

the poor richer and the rich poorer, and give health and wealth to everybody. The people, always ready to be gulled, go merrily forth on election day and vote for their representatives. Election day is certainly the most gruesome of all days for sons of Lazarus. Dives come forth and extend to him a most friendly greeting, gives him a free drive in a cab, ushers him into the little polling booth (and other kinds of booths on the side), and in parting presses into the palm of his hand a most acceptable little piece of metal or a greenish kind of paper.

Is the comedy of it all somewhat overdrawn? It matters not. The fact remains that corporation and class interests are represented in our legislative halls, and not those of the people. And the people's interests will never be served until the people send men of their own choice to Parliament. Labor interests will never be defended until organized labor sends its own representatives to Parliament. Put not your trust in others. If you do not fight your own battles, nobody else will.

Nor will this suffice. Representatives do not necessarily carry out the people's will. The history of all legislation proves this. We shall never be assured of real democracy in government until the will of the people is made supreme. And the will of the people will never be made supreme until in them is vested the power of legislation, until they possess the initiative and referendum and the right of recall. Our political organization is not yet perfectly democratic, and our industrial organization must be made so. Not till then shall we have pure democracy, and any criticism of it will hardly be justified. Henri Restelle.

### Canadian News

**LABOR TEMPLE FOR LONDON.**  
At its last meeting the London Trades and Labor Council appointed a hustling committee to take hold of the matter of providing a labor temple for the union organizations of the city. It is proposed to erect a structure at a cost of about \$15,000, and its promoters are greatly pleased at the manner in which trade unionists and citizens generally are encouraging the project.

The failure of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to arrange a settlement with the Grand Trunk officials is causing considerable uneasiness among the men. They are not willing to continue working under their present conditions. The committee have been in Montreal for nearly six weeks and nothing has been done. They have been put off from day to day by the statement that this official or that official was out of town.

At Montreal the Plasterers' Union has accepted the proposal for the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to decide upon the disputes between masters and workmen. The Master Plasterers' Association has also signified its intention of accepting the proposal.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Four men have been summoned to appear in the police court to-morrow morning on charges of having desecrated the sanctity of the Sabbath by having worked on Sunday on the new dairy building at Lansdowne Park.

The charge has been laid by a policeman, and officers stated to-day that the Lord's Day Alliance committee had not instigated the prosecution.

### Across the Border

#### BRITISHERS SUCCEEDING.

New York, Nov. 18.—John A. Hobson, the English labor leader, who is in this country to lecture on the labor movement in England and kindred topics, addressed the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

Mr. Hobson firmly believes that the condition of the working classes can only be bettered through their active participation in national politics as a distinct party. Among other things he said:

"The law courts, in disputes between employer and employee, have given a series of judgments that have altered the position of the labor unions. The trades unions are apt to be sued for the illegal actions of their members, and may be depleted of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgments have impaired the power of catching and besetting men during a strike, even when this is done peaceably. The result of this has been more and more to force the trades unions to enter politics that they might change the laws."

"The British workingman is going into politics. The independent labor party is now the nucleus. In the next three months there must be a general election, and there are now fifty manual labor candidates for Parliament. Probably half of them will be elected."

"In the legislative conflict vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent, because it can pay the biggest price. It must be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your fight so much for wages, but for the higher education and moral life of the people, that they may win their way to the legislatures."

Paper sacks are made by Russian Jews in New York, who live like rats in one or two rooms. They have to make 150,000 a week in order to earn \$6. The sacks are made at home, and boys and girls, four and five years of age are pressed into the work.

Thirty turners employed in Hillard and Taylor's shoe factory at Haverhill

struck, five non-union men were at work and the "plank" system, which they alleged the manufacturers agreed to abolish, was used. The strikers threaten to call a sympathetic strike of 300 operatives in the factory.

The printers' eight-hour day will go into effect in Boston, February 1, present contract expiring on that date.

Boston has sent a big contribution to the iron molders of Sweden who are locked out.

Plumbers and paperhangers of Birmingham, Ala., by striking, won an increase of 20 to 50 per cent. in their wages.

#### TO PROMOTE PEACE.

The new Philadelphia arbitration board will spend \$128,000 a year to promote industrial peace between the members of the Building Trades' Association and the building trades' unions. This immense amount of money will be raised by a tax of 10 cents a month on every member of the various unions.

At the Textile Workers convention in New York last week it was shown that the sum of \$158,340 was donated to the 26,000 workers who were on strike at Fall River, Mass. Although the organization went through one of the fiercest battles in the history of organized labor, it is in as good shape as ever. All told 932 members were lost while 979 were gained.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a cablegram to Count Witte, at St. Petersburg, in which he says:

"While all the world applauded the great achievements of Russia's workmen in the great work of liberty, the hearts of American workmen were aglow. The cause of liberty and justice should not be smirched by atrocities and crime."

The shops, roundhouse and all available tracks inside of the "bull pen" of the Santa Fe yards are packed with broken down engines waiting to be repaired. It is a certainty that the shops cannot do it, as they have tried and failed, and now it is up to the company.

In most of the trades in Woodlawn, Ala., the hours have been reduced from ten to eight hours.

Paper-box makers and iron molders of Los Angeles, Cal., are on strike.

#### WILL GRANT AN INCREASE.

It is understood that within a short time the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association will grant an advance in wages to the operatives, of whom there are now upwards of 25,000 employed in the association mills.

The inmates of the New Jersey State prison have stopped making mail bags because of the law prohibiting the use of convict labor on government contracts. A Trenton factory employing 100 persons has taken up the work.

Electrical Workers of Macon, Ga., after a six weeks' strike, secured an increase in wages and the nine-hour day.

A Central Labor Union has been organized at Derby, Conn. The carpenters of that place received an increase of 30 cents a day without striking. Butchers, clerks, freight handlers and stationary engineers are organizing.

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists reports that since the last convention 150 new lodges had been organized and sixty-five additional lodges received through the amalgamation of the Allied Metal Mechanics' International.

After a strike of five months against the "open shop," the machinists of Fuchs and Lang, East Rutherford, N.J., were victorious and hereafter the works will be considered union closed shops.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, reports having increased the membership by about 50,000.

The bricklayers' union of San Francisco is considering a proposition to build a home for their superannuated members.

In 1890 there were 3,914,571 women employed in gainful occupations in America. In 1900 the number had increased to 5,329,807.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—Fred Fleck, an old locomotive engineer of the Pennsylvania road, says he has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, enclosing a check for \$1,000, to pay for a luncheon which Mr. Carnegie ate in Fleck's engine cab years ago, when he was riding with the engineer. Mr. Carnegie, it appears, was ravenously hungry, and gladly dined on the contents of Fleck's dinner pail. He has now paid for that meal.

The Manufacturers' Association at Fall River on Tuesday announced a 5 per cent. increase in wages of cotton mill operatives and a profit-sharing plan to take effect at once. Under the present market conditions the profit-sharing plan should net an additional 8 per cent. In July, 1904, a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages was made, and a nine-month strike followed. The present proposal of the manufacturers not only restores the old scale of wages as requested, but makes a slight advance. The new plan affects directly some 25,000 employees, but it is believed that, if adopted, it ultimately will be taken up in every cotton mill centre in New England, as

Fall River's influence in this section is paramount. The plan proposed by the manufacturers is, with slight modifications, that suggested by Governor William L. Douglas last April, when, acting as arbitrator, he brought about the settlement of the strike.

Trainmen on the New Haven Railway have been notified that whenever they feel they have a grievance they will be entitled to a hearing before the executive officers through any of their fellow-trainmen they may select to represent them for the purpose.

#### FEARS ABOUT ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

Great Britain, which has often been regarded as a tacit ally of the United States, has entered upon a close alliance with Japan. The commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States will contain the elements of armed conflict; if such a conflict should unfortunately occur, for any reason, the United States could certainly not expect the sympathy of Japan's ally, England.—Argonaut, San Francisco.

#### NEWS ABOUT ENGLISHWOMEN.

The Englishwoman makes little of a ten-mile walk before breakfast, so that she has red cheeks and good muscle.—Independent, New York.

The Builders' Exchange of Jacksonville, Fla., have declared for the "open shop" and in consequence the building trades are locked out.

Los Angeles Labor Temple sells enough union cigars to keep twenty union cigar makers employed.

The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted resolutions calling upon the members to aid employing printers to fight the demands for an eight-hour day.

In its June number The Open Shop contained the following bit of interesting information.

"Millions of Hindus live, marry and rear families on an income which rarely exceeds fifty cents a week. They never eat meat and need little clothing."

Yes, they have the "open shop" over there. It was a bit indiscreet, however, for The Open Shop to admit what sort of existence it really believes is good enough for the American workman.

The first journal ever published in America by a labor union was The Awl, which was got out by shoemakers and was really the grandfather of the present Shoe Workers' Journal. The Awl was published by the shoemakers of Lynn during the years 1844 and 1846. In 1845 its name was changed to The True Workman.—Ex.

The Indianapolis Typothetae has lost its president, treasurer and both delegates to the national body at Niagara, all of whom have surrendered to the printers' eight-hour day.

#### Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

All Union Men in good standing can purchase best hard coal, guaranteed, at \$6.25 per ton. This coal is delivered by union drivers. Now men be consistent and stand by those that stand by you. If you will purchase your coal from only union firms, you will not only be assured of fair treatment but will be helping to further the good cause along.

### ACROSS THE SEAS

By a vote of 5 to 1 the British railway employees decided to levy themselves a shilling to create a fund to elect men to Parliament from their own ranks, instead of voting for politicians of the old capitalist parties. Isn't it about time for the workers of this country to follow suit?

#### LANARK.

Activity in the Boiler Trade.—The West Scotland boiler trade is showing almost phenomenal activity both in land and marine sections, and on this account prices have gone up. Marine boiler-makers especially are overwhelmed with orders, and decline to guarantee the delivery of goods, which are generally seriously behind, notwithstanding that all the leading shops are working overtime. Contracts have come from the East, Australia and South Africa, while home colliery owners have placed orders very freely.

#### LIFE-SAVING DISEASE.

Lord Rosebery occupied the chair at the inaugural meeting of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, when Sir Frederick Treves delivered an address.

Sir Frederick said that the processes of disease aimed not at the destruction of life, but at the saving of it, and that the manifestations were the outcome of a natural effort towards cure. Its origin was benevolent and protective, and if it were not for disease in the popular sense the human race would soon be extinct.

Lord Rosebery, in acknowledging a vote of thanks for presiding, said he felt proud of sitting where Gladstone and Carlyle and Macaulay had sat. Referring to the subject of the address, his lordship said:

"So much did I enter into its spirit that, sitting by a constantly open door, I almost became conscious of the fact that I was about to suffer a slight bacterial invasion (laughter). I am not sure I shall not suffer (laughter) and I hope so to train myself by reading the address over again as not to say in a tone of distress, 'I caught a horrid cold in the hall the other night' (laughter).

but, 'I glory to find I have several magnificent symptoms that I am repelling the germs that have entered into my person.'" (Loud laughter.)

#### ARMAGH.

Defining Cadgers.—Mr. Channing, of the Newry Board of Guardians, has defined the distinction between what he termed "cadgers" and "tramps." The necessity for the definition arose out of a report from the local government board inspector in favor of better treatment for the latter. "Tramps," he declared, "are men of some particular avocation in quest of work, while the cadger is one who makes the circuit of the three kingdoms living on the rate-payers." Cadgers, he added, should be made liable to imprisonment.

#### 10,000 MILES OCEAN RACE.

Leaving Caleta Buena together, the Gwilyr Castle and the Rentenburn, two British vessels, entered upon a 10,000 miles' race for Falmouth. They sighted each other after eight days and remained together six days. After this they were sixty days apart, but met again, and "crossed the line" together, parting immediately, only to meet again a month later.

Then, however, the Gwilyr Castle drew ahead, and has reached Falmouth in 118 days, while the other vessel has not been sighted.

#### HINDHEAD FOR THE PUBLIC.

Hindhead, a hill in Surrey, 900 feet high, with its spacious commons and famous Devil's Punch Bowl and Gibbet Hill, has been purchased by the Commons' Preservation Society and becomes public property for all time.

The property belonged to the late Mr. Whitaker Wright, and was purchased at the Lea Park sale on Thursday last.

The British Trade Union Congress at Hanley, by a vote representing 1,253,000 members against 26,000, declared for free trade, asserting that "any departure therefrom would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, upon whom the burden of Protection would press the most heavily." The resolution also expressed the opinion that a system of preference or retaliation would "pose a hindrance to international progress and peace."

#### HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

It is, perhaps, as well for the generality of people that, while they have many suspicions, they can know very little of what goes on in their houses. The code of honor which proverbially exists among thieves is also rigidly observed among servants, and it is not until long after the departure of the most iniquitous delinquent that any information is vouchsafed by her fellow-servants.—Ladies' Field.

#### BEAUTY CRAZE.

The craze for beauty which is said to prevail now, which shows itself in patronage of physical culture and massage, is but a mild, colorless pursuit compared with that stern devotion to perfection of the body which animated both Greek and Roman.—The Lady.

#### DISCREET FESTIVITIES.

The festivities in England for the Nelson centenary have been discreet, and even deferential towards France. England has wished to show her loyal and chivalrous feeling towards the nation to which she is recently attached by true political friendship. And, on her part, France has even tried to excel in courtesy.—Mattino, Naples.

#### FORM AT OXFORD.

Many, I believe, sip a pint of beer in the morning—but the confirmed "soaker" is a rara avis in Oxford. It is bad form to soak.—The Varsity, Oxford.

#### FACING DEATH IN A SUBMARINE.

Lieutenant Martin E. Nasmith, who was in command of Submarine A4 when the vessel met with an accident in Stokes Bay on October 16, has been formally reprimanded by a court-martial. A tribute to the lieutenant's gallantry and coolness was, however, included in the finding of the court.

Lieutenant Nasmith was charged with hazarding the vessel, inasmuch as, when she was trimmed for diving, the ventilator was not closed, whereby a large volume of water was admitted.

At the time of the accident experiments in bell signalling were being carried out on board the submarine, in company with torpedo boat No. 26, and in order to let the torpedo boat know when the bells could be heard, a boat hook carrying a flag had been pushed through one of the brass tube ventilators of the A4, which was trimmed so that the coning tower remained partly above water.

A couple of her tanks, however, did not blow quite so quickly as they should, and she suddenly dived down to a depth of over 90 feet. Water began to pour in through the open ventilator, and Lieutenant Nasmith tried to stop the leak with his own and other men's caps, but finding this to be of no use, he pulled off his jersey and pushed it up the pipe.

Meanwhile the submarine was standing upon her head in the depths of the sea, and the incoming water got into the accumulators and put out the electric light, and the crew were in an inky darkness.

The pumps were started and Lieutenant Nasmith ordered the ballast tanks to be blown out. Fortunately the men knew the boat well and were able, despite the darkness, to carry out the orders, and the submarine came to the surface within three and a half minutes.

Lieutenant Nasmith ordered the crew to the top deck in the open air, and he then went down below and closed all the valves he could. Upon counting

THE  
**Sovereign Bank**  
OF CANADA  
Established May, 1907

**TOTAL DEPOSITS**  
on 30th April, 1903, \$3,252,919  
30th April, 1904, 5,707,703  
29th April, 1905, 8,316,204  
31st August, 1905, 9,138,427

**YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS  
ACCOUNT INVITED**

Main Office - 28 King St. West  
Labor Temple Bldg. 167 Church St.  
Market Branch - 168 King St. East

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
—ON—  
**FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.**  
At the Following Easy Terms:

\$100.00 can be repaid \$2.70 weekly  
75.00 " " 2.20 "  
50.00 " " 1.50 "  
25.00 " " .85 "

We will loan you more money on the same security than you can get elsewhere, absolute privacy being our motto.

**KELLER & CO.**  
144 YONGE STREET  
(UP STAIRS)  
PHONE MAIN 5326

**UNION MEN  
ATTENTION!**

THE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICIES issued by us are specially adapted to meet your requirements. We have over FIVE HUNDRED POLICY HOLDERS in one shop.

Claims Paid in Canada over \$1,000,000.00

**THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION**  
Limited  
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD

OFFICES:  
Confederation Life Building, Toronto  
Merchant's Bank Building, Montreal

**QUICK LOANS**  
—ON—  
**FURNITURE**  
WITHOUT REMOVAL

Our Specialty \$10 to \$300 in Loans of

OUR SYSTEM is simple, easily explained, easily understood. PAYMENTS to suit convenience of all applicants.

**LIBERAL DISCOUNT**  
On Accounts Settled Before Time Expires.

Information free. All business strictly private. Money Same Day

**D. R. McNaught & Co.**  
10 LAWLOR BUILDING  
6 King Street West  
PHONE M. 4233

**FACTORIES INSPECTORS..**

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

James T. Burke Ontario  
Arthur W. Holmes John Argue  
Miss M. Carlyle Mrs. J. R. Brown

Their Office is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, ground floor. Any one having business with them, or desiring to know anything in regard to the Act under which they are employed, will please address them as above.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE WAGGON



THIS IS THE COAL DRIVERS LABEL



REGISTERED

Union-Made Cigarettes