

Eugene V. Debs in Toronto

Under the auspices of the International Socialists Eugene V. Debs delivered a most masterful address on behalf of that party and its propaganda—perhaps one of the best the citizens of Toronto have ever listened to. As a preliminary to his address he said that the information at hand indicated that the efforts of the committees representing the Miners and the Mine Owners respectively, had failed to arrive at a solution of the differences between them with the likelihood of 650,000 men being thrown out of work, putting to test the durability of a human stomach on one side and a fat bank account on the other. If there is any body of men, continued the speaker, entitled to all that is right it is the miner. He went on to explain how they lived in hovels, no paper on the walls, void of pictures, in fact living the life of a convict and under these conditions their children are brought up. They are in every sense of the term "wage slaves," and must be woken up to their real conditions. The wage worker is not considered a man at all. He is called a "hand; if so many hands are advertised for, a capitalist knows it don't mean anything to him. He is not to blame so much as yourself and nobody can do anything for you but yourself.

In Canada you have no Rockefeller as yet, but you have a whole brood of would-be Rockefellers. They are driven by an irresistible force to adopt the latest machinery, and you are considered as only a part of that machine, and he must employ the cheapest of labor, and this is why children are employed. They won't employ a man if a woman will do, and they won't employ a woman if a child will do—just a question of cheap labor to them.

The contention that the interest of capital and labor are identical is a fallacy at the present time. It applied only when the laborer owned the tool—but now he works a tool he does not own. We Socialists contend that the State should own the machines for the benefit of the whole people and not be controlled by and for the benefit of the few. Under Socialism we don't intend to sell labor power at all.

The Miners' strike against the capitalists, then they go and vote the capitalists into power. They must be taught class consciousness, then they will vote for their own class alone; they must learn that they cannot work without the machinery and that so long as the machines, the mines and the railways belong to the capitalist the miners and the rest of the toilers will remain wage slaves.

You have noticed the change in these capitalists on election days, they would almost make you believe you were a Rockefeller. It is to vote their ticket is what they are after, for they are class conscious and you should be as class conscious as they are.

A capitalist wants no class struggle, not so long as he gets the cream. He gets you workers to vote one against the other, while he never thinks of voting for either of you. As to there being any difference between the two capitalist parties, just compare how they call each other traitors to the country, hoodlums and everything that is bad. Best way is to believe both of them and put both of them out.

I have never, continued the speaker, looked at a little child going to a mill but what I have renewed my vow to fight against their capital system.

So much is said of the dignity of labor. There is no dignity of labor. Do you want your boy to be a miner, a railroad hand? Why, no. Every parent's dream is to raise him to be something more or better, to free him, if possible, from a continual struggle for existence. But education won't do it these days. All the professions are overcrowded. Why? Because of a resolve to try and keep out of the surging hell of the wage system.

They say "there is always room on top." On top of what? Why, your fellowmen. The chances of getting there are different to-day than they used to be. The boy of to-day faces a different world than his grandfather faced. Far

317 Yonge St. Phone 833
THE NEW RUSSELL
ALEX. W. BURGESS, Prop.
TORONTO, ONT.
Strictly Union House
Cars from the Union Depot stop at the Door

MONEY TO LOAN
On Furniture, Pianos, Homes, Wagons, Etc.
Our new method of loaning money is the ideal method for borrowers.
We'll loan you any amount you may require, and you can pay us back in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your income.
READ THIS
\$100.00 can be paid back 2.70 weekly
75.00 " " " 2.15 " "
50.00 " " " 1.65 " "
25.00 " " " .85 " "
Payments can be made monthly if desired.
ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.
ANDERSON & CO.
33 & 34 Confederation Life Building

Many Banks Built

Twelve of these were put up during the year, representing an expenditure of \$880,200.

Many stores and offices were also erected, as the following figures show:

January	1	\$30,000
February	1	3,800
March	6	13,150
April	20	43,825
June	13	57,900
July	19	98,450
August	14	39,500
September	8	45,150
October	4	8,750
November	10	21,500
December	110	\$382,955

Besides their tremendous dividends just declared, they are putting up palaces all over the city. The money must be used up or the profits would show up too big. This money is made out of the workman, and he receives nothing.

President Gompers was given shameful treatment in Chicago Monday night. He had been called there to address a mass meeting of trades unionists to protest against the tyrannical conduct of Judge Holdom toward the striking printers. In the midst of Mr. Gompers' speech a member of the Typographical Union, named Koop, jumped up and declared Judge Holdom was right and he and his friends created a disgraceful scene. As The Journal pointed out two years ago, these repeated attacks upon labor leaders seem to be part of an organized scheme, and if it should become a dangerous scheme a "martyr" or two would effectually act as an estoppel.—Ex.

When Not to Strike

The hardest lesson for the members of a trade union to learn, apparently, is when not to strike. It is very easy to learn a great many of the necessary lessons in conducting a labor organization, but to thoroughly learn when a union should not strike seems to be almost impossible. The first question a union should ask when they are confronted with threatened difficulty in the nature of either a strike or lock-out is, does the cause warrant a strike? Is the justice of the case unquestionably on the side of the union? If this question can be answered affirmatively, then the question should be asked: Can we win? If the latter question cannot be answered affirmatively, the union should give very serious consideration to the matter before calling any member out. It is much better to bear conditions that exist, even though they be not what we would like, than it is to deliberately go into a contest that cannot possibly result in anything but making conditions worse. There have been a number of cases in our own trade and among our own local unions within the last year where strikes have been entered upon when it was self-evident before a member was called out that success could not be the result of the contest, and that instead of improving conditions it would make conditions worse and weaken the union rather than strengthen it. Local unions are not justified in making any such mistakes, and unless they learn the lesson of not making them they will, as a matter of course, have to bear the consequences in deteriorating conditions. It is just as important, yes, it is more important, to judge accurately and know when not to strike, as it is to know when a strike should take place.—John B. Lennon.

FAILURES THIS WEEK.

Failures in Canada number 27, against 40 last week, 37 the preceding week and 30 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 107 were in the East, 77 South, 61 West, and 23 in the Pacific States, and 85 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for January are \$11,952,455, against \$10,417,205 last year.

Bakers' strike still on.

Men marry a girl for her looks, but in after years her disposition counts for a whole lot.

A Forward Movement

Employers who have been subjected to the annoyances and loss incident to frequent strikes of their employees are watching with interest the latest development in the trade union movement—the development of a new form of collective bargaining, which has for its express object the abolition of strikes and the establishment of industrial peace. In the past, collective bargaining has resulted in a form of agreement easily susceptible of two interpretations. Employers have usually regarded such agreements as contracts on the part of their employees to work, while the trade unions have held that the agreements were only contracts as to the conditions of work; that they were not bound to continue at work during the life of the contract, but only to abide by certain conditions when they did work. As a consequence, the employers have felt aggrieved when their workmen exercised what they considered their right to quit work in sympathetic strikes. But under the policy which has been adopted by the International Shoe Workers' Union, a labor contract becomes a contract to work. The employer and the International Union enter into an agreement whereby, for a specific period, the employer foregoes his right to lock out his workers, while the union, on its part, foregoes its right to strike. Within the life of the contract, which may be one year or three years, any question may come up for discussion. If, for instance, the employer introduces new machinery, and the workers as a consequence demand a new scale of prices, the employer and the union officials meet in conference, and if they are unable to adjust matters the question at issue is referred to a board of arbitration, whose decision is binding on both parties. In event of the men immediately concerned refusing to accept the award and going on strike, the international union is bound to provide men to take the strikers' places. It should be mentioned, as an illustration of the effective discipline maintained within the organization, that although the international has entered into such agreements with nearly five hundred of the largest boot and shoe establishments in America, it has never yet been obliged to adopt such a course. Of course, if the international were defied, it would immediately proceed to penalize the recalcitrant members either by expulsion or the imposition of heavy fines. Moreover, as the international pays sick, accident, death and other benefits, it has another strong check upon the hasty or ill-considered action of local members.

The importance to the employer of tired into with the international officers, who are usually able and conservative men, is obvious; and it is not surprising that after investigating its working in the States, several of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal have adopted it. In the past Montreal shoe manufacturers, who have had to deal with isolated unions, have been frequently subjected to much inconvenience and pecuniary loss, owing to the disposition of their employees to act on the impulse of the moment, and strike on any or no pretext. But under the new arrangement many of the old causes of dispute—the personal and local feelings which foment strife—have been eliminated, and manufacturers who have tried the new arrangement for a year or more are satisfied with its results. A Montreal shoe manufacturer recently stated that the new arrangement assured regularity of output—something his past experience had convinced him was essential to business success. Perhaps this is the strongest recommendation that could be given a form of trade agreement which, it is to be hoped, other labor organizations will adopt.

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the "divine right" of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king or from men, it is the same tyrannical principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

CANARIES WANTED TO TRADE

THOROUGHLY BREED YORKSHIRE AND NORWICH HENS
TRIBUNE OFFICE

PHONE M. 2649 TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY
COOK'S HOTEL
W. J. COOK, PROP.
537 WEST QUEEN ST. TORONTO

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
Established May, 1907
TOTAL DEPOSITS
on 30th April, 1903 \$3,252,919
30th April, 1904 5,707,703
29th April, 1905 8,316,204
31st August, 1905 9,138,437
YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED
Main Office - 23 King St. West
Labor Temple Bch. 167 Church St.
Market Branch - 168 King St. East

First-Class Accommodation. Rates \$1.50 per day
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
THE OSGOODE HOTEL
J. J. COULTER, PROPRIETOR
Cor. Queen and Chesnut Sts. Phone M. 1955

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
At the Following Easy Terms:
\$100.00 can be repaid \$2.70 weekly
75.00 " " 2.20 " "
50.00 " " 1.50 " "
25.00 " " .85 " "
We will loan you more money on the same security than you can get elsewhere, absolute privacy being our motto.

KELLER & CO.
144 YONGE STREET (UP STAIRS)
PHONE MAIN 6328
Cafe First Class, prompt attention.
Best Brands Liquors and Cigars
VENDOME HOTEL
281-283 Yonge St. Cor. Yonge St. & Willow Ave.
Two blocks from centre of city. Take Yonge St. cars from station and north. Steam Hotel. European or American Plan. Phone 3122 J. C. BRADY, PROP.

UNION MEN ATTENTION!
THE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICIES issued by us are specially adapted to meet your requirements
We have over FIVE HUNDRED POLICY HOLDERS in one shop
Claims Paid in Canada over \$1,000,000.00

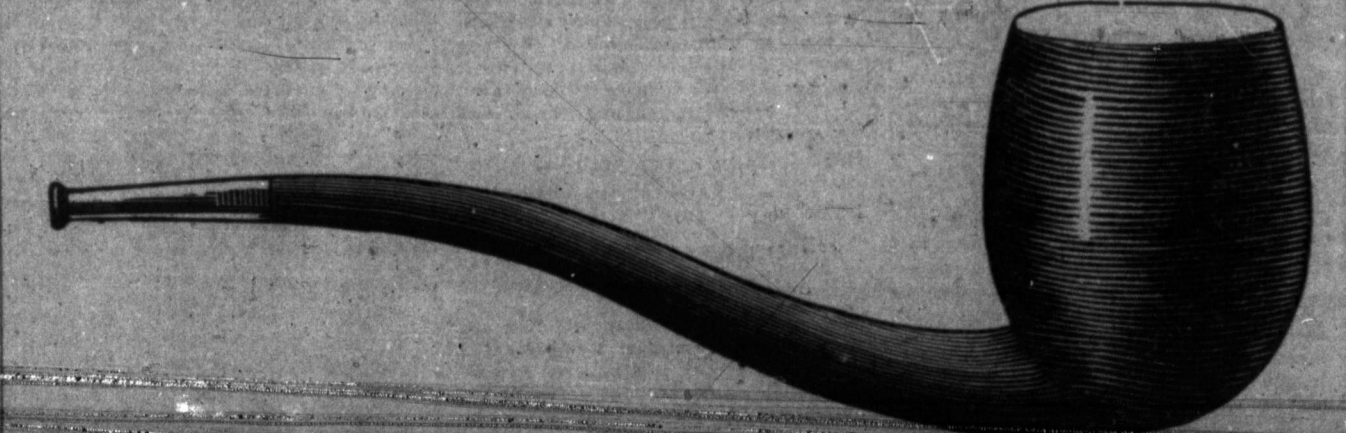
THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION
Limited
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD
OFFICES:
Confederation Life Building, Toronto
Merchant's Bank Building, Montreal

TELEPHONE MAIN 5714
THE ABERDEEN HOTEL
G. & W. BEAUCHAMP, PROPS.
71 QUEEN ST. W. TORONTO

QUICK LOANS
—OR—
FURNITURE
WITHOUT REMOVAL
Our Specialty \$10 to \$300
Loans of
OUR SYSTEM is simple, easily explained, easily understood. PAYMENTS to suit convenience of all applicants.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT
On Accounts Settled Before Time Expires.
Information free. All business strictly private.
Money Saved is Money Earned
D. R. McNaughton & Co.
10 LAWLOR BUILDING
6 King Street
PHONE M. 4

50 GOOD ROOMS EU.
GRAND OPERA
18-15 ADELAIDE ST. W. Phone 048 77
Choice Wines, Liquors and
W. SPRINGS, Proprietor

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!



Keep Your Eye on this Space.