LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

By Cronist

Mr. Charles Levoie, secretary of the Tobacco Workers, writes with reference to an article appearing in these columns and we hasten to acknowledge the error and make due apologies for wronging the Tobacco Workers. Mr. Lavoie writes as follows:

✦ ✦

Almost every trades council in Canada is anxious to do something to stem the tide of emigration of an unnecessary class and unnecessary workpeople from Great Britain. Some suggest sending a man there to visit every centre and place the true conditions before the workers. The latest move on the part of the Winnipeg Trades Council is to circularize the newspapers of Great Britain with the facts.

✦ ✦

In reading through the column under the heading of "Labor World," in last week's Toiler, my eye ran across an article entitled "The Most Flagrant Case of Physician Heal Thyself." In that article the writer holds up for public ridicule the Tobacco Workers' Union among other unions, for not having the printers' emblem of fair conditions upon their union label. Now I think this a gross injustice to the Tobacco Workers' International Union, as I would inform the writer of that article that his statement is untrue. Labor correspondent would have done well had he, before making such an assertion, have written to the organization mentioned and inquired as to the truth of his information. Had he done so he would have learned that the Tobacco Workers' Union label is decorated with the fair emblem of the Priuters' Union. Trusting that you will correct this mistake in the next issue of your valuable paper.

Learn Telegraphy

A great money earning employment with splendid prospects of advancement. We teach it rapidly and thoroughly and aid our students to positions. You can't afford to miss the opportunity.

Our booklet is mailed free. It tells how you can make a good start in life. Get it now.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE
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Gold Seal
EXPORT LAGER.

Gold Seal Lager is as good as it looks and looks almost as good as it is.

It answers every test of color, brilliancy, flavor and stability.

Union Label on every bottle.

The Sleeman B. & M. Co., Limited, Guelph, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM MAKERS UNION MADE REGISTERED 1893

BROOM MAKERS

This Label appears on all Union made brooms, and guarantees that it was not made by convicts in a prison factory. See that the Label is placed under the wire and not pasted on.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."—HUMANITARIAN

The Liver is the great secreting organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as dull, heavy, languid feeling, inclination to attend to duties, pain in back or shoulders, sour stomach, constipation, dryness of the skin, restlessness at night, etc.

If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately, they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve at once and cure permanently

Dr. Carson's Tonic
Stomach and Constipation Bitters

have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the prescription in his practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier, Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Usually you can obtain the preparation at your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send to any address one or more bottles upon receipt of price (50c per bottle) CARRIAGE PREPAID.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application

The Carson Medicine Co'y
TORONTO

DR. EASTON'S
Blood and Nerve Builder
Strengthens and Tones up the Nervous System
25 and 50 Cents
PREPARED BY
J. R. LEE
Cor. Queen and Seaton
and 447 King St. East

England buys her eggs and butter from France and Denmark, her chickens from Scandinavia and Russia, and her green vegetables from Holland.

✦ ✦

In commemoration of the thirty years' war the battlefield of Lutzen, where King Gustav Adolf of Sweden, met his death, is to be turned into a public park.

✦ ✦

The union man or woman who doesn't think, and think hard, on the industrial problem, is a fit subject for the exploiting tactics of the unprincipled employer.

✦ ✦

The people of Chicago will have the opportunity to vote on the question of municipal ownership of street railways, as the necessary petition of 100,000 names has been secured.

✦ ✦

The trouble in the Kinleith paper mill at St. Catharines seems to be exactly the same as at the Eddy Mills in Ottawa—a change to longer hours, which the employees think is a retrograde step in the twentieth century.

✦ ✦

To the young trade unionist: Don't be in a hurry for the millenium. Some of those who have grown old and gray in unionism were as ambitious for it as you when they were as young. They learned to wait. You will learn, too. Meanwhile, do something which will be of immediate benefit to you and others. —United Mine Worker.

✦ ✦

The Law Journal, commenting on the case of the Crown v. Edwards, arising out of the strike at the Leonard boiler works, London, Ont., says that the decision is more far reaching than was at first thought, as it settles the point of the legality of "picketing" in Canada. It is legal.

✦ ✦

Certain union men who praise Gene Debs and abuse Sam Gompers and John Mitchell, seem to forget. Gompers and Mitchell are the most successful labor leaders in the world to-day, and Debs as a labor leader has positively been the greatest failure of them all. Only a madman would suggest the substitution of Debs for Gompers and Mitchell. —Western Laborer.

✦ ✦

Beginning with the February number of the Labor Gazette, a complete directory of labor organizations in Canada has begun; this includes central bodies, etc. Everyone interested in the Canadian labor movement, or having need of these names and addresses, would do well to subscribe for the Gazette. After the list is completed, it is the intention of the department in a like manner to publish a directory of all the employers' associations in Canada.

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That splendid Canadian quality of combined pluck, endurance and quiet, dogged determination, could not be better illustrated than it has been by our brothers in Kingston and London, Ont., where strikes have been in existence for many months. In spite of the many attempts to break their ranks and the harrassing policy pursued by the employers, the New Year saw our members as firm as they were when the strikes were first inaugurated.—Machinists' Journal.

✦ ✦

At the recent convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, without so much as a single vote against it, an amendment to the constitution was adopted to provide that a fine of $100 be imposed on any member or any union proven guilty of discriminating against any member of the organization on account of race or color. The B. & M. U. have a large colored membership in the Southern States. Many other unions who bar the negro would do well to follow the example of the bricklayers and masons.

✦ ✦

In spite of the "open shop" agitation, some employers prefer the "close!" shop with union labor. The Cigarmakers' International Union announces that the largest factory in New York city, employing over 600 people, and owned by E. Regensberger & Son, had been completely organized and would be "closed" to non-union labor, they having signed an agreement with the Cigarmakers' District Council for one year. The factory has been for years operated under the "open shop" policy with about half and half of union and non-union employees.

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The utterances of David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, show that he is not afraid to say what he thinks, but, like many another human being of bulldog tenacity of idea, he runs to extremes. Because he has bumped into mistakes by labor organizations, he seems to believe the whole system is bad, and sweepingly condemns, right and left, up and down. He practically ignores the fact that the organization of which he is president, showing a bridling together of billions of capital, is a good deal the same sort of a body as the very unions he denounces so forcibly.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

✦ ✦

Rev. Charles Steizle has brought together the ministers and the trade union leaders of Denver, and a plan is being discussed to allow the ministers to attend the meetings of the Central Federated Union of that city. The ministers are to be allowed to speak at the meetings, but not to vote. In this way the ministers will learn exactly what the work of trade unionism is, and the unionists will get the benefit of the ministers' advice and social influence. Rev. Charles Steizle was for eight years a machinist in the shops of the Hoe Company in New York city. Being impressed with the wide gap between the unions and the churches, he studied for the ministry, and has now begun his work in earnest. As to the practical value of his suggest on, there is, of course, a difference of opinion.

✦ ✦

The Parry Citizens' Alliance of Indianapolis has held a meeting, and used "language" against unions. The Indianapolis Sun reporter called on W. B. Wilson, secretary United Mine Workers, and asked that official to make a statement in regard to the utterances of the employers, to which Wilson replied: "No man ought to be expected to answer anything." Said Mr Wilson: "No man present at this Citizens' Alliance meeting has said anything worth answering. There isn't a great, brainy employer of labor present. They are the ragged end of the industrial procession. If there were some Mark Hannas present, who could say something with an argument worth while," said he, with emphasis. "Give them all the rope they want. They'll hang themselves sooner or later. This is certain," concluded Mr. Wilson

Samuel Gompers bears the distinction of holding the longest continuous membership of these names and association. He joined in 1864. Previous to learning the cigarmaking trade he was apprenticed to a cobbler but he evidently did not stick long to his last.

✦ ✦

Following the victory of the Taff Vale railway against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in England, the Denaby Caleby Main Colliery Company is suing the Yorkshire Miners' Association for $750,000, which the mine owners claim they lost as a result of last year's strike.

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With the imprisonment of Sam Parks in New York, and the formation of a rival Housesmiths' Union, the Structural Iron League (employers) thought there was at last a split in the ranks of labor. But the rival union soon disbanded and joined the original Housesmiths' International Union, presided over by Frank Buchanan.

✦ ✦

"Dick" Wrenn, the 16-year-old president of the Messenger Boys' Union of Chicago, sixteen members of which are on strike in the stock yards, issued a statement to the mothers of the girls hired to take the places of the strikers. "We are fighting for just principles, the letter concludes. "Messenger boys must fight everything and everybody. Their life is a hard one; too hard for a girl."

✦ ✦

A man sold plated jewellry as 18-karat gold, and was arrested for "obtaining money under false pretences." He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, where they put him in the shoe shop to make shoes, using paper for soles. He said he could not see much difference between what he was sent there for doing and that which he was made to do when they got him there.

✦ ✦

A Scotch machinist named Alex. Cameron came to Canada from Glasgow last October. He joined the Machinists' Union in Galt, stayed a few months, and left for Newcastle, Pa., where he died recently. The Newcastle lodge buried him and sent word to the Galt lodge, which immediately wrote back, asking to be allowed to bear half the funeral expenses. Such is the religion of trades unionism.

✦ ✦

Last year in Austria thirteen factories were closed by the inspectors because the factory laws were not obeyed. Altogether 16,773 factories were visited, 559 manufacturers were found to be negligent, and 142 were fined to the amount of $1,350. Ontario labor men are anxiously awaiting the 1903 report of the Ontario factory inspectators, and are wondering how many factories were closed and manufacturers fined for violation of the act.

✦ ✦

Labor unions in Germany have been the leaders in the fight against consumption. They have built special hospitals and spread information among the working people. In England, too, the unions have taken steps to protect their members from lung disease. In New York city the United Garment Workers have set aside two of their leading members as agents to help stamp out the "great white plague" of tuberulosis from among the garment workers of that city.

✦ ✦

On the question of emigration in the United States, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, recently expressed himself thus: "I am opposed to the admission of the Chinese and Japanese, because these two races always work for low wages and cannot be assimilated. But I believe that it should always be the policy of our government to admit men and women from all other countries who were good citizens or subjects of the countries whence they came, and who, when they arrive on our shores will be willing to demand and insist upon receiving good wages."

✦ ✦

"How about the labor organizations, your eminence? Do you approve of them?" was the question put to Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore recently.

"Yes," replied the Cardinal. "I see no reason why our workingmen should not combine together for their own protection and benefit. This is an age of organization. We have syndicates, trusts and all sorts of combinations of capital, why should we not have organizations of labor? The labor union is an emblem of freedom. It is the legitimate child of the trade guilds of old England. It has nothing to conceal, and it takes from man the pretext for the formation of dangerous secret societies."

✦ ✦

At the last convention of the Bricklayers and Masons, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the general secretary be instructed to again submit the proposition of affiliation with the A. F. of M. to subordinate unions, during the first ten days of the month of June, and that it be voted on during the month following; the vote to be returned not later than July 10, 1904; be it further

"Resolved, That in the event of the acceptance of the proposition by subordinate unions, the Executive Board of the B. & M. I. U. shall elect a representative to attend the next convention of the American Federation of Labor."

SPARKLING THOUGHTS FROM J. L. GORDON'S SERMONS.

Jesus Christ made two revelations the world had never heard before.

The revelation of God and the revelation of man.

Christ stands midway between God and man.

The highest thought has been for a perfect man.

We have to-day a warfare of civilizations.

In every civilization that is making headway you find the one thought a perfect individual.

Jesus Christ was the only perfect man.

Jesus Christ even had the heart of humanity.

Common humanity would never have put Christ to death.

It was the leaders of the church and politics that crucified Christ.

The common people would have crowned Christ and made him king.

We are more thankful for the blessings we are going to receive that those we have received.

Christ was cast out of the temple.

The new convert was cast out of the synagogue.

If you live to an old age your Christianity can be summed up in one thing, that is a growing admiration for Jesus Christ.

LABOR NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE

MUST BE DIRECTLY SUPPORTED BY THE ORGANIZED WORKERS

It Will Then Become a Power in the Land and Be of Great Aid in Settling the Labor Problem.

The labor paper of the future must reach every home and be read by every member of the family. It must reach the hand and be read by every man and boy who earn their bread in the sweat of their face, if they are to escape the yoke being prepared for them and the legal and illegal chains and manacles being forged for them by their selfish would-be masters and oppressors.

The labor newspaper of the future, must be free, and three million organized workers can make it free. The money paid into the treasury of the unions as dues has been a good investment and has given grand and great returns to humanity and the nation for the expenditure. Let us increase the dues and treasuries and subsidize the labor paper of the future as the enemy does the capitalistic press which works for their special and particular interest at all times.

The workingman MUST contribute to the support of the labor newspaper of the future as promptly and religiously as he now does to the union. He must be made to feel that it is the same duty and service demanded of him and that the investment will yield magnificent returns. We will not permit the workingman to tell us that he cannot afford to support the labor paper. We tell him plainly and most emphatically that he lies or deceives himself, but he does not deceive us. Let him add the miserable pittance for its support to his other expenses, and let him look over the entire list of these expenses and see how much he has needlessly and uselessly expended that will bring him no returns, or those he would have been much better and happier without.

To the workingman of the future the labor newspaper of the future must be included in his legitimate expenses, like his coal bill, his meat bill, clothing account or other necessity, for the labor paper of the future is and must be felt to be and considered a first necessity.—Omaha Laborer.

A City's Crime

Cincinnati, O., March 13.—At the Vine Street Congregational Church this morning the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, spoke on the Springfield mob. He quoted the fourth chapter of Genesis: "Therefore, whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold."

In the story of that primeval murder, said Mr. Bigelow, the mark of Cain was intended as a protection against mob violence. "Everyone that findeth me shall slay me," cried the murderer. "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him."

The ethical teaching of this story is in strong contrast to the prevailing sentiments of our day. To-day the mark of Cain is a bait for the lynch, and even preachers are found who absolve murderers of murderers.

Worse Than Murder.

Ohio is the last to respond to the roll of dishonor. The story of that Springfield mob is horrible. It is sad enough when one man does a murderous deed. But the revolting savageness of the multitude is infinitely worse. To look into the heart of that beastly mob is like looking into the mouth of hell. When the tiger leaps forth in the man—that is terrible. The tragedy is not in the loss of life. It is in the loss of reason; it is in this sudden transformation of the man into the fiend; it is in the revelation of the baseness and brutality that lie so near the surface of the human heart.

A City on Trial.

Ohio is in disgrace. The mark of Cain is on the brow of one of her fairest cities. But we do not yet merit the contempt of the world. The worst has not yet happened. The real character of a man is shown, not by the sin which he commits, but by his conduct afterwards. So with a city. The city of Springfield is now on trial. Was that mob Springfield? Was that a fair sample of her citizenship? She has yet the chance to redeem her name. She may deal with the perpetrators of that crime in such a way as to set a needed example to the nation. She may do more now for the cause of civilization than the mob has done for the cause of savagery. Let her punish these blasphemers of justice, and publish to the world that Springfield is not the city and Ohio is not the state to tolerate this thing.

Shame of Open Shame.

What is the miserable apology which the mob makes? Is it not that the authorities are lax and crime goes unpunished? Then learn well the lesson which the mob would teach you, and begin by making an example of its leaders. If the citizens of Springfield will listen to that advice they will deserve the country's gratitude. But if they do not hasten to it; if they acquiesce in this crime, then let the world say of them:

"On you the shame of open shame, on you from north to south,
The hand of every honest man flat-heeled across your mouth."

How should the perpetrators of this crime be punished? To hang them would be merciful. But for the state to punish them in this way would be to do in coolness what they did in heat. I would have the state the first to show its horror of murder by refraining from murder.

Disfranchise Them.

I would make a fearless investigation. I would determine the extent of each man's complicity. Put their pictures in the rogues' gallery of the town. Publicly declare them the murderers that they are. Forever deprive them of their citizenship, and if necessary for the prevention of another such crime, put them behind bars, out of reach of any governor's pardon.

Those murderers in the streets of Springfield are worse than their fellows in the penitentiary, for they boast of their crime and call it justice. Let the judge and the preacher declare and let the public also say:

"That the sin they do by two and two they must pay for one by one."

AFTER STOCK TAKING
COMES
THE BARGAIN GIVING

Stock taking in a store the size of ours naturally enough finds us with many broken and odd lines. We cannot carry these goods over, we never do, instead in goes the price pruning knife, the result being a store full of bargains in Union made goods of every description.

Realities not Pretence
Deeds not Words

This special bargain offering, would fail in its primary object and also in its great helpfulness and usefulness to you, if it did not supply "Union made" goods, that were equal in every particular of construction, finish and design to the best goods we have ever offered only we have not the full range of sizes to make a selection from, and the **price difference** your gain, a price reduction of from 25% to 40%. The bargain list appears all over the store, the money saving opportunities are to be found in every department.

GOUGH BROS.

Union Label Outfitters. 186 Yonge St. 6-8 Queen St. W. } TORONTO.

HOT STUFF

More Interesting Matter for Trades Unionists—Workmen Worth From $15.00 to $20.00 per day.

The following interesting bit of evidence given in the suit of the Gurney Foundry Co. vs. the Western Foundry Co. will be of interest to the workers:

Examination of William H. Carrick, as an officer of the plaintiff company, before George A. Boomer, special examiner, taken in shorthand by George Angus, chartered stenographic reporter, on January 23rd, 1904:

Extract.

Q. Now, did you have a percentage that you told us about yesterday that you could give some idea of how this thing was worked out on these men? Just let us get your figures? A. Yes.

Q. Take, for instance, Bailey and O'Brien. These men were working, according to your contention, under a contract; they were not apprentices? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you bound to furnish them with work during the period of their contract? A. Yes, sir; we agreed to.

Q. And the kind of work that you furnished them was what? A. Iron moulding.

Q. And you supplied the materials? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do with the materials? Just tell us, please. A. Take Bailey. We would put Bailey on a floor and he would make up his moulds and we supplied the iron and he turned out the finished casting.

Q. That was Bailey's duty? A. Yes.

Q. And he was paid so much a piece? A. Yes.

Q. So much a casting? A. So much casting.

Q. He was paid how much a day? A. What he made. In the neighborhood of about $4 a day.

Q. And the profits on his job to you would be what per day—net profits? A. Worth to us about $15 to $20 a day.

Q. That is, you would make out of his $4, $15 or $20 net, would you? A. Oh, that is approximate.

Q. And every man that was working the same as Bailey—for instance, O'Brien—you would make the same on him? A. Yes, run about the average.

Q. That is, if they earned $4 a day, piece work, your net profit on the result of their labors would be from $15 to $20. That is right? A. Around that.

Q. That does not include the cost of the material at all. I am speaking of the net profits. I want to get at some basis by which we can get at these damages? A. Of course, they were just figured roughly. We couldn't get down to the exact figures.

Q. I am giving you a margin of from one-third to one-quarter, or you are giving me that, and I am quite satisfied with that. Take the iron. What would the cost of the iron be for that particular day's work? A. Say $5.

Q. And what would be the proportionate cost of running the company to that—what percentage would you allow for that to cover expenses? A. About 20 per cent.

Q. That would give you about? A. $1.

Q. That would be $6? A. Yes.

Q. Then you gave the $4. That would be $10 that that day's casting would cost you? A. Yes.

Q. Then the cost to the company would include the selling and handling and all that—20 per cent.? A. Yes.

Q. And you would sell that for how much? A. About $30.

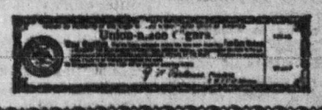
Q. Then you are pretty near right—about $15 or $20? A. Yes.

I certify the above to be a true extract from the evidence given by W. H. Carrick on the day and date aforesaid, as taken by me in shorthand.

When a woman attempts to work off a ten-word compliment on a man she always spoils the effect by making a serial story of it.

When you are buying a Cigar Look for this Label

IT SIGNIFIES BEST WORKMANSHIP



UNDER BEST SANITARY CONDITIONS

SPRING FOOTWEAR
"THE BIG 88"
PRICES RIGHT LEADING STYLES
Warren T. Fegan.

ANOTHER DRASTIC DECISION

Yorkshire Miners' Association Sued For Damages.

From the Labor Leader for Feb. 13 to hand this week, we learn that a London jury has decided that the Yorkshire Miners' Association is responsible to the proprietors of the Denaby and Cadeby main collieries for loss and damage arising out of the recent dispute. The company's claim is for anything up to £150,000, but the amount they are to receive is still to be settled by the judge. The facts of the case were these: For a considerable period prior to June last there had been friction, owing to a difference as to the payments for waste is locally known as "bag-dirt," and the matter had been twice up in the law courts, and had once been the subject of arbitration. On June 29 the men, finding they could get no redress for their grievance, came on strike without having worked their notice. This illegal act was at once condemned by the officials of the Y.M.A., who ordered the men to resume work, and refused to pay strike pay or in any way to recognize the stoppage. The men, acting on the advice of their officials, asked to be allowed to resume work in order to work their notices, but this the management would not allow unless they first signed a new set of working rules. As, however, working rules are a condition of employment, and are thus subject to fourteen days' notice, the men refused to sign, and were locked out for so refusing. This, of course, altered their position and in due course they were paid lock out pay from the union funds. Such, in brief, are the leading facts. The eviction, the heartless conduct of the local authorities in turning the men and the women and bairns out of the temporary shelter afforded them by tents and barns, the action (paid for by the firm) to prohibit the union from paying lock-out pay, and the final collapse of the dispute and the victimization of scores of the men, are matters which will not soon be forgotten. Now comes the blow in the shape of the decision just given, making the union funds liable to recoup the employers for their loss and damage. The plea of the pursuers' counsel was that the whole thing was a conspiracy on the part of the union, and was the outcome, not of a bag-dirt dispute, but of Lord James' award reducing wages 10 per cent. No particle of evidence was brought forward to support this view. All the evidence went to show that the union officials had striven with might and main to compel the men to fulfil their contracts, and that it was the employers who prevented them from so doing. But it was enough for a London jury that a respectable firm of colliery owners [illegible] fractious, striking colliers. There could be no two sides to such a case, and so, on every point submitted to them, they declared for the company. There is but one logical position, and that is to enact that under no circumstances can the funds of a union be attacked by the employers. Anything short of this will fail to meet the situation.

Commenting on the case, "Reynold's Newspaper" says:

The Denaby verdict is a bitter lesson. It shows only too clearly the extent to which the Taff Vale decision weakened the legal position of trades unions. In a sense it is even worse than Taff Vale. The Miners' Association did all they could to discourage the strike, as the evidence showed, for it knew the men were acting illegally in regard to their contracts, but after the contracts had expired strike pay was granted. This was stopped by an injunction, and the association urged the strikers to continue the struggle. But, according to the verdict, the payment of strike pay during only a part of the strike renders a union responsible, nevertheless, for the whole period of the strike. Hence the parlous condition to which unions are brought. It is a waste of breath for trade unionists to talk about judge-made law, and to point out that the Taff Vale and other decisions are contrary to the spirit of the acts. The only thing to do is to organize the workers on a political basis, and to alter the law so as to restore the pre-Taff Vale position. The unanimity of the Parliamentary Committee of Congress would do that, but, frankly, its chances this session are somewhat remote. An appeal will be made against the Denaby verdict, and it is to be hoped that the damages will not be settled before the Court of Appeal gives its decision."

NOTICE.

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

JOHN T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; THOMAS KEILTY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; JAMES R. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. BOCQUE, 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.

DON'T NEED A LABOR PAPER.

"What labor paper do you take?"

"None."

"Why?"

"Hain' time to read one. Take more papers now than I can read."

"Do you belong to any union?"

"You bet I do."

"When and where will the next convention of the State Federation be held?"

"Don't know."

"What are the organizers of your international doing?"

"Don't know."

"Has your international any organizers in the field anyhow?"

"Don't know."

"Is your international doing anything?"

"S'pose it is, don't really know."

"Where is organization work most needed?"

"Don't know."

"What is the total membership of your union in the United States?"

"Don't know."

"What is it in this State?"

"Don't know."

"Who are some of your most influential leaders?"

"Don't know."

"Is your cause making any progress at present?"

"Don't know."

"What good are you to the labor movement, anyhow?"

"Don't kno—that is I—well, you see—."—The Unionist.

KODAK SAFETY FILMS