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Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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TORONTO, OCTOBER 23rd, 1903.

Judging by the regularity with which the M.P.'s blow out the gas in Ottawa, one would expect them to have all been dead before now. The explanation is that the gas they blow out is not illuminating gas, and therefore, though generally stupefying and sometimes poisonous, will not kill those accustomed to fœtid odors.

✦ ✦

The fairest way to have settled the Alaska boundary dispute would have been to divide the disputed territory into say ten sections, and auction them off alternately from each end. Then each set of commissioners, acting for their country, could have secured just what they wanted by paying more for it than the other. It might be well to remember this plan next time Lord Sellus or Chief Justice Hangyou has the deciding word to pronounce when Canada's interests are involved.

✦ ✦

Grover Cleveland had the nerve to discuss "American good citizenship" at a banquet in Chicago last week. He said: "Give to your people something that will concentrate their common affection and solicitous care, and let that be their country's good; give them a purpose that stimulates them to unite in lofty endeavor, and let that purpose be a demonstration of the efficiency and beneficence of our popular rule." This is really rich, coming from the man who sprung the Venezuela ultimatum on the world in such a way as to enable Jay Gould to place $2,000,000 in his hands for his services to the aforesaid Jay in doing so.

✦ ✦

What do you think of this recommendation of the Grand Jury of the Sessions?

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

"Referring to the labor case presented to them, the presentment read: 'We are convinced that the time has come when Parliament should enact laws in that behalf, making arbitration or conciliation compulsory, and that the tribunal to hear such cases be so constituted as to be beyond the influence of the parties in dispute and whose award should be final and binding upon both. In our opinion the provisions of such a law as we here indicated should make the award retroactive in so far as to take place from the date of the dispute or when the case may have been entered for hearing; and pending a decision by the Board of Arbitration, to strike on the one hand or to cause a lockout on the other should be made a criminal offence.'"

Did you ever know in Canada a tribunal "beyond the influence of both parties in a labor dispute" that was not under the thumb of the capitalists? Close our ranks, brother toilers, and quit chewing Agitate for the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or we will get a kind we don't like. Some kind of compulsory arbitration is bound to come.

J. H. R.

BAND CONTROVERSY.

The Musician says:

"The United States is the richest country on earth, and it ought to bring the blush of shame to the brow of every patriotic citizen to confess that to keep up a first-class representative American band, it is too poor to pay for the luxury, but must insist that the members of such a band must be allowed to pirate on their civilian brethren to exist. If the Marine Band is to be considered the "Official Band" of the United States, as the Associated Press despatches seem inclined to make it appear, it ought to be placed in a position of perfect independence, and its sole duty should be to represent the United States, and its members should be placed above entering the competitive field."

This seems to be a sound contention upon the part of our brother musicians, and it does look rather small upon the part of our Yankee neighbors that they are unable to pay a national band sufficient to keep them from competing with others who are looking for business.

ARBITRATION.

The successful conclusion of the brass workers' arbitration should be a source of gratification to both the employer and employee. It serves as a good lesson for what might be accomplished under the rule of reason and fair play. The representatives of the employers upon this board were with one exception business men who had obtained some prominence and considerable adverse criticism through having had difficulties with their employees. It must be said in their favor in this instance that upon the labor representatives being brought into conference with them, they were found, in this instance at least, to be reasonable and fair-minded men. The question of voluntary arbitration is one that may well be given a fair hearing by both sides. It is one of the ways, if properly handled, that will do much to create a better feeling among all parties.

It is but reasonable to suppose that the stand-offish policy of the employers in the past is about to be superseded by the more reasonable and humane policy of a practical discussion of the points in dispute as between the worker and the employer.

It should be the policy of both the unions and the employers to strengthen their organizations so that in handling all these questions the whole competitive districts might be included. This policy might be further enlarged upon than being employed only in questions of wage and hour disputes:

Instead of rival deputations going to the Government, would it not be the better policy for the manufacturer and the worker to deal honestly with each other and come to definite conclusions before advancing upon the Government.

Until such time as the whole competitive system is supplanted by a better one and every man, woman and child is guaranteed the opportunity to earn a living, the policy of arbitration between opposing factions is one that in the interests of both sides should be resorted to. If the employers are sincere in their desires for better relations between themselves and their employees, they must commence a revision of their present public policy toward the unions in which their employees are banded together.

"OUR" INTEREST IN ALASKA.

That Canadians generally are of the opinion that Canada got the worst of the Alaska award goes, without saying, and from the common-sense point of view as well as the lay mind's interpretation of the 1825 treaty, there is reason in that opinion.

It seems reasonable that one's property should not be surrounded by his neighbors' in such a way as to make access to it about impossible, and yet that is about the position of Canada's Yukon territory—except by the grace of our southern cousins.

The award shows one thing more plainly than any other, that the English judicial mind has no care and never was known to have any care for this "bloomin'" colony.

But the question after all is, what have you personally and each of the five million Canadians outside the Yukon lost by the declaration that some fifteen thousand miles of territory belongs to the U. S.?

We did not pay for it, and if we had it we would not sell it. Few of us would have gone within sight of it, and still fewer remained longer than was necessary, so where have we suffered such a "great loss" after all?

Is not this kind of talk largely a habit of talk, separated from the knowledge of how to think?

Figure it out a little, and if not afraid of the warlike Police Magistrate sending you down for disloyalty, you may come to the conclusion that worse things have happened.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

If trade unionists are as enthusiastic for the rights of the toiler next municipal election as they are when there is a strike on, there will certainly be something doing.

A DEAD HORSE.

I saw them taking a poor old horse away the other day that had dropped dead on the street, and I thought a poor old horse is worth $2, besides the valuable assets of his carcase. A poor old man is worth nothing, but is a burden for the community to bury.

THE PEOPLE'S ENEMIES.

I could not help thinking as I witnesssd the "march past" of our volunteers on Thanksgiving day of the tremendous amount of time and money spent in organizing and drilling the youth of our land ready to defend her against the invasion of a foreign army, and I wondered how many centuries will pass by before we organize as a people to fight the three common enemies of man, namely, lack of food, raiment and shelter. We organize to defend the lives and homes of our people against a foreign foe. But we leave every man to fight alone to sustain his own life and those of his beloved ones. If unity is strength to defend life, how can it be weakness to unite in sustaining the lives of the people?

ARBITRATION.

All the arbitration in the world won't make the wrong principle of running our industries in the interest of the individual right. The only thing that will solve our industrial problems is an industrial reformation, making the industries of the people, by the people, for the people.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

For years the people toiled
With axe and hoe and spade.
Now steam's a servant made;
Their freedom they can see.

In the throbbing of the steam
And the whirling of the wheels,
The voice of industry they hear:
I'll set the people free!

—Paul Lincoln.

CRITICISMS

The feature of this week's issue is the sermons of three eminent divines in different parts of the world, all dealing in different ways and from different viewpoints with the ever-present labor problem.

✦ ✦

With the home production it is our intention to deal, as it is the more interesting to the readers of this journal. Rev. Mr. Gordon delivered what was considered a fair talk upon "Labor Unions and Labor Men."

✦ ✦

He gave his hearers to understand that labor had rights as well as the capitalist, and drew a picture of the fairness of some of labor's leaders as compared with the celebrated Parry. He did not attempt to give any new or startling theories upon the question that is worrying the public mind, viz., the settlement of the great labor question. He stated his position fairly when he said that according to his light he gave his opinion upon the two opposing factions. That these opinions were largely in favor of the trades unions was because of the fact that the evidence at his command was in their favor.

✦ ✦

"Come let us reason together," was his text, and the labor unions have been saying this to the employer for a number of years. That they have partially attained the reasoning position is because of their strength, giving them the prestige to virtually compel the employer to reason and discuss matters with them.

✦ ✦

The reverend gentleman had some advice to give with regard to the growing strength of the unions, and his advice is worth heeding. The only point that deserves criticism for being slightly unfair to the unions was his three stories, which tended to show where this strength was abused. We could quote thousands of instances that would overwhelmingly offset the story of the widow being driven out of a job by the musicians of New York; in fact, they are of almost weekly occurrence. His story of the union men threatening to leave the church if two non-union men were allowed to stay should not bring condemnation upon their heads according to his own statement in the earlier part of the sermon. He granted the union men the right to refuse to buy and to refuse to work with those who were not with them in the struggle for justice. As to his other story of the protection of union men who were not sober at work, we have no evidence that the foreman attempted to get justice from the union by telling it of the injustice under which he was laboring. In any event, these cases were all the exception, and not the rule. Trades unions are not perfect, but they are seeking by a process of education to make their members understand the rights of all. They do not despair of ever accomplishing this task, for the average union man is infinitely more learned and a better class of citizen to-day than he was a decade ago.

✦ ✦

With regard to that portion of his sermon dealing with law and the union, we desire to say that so far as we are aware the labor unions do not object to the preservation of law and order either by police or soldiers. What the unions do object to, however, is the misuse to which the soldier is put when he is called out, and the special police such as the Pinkertons, etc. If Mr. Gordon cares to investigate this phase of the question he will find ample food for thought, and will, no doubt, gather some information that will make him believe the worker is not altogether wrong upon this issue. Let us quote a case in point. Just at the present time the militia are on the job out in Colorado. Why? Well, at the last State election the people by vote said that an eight-hour law was to go into effect in the mines of that State. The Government would not enforce the law and the miners struck to gain what the people said the Government was to give them—but let one of our exchanges tell the story:

The Governor, true to the mine owners, sent the State troops under the command of Generals Chase and Bell. The latter, when appointed early last spring, and part of whose salary is paid by the mine owners, was heard to exclaim that "hell will break loose in Colorado before another year." He has been true to his prediction. A reign of terrorism has resulted. Workinmen are thrown into "bull-pens," their wives and daughters insulted by the soldiers, their newspaper office confiscated, and its proprietors thrown in jail, and, to cap the whole, the "generals" marched their "heroes" into the courtroom, where an order of the court was about to release some workingmen unlawfully arrested, and refused to recognize the court and threatened to arrest the judge. "We defy the law" was the reply of these military watch-dogs of capitalism. The civil power has been usurped by the military, and every man is subject to uniformed brutality if he shows any sympathy with the strikers. What is more, the troops have been placed at the disposal of the mine owners, who have agreed to pay all their expenses. In view of all this, the following press dispatch is particularly interesting:

"Denver, Oct. 7.—Officers and men of the Colorado State militia, a part of whom have been detailed to Cripple Creek, have fallen out, and are now charging each other with grafting and irregularities of almost endless variety.

"Among the charges to be investigated are:

"Padded pay rolls, the employment of superfluous generals and colonels, who draw the salary of their rank, but who perform sergeants' duties.

"General extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the commissary department.

"Officers securing a rake-off from contractors.

"The surreptitious raising of men with a 'pull' from non-commissioned officers to captains, majors and colonels.

"The purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices.

"Governor J. H. Peabody has recalled from active service at Cripple Creek Adjutant-General Sherman Bell, General John Chase, Major Arthur H. Williams, Colonel Frederick Gross and Colonel Kimball for alleged participation in fraud and grafting, and has ordered a court-martial against the officers."

✦ ✦

This is not the only case that can be quoted, but it is so new and fresh that the application of it here serves to show that the workingman has good cause to resent the calling out of the militia. Instances could also be quoted where the militia were actually compelled to do the work of the strikers until such time as men could be starved into accepting the terms of their bosses.

✦ ✦

If the appalling list of injustices under which the workers are continually being made to suffer and have suffered under in the past were placed alongside the mistakes they have made, what would the impartial judgment be?

✦ ✦

We desire to thank Rev. Gordon for his discussion of the subject, and invite him to continue his investigations along these lines, and preach again in the near future upon the same subject. This is what the workers want—a full and fair discussion of their position and case. We desire also to say that our report of his sermon is not as complete as it otherwise might have been if the reporter had not been subjected to the same inconvenience as a number of other people who were pleased to hear the sermon, viz., the crowd.

TRADES UNION SELF HELP.

Trades unions have benevolent as well as militant features. They protect their members from capital. They also save their members from destitution.

The west side district of the Bureau of Charities is bounded by Chicago avenue, Twelfth street, the river and the city limits. Its population is about 300,000. During the last two years the number of cases which have received attention from the Bureau of Charities in this district has been about 7,000. In only ten or eleven of these 7,000 cases was the indigent person a member of a trades union.

This in itself is illuminating. But go further. Analyze the ten or eleven trades union cases. In almost every instance the person concerned was either "not in good standing" with his union or else a member of an exceedingly new and exceedingly poor union.

If it were not for the way in which the trades unions of the United States support their members through sickness and through hard times our charity societies would be much busier than they are. They are busy enough now. Which is better, trades union self help or private and public poor relief?—Chicago Tribune.

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FIFTH AVENUE CHILDREN SCARCE

Twins Born in the District Creat Comment—Opinions of Clergymen as to the Cause.

New York, Oct. 16.—Fifth avenue, with its squares of millionaires, was startled the other day to learn that twins had arrived at the home of the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at No. 30 West Fifty-eight street.

For some time the secret has been successfully guarded. But the announcement was made by the eminent pastor that the 4-day-old lads will be named Donald and Theodore. They will not be christened for two or three months.

According to the most reliable and honest Fifth avenue chronicler this is the first time in five years that twin sons have come to a household in the millionaire district of this city.

Hence the surprise exhibited by wealthy members of the church.

Proudly, as becomes a father of twin sons, Dr. Stevenson read from the modern book of revelations concerning the racial suicide which threatens our street of millionaries.

"Yes," said he, "it would be vain to deny that I am proud. I am told that an invasion of twins on Fifth avenue is occasioning some alarm in ultra exclusive sections. I do not think alarm is the proper word, if my own observations are not misleading. Before going into the matter let me express my own surprise on coming to this city four or five years ago and finding less than 100 children in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Sunday school. Despite my efforts to increase the attendance in my own Sunday school it was impossible. This was not because parents were not willing and anxious for their children to attend, but because there were no children.

"I began making inquiries at other churches and discovered that the same unfortunate condition existed. There is hardly a church of any size or consequence on Fifth avenue with a Sunday school attendance aggregating 100 pupils. Why? There are several reasons, and they make an interesting social study. One—and the first—is, that there is an alarming dearth of children, as shown on the birth records.

"Another reason is that many wealthy families in this city send their children to the country in their earliest years, and later such sons and daughters are sent away to seminaries and colleges.

"It becomes deplorable and a menace to our national welfare when so many women of this class shirk their duties as mothers to devote more time to society or even charitable pursuits. Why, there are perhaps a thousand or more very wealthy women in this city who would call it a sacrifice to neglect their hospitals and charitable organizations in favor of rearing a family of children."

Drs. George F. Shrady and Matthew S. Borden also expressed strong sentiments on the arrival of twins in the Fifth avenue household. Dr. Shrady is skeptical about wealthy women being capable of rearing children properly and declares that their dislike for the maternity yoke amounts to a pronounced aversion. Dr. Borden described the arrival of twins in the family of Dr. Stevenson, in the heart of the millionaire colony, as at once a warning and a blessing.

"I do not believe the fashionable woman of to-day wants children. Even when she has them she does not rear them properly. This aversion to children is rapidly spreading through all classes. Business and social demands and the life of our people in flats, where a babe is less welcome than a dog, are among the factors responsible for this deplorable state of affairs."—Dr. Geo. F. Shrady.

"Fifth avenue is a menace to Greater America. It lives too fast. It eats too much, thinks too rapidly, strives for money too many hours each day. The woman is nervous—nervous to the point of hysteria. The man lives for the money he may earn. Twins, under such conditions, are at once a warning and a blessing."—Dr. Matthew S. Borden.

Persons who come back to town wanted and exhausted by the pleasures of their outing tour should cheer up with reflection that about fifty weeks must intervene before they have the same experience again.

✦ ✦

A wise man will not wait for his sin to find him out. Rather he will find out his sin, bring it to the Redeemer for pardon, and thus find release from his guilt and power.

Directory of Union Meetings

COUNCILS

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Ha
Pres.—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave. Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward,
Vice—M. Sinclair, 141 Bleeker. F. S.—Geo. Cooper, 79 Woolsley.
Sec. Label Com.—J. W. Harmon. Treas.—J. C. Pannon, 102 Lindsay ave.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas Sec. Municipal Com.—J. E. Virtue.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES. Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire
Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall. Composing Room.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL. S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.
Metes 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL. Geo. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30	**Richmond Hall**
Musical Protective Ass'n	J. A. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston.
1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30	**Sec. Address** B. of L. E, Hall, Tor. June.
Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295	Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction.
2nd and 4th Sunday	**Richmond Hall**
Toronto Railway Employees' Union... Pres.—J. H. Pickles. Vice. Pres.—H. Lock, 148 Pearson. Cor. Sec.—J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward.	Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan. Treas.—J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard. Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 12. 11 1-2 Richmond west.
	Forum Hall
Bartenders' Union	Wm. Myles, 47 Teraulay.
	Thompson's Hall, Toronto June.
Order Railway Conductors	D. G. Barnes, Box 557, Toronto June.
1st Monday	**Temple Building**
Pressmen's Union, No. 10	Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place.
1st and 3rd Monday	**Occident Hall,** cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts.
Electrical Workers (linemen)	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188 Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. Vice.-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. Guide—Mart. Fitzgerald. Guard—Wm. Mahar.	Fin. Sec.—C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta Ave. Treas.—Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie. Sergt.-at-Arms.—T. G. Bond. Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 78 Foxley.
	Richmond Hall
Brotherhood Leather Workers	Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters	John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 328	J. H. Johnston, 519 King East.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. Executive Board meets every Monday	Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill. in Richmond Hall.
	Temperance Hall
Journeymen Horse Shoers	Roland Roberts, 868 Ontario.
2nd and 4th Monday	**Richmond Hall**
Journeymen Tailors, Local 132	Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.
	Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction
Canadian Car Works Assn.	F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Toronto Junction.
	Pythian Hall
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28 Pres.—C. R. Hurst. Vice—Geo. Legler. Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Treas.—Robt. Glockling.	Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa. Guide—A. McLean. Inspector—E. Thomas. Statistician—D. West. Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.
Alternate Monday m Jan 5	**Dominion Hall**
Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers	John M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave.
3rd Monday	**Pythian Hall,** Queen and Victoria
Cab and Express Association	John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.
4th Monday	**Temple Building**
Bindery Women's Union, No. 34	Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont.
Every Tuesday	**Richmond Hall**
Bricklayers' Union, No. 2	John Murphy, 84 Claremont.
	Society Hall, McCaul St.
Builders' Laborers	John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.
1st and 3rd Tuesday	**Pythian Hall**
Carriage and Wagon Workers	D. S. Wright, 168 Sumach.
	Richmond Hall
Structural Iron Workers.	Sec.—V. Higgins, 100 Chestnut.
Piano Makers, No. 34	Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott.
	West Y. M. C. A.
Pattern Makers' Association.	C. E. Stryker, 187 King East.
2nd and 4th Tuesday	**Forum Hall,** Yonge and Gerard Sts
Glass Workers Association, Local 21	Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Workers, Local 53	Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.
	Occident Hall
Toronto Bread Salesmen	Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.
1st and 3rd Wednesday	**Pythian Hall**
Retail Clerks	Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.
	Temple Building
Electrical Workers, Inside men.	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
	Mallon's H.
Rubber Workers	Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove.
2nd Wednesday	**Pythian Hall**
Press Assistants and Feeders	F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave.
	Occident Hall
Civic Employes, No. 2	Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.
2nd and 4th Wednesday	**Temple Building**
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters	C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.
	10 Maud St.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	Thos. E. Nicholls, 11 Huron.
	Society Hall
Concrete Pavers' Union	Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid ave.
1st Thursday	**Pythian Hall**
Stereotypes and Electrotypers No. 21	Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.
1st and 3rd Thursday	**Room 5 Leader Lane Chambers**
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street.
	Temple Bldg.
Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235	D. T. Montgomery.
	James' Hall, Toronto June.
Machinists' International Association	Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction
	61 Victoria Street
Steam Engineers, No. 152	Harry Wilson, 194 Parliament.
	Occident Hall
Trunk and Bag Workers	Jas. E. Warnham, 80 Arthur.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Moulders, Local 38	Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 81 Dunedin av
2nd Thursday	**Richmond Hall**
Tobacco Workers	Chas. Lavoie, 183 Dalhousie.
2nd and 4th Thursday	**Stewart's Hall,** cor. Spadina and College
Upholsterers, Local 30	Andrew R. Lee, 166 Teraulay.
	Pythian Hall
Marble Workers, No. 12	W. H. McMartin, 26 Edward street.
3rd Thursday	**Richmond Hall**
Victoria Assembly K. of L.	G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.
Every Friday	**Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg**
Marine Engineers, No. 1	R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road
	Richmond Hall
Painters and Decorators, No. 3	R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.
1st and 3rd Friday	**Richmond Hall**
Iron Moulders, No. 28	B. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.
Tyle Layers, Local No. 37	W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
2nd Friday	**Pythian Hall**
Furriers Union	A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.
2nd and 4th Friday	**Forum Hall**
Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185	Sec.—G. P. McCann, 266 Queen west.
	Richmond H.
Cabinet Makers	Wm. Jamison, 37 Balmuto.
	Temple Bldg.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Pres.—J. Gow, 268 Bathurst. Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W Warden—Geo. Welch.	J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec., 75 Foxley. Rec. Sec.—F. J. Hough, 268 Bathurst. Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox. Treas.—R. Russell. Conductor—J. Martin.
4th Friday	**Pythian Hall**
Cork Workers	Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.
1st Saturday	**Richmond Hall**
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. President—R. S. Burrows. Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. Treasurer—E. J. How. All Officers Address—P. O. Box 543.	Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box, 543. Fin.-Sec.—T. C. Vodden, P. O. Box 543. Chm. Board of Relief—S. J. White. Sec. Investigating Com.—N. M. Williams. Union Room—77 Adelaide East.
1st and 3rd Saturday	**Richmond Hall**
Bakers and Confectioners	J. W. Gibbons, 205 Sackville.
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Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960	John W. Elmer, 561 King west.

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The reorganization of the Union, No. 279, A. F. M., took night, the officers chosen be dent, St. John Hyttenrauch; President, Michael O'Rourke; C. N. Perrin; Treasurer, W vie; Sergeant-at-Arms, Carl B membership of the union is g it was a year ago.

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knew nothing, beyond a mention of two of his name in Myrtle's letters. He was doing well, but she would not make any further inquiries, as he

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