

The Tribune

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SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1905

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

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—The silver anniversary of the American Federation of Labor adjourned late today to meet next year in Minneapolis on a date yet set. Samuel Gompers, of Washington, D.C., was re-elected president by practically a unanimous vote, only two votes having been cast against him. The retirement of Thomas I. Kidd as fifth vice-president advanced the candidates behind that office, and all who were candidates for reelection were successful, but eighth vice-president, W. R. Spencer, of Dayton, O., who was defeated for the seventh vice-presidency by W. D. Huber, of Indianapolis, O., was the only new officer elected, defeating W. D. Mahon of Detroit, Mich. Frank K. Foster, of Boston, and James H. Wilson, of New York, were chosen to represent the federation at the British Trades and Labor Congress, and Thomas A. Hickert, of New York, was elected to attend the Canadian Labor Congress.

Upon the announcement of the election of President Gompers, Delegate Barnes, of Chicago, made an attempt to present a resolution declaring Mr. Gompers unfair. He was loudly hissed. The chair refused to accept the resolution, and ruled that delegates objecting to the re-election of officers should present their objections in writing to the secretary.

The convention just closed is said to have been the most important and successful ever held by the federation.

Resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor in Pittsburg, Nov. 22, against advertising dodges. It speaks for itself:

"The principal feature of today's session of the American Federation of Labor was the section of the Grievance Committee's report asking for the abolition of the souvenir programme in connection with union labor events. Smaller labor unions throughout the country were charged with grafting, forgery, and threatening the employers with strikes and boycotts in getting out souvenir books for Labor Day and other occasions.

While the names of the labor unions against whom the charges were made were not uncovered, labor leaders in almost every city were accused of the practice. A resolution was offered and adopted condemning the issue of souvenir books by the labor unions."

McCLARY'S IRON MOULDERS ARE OUT TO WIN.

As far as the iron moulders are concerned, the McClary strike will be fought out to a finish no matter how long it takes. The International Union has now stopped in and assumed control of the strike, and that means that the McClary firm are up against an organization that has a reputation for bulldog tenacity and determination, backed by a big treasury, and who are not afraid to spend money when necessary. It means that the three hundred thousand union men in Canada will back the moulders to a man, and an equal number of their friends will stand beside them. Right in the city of London, where the trouble exists and where the facts are best known, the feeling is almost unanimous in favor of the strikers.

There has been more or less dissatisfaction in the big McClary works ever since the advent of Superintendent King, who is a Detroit importation, and the management was so unmistakably in the wrong in locking out the men for attending the picnic, for which arrangements had been openly made and advertised for more than two weeks, that it has been forced to act on the defensive ever since; in fact it was a huge blunder on the part of the superintendent for which no defence is possible. The union states emphatically that it is their belief the whole move was made with the object of weeding out the union men and breaking up their organization. All that the iron moulders are contending for is the right of a committee to confer with the management when prices are placed on new work, a rule that applies not only to the McClary Company, but to all other corporations who imagine they can trample

on the self-respect and manly dignity of their employees. We don't believe the imported superintendent from Detroit could extend such treatment to the iron moulders of that city without having it resented, and we certainly know he cannot do it in a Canadian city. We have known before this of importations from across the line who got a little too previous, and we imagine Superintendent King is in that class. If the McClary firm is wise they will rectify their blunder and come to honorable terms with the moulders.

BOOST THE LABEL

Now is the time to boost the label. Be a booster for the emblem of labor's sovereignty. Resolve to give renewed and more earnest and intelligent work in its behalf. Determine to support it more loyally than ever. Commence with the women folks at home. Drive it into them like driving a nail into a door that they must make no purchase without asking and insisting upon the label. Talk it to your friends and acquaintances. Shout it from the housetops. Be eloquent. Remember that the label is the hallowed trademark of unionism, and nothing you say in its favor will savor of exaggeration. Make known your wishes and sentiments in this matter to every merchant. Say to him plainly and unequivocally that by handling the label he demonstrates his friendship for organized labor, and that by not handling it he puts himself in the attitude of an enemy. Above and beyond all, no unionist whose loyalty is above suspicion should hand his wages to wife, mother, daughter or sister without iterating and reiterating: "This money goes for label goods. Remember, and always remember."—Ex.

MANUAL TRAINING AND AMBIDEXTROUS DRAWING.

J. Liberty Todd Method.

Manual training is generally understood to mean muscular hand training. Real manual training trains the hand, the eye and the mind together. To make a really skilled hand one must train all three. There are forms of manual training which teach carpentering, mechanical drawing and instrumental work, but these do not make a skilled hand or eye. In these forms of manual training pupils are powerless without rulers or compasses, etc. The use of instruments does not develop the hand or the eye. Therefore, all these aids should be done away with.

Firm, free-hand, blackboard drawing will educate the eye quicker than any other exercise. In drafts and trades men must be able to use the left hand as well as the right. How much better then for children to learn to use both hands from the beginning. Therefore ambidextrous drawing (both hands) should be taught from the first. In drawing, clay modelling and wood carving both hands should be used and thus equally trained.

Everyone can draw as well as write if correctly taught. Those who can draw an object have a more distinct idea of that object. The creative powers should be trained with the hand. Children at school can learn to design and model as well in a few months with one weekly lesson as to readily obtain places as under-designers in factories. Drawings must be original. Designing in clay and wood compel originality and invention. Exercises in these mediums are unequalled for giving dexterity of hand, skill in shaping various ideas and in teaching power of observation.

By these methods all pupils without exception develop their capacities. All acquire sufficient skill to enter the different industries with credit, because they have skilled hands, true eyes and a certain power of invention.

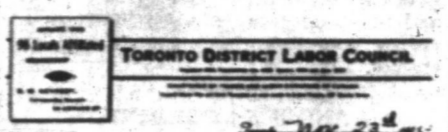
Civic Neglect

By-Law Governing the Erection of Scaffolding Ignored by Officials

The jury empanelled to place the responsibility for the death of David Finn, who was killed a week ago to-day by falling from a scaffold at the Consumers' Gas Company's new building at Eastern Ave., returned their verdict last night, after hearing evidence from James Riddell, city building inspector, and William Page who built the scaffold.

Mr. Riddell admitted that he did not carry out the letter of the law, but carried it out in spirit. This was done by consent of the City Architect. The verdict was as follows:

"We find that David Finn came to his death on Tuesday, Nov. 20, through falling from a scaffold on which he was working. We find also that the said scaffold was improperly constructed, inasmuch as the ledges which supported the platform on which the men were working had not been properly nailed or cleated. We also find that city by-law No. 440 was ignored by builders, with the sanction of the city officials."



TO TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL
Dec 22nd 1905
It is all what it may mean.
This is to certify that the "Tribune" is the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we beg to thank it for the hearty support of the circulating public.
The "Tribune" is the only official publication of the above Council.
Respectfully,
Dec 22nd 1905
G. C.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Tariff Commission have decided not to increase the tariff until the combine killing had faded from public memory. The bad, little, infant industries, shielded by the tariff wall, have got into the molasses barrel of prosperity. Not satisfied with this piece of mischief, they have taken to playing with glue-pots and consequently got more or less stuck on each other, forming combines. The bad boys must now wait till we forget some things about combines before any more stones can be placed on their wall to aid them in making us buy from them at their own prices; at the same time selling them our labor on the same terms.

With the civic investigation in the Paddy Bros. case; the plumbers' combine and other odds and ends going through the mills of justice, it is harvest time in legal circles, and the glad refrain echoes back again:

"Home we come rejoicing,
"Bringing in the sheaves."

At the City Hall the curtain has just gone up. The galleries are filled with preachers and liquor men. The great magician and word juggler, Spencer, occupies the centre of the stage, and will now put on his new play entitled "The Death and Resurrection of the Referendum, or the Sequel to the Politician who would not sign the Pledge."

The Mayor is busy with a stub pencil figuring out by algebra whether the voters' lucid moment last election day was when they marked their ballots for him or the \$700 exemption.

The rest of the Pilots of Municipal Statecraft are grouped about the barometer endeavoring to forecast the political weather. The general opinion seems to be that throughout December there will be considerable gales of hot air followed by showers of guff, shoplog and buncombe.

The Municipal Campaign Telegram system is not giving good service this season; the carrier pigeons are delayed by adverse winds, and a macaroni service has not yet been installed at the City Hall.

The Yonge Street Bridge is still—
Up in a balloon boys,
Up in a balloon;
Sailing 'round the moon, boys,
Sailing 'round the moon.

Call for the Label.
G. C.

DEAR SIR,—
I noticed in your valuable paper several items in which you speak highly of Ald. Jones, in most instances showing that he was doing good for the working man. Now I would not like to see the members of organized labor hoodwinked into voting for a man of his stamp. For instance, let us ask where he was on Monday, Nov. 27th when the question of the \$700 exemption came up? In the council chamber. Where was he when the vote was taken? Out of the council chamber. When did he return to the council chamber? Just after the vote was taken on the \$700 exemption, and just before the vote was taken on the reduction of the liquor license; and in many other cases has he shirked votes. I hope Mr. Editor that you will publish this letter in your valuable paper, as I firmly believe that those kind of men should be shown up to the working man and that they should keep it in remembrance at the polls on New Year's Day.—S.G.S.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Bakers' strike still on.

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.

MR. DAVID GILMOUR OF SCOTLAND

Fraternal Delegate to the Am. Fed. of Lab. Convention calls at Toronto on his way home.

Mr. David Gilmour, of Hamilton, Scotland, fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, just closed at Pittsburg, speaking to the Tribune of his impressions on the comparative conditions of the trades union movement between Great Britain and this continent, said what impressed him most was the difference in the standard of wages and living. In strongly organized unions the wages here being fully double what they are in Britain, while living was only about ten per cent. higher, and adding to this about ten per cent. more for higher house rents, still leaves the strongly organized workers in this country eighty per cent. better off than their brethren in the Old Country. But as this applies to skilled trades, well organized, THE WEAKER ORGANIZATIONS ARE A GREAT DEAL WORSE OFF HERE than in the Old Land, particularly in Kentucky and the South, and a lower standard of living must necessarily follow the smaller wages and poorer conditions.

Another impression was that while working conditions are higher generally, work requiring both skilled and unskilled labor is carried on at a much higher speed in this country. In Britain a man is given more time to do a piece of work, and is expected to make a better job of it.

The American Federation of Labor is entirely different to the British Trades Union Congress, inasmuch that the A. F. of L. deals entirely with craft jurisdiction, while the B. T. U. C. not only deals with this part, but also has a labor representation committee to effect a Parliamentary movement, and practically all unions are affiliated with the political body. This gives this part of the movement one million supporters. Outside of this, five hundred and thirty thousand have a separate organization, who are arriving at the same end, and make a strength of nearly one million six hundred thousand, who are banded together for the same purpose—Parliamentary representation. And the one million affiliated with the B. T. U. C. contribute voluntarily towards a fund to attain this representation. The difference in England is that all different bodies come together on this one great question. There is a tacit agreement that wherever a Socialist is standing for a seat in the House of Commons, the trades unionists support him with all their power. The same applies if a trades unionist is brought out, and it might be mentioned here that Mr. Gilmour is a candidate for Falkirk Burgh at the next election, which takes in five towns, of which Hamilton, Scotland, is the chief. In conclusion, he says his impression is that it will take twenty years for the movement to advance as far as it is in Britain, taking it as a whole.

On Thursday night Mr. David Gilmour addressed a large and attentive audience in the Labor Temple on the trades union movement here and in Great Britain.

Subscribers who have moved from address given kindly send new address.
J. M. PATON, 211 Shuter St.
CHAS. A. COXON, 120 Rose Ave.

Still another advance has been made in the price of Standard Oil. How singular it is that those advances always come when the evenings are getting long!

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

A trades union is not a raffish, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is business organization, which gives you high value for all you put in. We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year for their union they must expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the foresight, the anxiety, the sense of duty, and the wholesome patriotism of wage-workers. And where can they become better schooled in all these than in a trades union?

The United States District Attorney at New York has caused the arrest of eleven heads of manufacturing concerns of that city, on warrants charging them with having conspired, through the medium of an Employers' Association, to violate the Alien Contract Labor Law by the importation of foreign workmen.