

# The Tribune

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SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1905

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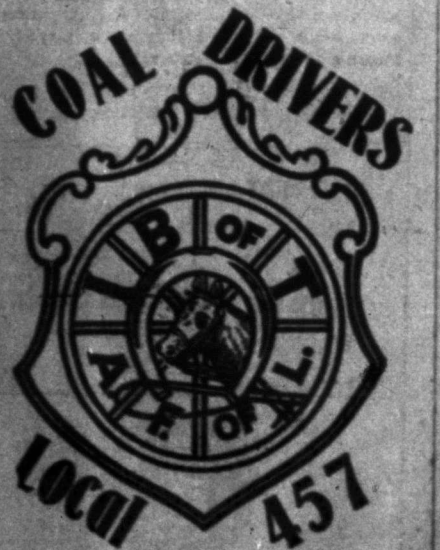
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**THE ECONOMIC**  
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 S. H. COUGH MANAGER



**UNION MEN** see the above label is on the wagon that delivers your Coal.  
 WE HAVE IT—  
**The Connel Anthracite Mining Co., Limited**  
 HEAD OFFICE: QUEEN ST. & SPADINA AVE.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY, DEC. 7TH

The Trades and Labor Council held its regular fortnightly meeting on Thursday night with a large attendance. President Hungerford occupied the chair.

A roll call showed all the officers present. Sergt-at-Arms Oakley who has been on the sick list, has recovered and was again able to resume his duties.

The Credential Committee were elected as follows: Delegates Voden, Virtue and Todd.

Delegates from different unions were accepted as follows:

Amalgamated Wood-workers: Delegates G. Howell, Fegan and J. Howell.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 10: Wm. Walmsley, J. W. Davis, B. White.

Women's Union Label League No. 66: Fred Perry, Mrs. May Darwin, A. Hill.

Cutters and Trimmers, 185: Geo. Silkstone.

Cigar Makers, No. 27: D. M. Henderson.

Lithographers' Artists', Engravers', and Designers: Thos. W. Reddy, Geo. A. Young, T. R. Slee.

Marine Engineers: F. S. Hemming, A. J. Woodward, E. A. Prince.

Malsters' Union, 317: Wm. Foote, John Grady.

Cabinet Makers: Jas. Walsh.

Two new locals, Lithographers' Artists', and the Interior Cabinet Finishers, No. 286, became affiliated with the Council.

Delegates Hill and Harding were nominated on the Label Committee. Delegate Harding was elected.

Delegate Walmsley was elected to the Educational Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted as follows:

Letter from Single Tax ordered to be read to Council.

Other letters were placed on file. Several bills were recommended to be paid.

Attention was drawn to the proposed speech of Principal Pakenham on, "Improvements in Technical School."

The report of the Organization Committee was received and adopted.

The report of the Municipal Committee was presented by Mr. John Tweed and adopted.

Mr. Todd of the Cigar Makers' Union appealed to the members for a greater demand for their label.

It was reported that the Lithographers was still out, and that the manufacturers of Hamilton would not order goods only from Union firms.

It was reported that the Bakers had re-introduced the label, and that the label would be supplied to Bakers free of charge. Their label had come to stay this time.

It was reported that a firm of Coopers on Niagara street would not renew their agreement, and therefore was unfair to organized labor.

It was reported that an unfair firm in Montreal had placed a new tobacco on the market called union.

The Iron Moulders reported that the Canada Foundry Company shops were not open shops, and that when it was fair to organized labor it would be duly reported to this Council.

Moved by Delegate Todd, seconded by Delegate Schmidt:

"Whereas the Municipal voters of the City of Toronto will be asked to vote next January on a by-law to reduce the number of liquor licenses, and

Whereas such a reduction we believe to be in the worst interests of this city as a whole, tending to create a greater monopoly than now exists,

Therefore be it resolved that this District Labor Council go on record as opposed to any reduction of liquor licenses."

Carried—46 for, 11 against.

IT WAS CLEARLY SHOWN THAT A REDUCTION OF LICENSES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO WOULD BE A GREAT BLOW TO INDUSTRIAL TORONTO.

That all unions should stick together and help one another, especially in this matter. That the men who were working the temperance legislation were not to be trusted and were not the poor man's friend. The rich man could have his liquor at his home, the poor man could not; that we want no class legislation, and that we could not afford to let the politicians make a platform of this temperance matter. The hotels, properly kept, which they should be, was the poor man's club, what other could he afford. The rich man had plenty of them. The whole of the argument was along the line of industrialism. That the temperance men should be settled once and forever. That this was the first year the temperance people of Toronto had asked for the label of the Allied Trades, now that they have to.

Messrs. Moses Rawlinson and Simpson spoke against the resolution being carried. Mr. Simpson brought many good arguments in favor of the temperance cause, and challenged many of the arguments brought forward by those who were in favor of no reduction. Delegate Wilson of the Woodworkers spoke along the line of watching for the different election dodges. That the temperance people were not candid in their appeal. The only way to stop the liquor traffic was to stop the manufacture of it. Delegate Ralfe spoke bitterly of the unfair remarks of Delegate Simpson against the Brewery workers and kindred trades.

The small hotel is the maintenance of the local union cigar manufacturer. The large shops and hotels mostly import stock and do not encourage home manufacture.

### CRIMINAL CASES AND TRIALS.

No one can tell when he or she may be arrested nowadays. According to some Crown officials, it is not necessary to prove the criminal intent in cases of theft. So, if you borrow a book from a friend of yours and do not return it for, say, a week, the friend might be advised by the Crown that you were guilty of theft. And your supposed friend might act on this advice, and before you knew it you may be up before the Magistrate. Therefore, if ever you are unfortunate enough to be summoned or arrested wrongfully, adopt this course when you are before the J. P. Plead not guilty, and elect (if it is a case where you can elect) to be tried by a jury. By doing this you protect yourself doubly; i.e., the Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, has the right, if he believes you are innocent, to discharge you from custody. Or, if he thinks there is sufficient evidence, commit you for trial. Then, if committed for trial, you can be brought up at the weekly sittings of the County Judge's Criminal Court or go to a jury. The evidence is taken all over again, thereby giving you another chance for your liberty. But suppose you are innocent, and elect to be tried by the Magistrate, then he may, if he does not think the evidence is sufficient to convict, "adjourn the case until called on." That is, you have a charge hanging over your reputation for life. As a British subject, do not be afraid to exercise the right your ancestors lost their lives in obtaining for you.

Workmen deserve to be clubbed until common horse-sense is knocked into them. If they possessed common horse-sense they would "chuck" party politics and only give their votes to men who are willing and able to carry out their demands. By sticking to party politics they find that the rich citizen can have their large city holdings taxed as farm properties, while they must pay to the limit on their small holdings. If they were able to get their \$700 exemption it would help equal up things. But they get nothing now, because they are afraid to let their minds wander into new channels. We maintain that everyone has a right to pay his or her fair share of taxes, but when we find the large property holder and merchant only pays about one-third, or perhaps one-half less than they should pay, then we believe in giving the workingman his exemption. But the majority of people the workingman returns to Council only care for themselves. As soon as these men get into Council the workingman can go and hang himself. And sometimes the workingman will believe the man he has put into office is a superior being, and surrender his brains and self-respect to him. This is plain talk, but if we look the matter squarely into the face, will any workingman say we are wrong?

### Action on Proposed Amalgamation with Tailors Deferred

HAMILTON:—Dozal 256, United Garment Workers of America, held its regular meeting in Bricklayers' hall last evening. The question of amalgamation between the garment workers and journeymen tailors was discussed and left over till a special meeting to be held some time before January 8. It was decided to form a pressers' local, and to have a sick benefit attached. The garment workers intend asking for a scale of wages and a reduction of hours in the spring, as Hamilton is the only city in Canada working fifty-two hours a week. Grafton & Co. and the Lyons Tailoring company have signed the agreement for a forty-nine hour week.

### WHAT ARE LIVING WAGES.

A living wage ought to be sufficient to secure for every able-bodied, right-minded, sober and industrious working man:

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthy state of mind and body.
2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.
3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.
4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say any working man, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them, whose wage is so meager that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?—The Electrical Worker.

"When a girl has power to make a man suffer he is in love with her."  
 "Yes; and when she wants to she's in love with him."

### CONDUCTOR COONEY VINDICATED BY JUDGE MORGAN.

Sometimes in the course of human events certain individuals are under the impression the mass of people still believe in the Divine Right of Kings. And they think the earth, in the case of themselves and their respective families, "was made especially for them and the Denizens thereof." But a Stuart King lost his head by believing in the above doctrine, and sundry other folks have found it is better to deal with the workman who helps to keep them in luxury, without reference to the doctrine that the Good Lord made them out of a superior sort of clay.

In opening the trial of Cooney's case, Judge Morgan said: "This charge is unfounded, untenable, and should never have been accepted, and I am at a loss to understand how any Crown officer accepted such an information and issued a summons. There must have been some friction, or else the charge never would have been laid."

Mr. Forster, Cooney's counsel, allowed the judge to believe this information was laid on account of the friction between himself and Col. Denison. This course was adopted by him because he did not wish to "rub it in," as it were, into the Magistrate and officials of the lower courts. But he was not doing justice to himself. The charge was deliberately laid on the advice of the Crown, before either Cooney or his solicitor was aware of the same. And then, when the case came up before His Worship Col. Denison, on the first day, the facts were explained to him, and the evidence of the passenger was taken, he did not immediately dismiss it, nor did the Crown Attorney ask for the withdrawal of the case, but the Magistrate adjourned it to get evidence from the company as to the time Cooney left the money in the Company's office for the passenger. This evidence was given, and it was at this stage friction arose between His Worship and counsel. Counsel resented any stigma being placed on an honest workman. Then the Crown Attorney stated Cooney was a straightforward, honest man, but did not ask for the dismissal of the information against Cooney.

And the Magistrate was going to adjourn the case until called on, thereby letting Cooney rest under a slur for the rest of his life. But his counsel was familiar with Police Court proceedings, and had exercised his right by electing to be tried by a jury. Then the Magistrate, knowing there was not evidence enough to convict, or he would not adjourn the case until called on, committed the defendant for trial. At the trial, John Godfrey, who appeared for the private prosecutor, said his client was wrongly advised, and joined with Mr. Forster in asking for the discharge of the defendant. Crown Attorney Drayton consented to this, and Cooney was thereupon discharged, without any evidence being given for or against him. Facts are stubborn things. Mr. Forster was blamed in the Police Court for not accepting the Magistrate's ruling as to adjourning the case until called on. But he knew his rights, and was not afraid to maintain them, and subsequent proceedings justified his action. Will the Magistrate or Mr. Curry pay Mr. Cooney's lost time and counsel fee? Why did the Magistrate not dismiss the case after hearing the evidence? If the Magistrate committed Cooney for trial because Forster did not knuckle down to his ruling, was he not proving to the public that sometimes judges do injustice to the parties before them because they do not like the solicitor who is appearing for them? Every citizen prides himself on the purity of the bench, but will this continue if men are allowed to be committed for trial for stealing in cases like the present one?

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

Editor of Tribune:

Sir,—If the reader will look at his assessment slip, he will see that his taxes are rated on two things—"value of land," and "buildings."

Between these two there lies a great philosophy of taxation. By taxing the former we take a value which is made by the public through increase of population, or in other words, a community value.

By placing taxes on buildings, we tax wealth (labor applied to land), an entirely different commodity, thereby taking from all labor a portion of it for taxes, which cannot be done in the former case.

Would it not be well if our Legislature would pass a local option law, giving to the municipalities the opportunity to say by their vote, at any municipal election, whether all taxes should be removed from buildings and placed on the value of the land as a matter of experiment?

All great reforms must begin by experiment. Then let us have a trial in municipal taxation by local option.

Yours, etc.,  
 John Galbraith.