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JOHN DRYDEN,
Minister of Agriculture.

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

THE TOILER

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TORONTO, OCTOBER 2nd, 1903.

We've had just about enough of capitalistic and military bosism, and if it doesn't take a tumble it may get a fall just the same.

✦ ✦

We much mistake the character of the average Canadian militiaman if he will stand much more work along the line of the dirty work done by the Pinkerton thugs of Homestead's detested notoriety.

✦ ✦

God is said to help those who help themselves, but when the unpaid workmen at the Soo tried to help themselves the riot act backed up by a militia colonel rather knocked this idea on the head.

✦ ✦

Union men and the other decent citizens can form regiments to defend their country, but at the same time not be subject to the direction of the "all-fry war authorities of the Soo or Stanley Barracks.

✦ ✦

The World's report of the annual outing of the Canadian Press Association to New Ontario was headed, "Educating the Press." If Hon. E. J. Davis succeeded in this he will pretty nearly pass for the second coming of Christ.

✦ ✦

Even a jackass, if attacked at the end farthest from his head, will defend himself, but nearly all non-union men and several union men have not evolved that capacity—when attacked in broad daylight and in front of what should be their heads.

✦ ✦

It has either come to pass or always has been that the wrongs of property are much at a premium with the powers that be, and the rights of men (those not millionaires or swell bluffs) at a discount. But the majority of people have become possessed of this idea, and are not liable to stand for it much longer.

THE TOILER TO THE TELEGRAM.

Our good friend of The Telegram, in an effort to get from under the difficulty of arguing out the question of the $700 exemption, makes a strange move. It would have its readers believe that this journal bears some responsibility for the strikes in the building trades last spring. This may be the Irishman's way of answering a question, but it should not be the way of a metropolitan daily.

It has the nerve to charge this paper with being a strike-maker. It asks who was responsible for the building trades strike in the spring. Well, we do not mind answering the question, but we prefer to have The Telegram give us a better answer to the $700 exemption problem.

In the first place, we beg to state that The Telegram is even more blameworthy than any of its city contemporaries for these strikes for the reason that it is supposed to be an independent paper. A paper that has made its mark and is secure financially from attack. Being in this position, one would naturally suppose it would be given to attack wrong whenever and wherever it found such to exist, regardless of who was found to be responsible. Does it always do this?

Did it attack the contractors in the early stages of the building trades strike for refusing to settle the strike upon the lines of reason? Did not the contractors have the option of arbitrating the demands of the unions interested, and did we hear The Telegram pitching forth any strong pronouncement upon this when it was thought that the strike would not last long?

When The Toiler neglects its duty in this respect it will be time enough for The Telegram to call it names.

What we would like to point out to The Telegram is the fact that if labor makes unjust demands, the employers at all times have the option of submitting them to disinterested parties for adjustment. Not so, however, with the tenant when the landlord makes his unjust demands. It is either pay up or move out.

Instead of figuring out the amount that would be saved per month, the Telegram might profitably be employed in going to the root of the matter and telling us just what influence the $700 exemption would have in making conditions for the general house-renting move easy.

The average workman has no desire to hold up an employer, and when a union attempts such action it is promptly called down, not only by its sympathizers, but by its enemies. Its ground is untenable before sober minds, and its cause must fail.

Was the grounds untenable in the building trades strikes of this spring, and in what respect? To what extent did the increases in wages that we hear The Telegram talking about increase the price of the material that goes to make up the houses? Did the wages of the bricklayers, advance—say, fifty per cent.? Was there an advance of almost the same proportion to those employed in sawing the lumber. Did the increased price of lime go into the pockets of the workers? Did the sash, door and dressed lumber handlers get an enormous increase in wages? And so on, we might go on down the whole list of materials. The trouble is that this question of the adjustment of conditions so that each individual will have the opportunity of gaining a fair living and no individual will be allowed to amass an immense fortune at the expense of some one else is one that The Telegram never gives a thought to. Like the rest of its contemporaries, it is content to float on the tide of prosperity and howl in times of adversity without once giving a thought to the cause of it all.

THE SOO TROUBLE AND ITS REAL CAUSE.

That Mr. Clergue's enterprises at the Soo went up like a rocket more pyrotechnic than any other venture ever floated in Canada is unquestioned, but unfortunately they appear at the present time to have come down like a stick.

The condition in the wonder of the west is an outrageous disgrace, and was only made possible by the laxity of our laws dealing—or more correctly NOT dealing—with the organization and inspection of joint stock companies.

Mr. Clergue secured capital with which he procured valuable franchises and concessions in power, land, subsidies, etc., and also the extensive publication of the fabulous character of his bubble in the press throughout the province.

He paid the press so much to talk of him in the most extravagant terms of praise, that if he ever read a tenth of the fulsome not published about him even he was probably partly convinced that he was really a great man.

Yet all he had done was to build works and put men to work—after the style of De Lesseps in the Panama Canal, and apparently with the same result. The papers—apparently in the way of news, but really at advertising rates—extolled the greatness of Mr. Clergue and his enterprises, and yet their capacity to produce enough to pay running expenses, not to mention profit on capital, had never been demonstrated.

Papers that did this—practically flimflamming the public—are a nice lot for the people to get their ideas from!

But, as Barnum said, "The people delight to be humbugged"—and Mr. Clergue has given a few thousand delight to their hearts' content along the line of Barnum's diagnosis of the people's desires.

The Consolidated Company is said to have been capitalized at something over $100,000,000, and yet a mortgage of about 5 per cent. of that amount has put the monstrosity out of business. No sane man will suggest that over a hundred million dollars was ever spent on Clergue's spread-eagle enterprises. Yet the laws of the country allow that concern to do business and take men into their employ on that pretence.

The capitalization, like most other capitalizations of recent years, was nothing else than a huge lie so far as the public is concerned, and the real responsibility for the whole disreputable and deplorable conditions lies with the laws NOT governing the organization or administration of joint stock companies.

A joint stock company organized under the patent or trading under the license of either the Dominion of Canada or the Province of Ontario, should be inspected before being given right to deal with the public, and their stated capital limited to the material property and actual cash in possession, and thereafter should be inspected yearly, the same as is done with the banks and insurance companies—but just about ten times more intelligently, rigidly and honestly.

That the Clergue enterprises may be, if properly conducted, profitable, seems to be within the bounds of reasonable hope, but even if they should subsequently produce a hundred per cent dividend on all their watered stock, that would not constitute the slightest excuse for the present unfortunate state of affairs, which has caused the innocent to suffer from what, to say the least, was the grossest misrepresentation.

We have had too many financial and industrial confidence games worked on the public, and it is time to look into them—it is more, it is time to expose many of them.

In connection with banks, railways, insurance companies, loan companies and the multitudinous companies "limited" misrepresentation has been not the exception but the rule in a very high percentage of instances.

If the Government would pay more attention to the prevention of fraud and injustice on the part of corporations, it would have no occasion to call out the stupid and stuffed strutters in the scarlet tunic, or the decent, home-loving, patriotic citizen soldier who joined the militia with the praiseworthy purpose of defending his country—not of the purpose of acting as bum bailiffs for Steyer & Co., or possibly the United States Steel Co. or the Standard Oil hollow monkery.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Legislative Committee recommended that the following copy to the criticisms of the Manufacturers' Association be forwarded to the leading newspapers in the chief cities of the Dominion:

At the late meeting of the Manufacturers' Association there was a discussion respecting the relationships between employers and employees.

It is very much to be regretted that this question, so essential to the welfare of society, could not be a matter of common conference, instead of being discussed by each party separately. Unfortunately, many circumstances point to the conclusion that the relations between employers and employees, instead of becoming more harmonious, are becoming more strained and bitter, and that the severance between them is becoming wider and wider.

So far as the finding of this committee was concerned, not one word was uttered to indicate that there must be something fundamentally wrong in our laws when two parts of the community stand opposed to each other in hostile array. Instead of that feeling of mutual amity which should come from a relation of mutual interest, there is the boycott, the strike, the lockout and litigation.

It would be rash in the extreme to assert that one party is wholly wrong and the other party wholly right. It cannot possibly be that all on the one side are saints and all on the other side are sinners. If, therefore, we are to bring harmony out of the present discords, if we are to remove the causes of friction, it must be by ascertaining how far either party has diverged from those fundamental principles of equity and brotherhood on which alone we can erect a successful civilization.

It would be truly a marvellous sight, after nearly twenty centuries since the promulgation of the Sermon on the Mount, to see any legislative assembly enact as part of the constitution of the country, that we must adopt the principles of the Jew and the Samaritan and have no dealings with our neighbors. And yet how can we judge otherwise the sentiments of the Manufacturers' Association, when they declare again and again that they will have no reciprocity with their next neighbors, nor will they consent to any abatement to the present enforced severance by means of a tariff. Verily, the teachings of the Man of Nazareth have scarcely penetrated more than skin deep, when such a body declares so emphatically for a tariff of hostility, exclusion and non-intercourse.

Would it not also be a wonder to see any body of men declare their fundamental principle of action to be "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"! But, what is the meaning of the cry of "tariff for tariff, that we must be guided by the actions of our neighbors, be they right or wrong," which was repeated so emphatically at the meeting of the association?

In the declaration of the Manufacturers for the retention of the present method of tariff taxation, did they for one moment take into consideration the equities and rights of their employees? In examining that tariff, we find that a large number of commodities are placed in the free list and a large number on which the rate runs all the way from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent. Now, if we ask the question, who are the purchasers of these free goods and against whom do the higher rates fall, we find this remarkable discrimination: The free goods are those which are bought by the employers, while the highest rated goods are those that are bought by the poorest of the poor. Probably a third of the tariff list consists of free goods, but in no instance can we find that the goods that have to be bought by the toilers are in the free list.

So far as the tariff shows any preference or discrimination, it is wholly in favor of the rich and against the poor. The raw cotton or the raw wool which the employers buy is free, but the cloth or the garment which the employers have to buy is taxed 35 per cent. The steel for the manufacture of the hammer or the saw which the manufacturers buy comes in free, but the hammer and the saw which the workman must buy are taxed 30 per cent. No per cent. for the rich, and practically 50 per cent. for the poor.

Is not this a most extraordinary discrimination in favor of the employer and against the employee? Have we not here one law for the rich, giving them special favors, and another for the poor, placing them under special burdens?

But the matter is worse yet. The manufacturers complain that the labor party have been "unpatriotic" because they have interfered with immigration. They also complain that the Government did not show more energy in bringing skilled labor into the country.

Is there the slightest cause for this complaint? Have the employers shown their employees the slightest consideration in this respect? For many years the employers have had to submit to taxation often exceeding half a million dollars yearly to bring the cheapest labor from the poorest countries in the world to flood the labor market here, and thus to force wages down to the lowest possible point. Did ever the Government tax the employers to send agents to secure cheap goods for the employees? Never. And now, after the Government has been crushing the laborers with excessive taxes for years to help the employers to buy their labor cheap and to slaughter the labor market, the employers complain that their representations to the Government have not received their proper consideration.

And during all these years the employers have been favored with a tariff, often practically of 50 per cent., to protect them from foreign competition, while the workers have had to submit to the fiercest blast of foreign competition, and now the employers complain that the labor party are doing something to shield themselves against this discrimination.

Through all the years the laborer has had to bear all the burdens of developing the country. In no single case has labor ever received the slightest assistance from the Government. It has been despoiled by speculation. It has had to pay an unjust tribute, always increasing, for the occupation of the land. It has had to supply immense subsidies and bonuses to various enterprises. It has had to pay the high tariff to enrich the employers, and in other ways it has had to supply immense fortunes to the special favorites of the law.

It is a very remarkable fact that the most severe complaints of the Manufacturers' Association have been directed against those from whom they draw their fortunes, and not a whisper was reported in the whole proceedings against those whose ambition is spent in the destruction of industry and the despoiling of commerce. The land speculator and the collector of ground rent can get their wealth only by the spoliation and the perpetual bankruptcy of industry. The laborer spends his life toiling to maintain prosperity. He produces much, but out of that abundance he receives for himself only a small share. The land speculators and the collectors of ground rent produce nothing; but they obtain the abundance. They place industry under constant tribute. The manufacturers cry out loudly against those who come to the country offering the exchange of riches for toilers; but not the faintest protest do they utter against the tribute which industry must pay all the time for the occupation of the land.

When the manufacturers see their true interests they will cease antagonizing their workmen, and they will turn their attention against the various laws which compel industry to a perpetual and increasing tribute, to pay the unearned incomes of the land owners.

They further recommend that a copy of the following letter be sent to the members of the Committee on Assessment:

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by this Council to call your attention to the unjust manner in which the present Assessment Act discriminates against industry and in favor of speculation.

Let any man employ labor on the land to make any improvement, either in the clearing of a farm or the erection of a factory or a home, and at once, according to law, the assessment must be increased, while the speculator escapes with a single land tax.

Thus the better a man does for the improvement or prosperity of the country the worse the country does for him.

In this city the value of the land has risen from nothing till the best sites are now worth from $2,000 to $4,000 per foot frontage, and with every addition to the population the value rises still higher, thus giving to the owner of the land greater power to oppress and impoverish industry.

In order to do something to stop the progress of this injustice, this Council would be much pleased to see your committee insert in their report a clause permitting the municipalities to remove taxes from improvements.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

D. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

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VIEWS OF LABOR

Continued From Page 1

the artisan classes, it would be that you should press that view upon your people to see whether and, if so, how far they would be willing to go in committing their fortunes to such a tribunal as I have alluded to. If the working classes will take an attitude of that nature, they will render an invaluable service to their country and at the same time advance the interests of themselves as well as the employers, public opinion will support a move of that kind; public opinion is making the law of the land to-day.

WOULD END ALL INDUSTRIAL WARS.

I do not know that I would be warranted in dwelling further upon the question. I personally appreciate your action to-day, and what you have said, but I do not wish to say too much in that direction for I do not want to add fuel to the flame. The very opposite is my desire, and since Mr. Hall says you are favorable to the policy that I have foreshadowed, I believe that if the industrial classes would actively propound it, actively advance a propaganda in favor of both parties to a dispute submitting their dispute to conciliation boards for establishment, if necessary, of machinery to deal with such disputes throughout the length and breadth of Canada, they will take a step that will win for them public approval, a step that would be to the interests of Canada, and that will, I think, put an end for all time to these industrial wars, lock-outs and strikes, which are, so far as I can see, unpalatable evils to both parties, even if they may bring some advantage to the survivor of the war.

THE MILITIA AS POLICE.

The action in calling out Toronto's volunteers to do police work at the Soo is nothing less than an outrage, and it is up to some member of Parliament to bring the matter up in the House.

That the regulars should be sent is not to be wondered at, as they are employed, organized and increased in numbers yearly for the express purpose of doing any dirty work the capitalistic bosses of the Government may have on hand.

With the militia it is different; they are there purely for the purpose of defending the country, if necessary, should aid come from a foreign enemy, and the performance of police work is no part of their duty.

When lawlessness occurs and there are imminent, means should be taken to quell the disturbance, but what is more to the point, it is the duty of the Government to so guard the interests of the public from the crookedness of grafters and subsidy-takers that there would not be any excuse for resort to violence.

The authorities, however, appear to be only too willing to send the redcoats out against the working element upon the slightest pretext. That self-governing volunteers should act in that capacity is to be wondered at, no matter from whom the command comes.

The military authorities are but the servants of the Government, and governments, it must be remembered, should be only the servants of the people—but such is not the case. They are almost invariably the willing tools of the capitalistic interests of the country, and that being the case, it is the right of militiamen or anybody else to repudiate their authority.

By their manipulation of the courts, the police and their pandering to the organs of finance, governments have lost all right to the community's respect, and have little of it.

The ballot is the reasonable means to use in the interests of reform, but when its use becomes an abuse by the purchase of venal or ignorant voters with money given by grafters on the public domain and treasury, the ballot must take a place second to other means that will be more effective. The power inherited by most of those possessing it in Europe was obtained centuries ago by means of force, and the power possessed in the new world by means of cunning, fraud, bribery and deception. That power must be suppressed, by the ballot, if that weapon be not interfered with, but if it should be purchased as in the past, it may be necessary to take measures more direct in their effect.

Governments generally are against the people and with the grafters; the case should be reversed—and will be shortly by the ballot or some other means.

Directory of Union Meetings

COUNCILS

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall
Pres.—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave. Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
Vice—M. Sinclair, 141 Bleeker. F. S.—Geo. Cooper, 79 Woolsley.
Sec. Label Com.—J. W. Harmon. Treas.—J. C. Fannon, 102 Lindsay ave.
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas Sec. Municipal Com.—J. E. Virtue.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES. Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire Composing Room.
Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL. S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL. Geo. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.
Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall.

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30	**Richmond Hall**
Musical Protective Ass'n	J. A. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston.
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. Pres.—J. H. Pickles. Vice. Pres.—H. Lock, 148 Pearson. Cor. Sec.—J. W. Griffin, 43 Heward.	Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan. Treas.—J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard. Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond west.
	Forum Hall
Bartenders Union.	Wm. Myles, 47 Tersulay.
	Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc.
Order Railway Conductors	D. G. Barnes, Box 537, 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.**
Electrical Workers (linemen)	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188 Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. Vice.-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. Guide—Mart. Fitzgerald. Guard—Wm. Mahar.	Fin. Sec.—C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta Ave. Treas.—Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie. Sergt.-at-Arms.—T. G. Bond. Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 78 Forley.
	Richmond Hall
Brotherhood Leather Workers	Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters	John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 323	J. H. Johnston, 319 King East.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. Executive Board meets every Monday	Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill. in Richmond Hall.
	Temperance Hall
Journeymen Horse Shoers.	Roland Roberts, 566 Ontario.
2nd and 4th Monday	**Richmond Hall**
Journeymen Tailors, Local 182	Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.
	Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction
Canadian Car Works Assn.	F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Toronto Junction.
	Pythian Hall
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28 Pres.—C. R. Hurst. Vice—Geo. Legier. Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Treas.—Robt. Glockling.	Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa. Guide—A. McLean. Inspector—B. Thomas. Statistician—D. West. Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.
Alternate Monday	**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.
4th Monday	**Temple Building**
Bindery Women's Union, No. 34	Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont.
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
Structural Iron Workers.	Sec.—V. Higgins, 100 Chestnut.
Piano Makers, No. 34	Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott.
	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 21	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, 75 Eden Place.
	Temple Building
Electrical Workers, Inside men.	K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
	Mallon's H.
Rubber Workers	Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove.
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	C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.
	10 Maud St.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	Thos. E. Nicholls, 11 Huron.
	Society Hall
Concrete Pavers' Union	Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid ave.
1st Thursday	**Pythian Hall**
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 21	Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.
1st and 3rd Thursday	**Room 5 Leader Lane Chambers**
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street.
	Temple Bldg.
Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235	D. T. Montgomery.
	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	Jas. E. Warnham, 86 Arthur.
	10 Maud Street
Brass Moulders, Local 53	Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin av
	Richmond Hall
2nd Thursday	
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	W. H. McMartin, 26 Edward street.
3rd Thursday	**Richmond Hall**
Victoria Assembly K. of L.	G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.
Every Friday	**Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg**
Marine Engineers, No. 1.	R. T. Beales, 86 Tarmouth Road
	Richmond Hall
Painters and Decorators, No. 8.	R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.
1st and 3rd Friday	**Richmond Hall**
Iron Moulders, No. 28	R. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	A. J. Smith, 107 De Grasst.
Tyle Layers, Local No. 37.	W. P. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
2nd Friday	**Pythian Hall**
Furniture Union	A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.
2nd and 4th Friday	**Forum Hall**
Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185	Sec.—G. F. McCann, 264 Queen west.
	Richmond H.
Cabinet Makers	Wm. Jamison, 37 Balmuto.
	Temple Bldg.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Pres.—J. Gow, 268 Bathurst. Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W Warden—Geo. Welch.	J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec., 75 Foxley. Rec. Sec.—F. J. Hough, 209 Bathurst. Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox. Treas.—R. Russell. Conductor—J. Martin.
	Pythian Hall
4th Friday	
Cork Workers	Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.
	Richmond Hall
1st Saturday	
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. President—R. S. Burrows. Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. Treasurer—E. J. Haw. All Officers Address—P. O. Box 543.	Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box 543. Fin.-Sec.—T. C. Vedden, P. O. Box 543. Chm. Board of Relief—E. J. White. Sec. Investigating Com.—N. M. Williams. Union Room—77 Adelaide East.
	Richmond Hall
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	Pythian Hall
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