Tribune

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SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1906

THREE CENTS

The Home Bank of Canada

KING ST. W. 78 CHURCH ST 522 QUEEN ST. W.

Savings Accounts

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THE ECONOMIC

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B. H. COUCH . . . MANAGER



WE HAVE IT-

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Public Ownership

Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun: Public ownership of public services is probably the best system, provided always that confidence can be placed in the public administration. There are some drawbacks, such as the loss of the stimulus to improvement belonging to private enterprise and the danger of political in terference. But it is surely a mistake to treat all the private corporations as malefactors and enemies of the people The idea of public ownership as a gen eral rule is new. The corporations were formed under the system then establish ed, and did for the public that which otherwise would not have been done at all. Who in our early days would have made the railways to open up this country if private enterprise had not down it? Of all those roads before the F. R. hardly one paid any interest on its original stock. On the group a very lost. If bad bargains have been made, at they certainly have, with some of the corporations, who made them but the municipalities in which we are now asked to place unlimited trust? The success of the system in England is by no mean undisputed. We need not intensify by injustice the opposition to that which would probably be a useful change. Recent ununcipal elections, like them before them, have been demagogic, with competrap appeals, and not free from political influence. This is hardly a

TWENTY GOOD ONES.

Herbert N. Casson States That Many Reasons for Keeping Chinks Out.

Herbert N. Casson states, more succinctly than they have ever been stated before, the reasons why the Chinese should continue to be excluded. He numbers them and has twenty such rea-sons to print. Any one of them would o. itself be final, as the following list will show:

1. They do not come here to be American citizens, but to form Chinese col-

2. They do not come to America to escape from oppressive governments, but to make money and go back again. 3. The greater part of them come here as the chattels of a Chinese emigration company, and are slaves of that company while they remain here.

4. They refuse to adopt American customs or to live up to the American standard of morality.

5. They outnumber us five or six to one, and might overrun the United States just as they have overrun several of the countries of Asia.

6. They have room enough in China, which has only ninety-seven to the square mile, while New York State has 126.

7. Their main endeavor is to get money to send back to China. In four and a half years they sent \$50,000,000 out of the country.

8. In California, where Chinese immigration has been fairly tried, it has proved a failure. "Chinatown is the rankest growth of human degralation in America," said the Government Commission of 1885.

10. Repeated failures have proved that it is impossible to teach the Chinese to bey sanitary regulations.

11. As a citizen, the Chinaman is the worst possible. At a time when the Chinese were one-sixth of the population in California they paid only one four-hundredth of the taxation.

12. The expense of maintaining order in San Francisco's Chinatown in 1885 cost \$12,000, more than the total amount it paid in taxes.

13. It is impossible to a mit the Chinaman and keep out the opinm joint. This reason alone would be sufficient to justify exclusion.

14. The Chinaman lowers the standard

of wages and of living in every trade

of wages and of living in every trade he enters.

15. Where the Chinese are numerous they refuse to work with Americans and seek to intimidate and terrorize.

16. The Chinese never assimilate. "I have lived in California for thirty years and I have seen no change in the Chinaman," said a witness before the Government Commission.

17. When a vote was taken in California in 1879, 154,638 voted for exclusion and only 883 against.

18. The Chinese might prove as destructive to our republic as the Goths and Huns and Vandals were to the Roman Empire.

19. It is too great a leap for the

and Huns and Vandals were to the Roman Empire.

19. It is too great a leap for the Chinese, who are the most backward of all peoples, to come at once to the United States, the most progressive of all countries. If the Chinese must come here, let them do so vin Russia, Austria, Germany and England, spending at least 1,000 years in each of these countries.

20. The highest duty of man is to preserve and levelop what is highest in the world. From the American point of view nothing is higher than our twen-

tieth century civilization, based on science, commerce, invention and rudimentary democracy. To throw the doors wide open to 420,000,000 people who hate and despise this civilization would greatly hamper us in working out the still greater problems of the future, and perhaps destroy the valuable results of the past 2,000 years.

ROBT. HUNGERFORD

W. T. THOMSON

D. W KENNEDY

JOHN P. GARDNER

MRS. J. P. GARDNER

JOHN T. RICHARDSON

I H. SANDERSON

ALBERT HILL

LABOR LIGHTS. By M. Dash.

All busy people are happy.

A woman's remarks are like a fish-hook—they don't burt much until you begin to pull them out for analysis.

A man is known by the secrets be

reps.

The proof of the picnic is in the A man's wisdom is at its zenith when

he is 21.

A hand in the hand is worth two in the glove.

Geni is a glittering comet, talent a tallow dip.

If you fall in the mud, you need not stay there.

Love and philosophy have nothing in

Dazzling prospects seldom set the world on fire.

A man may be physically long and financially short.

Eat, laugh and drink sherry, for tomorrow you pay.

Silence is not only golden, but also diamond studded.

diamond studded.

The road to success is over the ruins of other men's failures.

The elevator boy never gets so high up he isn't called down.

Truthful persons seldom boast of their own achievements.

own achievements.

When a man marries for money legenerally earns all he gets.

The professional humorist has no use for the editor who cannot take a joke.