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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, FEBRUARY 13, 1903

Because men work for the city is no reason why they should be deprived of their rights as citizens.

✣ ✣

Now that Judge Morgan is acting Police Commissioner, we may rely upon action being taken by the Board to have the police suppress blasphemy and obscenity.

✣ ✣

What member of the City Council is going to move for the appointment of an expert Engineer? If none do so, it is in order for them to put up a defence for the department as it is.

✣ ✣

When City Solicitor Caswell says it will take six weeks to prepare a draft for a city charter, it is time he were given leave of absence for good, and someone put in his place who can do something when wanted.

✣ ✣

The question of the Carnegie "offer" will be dealt with by the Board of Control, and, it is to be hoped, handled without gloves. The Board will insist on having the correspondence leading up to this delectable offer, and it will be extremely interesting for the snakes in the grass who are responsible when their identity becomes known.

✣ ✣

It was declared by his opponents that Mayor Urquhart was not strong enough for his position. Up to date he has given more evidence of strength and independence as well as progress and determination than any man who ever occupied the Mayor's chair, except, perhaps, the late William Lyon Mackenzie, whom we don't remember very well.

✣ ✣

Dr. J. O. Orr has been selected for the position of secretary and manager of the Industrial Exhibition. We do not know of any other man locally who would fill the position more acceptably than this gentleman, and the labor men will no doubt agree with us in saying that the selection is a pleasant surprise to us. Dr. Orr has the necessary energy to make the Exhibition a real live thing, and we look forward to fair treatment of all classes under his management.

✣ ✣

The Dominion or the province should establish national or provincial fire insurance, but there is not much hope for that within reasonable time. If, as threatened, the Underwriters' Union raises the rates on account of the firemen having a union, then the city should embark in the business itself and work in association with the mutual companies, both outside and inside the city. A number of the underwriters declared that if the union was established, rates would be increased 25 per cent. Talk of labor unions "holding up," then think of this as a specimen of highwaymen gone mad.

ALD. SPENCE

If we draw from the gallery of notables men who have left their mark upon the pages of history, as men who were true friends of the people, we will find that the genius and power of speech has not been prostituted to satisfy some personal whim or design, or merely to test the influence of one man among his fellow-men.

One of the most glaring instances of a man seeking to pursue a course to its extremity for the purpose of creating an impression was the effort of Ald. Spence at the City Council meeting on Monday last, when the question of the Firemen's Union was up for discussion. The champion of the Employers' Association and upholder of the Board of Trade; the despoiler of adjectives and the conjurer of words; the juggler of facts and the exploiter of sarcasm; the expositor of sentences and the grammatical censor on resolutions; the forecaster of disaster and the pessimist of pessimists—all this and more might be said in summing up the conduct of the alderman from Ward 2.

The trades unionists have every reason to feel the keenness of the reflection cast upon them as citizens by Ald. Spence. We have been pictured in one sentence as heroic, self-sacrificing, devoted men, and in the next sentence we are charged with being ready to acquiesce in deeds of criminal negligence, far-reaching in their destruction of life and property. The gods are silent in the presence of such rank inconsistency, and while we are flattered with being men fighting for better conditions, we are held up as individuals who should be suppressed, because a few men not imbued with anything else but to look after themselves and fawn at the feet of their employer, stand out against our lofty purposes. The weird phantom of a disrupted brigade running fast and loose with their sacred duties, and leaving the city in a state of chaos and alarm, is the product of a diseased imagination, and the conclusion of a prophetic imposter.

Labor's voice will be heard, however, reverberating down the corridors of the City Hall, as it calls for justice, and not even the temporary advantage of a miniature Demosthenes will stem the irresistible force of our movement for equity and justice in man's dealings with his fellow-men. The issue is before us, and just as we value the associations of our class, leading each other up to a greater measure of equality of opportunity, so must we maintain that all men, whether employed by individuals, corporations, or governments, shall have the right to come together for mutual benefit until such time as labor shall be free from the wage-master.

Life and property are just as sacred to the engineer and fireman upon our railways and steamboats, as they are to the firemen in our large cities, and it has yet to be said that life and property were ever imperilled by members of the great labor organizations to whom these lives and property are constantly committed. Death has been heralded as an honor when duty called for the sacrifice, and to even suspect our firemen of treating lightly the lives and property of our citizens is the action of a debased and morbid mind.

Let us once and for all discredit the utterances of the obsequious flatterer and stigmatize his insincerity. Our movement is greater than men, and just so long as men cry out for redress to heal the pain of the unjust and arbitrary actions of their master must we champion our cause and speak out with unmistakeable clearness in the enunciation of our principles.

C. S. O. BOUDERAULT

That versatile comedian, C. S. O. Bouderault, of Ottawa, has again been distinguishing himself in a manner that none but the vainglorious hypocrite that he is could possibly imitate. Seeing a despatch in the press to the effect that there was trouble between the K. of L. and the Boot and Shoe Workers, he immediately construes it that he is the gladiator that must needs rush into print for the purpose of killing the bull.

The bull in this instance is none other than the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and through it the A. F. of L., and again through it the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Any old pretext is good enough to make him rush into print and make a general ass of himself for the purpose of what? We are at a loss to understand his article, and the reply of the Boot and Shoe Workers follows:

After quoting the despatch, which says that members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union were escorted into factories where the K. of L. were on strike, he goes on to say:

The foregoing paragraph appeared among the Associated Press despatches in the press last Wednesday, and caused feelings of sorrow—aye, of shame, in the heart of every broad-minded and true trade unionist who read it. The fundamental principles of the agitation, organization and education, coupled with fraternal assistance in their pursuit and maintenance, were violated. Evidently there is yet ample room for the inculcation of these principles in the great State of Massachusetts. The labor organizations in that State have not yet learned apparently that, while divided and quarrelling among themselves, they are and will continue to be, an easy prey to those opposed to them, and the interests they only pretend to champion and protect. As organized labor bodies do not, as a rule, go on strike for mere amusement, and this is especially true of the Knights of Labor—the spectacle of Simon-pure trades unionists "scabbing it" on their brothers is a very sorry one, and is one more evidence that even in trades union ranks there are to be found some creatures who do not practise what they preach. Oddly enough, too, this grand international organization was, some time ago, guilty of like disreputable conduct towards an independent Canadian body of its trade in the city of Montreal, and the disastrous results of which have been periodically cropping up ever since.

Whilst all recognize the good work done by the Federation of Labor in its own sphere of usefulness, yet its policy of recent years, which has been to strengthen its foothold in Canada by treading upon the jurisdiction of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is not, in my opinion, commendable. This policy insidiously underlies the action which culminated at the Berlin Congress, in a change of its constitution, which shut out the Knights of Labor in Canada from all future representation and almost practically disfranchised the province of Quebec in the deliberations and work of the Canadian Central body. The same "move" also shut out all independent Canadian labor organizations. Added to this, the American body issued its charters right and left in this country without regard to the rights and jurisdiction of the Congress in the premises.

But, given the proper time and opportunity to place the facts before the public, the Boot and Shoe Workers place the case before you in its proper light in the following circular:

To Our Members and the General Public:

No doubt many of our members, as well as the general public, who are interested in the labor movement, desire information concerning the difficulty we are having with the Knights of Labor, Lynn, Mass. Actuated by a desire to see peace in the shoe trade, we made an agreement with the Knights of Labor Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, Lynn, Mass., on March 31, 1900, of which the following is a copy:

Lynn, Mass., March 31, 1900.

Memorandum of agreement entered into on the above date by and between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L., covering a settlement of the present controversy at the factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., and providing for harmonious relations between the two organizations for the future, upon the following conditions:

First. Recognition of cards of each organization by the other in all factories within the city of Lynn, each organization to assist in collecting dues from the members of the other, wherever possible.

Second. The general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to recommend that all local unions recognize the cards of Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L.

Third. Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L. to grant withdrawal cards to any members square on the books who may wish to join the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Lynn, or elsewhere.

Fourth. Until a Cutters' Local of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union shall be formed, as provided in section 8, and cutters joining or belonging to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Lynn, shall be members of a mixed union, and said mixed union will not have jurisdiction over prices and conditions for cutting shoes.

Fifth. Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L., to favor, encourage and assist in organizing all factories, and introducing the Union Stamp upon arbitration contracts, provided that no contract is signed where cutter's price is below the standard price of Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L.; and, further provided, that said standard price continue during the life of the contract, subject to arbitration only upon new work or changed conditions.

Sixth. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to support Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L., in all controversies with the employers.

Seventh. Neither organization will tolerate any flagrant violation of union principles committed by its members against the other body.

Eighth. A Cutters' Local of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Lynn shall be chartered upon a majority vote at a meeting of all organized cutters in Lynn, said meeting to be called upon petition of one hundred organized cutters, one week's notice of said meeting to be given in the public press, or within three months from the date when it is mutually ascertained that not less than two hundred and fifty outside cutters and lining and trimming cutters are employed in factories using the Union Stamp. The cutters employed in such factories shall take out a charter in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, provided the number of Union Stamp factories has not decreased within said period of three months.

Ninth. Until Boot and Shoe Workers' Cutters Local is chartered, it shall be optional with cutters going to work in Union Stamp factories, and who are not members of either organization, which organization they shall join.

Tenth. Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L., to have complete jurisdiction over wages and conditions in all factories, subject to arbitration contracts in Union Stamp factories until Boot and Shoe Workers' Cutters' Local is chartered, at which time the Boot and Shoe Workers' Local takes jurisdiction over Union Stamp factories, and Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L., continue to have jurisdiction over all other factories in Lynn.

Eleventh. In case of any disagreement as to the interpretation or scope of this agreement the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, shall meet in conference for the purpose of settling the dispute in accordance with the harmonious relations which this agreement is intended to promote.

Signed,

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,
By Horace Eaton, Gen. Secretary.
Cutters' Assembly, No. 3,662, K. of L.
By I. B. Armstrong, M. W.

This agreement owes its origin to the fact that where we undertook to issue the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to D. A. Donovan & Co., Lynn, Mass., the Knights of Labor cutters, employed in that factory, resisted what they termed our encroachment upon their rights. The firm discharged them because they would not comply with the terms of our contract, and the cutters immediately declared the factory on strike, and after two or three days' contest the above agreement was reached.

It will be noticed that the agreement binds the Knights of Labor to encourage and assist in organizing all factories and introducing the Union Stamp upon arbitration contracts, but instead of carrying out this obligation, they pursued the practice of endeavoring to influence every manufacturer applying for the Union Stamp not to use it, and offered to work at the scale of wages heretofore existing if the stamp was not introduced, but if the manufacturer insisted upon using the Union Stamp, he should pay a higher bill of wages, which they called their standard. Notwithstanding all this opposition, which was in direct violation of their agreement, we made steady gains in Lynn, until we had, with the applications of two large firms there, reached the number of two hundred and fifty cutters employed in Union Stamp factories in Lynn, as provided under section eight (8) of the agreement, which provides that when this number was reached, the cutters employed in Union Stamp factories, should take out a charter in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Rather than carry out their obligation under the agreement, a "Red Letter" meeting was held on January 6, 1903, at which meeting our agreement with them was declared "null and void." They then made a demand upon Union Stamp manufacturers that they surrender the Union Stamp or give them a guarantee that none but members of the Knights of Labor would be employed in Union Stamp factories in Lynn, requiring the manufacturer to furnish a bond in the sum of $1,000 to bind the latter proposition, thus closing the doors of the Lynn shoe factories against our members and against all who refuse to conform to their peculiar methods, and hold membership in the Knights of Labor.

They entirely ignored section eleven (11) of the agreement, which provides that "in case of any disagreement as to the interpretation or scope of the agreement, the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor shall meet in conference for the purpose of settling the dispute in accordance with the harmonious relations which this agreement is intended to promote." No attempt was made by the Knights of Labor to hold a conference under this section.

On January 16, 1903, upon the manufacturers refusing to comply with the demands of the Knights of Labor cutters, they declared the Union Stamp factories on strike in the cutting departments, calling out about two hundred men. In order to strengthen their position, they played upon the prejudice, against high dues, of the female portion of our membership employed in Union Stamp factories, and succeeded in stampeding some of the employees.

Bear in mind that this strike was ordered in violation of our arbitration contract (see section 5), which provides for the settlement of all disputes of whatever nature, by mutual agreement, or by arbitration. Each contract according to our agreement with the Knights, is binding upon them, as it is upon us.

For the purpose of maintaining the integrity of our contracts, we immediately called upon our members throughout the country to come to Lynn and accept employment in the factories declared on strike by the Knights of Labor. The Knights then began a system of coercion, intimidation and assault, calculated to defeat our purpose, but to no avail. Our members stood their ground unflinchingly, and we have from time to time supplied the places of the contract breakers, until at this writing, the cutting departments are running with almost a complete force. The disturbances incident to the first few days of the contest have largely disappeared, and we are absolutely confident of being able to sustain our position and reach a condition which will enable our trade union members to work in the cutting rooms of Lynn without being obliged to join the Knights of Labor.

The contract breakers have sought to fasten the name "scab" upon the cutters we have sent in there, but good trade unionists know that the name does not fit. We propose that the men who have assisted the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in maintaining its contracts in Lynn, are deserving of special recognition at the hands of this organization, and we are going to recommend that a special certificate be issued to each of them, testifying to their loyalty to the organization, under the most trying circumstances, and that a special medal be struck off as a badge of honor, which will place them beyond reproach, and thus show that we appreciate the valuable services they have rendered to the organization in its time of need.

Notwithstanding the fierce onslaught made upon us in Lynn, which occurred ten days ago, we have received applications for the Union Stamp from manufacturers in Brockton and elsewhere, amongst them such firms as the Geo. E. Keith Co., makers of the "Walk-Over" Shoe; M. A. Packard & Co.; Geo. Snow Co.; E. E. Taylor & Co.; Whitman & Keith, and Preston B. Keith, Stacy, Adamas & Co., all of Brockton, Mass., and Leonard & Barrows, of Middleboro, Mass., and Belfast, Me., and Torrey, Curtis & Terrill, North Weymouth, Mass., all of which will give us an increased membership of not less than seven thousand.

Notwithstanding the most flagrant misrepresentations, calculated to prejudice the public mind, we have made steady gains in filling the places of the contract breakers, and we are able to see their finish in the near future. Our Joint Council and the Central Labor Union of Lynn unanimously sustains our position as well as the Central Labor Union and Shoe Council of Haverhill, Mass., and we have a strong endorsement and resolution from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and one from John Mitchell and W. B. Wilson, President and Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, now in convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

Trusting that we have thrown a little light upon this question, and holding ourselves in readiness to furnish additional information, if desired, we remain,

Sincerely yours,
John F. Tobin,
General President.
Chas. L. Bain,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto District Labor Council

Special meeting of District Labor Council, Feb. 5th, in Temple Building.

Meeting opened at 8.10 p.m., with President Cox in the chair, who stated that the Executive had decided to call a special meeting so that the Council could go on record in regard to the Carnegie offer made for the Public Library.

Roll call of officers, showing Vice President Simpson as absent.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to frame a resolution on the Carnegie matter and report forthwith to the Council. Carried.

Delegates Carmody, Ayers and R. Glockling were appointed on Resolution Committee, and after a few minutes reported the following resolution:

Moved by M. Carmody, seconded by Wm. Ayers, and resolved, that

Whereas, this Toronto District Labor Council, representing organized labor of the city of Toronto in meeting assembled, having learned through the press of the proposition to accept a donation from Andrew Carnegie of the sum of $350,000 for the erection of a Public Library building:

And whereas, the same Andrew Carnegie is well remembered by the workers of this city as the head of the works in which occurred the celebrated strike on the 4th of July, 1892, in which was involved the demand for even justice by our brothers engaged in the industry of which this Andrew Carnegie was the dictator;

And whereas, we remember that on the celebrated morning of July the 12th of that year there was imported into the town of Homestead a gang of sluggers known as U. S. deputy marshals, and whose presence resulted in the loss of life of our brother workers, making thereby widows and orphans solely dependent on those slain;

And whereas, one word from the mouth or pen of Andrew Carnegie would have stayed the hand that made mourning, destitution and misery in that community, which word was denied;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Toronto District Labor Council do hereby enter its most earnest protest against the acceptance of any alms or contribution for the use of our citizens as an easement to the conscience of this man, believing that this proposed edifice would be a standing disgrace to our fair city.

While we would hail with delight assistance to enhance our educational facilities, we feel that we would be the better without such, than to receive any assistance from this source. Workingmen have not forgotten the tragedy of Homestead.

After a short debate had ensued, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 77 for and 7 against.

It was further resolved that a copy of resolution be sent to the Mayor, requesting him to read the same at the public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall Friday evening next.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

✣ ✣

The Bookbinders passed the following resolution at their meeting last Monday night: Whereas, this Local Union, 28, I. B. of B. having learned through the public press that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had made an offer to donate $350,000 to the city of Toronto for the purpose of increasing our Public Library facilities, and believing that the larger portion of the money now in the possession of Mr. Carnegie should have gone to his workmen, which to some extent was obtained through and by the hardship and vicissitudes of the aforesaid workingmen, and as a matter of justice should revert to them, and not to municipalities wherein no part of this money was earned. Therefore, be it resolved, that we do most earnestly protest against the city of Toronto accepting any grant from this source, thereby perpetuating the name of a man whose name is connected with one of the most brutal massacres of the last century. We refer to the butchery which took place at Homestead on July 12th, 1902.

The Social Democratic Herald, of New York, points out that when men go to war to kill each other, then widows and orphans are provided for by a pension. But when workingmen go out to do as much to advance civilization, and get killed, their wives and children are allowed to eke out a miserable existence. It points out that already the construction of the tunnel in New York City has cost many lives, and adds: "If a soldier's wife and children can be pensioned, why cannot the wives and children of workingmen be provided for?"

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.—B. W. Kennedy.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas
Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
F. S.—John Gardner, 219 Borden.
Treas.—John Acheson, 378 Adelaide W.
Sec. Municipal Com.—Jas. Simpson.
Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire Composing Room.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.
Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall.
S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall
Sec.—J. A. Dongan.

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	Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan.
Pres.—W. T. Thomson, 32 Boustead	Treas.—S. W. McKinley, 109 Fuller.
Rec. Sec.—H. Maycock, 114 Cumberland.	Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 18, 11 1-2 Richmond west.
	Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc.
Order Railway Conductors	D. G. Barnes, Box 557, 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.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188	S. Cubbige, 15 Givens.
Pres.—J. Hodgins, 7 Clarence Sq.	Rec. Sec.—Geo. Strickland, 28 Saunders ave.
Vice-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale.	
Guide—C. A. Longbotham.	Treas.—C. Hudson, 217 Lisgar.
Guard—Wm. Mahar.	Sergt.-at-Arms—D. Lillie.
Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 78 Foxley.	
	Richmond Hall
Brotherhood Leather Workers	Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters	John Tweed, 259 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 323	J. H. Johnston, 519 King East.
2nd and 4th Monday	**Richmond Hall**
Journeymen Tailors, Local 132	Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.
	Pythian Hall
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28	Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa.
Pres.—C. R. Hurst.	Guide—A. McLean.
Vice—Geo. Legier.	Inspector—E. Thomas.
Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber.	Statistician—D. West.
Treas.—Robt. Glockling.	Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.
Alternate Monday from Jan 5	**Dominion Hall**
Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers	John M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave.
3rd Monday	**Pythian Hall**, Queen and Victoria
Cab and Express Association	John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.
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.
	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 24	Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Workers, Local 53	Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.
	Occident Hall
Toronto Bread Salesmen	Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.
1st and 3rd Wednesday	**Pythian Hall**
Retail Clerks	Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.
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	W. N. Braybon, Room 46, 18 Victoria.
	10 Maud St.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	Thos. E. Nicholls, 160 Clinton.
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	Wm. J. Motham, 222 Brock ave.
2nd Thursday	**Richmond Hall**
Tobacco Workers	Chas. Lavoie, 133 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.
Every Friday	**Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg**
Marine Engineers, No. 1	R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road
	Richmond Hall
Painters and Decorators, No. 3	R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.
1st and 3rd Friday	**Richmond Hall**
Iron Moulders, No. 28	B. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.
Tyle Layers, Local No. 37	W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
	Pythian Hall
2nd Friday	
Furriers Union	A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.
2nd and 4th Friday	**Forum Hall**
Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185	Thos. Sweet, 20 Olive ave.
	Pythian Hall
4th Friday	
Cork Workers	Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.
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.

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Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

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