

THE ONLY UNION GLOVE SHOP IN CANADA IS THE BIG

Realizing the need of a well made glove, we, AT OUR OWN REQUEST had our shop organized, so that organized labor might have a glove made by skilled labor, under fair conditions. And we have been amply repaid by the way union men have given us their co-operation. But for the benefit of those who have not yet had a pair of our working gloves or mitts we will tell you a few facts that others have proven. We have three grades,

COW-HIDE, HORSE-HIDE and BUCKSKIN

All our leathers being guaranteed to be just as we represent them. The combination of the most skilled workmen, the very best leather and the strongest thread are what we use in making our mitts and gloves.

THE TORONTO GLOVE & TANNING CO., LTD.

THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO.

8 WELLINGTON St. E., Toronto.

Marine Engineers

The Marine Engineers held their first regular meeting for 1905-1906 season on Friday night, and had a good attendance, in consideration of its being the first. Resolutions were passed on to the Grand Council of Marine Engineers to take up the matters of overloading of steamboats, and the increasing in size of the headlights on steamers to enable the crew to escape in case of fire, as lives have been lost on this account.

Leather Workers

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 93, held their regular meeting on Friday night. A discussion on the label was the principal business of the meeting. This is one of the local unions for whom the future is brightening. Strikes are reported on in Peterboro' and Perkins and Campbell, Cincinnati, and leather goods workers are asked to keep away from these places.

Brewery Workers

The Brewery Workers held their regular meeting on Saturday night, with the president in the chair. Three initiations, eight propositions, and a resolution against the reduction of licenses, along with ordinary routine, constituted the business.

Picture Frame Workers

Picture Frame Workers, Local No. 114, held their regular meeting on Friday night, which was well attended and enthusiastic. The picture frame workers are looking for improved conditions, which they do not anticipate any trouble in getting. There were two initiations and seven applications. Practically all the picture frame workers in Toronto are now in Local 114. Their meeting nights have been changed from the second and fourth Fridays to the second and fourth Mondays.

Glass Workers

The Glass Workers' International, Local 21, at their meeting last Friday night had two initiations, and one had to be left over till next meeting night. They are going to depart from the popular dance for their Christmas festivities, and hold a genuine English concert.

Operative Plasterers

The Operative Plasterers' International, Local No. 43, held a well attended regular meeting on Friday night. A deputation from the Brewery Workers, asking support in the fight against license reduction, was received. The business agency report was particularly good. Business relative to the coming convention took a good deal of discussion. As this is the first time in the history of the C. P. I. A. that the International convention has come to Toronto, Local No. 43 has decided to make it a banner event.

Builders' Laborers

The Builders' Laborers held a very important meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Maisters

The Maisters, Local 317, had three initiations and five applications at their last regular meeting. A strong resolution was passed to assist the Trades and Labor Council in their efforts against the reduction of licenses. The maisters have just signed a two-year agreement, whereby they get one dollar a week more wages.

Letter Carriers

Letter Carriers' No. 1, F. A. of L. C., at their regular meeting on Friday night initiated one new member and received two proposals. No. 1 is steadily and surely increasing its membership.

Plumbers

The Plumbers, No. 46, at their last meeting, initiated six and proposed four new members. The business was mostly routine.

Steam Engineers

There was a large meeting of the above union held on Tuesday in the Labor Temple.

Federated Council of Building Trades

A meeting of the above trades was held in the Temple on Monday. The meeting was fully representative and well attended. It was unanimously decided to adopt a working card at the beginning of the New Year, and to make a strong effort towards its enforcement. It was reported that the Traders' Bank building was not being properly floored in for the protection of the men below. The sanitary conveniences are conspicuous by their absence, their being no proper convenience and what has to pass for the same is in a disgraceful and filthy condition.

It was unanimously resolved that a strong protest be sent to the city architect and Dr. Sheard re these conditions. It was reported that a man has no chance of escaping going to the bottom should he slip at the top, there being no rail around the lifts. The SCAFFOLDING IS CONTRARY TO THE CITY BY-LAW. There was a discussion re the coming municipal election in January, 1906, and it was the unanimous decision that we must support our own men if we wish anything done to better our condition through the City Council.

Union Label League

Local No. 177, Womens International Union Label League, held its first at Home, in Occident Hall on Saturday last the 25th. The hall was too small for the dancing, and had not the Committee with lucky foresight thrown open their Lodge Room for cards etc., their would have been a lack of seats, but, as it was everyone was pleased and danced and played till the stroke of twelve.

During the evening Mr. Hungerford, Pres. of the D. L. C., made an address on the purpose and power of the label, cracked one or two funny jokes and advised all union mens wives to join a league. Miss Vera Woolner, a little tot, gave an excellent exhibition of club swings. Mr. Gamage sang. Refreshments were served. The financial balance is to be donated to the Bakery Workers Strike Fund.

W. I. U. L. L.

The regular meeting of Local 66, W. I. U. L. L. was held on Nov. 22nd at Labor Temple. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. May Darwin; First Vice-President, Miss Maud Verrall; Second Vice-President, Miss Winton; Secretary, Miss Ethel Darwin; Financial Secretary, Mr. Clarke; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Verrall; Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Ball; Doorkeeper, Mr. Clarence Wilson; Delegates to Council, Mrs. May Darwin, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Fred Perry. Five new members were initiated. The League will hold an open meeting on Dec. 13th, to which all are invited.

Legislation Authorized

Legislation authorized to be obtained: Re D. Conboy & Co., to confirm the fixed assessment of factory premises as agreed upon. (See p. 325 of Board of Control Reports, 1905.)

To abolish the right to petition for local improvements. (See Report No. 5 of L. and R. Committee, p. 356, and minute of same committee of May 11, 1905.)

To interpret the street railway agreement (such legislation to be submitted and approved of by the Board of Control and Council), and amongst other things to make it plain that the city shall have the alternative power to construct and operate street railway routes in the event of the company holding the franchise therefor not providing the necessary street car accommodation. (See Board of Control Reports, p. 933.)

To enable the city to pass by-laws prohibiting hawkers and peddlers upon any or all of the streets of the city. (See L. and R. Report No. 15, p. 935.)

Legislation suggested by City Solicitor:

To amend Sec. 677 of the Municipal Act by adding the words "or in any statute" after the word "municipality" in the second line, so as to make it clear that the city has a right to lay down sidewalks and roadways in spite of petitions.

To amend the Assessment Act so as to make the decision of the County Judge or Court of Appeal final as to the assessability of persons or property.

To give the city power to prevent or regulate signs or other advertising devices upon or adjoining the highway.

Legislation asked for last year but not granted:

To compel the Toronto Railway Company to furnish conveniences for use of employees. (Refused on the promise of the Government to embody such matters in a general bill.)

To compel the removal of poles and wires on street and the placing of the same underground. (Refused for the same reason.)

To compel the Street Railway Company to put on fenders, brakes, etc., and to appoint a Government officer to see that the provisions of the Acts are enforced, and that a company running upon its own right of way in crossing any highway shall provide protection at such crossing as ordered by the Railway Committee of the Executive Council. (Refused for the same reason.)

To abolish the provisions commonly known as the "Connex clauses." (This came up for discussion with the bill introduced by Mr. Downey modifying the Connex clauses and it was decided the matter should stand for another year for proper consideration.)

To repeal the amendment to the High Schools Act whereby the city must contribute to adjoining municipalities 80 per cent. of the cost of the maintenance of city pupils attending such schools. (Stood for another year on promise of the Government to have High Schools Act revised.)

To amend Liquor License Act so as to allow city to increase the fees payable directly to the city without submitting the same to a vote, and that upon a second conviction the license holder's license should be cancelled and no license issued instead. (Withdrawn at request of Government, who promised to consider the whole question upon revision of Liquor License Act.)

All of the above will be asked for again.

Condition of the Laborer Ages Ago

Free and untrammelled workmen were practically unknown in the early ages. In ancient Greece and Italy slaves tilled the soil, dug the mine, wove the cloth and built the walls. In the decline of the Roman empire the northern conquerors took away thousands of useful craftsmen, such as smiths, carpenters, workmen in metals, shoemakers, tailors, dyers and their skill was utilized for the sole benefit of their masters. But the great monuments of slave labor are the pyramids and the great wall of China. Direct legislation on labor dates as far back as the fourteenth century, when an act known as the statute of laborers was passed. That was in 1349, during the reign of Edward III. in England. At that period the population had been so reduced by pestilence, and the demand for labor was so great, that the laborers demanded substantially increased wages. Employers of artisans appealed to the crown, and an act was passed which made it compulsory for all men and women toilers to accept the rate of wages in force five years prior to date. This, of course, checked the workers in their efforts for better pay, for those who failed to live up to the letter of the act were seized by the sheriff and cast into jail. Down to the fifteenth century workmen were pressed by the king's sword to labor, regardless of their will as to pay, hours or place of employment. Early in the fifteenth century they received their first concession — the privilege of sending their children to school if they so chose. The lot of the laborer in the ancient and middle ages was unenviable. He was compelled to truckle to his ruler or master, and was a prey to the conscription gang. Education was denied him, unless he managed to study clandestinely. He had no appointed representation at the court, and few volunteered to champion his cause before the king. The sweets of life were a closed book to him, and his lot was to be buffeted about like a shuttlecock.

BAKERS' STRIKE

By One Who Knows

It is our earnest hope that the price of flour has dropped sufficient, to guarantee the drop in the price of bread.

We know that during the strike — Bredin-Tomlin and Weston, lowered the price of bread enough to hold a little trade — with a certain class of their customers.

There is a Master Bakers Association doing business within the city of Toronto whose drivers go from door to door peddling bread at 8 cts. a large loaf, while the Association is banded together etc. etc.

"Come into my Parlor said the Spider to the Fly" but, the Journeymen Bakers looked another way, and saw a great multitude of flies — and flew unto them.

Three firms declare that the union will not have control of their machines, and will not be dictated to etc. Three firms of the 23 already signed use the latest machines, viz., mixer, divider and moulder, and find it to their advantage in employing practical hands.

At a horticultural show in England recently a chrysanthemum plant with a green blossom was exhibited.

Labor Conventions

Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Butlers of America.

Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.

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.

The shorter workday is the most important question before the labor movement, and will continue to be such, because it is the simplest and most direct way of adjusting the problem of distribution.

PRACTICAL HINTS UPON BAKING.

Use always the best flour; it is the cheapest.

Keep flour in warm, dry place. Invariably sift flour before using.

Yeast should be thoroughly dissolved before being put in the sponge.

Sponge should be thoroughly mixed and set stiff; a stiff sponge holds the gases better.

Cold and salt check fermentation, and heat hastens it, therefore your sponge may be governed by temperature.

Never put salt in the sponge; salt only when you mix the dough.

Nothing goes into the sponge but yeast, water or milk, and flour. (Masked potatoes if you desire to use them).

Keep dough well covered, to prevent air from forming a crust; paper is better than cloth, as air will not penetrate it.

Use as little flour as possible in kneading.

Milk should be scalded and allowed to cool to blood heat.

Potatoes added to the sponge will keep bread moist longer.

A little lard or shortening added to the dough will also keep bread moist and give a flaky appearance.

Bread is proved sufficiently for the oven when the dent produced by pressing the finger on the loaf will remain.

Bakers' strike still on.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Waggon, Etc.

Our new method of loaning money is the ideal method for borrowers.

We will 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 . . .

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ANDERSON & CO.

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