BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

**Urquhart & Urquhart**
Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers. Money to Loan. Investments made. Titles Searched.
MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING.
157 Bay St. Toronto Phone 2986
D. URQUHART THOS. URQUHART

**E. A. FORSTER**
Barrister, Etc.
MANNING CHAMBERS.

DENTISTS

**DR. JORDAN, L. D. S.**
DENTIST
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Office & Residence: Cor. QUEEN & ESTHER STS.
Phone M. 3383. Over Dominion Bank.

ESTATE BROKERS

**J. B. LeROY & CO.**
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
FIRE AND LIFE UNDERWRITERS
710 Queen St. East

UNDERTAKERS

**Bates & Dodds**
Undertakers and Embalmers
931 Queen West Phone Park 81
Largest Stock to Choose from.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

**J. B. KING**
issuer of Marriage Licenses
OFFICE: 65 & 64 Canada Life Bldg.
Residence: 54 St. Mary St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

**$275** BUYS EQUITY IN FIVE-roomed house; $35 per year for balance; rents, $12.00; bath, w.c.; side entrance; cellar, etc.
MERRITT A. BROWN, Barrister,
17 Chestnut Street,
Opposite East Gate, Osgoode Hall

HOTELS

F. HALL T. DOWNEY
PHONE MAIN 3315
**THE STAG HOTEL**
N. E. COR. KING & YORK STS.
TORONTO.

**Volunteer Hotel**
JAMES FAWCETT, Proprietor
240 Queen St. West, Toronto
Union Bartenders and Union Cigars only.

**The Broadway Hotel**
Cor. Spadina Ave. and Adelaide Sts.
THE BEST WET GOODS IN TOWN.
DONN BROWN, Prop.
The Blue Button behind the Bar

**Theatre Patrons**
J. J. McCAFFERY
(Bay Tree Hotel)
Quick service. Four Bartenders and Curtain Bell.
Only Union Goods on Sale.

**D. WARD**
Pawnbroker 104 Adelaide St. E
Money to Loan on all classes of personal property. Old gold and silver bought and exchanged.

Gold Seal
EXPORT LAGER.
**The Perfect Beer**
Send a 2c. stamp to pay postage and receive a nickel plated pocket opener—opens Gold Seal and other crown corked goods.
The Sleeman B. & M. Co., Limited,
Guelph, Canada.

MADE IN CANADA

PHONE 414 MAIN

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

# THE TOILER

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, JUNE 12, 1903.

These words are attributed to Magistrate Denison, who receives $4,000 per year to administer justice.

✣ ✣

"I would like to give this plain and distinct warning, that if anyone comes before me again and I see there is fraud, I will sentence and sentence severely."

✣ ✣

The fact that R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, moved the resolution to increase the duties on steel is suggestive of the idea that the name of the infant industry may be spelled two ways.

✣ ✣

The continually repeated bluff that people will not build because of the increase in wages is best refuted by the applications for building permits, which average higher than last year.

✣ ✣

Organized labor will cheerfully contribute the cost of a looking-glass for presentation to the Colonel and watch with interest the rapidity with which he stultifies himself on viewing his own mask.

✣ ✣

The Government at Ottawa will do better to consider the interests of the farmers and industrial classes of this country than vote another large sum—as is now asked by the driveway and park commission—for the purpose of providing a fourteen-mile morning drive for the wife and children of our nominal rulers.

✣ ✣

When General Manager Hays and Senator Cox of the Grand Trunk Pacific shall have been satisfied with subsidies there will probably be enough land left to buy on third of Canada's inhabitants, and the rest will probaly go to the Philippines rather take the chance of having the blue vault of heaven as their last and only bed-spread.

### THE JUNCTION SOCIAL CLUB.

New York has a magistrate by the name of Jerome. If he has been able to put down the gambling evil in New York and make it safe for young girls to walk on the streets, would it not be as well to invite him over to Toronto to give a few lessons to our Crown authorities? When he wished to rescue young girls he went personally and used the axe. Electric bells did not keep him out. He saw that his orders were obeyed. It would not take him long to secure evidence against the Junction Social Club. But they have a charter from the Government. And therefore our Crown authorities say it is hard to arrest anyone or obtain the necessary evidence to convict. The small dens can be successfully raided, but the high-toned places and the Woodbine race course are exempt. It seems incredible that mothers and sisters will allow their younger sisters to attend the races and indulge in wine, etc. If young girls of the wealthier classes are permitted to gamble and drink wine, what kind of mothers will they make? And will the better class of men want them for their wives? The true-union man is trying to better the condition of the opposite sex by having temptation removed from their way. And the "gentlemen" who attend the race course are doing all they can to lower womanhood by teaching them to gamble and by giving them wine to drink. In fact, in some of the high-class eating-houses it is a common daily occurrence to see young girls drinking wine with their "gentlemen" escorts. No eating-house where women are allowed to enter should be permitted to serve strong drink of any kind. The man who has any regard for a young girl will not permit her to drink in his company, for he knows it is the first step in the downward path. He would not thank anyone for giving strong drink to his sister, yet he will give it to the sister of his friend. When we look around and see how the wealthy classes are fulfilling their trust we can thank God the cause of unionism is spreading amongst the people.

E. A. F.

### THE MILITIA ACT.

A first lieutenant of the Life Guards, a militia company of New Haven, Conn., resigned from his company, giving as his reason that, being a member of the Car Builders' Union, he could not under existing circumstances conscientiously serve both organizations. We in Canada are liable to be called upon to face this question any day. And it seems to us the time has come for the Government to amend the Militia Act so a union man will not be forced to resign from his company. As it now stands, the soldier is compelled to serve against his fellow-workingmen if the Government at the instance of the wealthy corporations, calls out the militia to act against the union man who is trying to obtain fair wages for his daily labor. The industrial corporations are well aware the public at large respect the law, and therefore they can gain the day if they get the Government to call the militia out to protect the "scabs" who are inuring the cause of unionism. The lieutenant in the States was built of sterner stuff, and was plucky enough to have the courage to resign. He joined the militia like a good many more to protect his country against foreign invasion, not to become a tool in the hands of the Government to break down unionism. Workingmen can remedy this evil by having the act amended. But it will not be amended until they exercise the power which has been placed in their hands. We refer to the "ballot." Unless they commence to use it as it ought to be used, the evils that now exist will continue, thus postponing the day of freedom.

E. A. F.

## ON THE OTHER FOOT

### The Attitude of Employers Supposed to be Assumed by the Men Who Work —How it Sounds the Other Way.

Denver Alliance.

One day, after awhile, the foreman of the Daily Times printing establishment of Blanktown sat in his office looking over some editorial proof sheets. The foreman was president of the Blanktown section of the typographical branch of the Federated Employees' Union of America.

There was a timid knock on the door, and upon the foreman's saying "Come in!" General Otisky, the millionaire owner of the Times establishment, entered, removed his hat and said:

"I have been delegated by the Owners' Union of Blanktown to present to you some grievances—"

"Now, now, general," interrupted the foreman, "let me tell you once again and for the last time that I will not recognize the Owners' Union or any delegate thereof. If you, as an individual, have any grievance, I will listen to you."

"Well, then," said Otisky, "I find that I cannot live decently upon the $15 per week that the employees allow me as the owner of this establishment, and I ask for an increase to $18 per week and a reduction from twelve to ten hours' work per day."

"No, general; that cannot be done. The business won't admit of it. Our union has just raised the weekly salaries of employees—that of printer's devil from $75 to $100, the typesetters and pressmen from $150 to $200 and my own from $200 to $300 and made a reduction in all employers working hours from five to four hours per day, and with these necessary changes, due to present prosperity, we cannot grant your request."

"Won't you submit my case to arbitration?" asked the general, eagerly.

"No, general," responded the foreman; "there is nothing to arbitrate. The Baer truth is that God, in His infinite wisdom and tender mercy, has placed the management of this establishment in the employees' hands, and, by the Jumping John Rogers, we, the employees, as true Christian gentlemen, are always infallibly right and just, and therefore how can there be anything to arbitrate? If you are not satisfied you are perfectly free to sell out. There are plenty of needy non-union capitalists on the street corners who would gladly buy you out and own this establishment for a much less income than you are getting. You are much better off than the owners of other establishments in the city. The department store employees allow their owners only $1.98 per day, and that is to be reduced to $1.93 on the first of the month."

"But the cost of living is so high," said the general, mournfully. "Rump steak is 50 cents per pound now."

"Steak!" cried the foreman. "Oh, I see the cause of your discontent! You are living beyond your means and indulging in luxuries not justified by one in your station. Look over the back numbers of the Times, and you will find many articles telling how nicely people with small incomes can live high on simple vegetable foods without any meat. One article demonstrates that a man can work hard and retain perfect health on 5 cents' worth of oatmeal per day. Why, general, if you will only acquire habits of thrift and economy you can be putting money in the savings bank every week."

Otisky disconsolately turned to go.

"Stay a moment," said the foreman, picking up one of the editorial proof sheets. "I see that in this editorial you have covertly introduced some socialistic nonsense advocating the idea of owners turning over their property to the employees and sharing more equally with them in the general income. I have pencilled out all that stuff and must peremptorily request that you cease endeavoring to stir up discontent among the owning classes. And you must stop all this agitation and strife against the un-union capitalists. You must remember that this is a free country; that the constitution guarantees that even the largest owners and greatest capitalists have the inalienable right to freely accept the very lowest income that a full and free competition enables their employees to cut them down to. And, if necessary, the full force of the army and navy of the United States will be called forth to enable every capitalist, be he millionaire or humble billionaire, to accept the lowest income he can get and to physically, mentally and morally starve himself, his wife and babies without let or hindrance from any discontented and strife breeding owners' unions. Well, general, it is after 1 o'clock. Besides neglecting your own work, you have kept me here several minutes beyond by regular four hours' time to-day, and I shall have to credit myself with overtime and dock you accordingly. I must run down to the Elite restaurant and get a nice little lunch and then get out my automobile and take a little spin in the fresh air. I just want to add, general, that, although your complaints are very annoying, I have none but the kindest feelings toward you. Your interests are very dear to my heart. I am constantly trying to find out cheaper ways for you to live, so that you can adjust yourself to the cut in your income which we soon intend to make. Return to your duties, be faithful and diligent, consider your employees' interests rather than your own, and when you pass in your checks and go to the hot place—as of course you will in consequence of your discontent and ingratitude—I assure you that you will have a much happier time than you are having in this world."

## Do Unions Menace Free Men

Editor Toiler: Senator Scott is reported as having said in a discussion in the Senate: "It was not a question of protecting unions, but of protecting free men, because with the aggresive spirit shown by many union men, who declined to be forced into a union." The late Cardinal Manning was quoted as having stated that under the Mosaic law slavery consisted not in the purchase and sale of the individual, but in the sale and purchase of the labor of the individual. Such being the case, under the present unjust conditions of society, are not unionists justified in endeavoring to free labor from bondage? Can Senator Scott or other opponents of unionism truthfully assert that either unionists or non-unionists are free? The aim of unionists is ultimately to obtain all the wealth they produce, without having to sacrifice the greatest portion of it to capital. The so-called free men whom Senator Scott is concerned about are really a menace to society, in that they are willing to remain slaves, while the ultimate aim of unions is to free all labor from bondage. Unionists believe that all workers should unite with them in their endeavor to free labor from the injustice to which labor is subjected. Professional trades unions are aided by law in carrying out the principles of their unions, and terms of imprisonment are inflicted on THEIR non-unionists; but with labor organizations it is the unionists who are fined or imprisoned for endeavoring to get non-unionists to unite with them. And this is a free country, and we sing Britons never, NEVER, NEVER shall be slaves!

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that;
When man tae man the world o'er
Shall brithers be an' a' that.

### WHIMSIES.

The following article appeared in the January number of The Whim. It throws a little light upon the motives and feelings of a man who is making one of the grandest fights for the betterment of mankind:

In the November number I told some anecdotes relating to the application of the Golden Rule by Mayor Jones of Toledo to his business life. In the political field he has made some experiments of the same kind which are no less interesting. It is hard for an employer to express love for neighbor in his life, but how can a magistrate and a chief of police do so? And as mayor of Toledo, Jones has fulfilled the functions of both. He has abolished the policeman's club for one thing, and has done much to soften the manners of the force, and it is generally admitted that these changes have increased its efficiency. Ever since he has been in office he has taken a lively interest in the police court, and he has come to the conclusion that it often serves as an instrument of oppression towards the poor. One day last year he sat in court watching the proceedings from the clerk's desk, while a prisoner was being examined for some petty offence. He looked to Mayor Jones like an honest workingman, and the mayor interposed a few questions to bring out the fact, asking him to show his callloused hands and to testify to the fact that he had no bank account. When the judge asked him the drift of this evidence the mayor was perhaps a little brusque, and the magistrate fined him five dollars for contempt of court. He afterwards wrote a letter to the judge, in which he speaks as follows: "Let me further say that your performance in fining me five dollars for contempt of court yesterday, thus constituting yourself at once judge, jury and executioner, is one of the most striking examples of the evil that arises out of the superstition or authority that surrounds the word 'court.' My complaint against our police courts is based upon the fact that they are very largely conducted as institutions that take away the liberties of the people who are poor, and my action yesterday morning was incited by contemplating four of my fellow human beings who were being convicted by the machinery of the court, and who were absolutely helpless, so far as the benefit of a jury, counsel or cash is concerned. There is already a whole lot of contempt of court abroad in America, and it is being very largely augmented by reason of such exhibitions of autocratic authority as you displayed yesterday." The letter closes with a denunciation of the system of inflicting fines as an alternative for imprisonment, as "an infamy pure and simple and a discrimination in favor of those who have money." On the whole the mayor seems to have got his five dollar's worth, and the public has gained a wholesome lesson on the judicial treatment of the poor.

It was six or seven months after this even that during the absence of the same police justice, the mayor was called upon to fill his place for several days, and he furnished plenty of interesting material to the Toledo papers, his running comments upon the proceedings before him being of a somewhat unusual character. When he arrived in the clerk's office on the first day and was informed that all was in readiness for the opening of court, he said, "Well, let's get through with it and hang a few people." There was only one prisoner, a beggar, who pleaded guilty, but besought the mayor to let him leave town. "This man has a divine right to beg," said the mayor. The policeman informed him that he had been arrested for drunkenness the previous Friday. "Only the poor are arrested for drunkenness," replied the mayor. "You would not arrest a rich man for drunkenness; you would send him home in a hack." The man asked again to be allowed to leave Toledo. "I do not see what good that would do," said the mayor. "You would only go elsewhere and would not be any better off. We cannot drive a man off the earth, and the worst thing that can happen to any man is to be out of work. Under the circumstances I think we shall have to let you go; but you must keep out of the way of the officers. You are dismissed."

On the next court day three men were brought before him on charges of burglary and petty larceny and two of them pleaded guilty. The newspapers report that the mayor watched the men during the trial with a "peculiar expression on his face." Then he began to philosophise: "I do not know how it would benefit you to send you to the workhouse. If I thought it would do you any good to send you to the penitentiary, I would send you there for five or ten years, but I never heard of any person being benefited by serving time in the institution. I would not send a son of mine to the penitentiary, although it is not a matter of sentiment with me. If I thought it would do him any good, I might send him there. . . Now take the case of this young man," and he pointed to one of them, "he is suffering from a loathsome disease—crime is a disease, you know—and imprisonment would not to my mind effect a cure for him. I will continue the case for decision."

On the following morning before going to the court room the mayor went to the turnkey's office and called the three men before him and gave them a good talk. "He reminded the Wilsons," says one reporter, "it was a crime to steal from the poor, at least that was the way his argument sounded," but probably the reporter missed its full effect. "He spoke to the men at length, and then, shaking hands all round, told them to go home and be good citizens." No announcement was made in court, but on the docket the mayor entered the words, "dismissed, sentence reserved," the meaning of which is perhaps a little hazy. On this day another case came before him involving the misdemeanor of using a gambling device in the form of a slot machine. The mayor was very impatient at the time consumed by the lawyers, and apparently was not impressed by the crime. "The best way to dispose of this case, in my opinion," he said in conclusion, "is to turn the machine over to the owner and let him stand it face to the wall. . . The defendant is dismissed."

Two months later the mayor again held court in place of the regular magistrate. Five men were drawn up before him charged with begging. The mayor addressed them paternally. "It was like a parent threatening to chastise wayward children, but withholding the rod in view of their promises to be good," said the Toledo Bee. They were dismissed. Then came the case of a tramp, found drunk with a loaded pistol on his person. The mayor held the pistol up so that everyone could see it, and declared that was a devilish weapon, intended solely to kill human beings. It was worse than useless; it was hellish, and worse than whiskey a thousand times. The prisoner was sentenced to smash his revolver to pieces with a sledge-hammer, and the court adjourned to an adjoining room to see the sentence carried out. As they went out "the mayor laid his arm affectionately over the shoulder of the prisoner, who grasped his hand with a sudden pressure that indicated how little he had expected the unusual sentence." Meanwhile the mayor gave him some good advice. The policeman put the pistol in a vise, the prisoner was given a sledge-hammer, and in an instant he had smashed the weapon to fragments, and was a free man again.

The last case which came before Mayor Jones was that of three men or boys who had indulged in a free fight over a game of ball, and whose appearance testified to the fact.

"You stand up where I can see you!" cried the mayor. "There you have it without saying a word. Brute force." And after a stern lecture he let them go.

The Legislature of Ohio got wind of the fact that a man with a heart was holding court at Toledo, and they promptly repealed the law allowing the mayor to take the justice's place. At his last appearance on the bench Mayor Jones made a little farewell address which explains his course. He said: "The Legislature is greater than the people, and it has seen fit to take the power of appointing temporary police judges from the hands of the mayor. I have no fault to find with the arrangement. I have no unkind feeling toward anyone connected with this police court, and I have made friends down here who will last as long as life. It is a comfort to reflect that in all my experience as acting police judge I have done nothing either as judge or as a mayor that I would not do as a man. I have done by the unfortunate men and women who have come before me in this court everything in my power to help them to better lives and nothing to hinder them. I have sent no one to prison, nor imposed fines upon people for their being poor. In short, I have done by them just as I would have another judge do my son if he were a drunkard or a thief, or by my sister or daughter, if she were a prostitute. I am aware of the fact that many people believe in the virtue of brute force, but I do not. For my part I would be glad to see every revolver and every club in the world go over Niagara Falls, or, better still, over the brink of hell." In a letter to the Toledo press he further explains that his actions in court were based upon the Golden Rule. "There are two methods," he says, "of dealing with people whose liberty makes them a menace to society. On the one hand, prisons, penalties, punishment, hatred and hopeless despair, and on the other asylums, sympathy, love, help and hope."

Opinions will doubtless differ as to the value of Mayor Jones' contribution to practical penology, but I am sorry for the man who does not sympathize with his spirit. His attitude on the bench, his remarks, are the natural outgrowth of the heart of a man who takes his place as judge with a deep love of mankind within him. His position was necessarily tentative. The precedents of hate, fear and retribution are piled up in our law libraries, but the precedents of love and sympathy have yet to be established, and Mayor Jones is a pioneer. That our system of criminal law is far from being the efficient defence against crime which we consider it, it is not difficult to show, but I must postpone the demonstration to a future number of The Whim.—C.

CITY OF TORONTO
Taxes 1903

SATURDAY, JUNE 20
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

The Municipal Taxes of the City of Toronto for the year 1903 are due and payable as above, under City By-laws Nos. 4237 and 4238, and certain Local Improvement By-laws.

**Taxes are Payable at the City Treasurer's Office, City Hall Buildings, Queen Street.**

but any ratepayer, by taking his or her tax bill, may (if more convenient) pay the same at the following Branch Offices on the days named: 726 Queen Street East, near Broadview Avenue; St. Paul's Hall, Yonge Street North; College Street Fire Hall, corner Bellevue Avenue; St. Andrew's Hall, Farley Avenue; Dundas Street, near Queen Street; St. Alban's Hall, Queen West, near Cowan Avenue.

The City Hall and Branch Offices will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. for the first four of the special days of collection, and from 9 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. on the last-mentioned special days, viz., 20th June, 15th September, and 10th November.

First instalment payable from Tuesday, 16th June, to Saturday, 20th June, both days inclusive.

For Divisible Payments, Discounts, and Percentages see back of Tax Bills, or enquire at City Treasurer's Office.

Do not put off payments to the last day—and have all cheques "marked" and payable to the City Treasurer.

R. T. COADY, City Treasurer.
City Treasurer's Office, Toronto, May 16th, 1903.

**$3 Shoes.**
n our "SPECIAL" $3.00 line. Patent both for Men and Women. Some day you'll want to try the best $3.00 Shoe made. That day you'll put your feet into comfort, economy and style combined. We have it in Calf Skin, Vici Kid, Enamel and 20 styles, your size in any of them.
**'The Big 88,'** WARREN T. FEGAN
Phone M 748 88 Queen West

# Directory of Union Meetings

## COUNCILS

**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall
Pres.—R. H. Cox, 772 Markham.
Vice—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave.
Sec. Label Com.—D. W. Kennedy.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas
Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
F. S.—John Gardner, 219 Dorden.
Treas.—John Acheson, 378 Adelaide W.
Sec. Municipal Com.—Jas. Simpson.

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

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

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

**WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL.**
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.
T. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.

## LOCAL UNIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **1st Sunday at 2.30** | **Richmond Hall** |
| Musical Protective Ass'n | Claude Keay, 69 Vanauley. |
| **1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30** | **Sec. Address B. of L. E. Hall, Tor. Junc.** |
| Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295 | Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction. |
| **2nd and 4th Sunday** | **Richmond Hall** |
| Toronto Railway Employees' Union. Pres.—W. T. Thomson, 32 Boustead Ave. Rec. Sec.—H. Maycock, 114 Cumberland. | Gen. Couey, 69 Sullivan. Treas.—S. W. McKinley, 109 Fuller. Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 18, 11 1-2 Richmond west. |
| | **Forum Hall** |
| Bartenders Union | Wm Myles, 47 Teraulay. |
| | **Thompson's Hall,** Toronto Junc. |
| Order Railway Conductors | D. G. Barnes, Box 537, Toronto Junc. |
| **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 (Inemen) | K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East. |
| Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188. Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. Vice-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. Guide—C. A. Longbotham. Guard—Wm. Mahar. Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. | S. Cubbidge, 15 Givens. Rec. Sec.—Geo. Strickland, 23 Saunders ave. Treas.—C. Hudson, 217 Lisgar. Sergt.-at-Arms—D. Lillie. 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, 666 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. Legiere. 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, 196 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, 163 Sumach. |
| | **Richmond Hall** |
| Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235 | Jas. R. Young, 164 St. Patrick. |
| Piano Makers, No. 34 | Wm. Ward, 202 Brunswick ave. |
| | **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 83 | Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford. |
| | **Occident Hall** |
| Toronto Bread Salesmen | Robt. Therne, 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. |
| **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. |
| | **James' Hall, Toronto Junc.** |
| Machinists' International Association | Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junction |
| | **61 Victoria Street** |
| Steam Engineers, No. 152 | James Bannan, 69 Tecumseth. |
| | **Occident Hall** |
| Trunk and Bag Workers | Jas. E. Warnham, 80 Arthur. |
| | **10 Maud Street** |
| Brass Moulders, Local 38 | Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin av |
| **2nd Thursday** | **Richmond Hall** |
| Tobacco Workers | Chas. Lavoie, 138 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 | Chas. Fraser, 561 1-2 Yonge. |
| **3rd Thursday** | **Richmond Hall** |
| Victoria Assembly K. of L. | G. Adams, 872 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. 8 | 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. |
| Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Pres.—J. Gow, 268 Bathurst. Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W. Warden—J. Legrue | J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec., 75 Foxley. Rec. Sec.—F. J. Hough, 268 Bathurst. Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox. Treas.—R. Russell. Conductor—F. Roadhouse. |
| | **Pythian Hall** |
| **2nd Friday** | |
| Furriers Union | A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex. |
| | **Forum Hall** |
| **2nd and 4th Friday** | |
| Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185 | Thos. Sweet, 20 Olive ave. |
| | **Pythian Hall** |
| **4th Friday** | |
| Cork Workers | Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave. |
| | **Richmond Hall** |
| **1st Saturday** | |
| Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. President—R. S. Burrows. Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. Treasurer—E. J. Howe. All Officers Address—P. O. Box 548. | 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 | John P. Gardner, 219 Borden. |
| | **Pythian Hall** |
| Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960 | John W. Elmer, 561 King west. |

Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

Drank Once! Drank Always
**Cosgrave's**
ALE! ALE!
XXX PORTER
HALF and HALF
Connoisseurs pronounce our ALE unsurpassed in purity and taste.
Everybody who drinks it says our XXX PORTER is strength, body, and lasting stimulating effect, as well as in palatableness, is not an equal among the best imported stout or porter. Physicians recommend and patients gladly drink it.
Our HALF AND HALF is bottoms has the advantage of being the only so put up. It is a delightful drink—beneficial and satisfying.
In producing all three we spare no expense, scouring the world for the best hops for our Ale and importing the FINEST IRISH MALT for our XXX PORTER.
**COSGRAVE**
Brewing Company, Toronto
Ask all dealers and Hotelkeepers. Telephone Park 140

**NOTICE.**
The following are the Factory Inspectors of the Province of Ontario:
JOSEPH T. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; JAMES B. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET ARLYLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ontario.
Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.
JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

**SMOKERS** Briar Plug 9c.
All Goods Lowest Price
**ALIVE BOLLARD,**
OLD STORE 160 YONGE NEW STORE 128 YONGE

Error should be free to be heard as long as Truth is left free to reply.—Thomas Jefferson.

GIVE OUR ADVERTISERS YOUR PREFERENCE IN BUYING YOUR NEEDS

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

case, general ... thorough ... good taste ... and ... air of ... preciation

A first-class Restaurant and Lunch Counter in connection
ALEX. LESLIE, Proprietor

THE TOILER
61 Victoria St, Toronto, Ont.

MAIN 3289 & 4546
**New Meth Laundry**
Rough Dry 4c. per pound.
**Townsend Laundry**
PROPRIETORS
137 & 139 Parliamen
We are Union.

**Merchant Tai**
Using this Label are fair to organized labor.
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1883
Tailors Union ask tha you patronize the follow ing firms.
James Sim ... 343 Que
D. S. Douglas & Co ... 348
Alex. Rose ... 1154
J. Smillie ... 216
J. J. Ward & Co ... 1298
Smith & Co ... 268
Martin Ward ... 26 Ma
J. Dunkin ... 164 Que
Geo. Barnes ... 723
H. N. Morrison ... Toronto
Warren & Ham ... Victoria
A. Jury ... 19 Richmo
G. McClure, Room 10, 11 Richa
Unfair Employers mea
Unfair Dealers

**"THE LABOU BUREAU"**
ONTAR
By an Act passed at the 1899-1 se Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Lab established for the purpose of colle ing and publishing information rela to Labor, Wages, Hours of Labor th Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or Industries: Trades Unions, Labor C the relations between Labor and C other subjects of interest to workingm with such information relating to the Industrial, and sanitary conditions of ers, and the permanent prosperity of t of the Province, as the Bureau ma gather.
For which purpose the co-operati Organizations and others interested i prosperity of the Province is invited.
F. R. LATCHFORD
Commissioner of L
R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The La

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SO
**Furniture an Uphols Mantles, Grates, T**
INTERIOR WOOD W
97 YONGE ST

**Dominion Bre Compa**

Brewe Malste
TO
ALES PORT
Manufacturers Celebrated
Whe Lab Bra
WM. ROS

**484 QUEEN S**
I respectfully inform Unionists and their frie have a full line of
MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S PANTS
MEN'S OVER SHIRT
with Union Label a reasonable prices and patronage for Union Clothing.
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA 1881 704-1144
R. R. SOUTH
Tailor & Clot
484 QUEEN STRE
Cor. Denison

KODAK