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Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
50 CENTS A YEAR

PUBLISHERS
THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED
97½ Adelaide St. West, Toronto
JAS. WILSON, Manager.

Advertising Rates on Application.
Copy for the reading columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.
NOTICE—To ensure publication Copy for Advertisements should be at this office no later than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, SEPT. 23rd, 1904

## LABOR AND THE TWO PARTIES.

The Labor Ministry in Australia has been succeeded by a Coalition. The address of the new Premier, Mr. Reid, is an illuminating document. It might illuminate some of our labor leaders in this country if their moonshine were not too crowded to admit the light. "Although our majority is small," says Mr. Reid, "it is a majority of the whole House. The Labor Party is no longer in a position to drive the other two parties. We thoroughly believe in progress by a fearless forward policy, not by roads leading to socialism and insane extremes. I see clearly the absolute necessity of a restriction of public confidence, and that can only come with a restoration of sound government, and the repression of visionary schemes."

This is the policy of the Liberals and Conservatives who are driven into the camp by the "visionary schemes" of the Labor Party. We know that "sound government." We have it in this country. And we have twelve millions underfed and one million overfed, overdressed, and underclothed. By "visionary schemes," Mr. Reid means arrangements for providing work for all at a living wage. The Liberals and Conservatives here belong to the same breed, and many of our labor leaders are the Liberal Party's heartiest supporters. Mr. Reid describes the Australian Labor Party as "an arrogant minority who sought to bend the national power to attain its own selfish ends." This conspiracy has been nipped in the bud by the junction of the humble gentlemen who are not visionary and not insane. But a time will come. The Labor Party will win. They know their opponents and they are the growing party. How is it with us? There is no arrogance about most of our labor members. "Good dog, Labor," says the diplomatic Liberal. And good dog labor produces his tongue and proceeds to lick each it on the Liberal's boots.—The Clarion.

## UNIONS IN POLITICS.

We are glad to see that the suggestion that unions of workmen should be a political, as well as an economic force, seems to arouse the interest and the approval of those workingmen and leaders who can think, writes William Randolph Hearst in his Chicago American.

Could anything be more stupid than general indifference on the part of any great body of men to united political action?

Is there any sense in talking and "resolving" and discussing, as united bodies, and then going and voting as separate individuals?

When anything comes up that ought to be changed in our government, what do the unions do?

They pass resolutions—very fine and eloquent resolutions—saying that such a thing ought not to be or such and such a thing ought to be.

But why not vote to make it so?

It was very well for workmen to pass resolutions, or hand up humble petitions two hundred and a hundred and fifty years ago—when they had no votes.

In those days resolutions, petitions and such things were their only hope. But now, besides passing resolutions as unions, they can vote as unions. Why should they not do it?

Some "conservative" men will tell you that politics should not be dragged into the labor unions. Certainly not. Labor union matters should be run as labor union matters.

But that is no reason why labor unions should not be dragged into politics. They ought to be dragged in, and as union men work all together.

It is pleasing to see that the abler labor leaders feel the need of united action of a political kind.

Some labor leaders will be found to be conscientiously opposed to any political action.

But as a general rule the leader who opposes union labor in politics is a man who wants to keep labor union influence for himself, and, if possible, deliver it.

The man of real power and ability in the labor movement will greet the political labor party warmly. He will feel conscious of his ability to meet all comers in competition. He will feel strong enough to take his share in a national fight, and not limit himself and his field to the small conferences on minor union details.

What does the average workman think about himself in politics?

He knows that to gain his labor union points he and other workers must work as a unit, sticking all together.

Must he not also gain his political ends through united action?

The workingmen in Russia have no vote.

If he had the vote, he could establish an eight-hour day, establish a constitution in place of an autocracy.

He should, with his vote and by united action, make of Russia anything he chose—since he is there, as everywhere, the majority.

What would you think of the Russian workmen if they got the vote and then failed to vote all together as workmen interested in the same laws?

A clerk of Leeds, Eng., sentenced to five years recently for embezzlement, had been convicted four times previously of the same offence. To be successful, the first thing a financier has got to learn is how to keep out of jail.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It has been said now than a few years ago, about the interests of the laborer and capitalist being identical, says the New York Journal. There was a time, not long ago, when that sentiment was a favorite theme for newspaper editorials, sermons and postprandial talks. Why do not employers and employees get together and settle their differences in a business manner, as industrial partners and co-workers should?" was a popular way of expressing the thought. Rarely do we now hear such opinions expressed, especially in the big industrial centres.

Why this silence, which may be taken to mean a change of mind? The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that organized labor and organized capital in several of the large and important industries became converts to the idea of "an understanding between the contending forces," and in giving the idea practice increased considerably the cost of their varied services to the public.

By the way, there is something wrong with the theory that the interests of the wage-payer and the wage-receiver are identical. Would it not be better to say that they have a mutual interest in the peaceful adjustment of their natural antagonism?

## NOTS AND NOTELETS.

Mr. Hearst's paper, the American, asserts that the Republican campaign fund in 1896 amounted to $6,000,000; in 1900, $8,000,000, and this year it is likely to amount to $10,000,000. It is further stated that the Standard Oil people are prepared to advance $1,000,000; that Pierpont Morgan cannot do too much for Roosevelt; that the Steel Trust is prepared to give three-quarters of a million, the Sugar Trust something more than that, and the other trusts smaller amounts down to the Uneeda Biscuit Trust which will contribute $200,000. The World explains how this fund is procured. It states that Cortelyou was formerly head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and as chief inquisitor of the trusts he knows their crimes and can threaten them with all the terrors of the law unless they pay up.

As to the exactness of these statements, whether exaggerations or misrepresentations, the public cannot tell, but every one believes that the great trusts are quite prepared to spend money like water to keep control of the government by the rich for the rich, and, whether Roosevelt or Parker succeeds, the poor man will have to do all the work and suffer all the hardships. There is not the slightest sign that either of the great parties is prepared to do anything radical towards the overthrow of monopoly and its despotic control of the laws of the nation.

The announcement that is made of the Manufacturers' Association, which meets in Montreal shows that this country is largely under their sway. Nominally we are a free country; but as a matter of fact the taxation has been fixed at the dictation of a close corporation, who have arranged the rates wholly to suit their personal benefit. It is announced that they expect to have at their banquet, the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Borden, the Hon. G. W. Ross and other leaders in politics. I have never seen so many names of honorables at any banquet of the labor party, and if the honorables did come to the banquet, it would be only to serve up a supply of "taffy." As to the proceedings of that body, there will certainly be some proposal to have the tax on the working classes increased in such a way that the manufacturer will be enriched at the expense of the worker. If any reduction is proposed in the tariff, it will be of some commodity which the employer wishes to buy.

To show the interest that certain industries have in the adjustment of the tariff take the case of sugar. The consumption of this commodity in Canada amounts to about forty-four pounds per head annually. The difference between the duty on the raw sugar, which the refiner buys, and the refined sugar which the public buy, is at least half a cent per pound, possibly more. This gives the refiner a chance to collect a half cent per pound on all the sugar used in this Dominion. That gives a figure of $1,320,000 yearly for the refiners to extort from their customers. The law is thus always in favor of the rich man. By more than a million and a quarter dollars they are "protected." The sugar is made dear for the workers to buy, while the immigration policy makes them sell cheap. And then some of these "protected" manufacturers have the audacity to declare that this policy is for the benefit of the wage-earners.

In the Presidential election we will hear for the thousandth time that the big dinner pail comes with this sneak thief method of taxation. Tables are carefully compiled to show that the wages are higher in the States than in Britain or any of the other countries of Europe. The Westminsters skin the workers in Britain and the Astors skin them on this continent; but not a word is uttered about this perpetual impoverishment. The fact is that labor is despoiled on both continents, and the laws of both countries are utterly unjust, as they are framed so as to enable the man who produces nothing to take nearly everything, while the men who produce everything obtain nearly nothing. The discussion between free-trade and protection, as usually carried on, does nothing to point out the real source of the difficulty. Under the free trade of the Wilson Bill enacted under Cleveland, the workers would be despoiled just the same as they would be under the bill carried by McKinley. Under the so-called free trade of Britain the workers must beg for the chance to work for a pittance, just the same as they have to do in any of the protected countries of the world. The worker will never come to his own till the whole of the taxation is removed from the products of industry and concentrated on the value of the land.

The letter of acceptance of Roosevelt declares emphatically in favor of the protective system of taxation. To this doctrine he makes not the slightest reservation. It is difficult to understand how a man can thus bury either his conscience or his intellect. Some years ago Roosevelt was one of the leaders in the free trade movement. From that movement he withdrew, not with any declaration that he had seen more light, but that he must withdraw from the free traders if he was to hold any position in the Republican party. In his life at Boston he denounced the doctrine of protection. Now he makes his declaration out and out in favor of protection, and that in face of all the evidence that this system must develop the millionaire and the tramp. How shall we interpret this conduct? Has Roosevelt buried his convictions for the sake of the glory of being president, or has he learned that trade becomes a curse the moment it reaches the boundary of the country? We cannot read his inner thoughts, but in either case he must stand convicted either as a traitor to his convictions or a traitor to his intellect. The man who can solemnly declare that the people of his nation have not sense enough to know where to buy their dry goods and their groceries and that he himself is afflicted with the same mental imbecility, that man's psychological condition is the flattest kind of a contradiction.

The employers of Colorado have been declaring most emphatically the right of any man to go to work when and where he pleases without let or hindrance, are proclaiming a doctrine to which they put the most one-sided interpretation. They object to the action of the unions trying to prevent the employment of non-union labor. But when they claim the right to close up the mines and thus throw thousands of men out of employment, then the doctrine which they proclaim with so much gusto, shrivels into nothingness. It is the old story, it depends on whose ox is being gored. If workmen place any pressure on their fellows so as to try and secure some better terms, then this interference is all wrong, but if the mine owners exercise a despotic control on thousands of men so as to reduce them to starvation, then this interference is all right. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye. Nothing easier than to see the sins of our neighbors. The pot says to the kettle: Oh, but thou art very black.

## DISCARD THE BREAD LABELS

### That was the Decision of the Master Bakers' Convention—Chicago Firms Loath to Give Up the Custom, and Decline to Live Up to It.

The National Association of Master Bakers closed its session in St. Louis with a decision to adopt the "open shop" policy. The association also decided to stop the use of labels on bread and also determine to join as a body the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.

As most of the large bakeries in Chicago have evinced a strong desire to cling to the labels, all is not plain sailing for the association.

In relation to the question we quote from the Chicago Record-Herald:

"I am surprised at the action of the St. Louis convention," said William Schulz, vice-president of the Schulz Baking Company. "I do not believe Chicago bakers will live up to it. Bread labels are perfectly sanitary."

Mr. Schulz referred to the city ordinance which requires the bakers to label their bread. The existence of this ordinance was denied by the health department, but after was discovered by Assistant Corporation Counsel Barnes. It requires a label three inches square to be pasted on every loaf of bread weighing a pound. The label must bear the name of the bakers and the weight of the loaf.

J. F. Heissler, of the Heissler & Junge bakeries went into details to explain the hygienic purity of the labels. He described the method of pasting the tags on the loaves of bread. "Four boys in our factory do nothing but paste labels," said he. "Besides the regular firm label there is the union label, which we are required to paste on at our own expense. The boys take a bunch of labels in their hands and apply the labels to the bread when it is moist. They never lick the labels for wet them with anything. The tags stick readily to the moist bread. The gum used is the same as that used on a postage stamp."

In some bakeries the lab is are applied by machines. Henry Piper said the H. Piper Company used label machines.

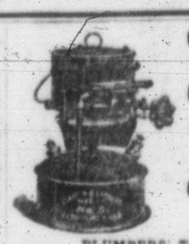
The principal reason of the bakers in wishing to retain the labels was said by a representative of the Heusner Baking Company to be a matter of advertising.

## WOMEN ARE NOT INFERIOR TO MEN.

We talk about the inferiority of the woman as compared with man; that she is not capable of thinking and reasoning and reaching logical conclusions. If she is not, then she is just what the systems of the past have made her. If her intellect was curbed so that she could not use it, how can we expect strength of mind? It is only through the use of the mind that it becomes strong, and the more women learn to use their minds the greater their mental strength will be. Parents should, therefore, see to it that every girl has abundant opportunity to develop her own latent power, to give it practical expression, so that she can feel that she is a real necessity in the world; that she is no more dependent on others than others are dependent on her. She must bring to life the spirit of independence and self reliance, wherein she is not afraid to think and to act for herself. There will be fewer false marriages, fewer broken hearts, fewer ruined lives when the same self reliance enters into the woman's life that is now to be found in the life of man. She will follow the dictates of her heart rather than the dictates of convenience, as too often occurs when entering into the marriage state.

Some may think it will take away from the chivalry of life. Better that it should do so than that men should lose respect for women. In the most flowery days of chivalry there was not the same degree of respect for women as there is at the present time, when she is showing herself to be the equal of man in many avenues of life.

Idle sentiment that brings no good with it is of little use to any one.—R. Charles Brodie Patterson, Editor of Mint.



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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. 2402.

SAMUEL J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property.

City Hall, June 29th, 1904.

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For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

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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. Rayner, 241 College st.; vice-president, [illegible] Rutherford; financial secretary, John Gardner, 458 Queen west; corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 59 Lippincott st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABOR SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward; secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 231 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Toiler Office.

## BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, Alfred Rayner; vice-chairmen, D. A. Webber; secretary, John Keith, Deer Park P.O. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND EUCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 21, W. J. Leath, 152 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 194, Jas. H. Garlick, 32 Davenport rd.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 114, W. B. Pattullo, 122 Rose ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27, John Atwood, 249 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 1, W. H. Wilson, secretary, 18 Yorkville ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2, J. Moore, secretary, 20 Lane front east.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3, Wm. H. Young, 348 Spadina ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4, W. G. Grimble, 232 Munro st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 18, A. E. Fredenburg, 152 McPherson ave.

BRIDGE STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 4, Frank Malone, 137 McNab 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. Hiller, 93 Boulter st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 3, J. W. Harmon, 28 La Plante ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDERS' LABORERS, John M. Macdonald, 48 Humbert st. Meets every Monday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 19, Geo. Roberts, 229 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, H. J. Mcguillan, 93 Esther st., recording secretary; J. R. Chapman, 75 Foxbury st., cor. secretary; J. Gow, 265 Bathurst st., president; W. C. Brage, 310 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 LAYERS (Federal), No. 19, Frank Reeve, 96 Euclid ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Society Hall.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS, No. 21, Wm. E. Swain, 80 Arnold ave.

PLASTERERS' LABORERS, W. Kierstead, 850 Parliament st.

PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48, Jas. Ward, 4 Northern place.

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

STONEMASONS' UNION, John R. Cross, 179 Hamburg ave.

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

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 91, Geo. Corey, 24 Trafalgar ave.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS, No. 11, F. Jerrett, 249 Sumach st.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 18, W. E. Meredith, 17 Adelaide st. west.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, No. 146, Toronto Junction, A. P. McLellan, 242 Delaware ave., city.

## METAL TRADES

METAL TRADES SECTION, Chairman, W. Roland; vice-chairman, N. Quanelle; secretary, S. C. Morrison, 267½ Queen west. Meets in Cameron Hall on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 394, Alf. Randall, 44 Scollard st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 21, Jno. Acheson, 74 Wodsley st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171, A. J. Smith, 101 DeGrassi 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. 380, J. M. Clements, 29 Bellevue ave. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

HOUSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2, H. J. Campbell, 133 Esther st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, 128, R. Woodward, 508 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 53, Geo. N. Dunlop, 291 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 18 Maud st.

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

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 30, Wm. Lewis, 23 St. David's place. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Occident Hall.

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

STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL IRON MOULDERS, No. 27, John Barnett, 13 Belgrat st. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 511, R. M. Mills, Box 500, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, James Hall.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, Geo. Clarkson, 25 Wodsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152, John Lawrenson, 132 River st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 31 Victoria st.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (Toronto Junction), Thos. Colling, 798 Campbell st., city.

MARINE FIREMEN, Local 323, J. H. Johnston, 25 Wodsley st.

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

INSIDE BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 63, Fred Boyd, Davercourt P.O.

## WOODWORKING TRADES

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

PIANO MAKERS, No. 34, Wm. Ward, 137 Lippincott st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 39, Geo. Johnson, 256 Bathurst st.

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

CABINET MAKERS, No. 237, W. Jamieson, 58 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

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GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 586, J. Johnstone, 4 Home place.

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WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION, Geo. Minesond, 452 Church st.

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

## PRINTING TRADES

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 91, John Chinn, 55 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 others' address, Box 541. Union room, 11 Richmond st. west. Room 16. Union meets 1st Saturday in Richmond Hall.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 28, Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 4 Ottawa st.; President, C. B. Hunt, vice-president, Geo. Legler, financial secretary, Thos. Barber, treasurer, Robt. Glockling, guide, A. McLean, inspector, G. 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 Eaton, 261 Sumach st.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1, F. S. Attrell, 187 Hazelbank ave. Meets 2nd Wednesday in Stratheona 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, Lafaris st., secretary. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

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

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 188, Edward Fenton, 192 Simcoe st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 292, W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent st.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 1, Geo. Sangster, Toiler Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 356, W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

## MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION, Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, T. V. Todd; secretary, John Gardner, 632 Queen west. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

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

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 737, Jas. J. Thompson, 47 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 34, Geo. Shipman, 126 Princeston ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 29, Carl Saul, 17 Orange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 66, Joseph Williams, 77 Beaconsfield ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 436, W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 35, Robert Hungerford, 292 St. Clarens ave.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6464, D. S. McCartney, 121 George st.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 3451, Edwin Brown, 57 Milton ave.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2121, R. H. Cox, 172 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2382, Wm. Gilmour, 298 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 32, Walter Ellis, 419 Delaware ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 27, R. Haberstock, 81 McGill st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 96, Mrs. A. Dewny, 59 Trinity st.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN—Business agent and corresponding secretary, F. Letts, 143 Wesley st.; president, A. Burke, 221 Carlaw ave.; financial secretary, C. A. Longmotham, 11 Augusta ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204, J. W. Gibbons, 109 Elm st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYES' UNION, No. 113, President, J. H. Pickles; vice-president, H. Lock, 148 Poyson st.; cor. secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Howard ave.; financial secretary, Geo. Coney, 167 Spadina ave.; treasurer, T. W. Williamson, 14 Scollard st.; business agent, Jas. McDonald, room 42, 11½ Richmond west. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 23, A. R. Lee, 168 Teraulay st. Meets 1st 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. 276, A. M. McKay, 350 St. James sq.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304, 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. 7, Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford st. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 966, Wm. Howard, 28 Wyatt ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS, Local No. 3, A. McCormack, 46 Sumach ave. 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, 28 St. Paul st.

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

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

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183, John Lynch, 154 Parliament st.

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

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

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

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 323, N. C. Meredith, 242 Crawford st.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7, Jas. H. Tomlin, 605 Yonge st.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 213, F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray ave., Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thomson Hall.

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

COMMERCIAL TEGRAPHERS, No. 42, Jas. A. McLear, 67 Greenvenor st.

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

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## NOTICE

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

JOS. T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; THOS. KEILTY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; ARTHUR W. HOLMES, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET CARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MRS. J. R. 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 980