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Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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NOTICE To ensure publication Copy for Advertisements should be at this office no later than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO AUG. 19th 1904

Before this is printed the scab strikers will be at work.

"Japanese" is about the way it expresses the present darkened condition of Russia.

The Builders' Exchange may console themselves with the thought that they are not the only autocrats getting licked just now.

The virility of the labor press is what astonishes the Builders' Exchange. This body of hard workers never knew when they are licked.

That law-abiding bunch of tree agents, the "Citizens' Alliance, would not allow representatives of the Western Federation of Miners to open the co-operative stores in the strike district of Colorado. They (the miners' representatives) were mobbed when they attempted to do so.

DID WE DO WRONG?

The esteemed labor editor of the Hamilton Herald takes exception to The Toiler "butting in" on the Hamilton preserves of the labor men, and no doubt feels very wrathy over our statement that Hamilton had one paper which flirts with the labor men. The columns of The Toiler are at all times open to the use of the labor men of any city. Hamilton not barred, as Sammy well knows, which we will venture to remark does not apply to the Hamilton Herald, and we have a good deal of respect for that paper. We were unaware that our supply of nerve was abnormal until told it so forcibly. We did not hear that the Hamilton Council objected to The Toiler entering their preserves, and until this is brought to our notice, we must decline to believe that either Sammy or the Herald is the whole Hamilton movement. When we are officially notified that Hamilton Council objects, it will receive a proper apology. Like the Herald and every other paper, labor papers included, it is a question of getting the business or having the bailiff in possession, and we presume it is no breach of trade union etiquette or business etiquette for either the Herald or The Toiler to enter any field in which it can secure business. Hamilton business houses are well patronized by the workers of Toronto, and it is no question of "hog town" for Toronto's official labor paper to seek business in Hamilton. Don't get sore, Sammy, and get a little ice if you cannot keep cool any other way.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

A certain editor of one of our city dailies once took this paper to task for doing nothing to avert the calamity of last year in the building trades.

We desire to advise him now that in writing senseless editorials like his Monday's effusion upon the question of high rents, he is doing very little if anything toward the betterment of present industrial conditions.

Under any scale of wages, the conditions he depicts will prevail until the robber is effectually muzzled by the people.

The Telegram believes in public ownership of public utilities. Why not go a little further, and advocate the public ownership of the very thing from which the sustenance of life for all the people is drawn.

The three most important factors in the human existence are pure air, pure water and access to the land. The telegram believes in the public ownership of the water supply in our congested centres; nobody has yet pre-empted the air, but the land monopolist is abroad. He practically owns the earth and makes it necessary for the laborer to get more wages in order to satisfy the greed of this protected monopolist.

Take away from the grabbers the state-granted right of extortion and give the people a chance. Let the state preserve for the benefit of the people the mineral wealth of this country, and we will have no great coal strikes or coal famines. Let the state preserve the land for the use of the people, and we will have less basement hovels in congested centres that are rented by inhuman monsters at $2 per week.

Wages are last to go up and first to come down, and do not cause either increase in foodstuffs or increase in rents, and when the Telegram tries to shoulder responsibility upon the laborers for this condition of high rents, it is shooting wide of the mark.

THE GRASS CUTTERS.

The jokers are at work, and the poor innocent reporter of the Telegram has been imposed upon.

The mythical Grass Cutters' Union was taken seriously by the editor of the Telegram, and of course he must tell the innocent grass cutters just what it was their duty to do.

No doubt the suggestion of such a union gave the aforesaid editor a dreadful fright. Probably the joker, whoever he was, went into the game without thinking to disturb the calm of any of the worthy editors of the city press. No doubt the editor will suggest that we seek out this individual and chasten him for his levity.

We can imagine the horror of it all to some of our swell residents. To calmly sit down and figure out the poor, low-down grass cutter having any rights would not be within the power of some, but nevertheless the great majority of grass cutters are considered of very little importance by those who ought to know that we are partners for life.

We make the next guess to disturb the serenity of the editor will be the noble Order of Woodchoppers—women barred.

Whenever perpetrator of that grass cutters joke should be selected a prominent position in the lower regions, where he has the double form already sent by the earthly editor of the Telegram.

THE SPEECH OF MR. MURRAY.

When the mountain labored it brought forth a mouse, but when Mr. Murray labored, he brought forth a monstrosity. The statements which he made at the annual meeting of the Manufacturers were so remote from the truth and so utterly one-sided, that he is likely to do his own cause much more harm than good. For an association containing so many men of more than ordinary intelligence to listen to an address of that kind without strong protest is another illustration as to the manner in which minds may be blinded by their own "if interest."

In 1896 and 1900 the manufacturer called a manufacturer has received more special consideration than any other class. A clause in the Municipal Act allows any manufacturing establishment to be exempted from taxation for a term of years. In accordance with this act, all machinery in manufacturing establishments has been exempted from taxation for a number of years. This is a special favor to the men who own the great factories. The workers have requested the Parliament and the Council again and again to grant some relief from taxation on their homes, but so far their request has met only deaf ears. Not the slightest attention has been paid to their long, long requests. In addition to this the rates for water supplied to factories has been cut down to such a degree that where the workman pays about four dollars, the owner of the factory pays only one dollar. Then with these special favors Mr. Murray has the audacity to complain of a "destructive unconcern regarding their welfare."

Then he proceeds to complain of the high wages that have to be paid to organized labor. Is it not terrible that the men who bear the burden, the toil and the hardship to produce the wealth in such great abundance should get so large a share? Where does Mr. Murray carry his eyes? He must be afflicted with a strange strabismus. Here is the most momentous fact in our industrial condition—the men who do all the work get but a mere fragment of the wealth, while the men who do none of the work carry off nearly all the wealth. And yet in face of this fact Mr. Murray has the temerity to imply that the workmen get too large a share of the product, and that the manufacturers have a right to complain of organized labor.

Does Mr. Murray know the difference between poison and good food? Can he see the difference between the man who builds up and the man who tears down? The man who helps and the man who hinders? For a man who has been in business as many years as he has, to make statements so diametrically opposed to the truth is one of the wonders of the age.

Who is it destroys business, the man who works ten hours daily, or the men who work no hours daily, and then demands a fortune yearly? Who is it does most to bankrupt industry, the men who wear out their lives in producing abundance, and are then forced by bad laws to live in the poorest quarters of the city, or the men who claim the power to subject industry to a greater and greater tribute for the occupation of the land? Labor produces the wealth. Idleness in the form of a land owner claims a larger and larger tribute year after year out of that wealth. Which is it drives manufacturers into bankruptcy, the workmen who simply claim a share of what they have produced, or the landowners who simply subject industry to a greater tribute?

There is another question to which we would like to call the attention of Mr. Murray. Modern business, to be carried on successfully, must be carried on on a large scale. The big machine must have a large output to make it pay. But the large output depends on the largeness of the demand; and the extent of that demand depends on the ability of the multitude to purchase. Thousands of families would like to have the enjoyment of a piano in the home, but vain is the desire. When the food, the clothing and housing are paid for, there is nothing left to satisfy the hunger of the soul for the higher wants. If labor was less properly paid, there would be an enormous increase in the demand for pianos, and the manufacturer need not fear any danger of over-production.

At the present time we limit the purchasing power of the laborer, so that time and again the manufacturers find their warehouses filled with goods which they cannot sell, simply because the laborers cannot buy. The rentals in this city have increased on an average four or five dollars per house. That means for each family fifty or sixty dollars yearly, for which the toilers of this city would have gladly spent for goods of various kinds, but the money has gone to the pockets of the landowners. The landlord has one piano, and he does not want to buy another. If the money had remained with the toiler, in many cases he would have made the purchase. This cause of embarrassment to the manufacturer Mr. Murray never mentions.

The land owners in Toronto demand higher figures for the occupation of the land than is paid in any other place in the province, ten fold, twenty-fold, or a thousand-fold more than in some locations. Are wages ten-fold, twenty-fold or a thousand-fold more than in other locations? Not by any means. Of this fact Mr. Murray seems to be utterly oblivious. He condemns the small share to which the toiler is fully entitled, and he utters not a whisper as to the lion's share which is carried off by the man who produces nothing.

Then he tells us that "the manufacturer must sell his goods in the open market in competition with the goods manufactured all over the world." Now we have news. There is nothing small in the magnitude of this falsehood. Competition with the world! A tariff often going protection to the extent of fifty per cent! Surely Mr. Murray could hardly have written that before supper. It must have been after the feast, when ideas often get muddled. Did he ever say of the vote in Parliament to spend upwards of $200,000 to assist immigration so as to grind down wages to the meanest pittance? Does he imagine that as "competition" it would be call that "protection?" Perhaps he would. Perhaps all the world have been astray in their wrong sense, and Mr. Murray has at last found out that a tariff makes the manufacturer compete with the whole world, and the immigration policy gives the workman "protection" from foreign competition!

We do not know what are Mr. Murray's personal habits, but we have heard of some people seeing double after supper, and charity compels us to think that the speech of this gentleman must have been prepared under peculiar gastronomic conditions.

If Mr. Murray thinks that organized labor has got a special clutch on the business, then he can have no difficulty in getting an exchange any day. We can guarantee him that whenever he is prepared for a change in the conditions, organized labor will meet him more than half way in the bargain. Just let him put a tariff of thirty-five per cent on all imported labor, so as to enable labor to live, and let there be a grant of upwards of $200,000 yearly to assist in importation of cheap goods so that an honest day's work may buy an honest day's wages, then organized labor will just once accept the bargain.

The fact is that at present this system does everything to protect the man with the mansion in Rosedale or on Wolf's Hill, and it gives the competition of the immigration policy to the people in the poor tenements. Surely, it would be a terrible charge against the intelligence of Mr. Murray to assert that he does not know this, and yet his speech would seem to leave him open to this charge.

TAXATION AND MANUFACTURERS.

If the members of the Manufacturers' Association do not like present adjustment of taxation, why do they not get behind the movement having for its object the exemption of their buildings, machinery and stock.

As business men, they should know that after the public expend large sums of money to provide pavements, water works, electric lighting, fire and police protection, their buildings, machinery and stock is still only worth the cost of its duplication. In other words, the taxation to make public improvements and supply public necessities benefits the value of their site. The unused building sites benefit as much as those in use, therefore in their own interest it is supposed they might be expected to demand exemption except where the money paid has benefited them.

Writer would further direct the attention of manufacturers to the fact that taxation on their buildings, machinery and stock but add to the cost of their wares. In this way the volume of their sales is reduced, whereas, with the taxation where it should be, on the land value, they could sell more goods at the same margin of profit, the consumer not being called upon to pay the shifting taxation.

In view of the manufacturers' official protest and the general extortionate rents at the present time, due to onerous taxation, it's about time the city fathers would have an atom of sense. If they are not too great cowards, let them enact exemption of the manufacturers' entire buildings, machinery and stock, or at least to the extent of $700, as Ald. Dr. Noble has so ably fought for.

Every worker who stands for the rights of his fellow man must mark the aldermen who vote against the seven hundred exemption, and next election day let the names of such be anathema. By our votes we will brand the servants of landlordism as traitors to the cause of labor and righteousness.

A DETROIT REFORMER.

The Young Democrats' Club, the fighting wing of the Single Tax Association, were last week paid a visit by Mr. Thos. Dawden, editor of Our Commonwealth, Detroit.

Mr. Bawden addressed large and enthusiastic audiences Friday and Sunday evenings at corner of Albert and Yonge streets. Sunday evening he discussed the question of wages from a moral and religious standpoint. The speaker contended that often the first temptation to act the lie was when wages were low and people shammed to hide their poverty. It was pointed out that the countries where wages were lowest were the seasonds of vice and crime in all its forms, culminating in anarchy itself. Low wages and low standards of living, producing as they do dwarfed bodies and minds, ever tended to this end, irrespective of the religions of non-religious teachings of the country.

New York, with its 325,000 dark rooms, wherein some 500,000 human souls serve out their allotted time, a living death, was pointed to. It was clearly shown that Toronto had all the factors working to produce like results, if the cause, unjust taxation, was let removed.

A good old lady in the crowd referred the speaker to a portion of St. Luke's Gospel, and the speaker retorted with a reference to St. John's Ward, which with some other caustic references to makeshift platitudes generally given to the poor to keep them content, caused no little amusement.

A gentleman in the audience showed a tendency to be hard on those who are now the beneficiaries of injustice, where at the speaker pointed out that there was little more pleasure in being on top of the heap than underneath, the ever-haunting fear of loss pursuing men of wealth.

Reference was made to Gen. Booth's recent admission, that notwithstanding the work of the Salvation Army distributing charity and the Gospel in East London for the past thirty-five years, conditions there are to-day worse than at the beginning of the work.

In conclusion, Mr. Bawden pointed out the cause of the trouble and how to remove it. He showed how the land values, which grow always with the growth of population and the people's need for public works, instead of being used to construct and maintain such public works, are pocketed by a landlord. The landlord in the meantime taxes labor on all its products, and utilizes the press to promote ignorance and fake issues that detract attention.

The speaker's master stroke was to the effect that so long as it was possible for landlords to charge people for the use of God's gift, the earth, it would be impossible for the masses to have just how much God loved them.

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"THE LABOR BUREAU"
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By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor 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 labor difficulties, Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, 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 workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to collect.
For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.
F. B. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works
ROBT. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labor Bureau.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

BUILDING BY-LAW.

All Architects, Builders, Tradesmen, and other citizens who contemplate erecting, altering or adding to any building within the limits of the City of Toronto, are requested to observe the provisions of the City By-Law in that behalf, which provides that plans and specifications must be submitted to the Department of Assessment and Property for approval and permit, prior to the commencement of any such work.

The observance of these regulations will materially assist the Department in the proper and effective administration of the Building By-Law, and will also save a deal of inconvenience and possible heavy loss to those whose neglect of such constitutes a contravention of By-Law No. 2605.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property.

City Hall, July 29th, 1904.

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Mr. Bawden purposes running for Mayor of Detroit this fall, and whether he is successful or not, we can rest assured the cause of justice will benefit by his efforts. We wish more power to his elbow, for when he hits his logic hard the fellow who expects a graft and he's been played crooked.

Directory of Union Meetings

Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8 p.m.

Where any one name is given it is that of the Secretary.

Organizations changing meeting places are requested to notify the office at once.

BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION. Chairman, Alfred Rapsey, 650 Dufferin st. A. Wesser, 80 Scott, John Newell, 1066 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CARPENTERS AND BUCKSAWYERS (Plan Cutters, No. 27). W. J. McGuire, 195 Bloor st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. Meets every Monday, Richmond Hall.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

CEMENT WORKERS, No. 1. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1. W. Young, 61 Sterling rd.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4. W. G. Grimble, 23 Burton st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 7. Meets every Monday, 192 Carlton st.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 1. Frank Malone, 121 Seaton st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS. A. W. Stewart, 28 Howland ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46. H. J. Hiney, 15 Sandfield st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 1. J. W. Harmon, 38 De Grasse ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BLACKSMITHS. John M. McIntosh, 43 Hesbert st. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 2. Geo. Roots, 229 Sackville st. Meets Hebron Hall, Toronto Junction.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 18. A. D. Cheesman, 114 Queen east. Meets Station House, 204 Sherbourne st.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12. William Bowen, 225 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.

STEAM MARBLE WORKERS, No. 30. H. J. McGoldrick, 30 Sumach st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MOSAIC AND TILE WORKERS, No. 35. Jas. Chapman, 75 Fenelon ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 10 Maud st.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION. Fred Bancroft, 187 Simcoe st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS, No. 22. Wm. Lewis, 115 St Dominick st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Occident Hall.

STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14. J. J. Bayliss, Mount Lewis P.O.

IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 28. John Bennett, 15 Bright st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235. B. M. Mills, box 350, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Hall.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Chisholm, 25 Winnifred st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 12. John Lawrence, 153 Bruce st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 21 Victoria st.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (Toronto Jubilee). Thos. Collins, 75 Crawford st. Meets.

MACHINISTS' UNION, Local 525. J. H. Johnston, 25 Woodley st.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' HELPERS, No. 146. C. Franklin, Box 79 Parkdale.

STEAM FITTERS' HELPERS AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 46. Fred Boyd, Davercourt P.O.

WOODWORKING TRADES

WOODWORKING TRADES SECTION. Chairman, C. L. Wilson; vice-chairman, A. Treasider; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Annis, 12 Windsor st. Meets 2nd Monday, Richmond Hall.

PIANO MAKERS, No. 34. Wm. Ward, 337 Lippincott st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 25. Geo. Johnson, 256 Bathurst st.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 41. F. W. Bechell, 20 Camden st.

CABINET MAKERS, No. 127. W. Jamieson, 10 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 53. Jas. Rowntree, Davenport P.O.

GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 8948. J. Johnstone, 8 Home place.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114. A. S. Lane, 95 Queen st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKING MACHINISTS, No. 113. W. P. Fetz, 77 Manning ave.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Minesinger, 87 Church st.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 180. John Parker, 11 Schmidt place.

PRINTING TRADES

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, No. 21. Jas. Lovell, 71 Toronto st. Meets 1st Thursday in Strathcona Chambers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91. John Collins, 50 Albany Ave. President, E. M. Meehan; Vice-President, James Symons; Treasurer, E. J. Howe; Financial Secretary, T. G. Madden; Chairman Board of Relief, William Clowes; All officers address Box 342. Union room, 11 Richmond st. west. Board of Union meets 1st Saturday in Richmond Hall.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, No. 10. Ed. H. Bandell, 25 Oak st. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 34. Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 4 Ottawa st. President, C. R. Hunt; vice-president, Geo. Leaker; financial secretary, Tom Barber; treasurer, Geo. Gooding; guide, A. McLean; inspector, E. Thomas; statistician, R. Wray; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Wilson. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Strathcona Chambers.

MAILERS' UNION, No. 6. W. S. Cooper, 375 Lippincott st.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS. James Egan, 32 Somerset st.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1. C. S. Attrill, 187 Marlborough ave. Meets 1st Wednesday in Strathcona Chambers.

BINDERY WOMEN, No. 34. Miss Jean Robin, 112 Bayard st. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 1. Joseph Leslie, 191 St. Patrick st.

CLOTHING TRADES

CLOTHING TRADES SECTION. George Sangster, chairman; Chas. Clarke, 1 Albert st., secretary. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 186. Frank Fenton, 192 Ontario st.

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 185. Edward Fenton, 192 Simcoe st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 532. W. Arnold, 5 Ste Vincent st.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 132. Geo. Forester, Toiler Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 186. W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION. Chas. H. Henderson, vice-chairman, W. C. Toole, secretary, 8 Spadina-ave. 695 Queen west. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION. Charles Lewis, 121 Dufferin st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 747. Jas. J. Thompson, 17 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 32. W. Fairbank, 1199 Queen st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 215. Carl Zaal, 57 Grange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GOLD BEATER BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 56. Joseph Williams, 17 Richmond st. ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 419. J. Hughes, 53 Richmond ave.

CARTAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 35. Robert Hungerford, 203 St. Clarens.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6564. D. S. McCaffrey, 127 George st.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3184. Edwin Brown, 81 Wilton ave.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2135. R. H. Cox, 172 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3295. Wm. Gilmour, 208 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, PEDDLERS, No. 52. Wm. Gallagher, 1 Lansdowne ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 27. R. Haberstich, 61 McGill st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 83. Mrs. A. Denny, 59 Trinity sq.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN. Business agent and organizer, J. Lotz, 75 Fokley st.; president, J. Hodgins, 320 Queen west; vice-president, G. J. Jackson, Bracondale; financial secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 37 Augusta ave.; recording secretary, Geo. Lord, 249 Christie st.; guide, Mart Fitzgerald; guard, Wm. Mahar; sergeant-at-arms, T. G. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204. J. W. Allison, 81 Sherbourne st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYES' UNION, No. 113. President, J. H. Pickles; vice-president, H. Leek, 148 Pearson st.; cor. secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard ave.; financial secretary, Geo. Coney, 167 Spadina ave.; treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard st.; business agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond west. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30. A. R. Lee, 186 Teraulay st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 246. J. Beaumont, 4 Kelly st. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376. A. M. McKay, 259 St James-ave.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304. Geo. W. Holmes, 14 Thompson st.

CAR LEVERMEN'S ASSOCIATION. J. Beatty, 128 Adelaide west. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1. Thos. Hilton, 112 Booth ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 2. Wm. Hill, 52 Stafford st. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9665. Wm. Howard, 28 Wyatt Ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, No. 97. A. V. Mercer, 6 Sackville st. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149. J. W. Wiggins, 209 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m. Richmond Hall.

MALSTERS' UNION, No. 317. Adam Wright, 26 St. Paul st.

TRAVELLERS' GOODS AND LEATHER WORKERS' WORKERS, No. 1. A. H. McBride, 519 Sherbourne. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, Occident Hall.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353. J. S. Pyle, 22 Mansfield ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 182. John Lynch, 154 Parliament st.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 31. Nathan Stafford, 58 Taylor st.

RAILWAY FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS, No. 61. Jas. C. Jeffery, 67 Tecumseth st.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 136. S. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 322. H. Meredith, 257 Crawford st.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7. Jas. H. Tomlin, 405 Yonge st.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 254. F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray ave., Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thomson Hall.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 253. Fred A. Speagle, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m. H. of L. E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 67. Jas. A. McLean, 67 Grosvenor st.

PRINTERS AND COLOR MIXERS' Union. R. G. Fraser, 37 Herrick st.

NOTICE.
The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province: Hodgins, Jas. J. T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Thomas Kelley, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; James E. Bryan, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Margaret Carlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. Bourque, Orleans, Ont.
Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.
JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.
PHONE NORTH 2456.