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TORONTO, SEPT. 9th, 1904

Union labels are scarce in Montreal.

✦ ✦

Montreal as a spot for fast and furious fun is in a class by itself.

✦ ✦

Toronto will have to hustle to give the boys as good a time as Montreal.

✦ ✦

The Slater Shoe Co. gave each delegate to the Congress a set of pictures.

✦ ✦

The Internationals should combine and send about four organizers to Montreal, and keep them there all winter.

✦ ✦

Tuckett's factory was a spot of interest to the boys in Montreal, and the Marguerettа cigar had an exceptionally large sale among them.

✦ ✦

The fake Congress is in session this week in Ottawa, with some forty delegates in attendance, and the sparrow is largely in evidence. Look out for the work of the politician in the pronouncements of this body.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

Another session of the Congress has passed into history. One of the important items passed upon was that of increasing the per capita. This is an absolute necessity if the Congress is to do the work desired by the movement in Canada.

The move made to bring the manufacturers and workers into conference was another far-reaching project—if the manufacturers are sincere in their pronouncement.

Taken as a whole, the deliberations were equal, if not superior, to any previous Congress, and if the business receives a fair amount of consideration at the hands of the members of the locals, the results will be for the general good of the movement.

The contests for office were spirited, and only marred by the decision of some delegates to elect the necessary quota outside the Congress hall. This effort we are pleased to see was not as successful as its promoters hoped, and the slate prepared finished up with several cracks in it.

All that is wanted now is that those unions still outside the Congress will join hands with those in, and push forward to better things for the Canadian labor movement.

THE OPEN SHOP.

By Frank Duffy, in the Carpenter.

One of the most important questions before the American public to-day is that of the "Open Shop." It is attracting widespread attention and at the same time seriously agitating the minds of both employers and employees as to its outcome. It is discussed on all occasions and in every conceivable manner; it has its supporters and its opponents. Its merits are lauded to the skies; its faults and shortcomings are lavishly portrayed.

To understand this question rightly, you may ask: "What is an 'Open Shop?'" It is one in which men are supposed to work side by side in harmony with one another, irrespective of whether they owe allegiance or not to any form of organized labor—it is one in which the rights of every employee are equal—or supposed to be equal—at least that is what we are told by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America.

The non-unionist, who never attempted to improve his condition, advance his wages, or reduce his hours of toil, has as much standing and as much privilege in an "Open Shop" as a union man has, who spent the best years of his life and many hard earned dollars, that better working conditions might prevail. It is in reality a "non-Union Shop." That is what the employers of labor want, but they have not the audacity to so express themselves; and so, under the cloak of "Open Shop," they attempt to deceive the public in order to gain their ends—the destruction of organized labor. They know full well that the broad-hearted, free American citizens would condemn them if they came out open and above board in their declaration of war on Trades unionists in their advocacy of the "non-union shop."

It is, therefore, plainly to be seen that the "open shop" means nothing more or less than a "closed shop"—closed to union labor—where the employer is

"Monarch of all he surveys";

where he has the right to hire whom he pleases; pay them what wages he pleases; work them as many hours per day as he pleases under what conditions he pleases.

The "open shop" is the most dangerous weapon ever used by the employing class to bring about the complete annihilation of organized labor. If such a system should be established in any city it means the decline and final death of the trades unions of that city.

With the unions gone, wages would go down so quickly that we would not know what struck us. We would be like a man in the ring after receiving a blow in the "solar plexus"; dazed and dumbfounded.

With this system in vogue, it would not be long until this free land of ours would be overrun with tramps and paupers, and, in a very short time, be in a worse condition than that of any of the pauperized countries of the old world.

In fighting the "open shops" the trades unions of the country are fighting for their very lives—for their existence—for their future continuation. We have always favored arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of any and all disputes as they arose; but on this question there is nothing on our part to arbitrate. We cannot consent to arbitrate a question that involves the life of our organization.

No matter how devotedly nations hold to the principle of arbitration, they will never consent to arbitrate a question that involves their national honor. Trades unions, likewise, upon whom "open shops" are now being forced, may, with equal propriety, refuse to arbitrate, on the ground that they cannot consent to submit to arbitration a question involving their very lives. If we are to be exterminated, as we are so often told, we might as well go now, if that is what refusal to arbitrate means, as to be put out of business at some future date.

We are informed that a long, hard and bitter fight is ahead of us on this question. If such is the case, we might as well refuse right now to work in an "open shop" or to submit the question to arbitration.

That is what the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been doing this spring. For this insubordination their employers have gone on strike; or, in other words, have "locked out" their employees—numbering more than twenty-five thousand men—in more than two hundred cities, towns and villages, from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the Gulf.

They selected the carpenters—the "giant organization" in the building trades—on whom to make the fight. The idea was to whip the "giant" into submission, and it would then only be a short time (according to their way of reasoning) until the other trades in the building industry would lay down their arms and succumb to the inevitable.

They opened fire on us simultaneously during the past month in Detroit, Mich., Terre Haute, Ind., Columbus, O., Des Moines and Burlington, Ia., Pueblo, Colo., Sacramento and Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Quebec, Can., Springfield, Mass., Freeport and Aurora, Ill., Ilion, Herkimer and Rochester, N.Y., Charleroi, Pittston, Pottsville, New Castle, Sharon, Monaca and New Brighton, Pa., Hackensack, N.J., and several other places, fully expecting to carry out their doctrine of the "open shop." In each instance, however, it proved a miserable failure.

On this question the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is whipped to a standstill, and Mr. Parry, with all his braggadocio and persuasive powers of speech and pen, has shown himself to be the poorest general that ever sought renown.

Last February I issued a circular letter to our members, advising them how to proceed if the question of the "open shop" should be forced upon them, at the same time counselling them to use discretion and diplomacy in their intended trade movements this year. This letter was looked upon by the employers as an indication of the carpenters' weakness and of their inability to weather the storm that was then brewing. Our members took the advice given and forced the opposition to show their hand. The results proved the wisdom of the course taken. In every instance so far, we have been the victors. This is another proof of the efficacy of the trades union movement.

Our opponents claim that labor organizations are unlawful and un-American, and that there are no grounds for their existence as such. They have adopted the policy of the "open shop" as a method of putting us out of business altogether. Our constitutionality has been tested time and time again in the courts, and in all cases the decisions rendered were in our favor. Recently the test was made in the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota of the right of a union man to refuse to work with a non-union man. After a careful and minute hearing of the case, a decision was handed down that gives to the members of trades unions the rights they have always claimed as their heritage and for which they have contended so long. Judge Brown rendered the decision. Among other things he says:

"Labor organizations, or unions, are not unlawful, but are legitimate and proper for the advancement of the members and those dependent upon them. The members, therefore, may, singly or in a body, quit the service of their employer for the purpose of bettering their condition, and may, by peaceful means, persuade others to join them; and as a means to that end may refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-union labor is employed."

Seriously considering the entire matter, two questions naturally arise:

1. What effect has the "open shop" policy on the industrial world at the present time? and

2. What effect would it have if in operation as the employers of labor desire it?

To the first question the answer is plain, clear and definite. It has no effect whatever. It created a little ripple on the surface, but that has passed away.

To the second question the answer of Charles Wright—an employee of D. M. Parry, who was charged before Judge D. Whallon in the Police Court of Indianapolis on May 6, 1904, with deserting his wife and children—is sufficient. His answer was: "I did the best I could. I work for the Parry Manufacturing Company; I work hard, but do not make much. Sometimes I draw $6 or $7 on pay day, and after I pay my helper I have $5 or $6 left."

"Times are better now, and I have more work than I had last winter. Then I often had but $5 left after the helper was paid, and there have been pay days when there was only $1.50 in my envelope. I do piece work—sometimes there is little to be had."

This is an example of the "open shop" system. Is it any wonder then that trades unions oppose it on any and all occasions, or does it come as a surprise to many that we deliberately refuse to arbitrate such a question? We may be wrong. We believe we are not. We leave it to others—outside of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance—to judge.

Socialism

(This column is supplied by Local Toronto, of the Ontario Socialist Party, who are responsible for the views expressed in it.)

OUR DUTY IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.

There is every indication that the general elections for the Dominion Parliament will be held in the course of a few weeks. Both political machines are actively at work. Grit and Tory alike are endeavoring to befog the minds of the electors with false and misleading issues, to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the voters, and raise the old meaningless war cries, while studiously ignoring the real questions which concern the masses of the people. Both will claim to be the only genuine "friends of labor," and will point to a few pitiful concessions given to trade unionists from time to time, which have been of no real benefit to them, while capitalism has had anything and everything it chose to ask for. "We shall have "Conservative Labor" and "Liberal Labor" candidates claiming the support of workingmen on the ground that they have always been "good trade unionists," while practically their influence has always gone to strengthen one or other—it makes no difference which—of the capitalist parties.

Are the mass of the toilers going to be fooled again? There are not wanting signs of a growing spirit of political independence on the part of the working people. They have been "up against it" so hard and heavy of late years in their industrial struggles that they are beginning to realize that governments, whatever party is in power, under the present economic system, are always and everywhere on the side of capitalism. Labor has been fighting its masters—I use the hateful word advisedly because it expresses a fact—with one hand tied behind it. Where labor was winning on the industrial field, capitalism had only to call up its reserves—the courts, the militia, the lawmaking power, the emigration department, the press and the pulpit—and victory inclined to its side. The strike and the boycott have been outgrown. To depend on such obsolete methods is like fighting an army equipped with modern artillery with bows and arrows.

Capitalism controls and owns both the Liberal and Conservative parties. The politicians of both sides are its servile tools and parasites. Under the present economic system they can't be anything else. Capitalism dictates the laws. It enforces them in its own interest through its flunkeys on the judicial bench and its horde of legal officials. If matters assume a more acute stage it calls out the militia or the regular troops, and uses one body of workingmen to shoot or bayonet their brothers into submission. And when wages advance owing to the increase of organization, it orders its creatures at Ottawa to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money to import shipload after shipload of workers from Britain or elsewhere to overcrowd the labor market.

And the "Labor Conservatives" or the "Labor Liberals"—the Clarkes, Ingrams, Ralph Smiths, Puttees and men of that stamp—support the Government in doing these things, and square themselves with their dupes by voting for a few measly palliatives, which are nearly always killed off in the Senate.

There is only one party or organization which takes straight clear ground in opposition to the entire economic and political system under which capitalism dominates the situation—the Socialist party. It appeals to all who realize the injustice of the present system to aid in putting an end to it by abolishing wage-slavery and substituting the co-operative commonwealth. All the evils of which workingmen with justice complain come from the private ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. So long as labor continues to elect men who leave the root of the trouble untouched, and occupy themselves with mere trivialities, in the way of palliatives, while they continue to support administrations which are controlled by the money power, conditions will remain as they are. There is no particular use in electing a working printer, a carpenter or a machinist to Parliament rather than a lawyer or doctor, unless he is a thorough class-conscious Socialist. He may be honest and intelligent, but unless he possesses a grasp of the underlying principles of Socialism, and is prepared to stand by them at any cost, he will be like a vessel drifting round on the stormy sea of politics without rudder or compass.

The first essential is to make the electors Socialists. Unless the people are educated to know definitely what they want, there is no use in sending mere kickers to Parliament or any governing body. The "friend of Labor," for instance, who will vote for immigration appropriations (whether large or small), for militia appropriations, for increased salaries for judges, for large grants of money or land to corporations on any pretext whatever, would be doing less harm to the cause if he would quit making hypocritical pretensions and subside into the ordinary party hack. It would be better for Labor to remain eternally unrepresented than to be perpetually misrepresented.

Socialists should take advantage of the coming election to place candidates in the field wherever it can be done with the possibility of making a decent showing—not so much with the idea of electing them as of educating the electors as to the meaning and aims of Socialism. It is a great deal more important to get Socialist ideas into the heads of the public than to carry an election. Above all, it is our duty to avoid anything like trimming or compromise. An election won by a deal in which Socialist principles were relegated to the background in the hope of catching non-Socialist votes, would be infinitely worse than a defeat. Let us stand up and be counted, however small our numbers—but let us be counted as Socialists, not as adherents of a mixed incongruous Trade Union-Socialist-Single Tax aggregation with a platform of catch phrases and contradictory planks inserted to please men whose ideas on basic principles were wide as the poles asunder.

In constituencies where, owing to the injustice of both capitalist parties in passing legislation imposing a $500 fine on candidates who are neither Grit nor Tory, there is no opportunity to nominate a Socialist—there is only one course open to the consistent Socialist, namely, to refrain from voting for any other candidate, and to let it be known why he does so. The best thing to do is to attend at the polls and mark his ballot "For Socialism." To vote for any man who favors the continuance of the capitalist system of wage slavery—no matter how friendly he may profess himself to be to some of the aims of Socialism—weakens the personal influence of every Socialist who so far belies his profession and tends to postpone the issue.

If every man who is a Socialist at heart would refuse his political support except to avowed class-conscious Socialists, it would give an immense impetus to the cause. "It is better," as Eugene Debs said, "to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it."

Workingmen have been voting for what they don't want—at least, they say they don't—these many years. And they've got it. Isn't it about time to try the other plan?

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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. 1403.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property.

City Hall, June 29th, 1904.

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Any one which purposes the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
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Directory of Union Meetings

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

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

Organizations changing Secretaries are requested to notify this office at once.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—President, Alf. Raynor, 824 College; 1st vice-president, Geo. Bannister; 2nd vice-president, Geo. Ashford; financial secretary, John Gardner, 695 Queen west; corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 19 Edward st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABOR SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward; secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 281 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Toiler Office.

BUILDING TRADES

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CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND ECCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 41. W. J. McLean, 152 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 154. Jas. H. Garlick, 25 Davenport rd.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114. W. B. Fattibie, 152 Rose ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. John Tweed, 259 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1. W. H. Wilson, Secretary, 58 Teraulay ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2. A. J. Hoare, Secretary, 59 Lake Front east.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3. Wm. H. Young, 358 Spadina ave.

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GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 14. A. E. Fredenburg, 152 McPherson ave.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 4. Frank Malone, 127 Merton st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS. A. W. Stewart, 18 Howland ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46. H. J. Hiller, 35 Sumter st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple building.

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BUILDERS LABORERS. John M. Macdonald, 46 Humbert st. Meets every Monday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 19. Geo. Roberts, 259 Keele st. Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 114. A. H. Cheesman, 173 Queen east. Meets Bolton Hall.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12. William Davey, 235 Concord ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 30. J. H. Morgan, 52 Father st., recording secretary; J. S. Chapman, 75 Foxley st., cor. secretary; J. Gow, 267 Bathurst st., president; W. C. Drake, 210 Adelaide st. west, vice-president; Sam Cox, financial secretary; R. Russell, treasurer; J. Martin, conductor; George Welch, warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.

CONCRETE RAVERS (Federal), No. 10. 709 Frank Reeve, 76 Euclid ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Society Hall.

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PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48. Jas. Ward, 8 Northern place.

BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2. John Murphy, 84 Claremont st. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

STONEMASONS' UNION. John R. Cross, 279 Hamilton ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 13. Theo. Aisthorpe, 449 King st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Pythian Hall.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 127. Geo. Cody, 32 Trafalgar ave.

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METAL TRADES SECTION, Chairman, W. Boland, vice-chairman, N. Quesnel; secretary, S. C. Morrison, 262 1-2 Queen west. Meets in Cameron Hall on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

AMALGAMATED METAL, SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 194. Alf. Randall, 44 Scollard st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 31. Jno. Acheson, 74 Weodsley st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171. A. J. Smith, 107 Bedford st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS INTERNATIONAL, No. 235. D. T. Montgomery, 154 Shaw st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 580. J. M. Clements, 59 Believue ave. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

BOILER MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 62. J. Campbell, 126 Esther st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, 128. R. Woodward, 268 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 63. Geo. N. Donlon, 291 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 19 Maud st.

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

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 33. Wm. Lewis, 14 St. David's place. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Occident Hall.

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MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Clarkson, 35 Weodsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

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MARINE FIREMEN, Local 323. J. H. Jackson, 25 Weodsley st.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' HELPERS, No. 181. C. Franklin Kirk, 77 Berkeley st.

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PRINTING TRADES

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91. John Cullen, 65 Albany Ave., President; E. M. Meehan, Vice-President; James Simpson, Treasurer; E. J. Howe, Financial Secretary; T. C. Vodden, Chairman Board of Relief; William Church. All officers' address, Box 543. Union room, 11 Richmond st. west, Room 12. Union meets 1st Saturday in Richmond Hall.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 28. Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 4 Ottawa st.; President, C. H. Hiret; vice-president, Geo. Deglet; financial secretary, Thos. Barber; treasurer, Robt. Glockling; guide, A. McLeod; inspector, E. Thomas; statistician, D. West; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Wilson. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Strathcona Chambers.

MAILERS' UNION, No. 6. W. S. Gidney, 278 Lippincott st.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS. James Egan, 94 Sumach st.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1. F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave. Meets 2nd Wednesday in Strathcona Chambers.

BINDERY WOMEN, No. 34. Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont st. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

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

CLOTHING TRADES

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

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 155. Frank Geary, 192 Ontario st.

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

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 202. W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent st.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 178. Geo. Sangster, Toiler Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 156. W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION, Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, W. V. Todd; secretary, John Gardiner, 695 Queen west. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION. Charles Lavoie, 137 Dalhousie st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 727. Jas. J. Thompson, 47 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 98. Geo. Shipman, 139 Palmerston ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 233. Carl Saul, 27 Grange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 60. Joseph Williams, 77 Beaconsfield ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 419. W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 82. Robert Rungerford, 209 Sackville st.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 4564. D. S. McCartney, 135 George st.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2414. Edwin Brown, 87 Wilton ave.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3121. R. H. Cox, 172 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2305. Wm. Gilmour, 298 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 24. Walter Edis, 479 Delaware ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 27. R. Haberstock, 69 Bedford st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 96. Mrs. A. Denny, 59 Trinity sq.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN. Business agent and organizer, F. Letts, 73 Fosley st.; president, A. Burke, 221 Farley ave.; financial secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 31 Augusta ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204. J. W. Gibbons, 192 Elm st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 113. President, J. H. Pickles; vice-president, H. Lockie, 143 Pearson st.; cor. secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard ave.; financial secretary, Geo. Coney, 147 Spadina ave.; treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard st.; business agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11½ Richmond west. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30. A. E. Lee, 166 Teraulay st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280. J. Beaumont, 4 Kepp st. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376. A. M. McKay, 359 St. James sq.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 204. Geo. W. Haines, 14 Thompson st.

CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION. J. Beatty, 138 Adelaide west. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 1. Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYES, No. 2. Wm. Hill, 82 Strafford st. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9669. Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, Local No. 7. A. A. McCormack, 66 Sussex ave. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149. J. W. Wiggins, 266 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m., Richmond Hall.

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

TRAVELLERS' GOODS AND LEATHER NOVELTY WORKERS, No. 5. A. H. McBride, 211 Sherbourne st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353. J. S. Pyfe, 32 Mansfield ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183. John Lynch, 155 Parliament st.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 83. Nathan Stafford, 55 Taylor st.

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

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 166. F. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 325. R. G. Meredith, 287 Crawford st.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7. Jas. H. Tomlin, 505 Yonge st.

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

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 255. Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., B. of L.-E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 42. Jas. A. McLean, 37 Grosvenor st.

PRINTERS AND COLOR MIXERS' Union. R. G. Forsey, 27 Herrick st.

NOTICE

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

JOS. T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; THOS. KELLY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; ARTHUR W. HOLMES, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MRS. J. E. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

PHONE NORTH 7036