. E. Hall, Tor. Junc.
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295 — Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction.

2nd and 4th Sunday — Richmond Hall
Toronto Railway Employees' Union — Geo. Coney, 60 Sullivan.
Pres.—W. T. Thomson, 32 Boustead — Treas.—S. W. McKinley, 109 Fuller.
Rec. Sec.—H. Maycock, 114 Cumberland. — Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald. Room 18, 11 1-2 Richmond west.

Forum Hall
Bartenders Union. — Wm. Myles, 47 Teraulay.

Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc.
Order Railway Conductors — D. G. Barnes, Box 557, Toronto Junc.

1st Monday — Temple Building
Pressmen's Union, No. 10 — Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place.

1st and 3rd Monday — Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts.
Electrical Workers (linemen) — K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188 — S. Cubbidge, 15 Givens.
Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. — Rec. Sec.—Geo. Strickland, 23 Saunders
Vice-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. — Treas.—C. Hudson, 217 Lisgar.
Guide—C. A. Longbotham. — Sergt.-at-Arms—D. Lillie.
Guard—Wm. Mahar. — Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 73 Foxley.

Richmond Hall
Brotherhood Leather Workers — Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters — John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 328 — J. H. Johnston, 519 King East.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. — Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill.
Executive Board meets every Monday — in Richmond Hall.

Temperance Hall
Journeymen Horse Shoers. — R. R. Barker, 40 Camden.

2nd and 4th Monday — Richmond Hall
Journeymen Tailors, Local 132 — Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.

Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction
Canadian Car Works Assn. — F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Toronto Junction.

Pythian Hall
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28 — Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa.
Pres.—C. R. Hurst. — Guide—A. McLean.
Vice—Geo. Legler. — Inspector—E. Thomas.
Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. — Statistician—D. West.
Treas.—Robt. Glockling. — Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.

Alternate Monday m Jan 5 — Dominion Hall
Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers — John M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave.

3rd Monday — Pythian Hall, Queen and Victoria
Cab and Express Association — John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.

4th Monday — Temple Building
Bindery Women's Union, No. 34 — Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont.

Every Tuesday — Richmond Hall
Bricklayers' Union, No. 2. — John Murphy, 84 Claremont.

Society Hall, McCaul St.
Builders' Laborers — John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.

1st and 3rd Tuesday — Pythian Hall
Carriage and Wagon Workers — D. S. Wright, 163 Sumach.

Richmond Hall
Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235. — Jas. R. Young, 164 St. Patrick.
Piano Makers, No. 34 — Wm. Ward, 202 Brunswick ave.

West Y. M. C. A.
Pattern Makers' Association. — C. E. Stryker, 187 King East.

2nd and 4th Tuesday — Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerard Sts
Glass Workers Association, Local 21 — Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.

10 Maud Street
Brass Workers, Local 53 — Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.

Occident Hall
Toronto Bread Salesmen — Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.

1st and 3rd Wednesday — Pythian Hall
Retail Clerks — Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.

Temple Building
Electrical Workers, Inside men. — K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.

2nd Wednesday — Pythian Hall
Press Assistants and Feeders — F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave.

Occident Hall
Civic Employes, No. 2 — Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.

2nd and 4th Wednesday — Temple Building
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters — C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.

10 Maud St.
Metal Polishers, No. 21 — Thos. E. Nicholls, 160 Clinton.

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

1st Thursday — Pythian Hall
Stereotypes and Electrotypers No. 21 — Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.

1st and 3rd Thursday — Room 5 Leader Lane Chambers
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union — A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street.

James' Hall, Toronto Junc.
Machinists' International Association — Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction

61 Victoria Street
Steam Engineers, No. 152 — James Bannan, 69 Tecumseth.

Occident Hall
Trunk and Bag Workers — Jas. E. Wareham, 80 Arthur.

10 Maud Street
Brass Moulders, Local 33 — Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin av

2nd Thursday — Richmond Hall
Tobacco Workers — Chas. Lavoie, 133 Dalhousie.

2nd and 4th Thursday — Stewart's Hall, cor. Spadina and College
Upholsterers, Local 30 — Andrew R. Lee, 166 Teraulay.

Pythian Hall
Marble Workers, No. 12 — Chas. Fraser, 561 1-2 Yonge.

3rd Thursday — Richmond Hall
Victoria Assembly K. of L. — G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.

Every Friday — Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg
Marine Engineers, No. 1. — R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road

Richmond Hall
Painters and Decorators, No. 3. — R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.

1st and 3rd Friday — Richmond Hall
Iron Moulders, No. 28 — B. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths — A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.
Tile Layers, Local No. 37. — W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Pres.—J. H. Kennedy, 4 Waterloo Ter. — Rec.-Sec.—F. J. Hough, 310 Adelaide Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox.
Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W — Treas.—R. Russell.
Warden—J. Legrue. — Conductor—F. Roadhouse.

2nd Friday — Pythian Hall
Furriers Union — A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.

2nd and 4th Friday — Forum Hall
Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185. — Thos. Sweet, 20 Olive ave.

4th Friday — Pythian Hall
Cork Workers — Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.

1st Saturday — Richmond Hall
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. — Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box, 543.
President—R. S. Burrows. — Fin.-Sec.—T. C. Vodden, P. O. Box 543.
Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. — Chm. Board of Relief—S. J. White.
Treasurer—E. J. How. — Sec. Investigating Com.—N. M. Williams.
All Officers Address—P. O. Box 543. — Union Room—77 Adelaide East.

1st and 3rd Saturday — Richmond Hall
Bakers and Confectioners — John P. Gardner, 219 Borden.

Pythian Hall
Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960 — John W. Elmer, 561 King west.

NOTICE.

The following are the Factory Inspectors of the Province of Ontario:
JOSEPH T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; JAMES B. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET ARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ontario.
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Minister of Agriculture.

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J. Dunkin .....164 Queen St
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A. Jury.....19 Richmond St
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"THE LABOUR BUREAU"
ONTARIO
By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour 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 difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organization, 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 earners, 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 Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.
F. B. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works
R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labour Bureau

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At the convention of the International Machinists' Union, which concluded in Milwaukee last Friday, A. W. Hobbs, of this city, was re-elected vice-president.

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knew nothing, beyond a mention or two of his name in Myrtle's letters. He was doing well, but she would not make any further inquiries, as

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Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

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61 Victoria St, Toronto, Ont.