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Control of the Organization must be kept from Those Who Would Use it for Personal Ends

Put Only Honest and Sincere Men in Office

All unions number among their members an undesirable element. These members interfere with and obstruct the progress and success of their unions, says *Shoe Workers' Journal*. They hinder in many ways the efforts of sincere members and honest, hardworking officers in the union's interest.

The question is often raised how to rid the union of them or at least their pernicious influences. Only the gravest offense causes expulsion, which punishment is a last union resort. Unfortunately their pernicious practices and influences, instead of arousing the easy-going members to a sense of the threatening danger drive them from activity in union affairs. They are the "cliquers" and the disturbers whose activities are always in the interests of a few, regardless of the union. Their aim is always to control and manipulate the affairs of their union to their own advantage. They aspire to everything in sight, but prefer to get it by removing everything in their path rather than pursue a line of action that would merit the confidence and affection of the membership in general. Their machinations are a constant source of disturbance and injury to their local unions and consequently retard the progress not only of the local, but the general organization. The most effective means of disposing of them lie with that large number of members who, appreciating the necessity of the existence of their union, nevertheless do not interest themselves in its affairs.

Whatever may be the practices of other organizations or societies, the labor union cannot and does not desire to be as discriminating and independent in the selection of its members.

Labor unions are for all workers, and their efforts are in the interests of all members. All are invited and none excluded who meet the simple requirements of membership, but the true, sincere members should never allow the wrongdoers to control their union's affairs. There are and always will be undoubtedly members who will use and subordinate the union at every opportunity to promote personal ends. Once they secure control the local union speedily degenerates into a machine manipulated in the interests of a few. The object which gave it birth becomes incidental, its real work is sidetracked, and the methods of the political boss, unscrupulous leader, bully or knocker rule.

This element must be corrected without the union and its pernicious influences destroyed. The simple, effective remedy lies in the hands of the honest unionist, the well-wisher, but absent member, the easy-going, indifferent and inactive member who, nevertheless, does not countenance unprincipled action and wrongdoing.

Unite against the wrongdoer. Support right measures instead of complaining outside the meetings. Study what is for the union's interests and vote for those principles and measures irrespective of their opponents. Elect the most faithful, honest and able officers, and support their efforts. Stand by the union and you are standing for your own interests, the interests of your fellow unionist and all workers. Any member, be he friend or foe, if he is doing right by the union, can have no rightful cause of complaint at your position.

There isn't a class of men in the country to-day whose duties bring them into public prominence whose actions are more closely scrutinized than labor officials. This is especially true of those officers of labor organizations whose unswerving fidelity to the workingman's cause for years has given them prominence. They have been pilloried by the opponents of trades-unionism and emissaries of hirelings, but by none more severely than the unreasoning and unreasonable element within the ranks of unionism.

The man looking for a "soft" thing forgets the one carried on his own shoulders.

Don't go out on the streets espousing the cause of organized labor with a non-union cigar in your mouth or a scab-made suit of clothes, hat or shoes.

The Sorrows of a Millionaire.

"Better a Dinner of Herbs and Love Therewith."

BY MARIE CORRELLI

There are some people in this world who actually envy millionaires. I wonder why? How can anyone, possessed of good health and sound sense, envy the merely "moneyed" man?

To me, a millionaire is an object of sincere compassion. His riches are an impregnable wall built up around himself, barring him out of the best and sweetest forms of happiness. He is the bound slave of routine. He is at the beck and call of paid clerks and secretaries. He is for ever on the alert lest some one should "do" him; yet more often than not he is constantly being "done."

He cannot rely on friendship—for he always suspects his friends of ulterior designs upon him. "They would desert me, one and all, if I were poor," he says, and he is generally right. Even if among the crowd of time-servers and human "sponges" that surround him, one true soul honestly likes him for himself alone, and wishes to be his real friend not for any selfish motive, but solely for the sake of good feeling and sympathy, the "interested" parties associated with him in business or pleasure at once set to work to do everything in their power to separate him from any possible chance of a sterling fidelity.

Swarming around him, they stop at nothing. Buzzing like wasps on ripe fruit, they invent any scandalous report, any infamous lie against the one person they fear might gain influence with him whom, because he is rich, they look upon as their lawful prey. And it is seldom that he has sufficient moral courage to resist their onslaught. For his wealth naturally makes him over-suspicious. He cannot believe in anything or anybody.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S MEALS.

"But with millions one can do so much!" we are told. True! But looking round as we see, patently and plainly, how very little, after all, is done with them.

Of course one can pay two pounds a head for a dinner which probably has cost less than five shillings a head to prepare, if that is any gratification. And there is a certain stolid kind of interest in watching crowds of people eating together. Intellect, grace, refinement, elegance and manner, and cultured conversation are all utterly lacking to the scene, but there are plenty of variously shaped mouths moving, and a very fair exhibition of dressmaking and millinery. Each restaurant represents a huge shop, where provisions are tasted and fashions criticized.

The millionaire can certainly enjoy this kind of life, if he has a mind to. He can have motor cars, yachts, horses and houses galore. But out of each form of amusement he can only squeeze a small drop of pleasure which is almost nil if he has no creature on earth whom he trusts or cares for, to share it with him. There is the excitement of his "business"—his financial "deals"—his grasp of more and yet more money. Yes, but human flesh and blood cannot endure too much incessant strain, and the exhaustion of brain and body is not to be remedied by cash only. Too often he finds himself at the end of his career a physical wreck, with not a soul to care how soon or how late he "shuffles out this mortal coil."

For he nearly always misses the saving grace of life—Love. He is afraid of women. And no wonder—because he generally meets the worst of the sex—the harpys of the piece, who always want something out of him.

So it naturally happens that if by chance he meets a sincere woman he never believes in her. Moreover, the harpys before-mentioned would not let him believe in her if he wanted to. They would tear every hair out of her head and scratch her face to ribbons before they would allow such a possible route to themselves to occur as his trust in any woman who should be so "high-fown and romantic" as to love him for himself alone.

"PATRONAGE" OF LITERATURE.

In the case of almost every millionaire, the curt, often insolent replies of his paid secretaries to persons of undoubted worth and breeding have lost him many a friend. Occasionally, though not so often, the millionaire is himself to

blame. He is apt to "give himself airs"—and to order people about. He forgets that there are some people who decline to be ordered about by any biped under the sun, whether gold-encrusted or otherwise. He forgets that money is by no means omnipotent. There are things in the world which no wealth can buy—no "influence" command.

To quote from a personal experience, I once, only once, went to a musical reception at the house of a certain American millionaire-ess. A lady "interviewer" for the press met me on the stairs and "So glad to meet you here!" she said. Mrs. X— gives most delightful parties! And she has so much influence—she will speak of your books to so many people! Realizing the view taken of what I had thought was merely my courteous response to a friendly invitation, I quickly slipped away from the festive scene, and never entered that "influential" house again.

Many of my calling and election, I am glad to say, resemble me in this respect. They resent a certain kind of millionaire who sticks his hands in money jingling pocket and says: "Bringing out a new book, are you? I'll buy it!" Nevertheless, I think most literary men and women are kind-hearted enough to feel very sorry for him, even while they despise him. His life is a mere rush through the shows of the world's "Vanity Fair"—and in gathering up the gold he misses all the flowers.

"Better a dinner of herbs, and love therewith!"

HOW A KNOCKER CAN SUCCEED.

A practical joker one day stopped on the street, and stooping down, commenced to examine a stone in the curbing. He did not say a word, but, taking out a knife, picked at the stone carefully and critically. In a few moments three other men stopped, and, taking out their knives, commenced to pick at the curbing. Then six other men stopped and crowded in to see what was going on and ask what was the matter. Within ten minutes there were thirty men crowded about the joker, all rubber-necking and trying to get in as close as possible. Within fifteen minutes the crowd had reached out to the middle of the street and stopped a funeral procession. Some one on the outside suggested that maybe some one was hurt. In less than two minutes it was reported that one man had both legs broken and that another had three ribs caved in by having been thrown out of a carriage. Two men who tried to crowd got hot at each other and as a result of their quarrel a free-for-all fight was started and the police had to be called to prevent a general riot. People commenced to run from all directions, and the leading daily paper commenced to run off an extra edition, giving an account of the terrible accident. About this time the joker put up his knife, worked his way out of the crowd and sauntered calmly down the street, saying as he went: "There are people who insist that it requires work to start something in this country." Just so easy does a slanderer succeed in starting an evil report about his local union; yet good members stop and listen to his evil reports, and soon an entire organization is up in arms over an imaginary complaint.—Emanuel Parker in *Elevator Construction*.

One of the most important things to the labor movement is a host of carefully managed, wide-awake labor papers. That there are many of such we know, but that there is room for many more like *the Worker* goes without saying. It is an undeniable fact that wherever you find an up-to-date labor paper you will also find a labor movement noted for its staunchness of purpose and unflinching loyalty to the cause of labor.

Do not waste your energy prying into the faults and measuring the shortcomings of your co-workers, but let your actions denote the type of character you would have them be.—Jerry Sullivan.

A good, healthy agitation for the union, which will obviate strikes, lock-outs, reduction in wages and inferior shop conditions is the proper thing.—Ex.

It is an incentive of the trade unionists to knock—presumably in retaliation for the wrongs and sufferings heaped upon them by the enemies of the movement.—Ex.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

PANNED OYSTERS.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a chafing dish or frying pan and melt. When it is bubbling hot lay in twenty oysters that have been lifted from the liquor. None of the liquor should go in with them. Cook until the oysters ruffle—about three minutes. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, squeeze in the juice of a lemon and serve at once on hot buttered toast.

SCOTCH WOODCOCK.

Melt together in a chafing dish or in a frying pan over the fire one tablespoonful of an hovy paste and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When they are melted stir into them one tablespoonful of flour, and when these are well blended pour over them one-half pint of milk. Stir until you have a thick sauce. Have ready six hard-boiled eggs, each cut across three times and then quartered lengthwise. Put these into the sauce and stir until all are smoking hot. Add

ENGLISH MEAT PIE.

The old way of making "English meat pie" is to take finely chopped cold beef, put in a deep baking dish a layer of the meat, stew lightly with bread crumbs, season highly with salt, pepper, butter and a few drops of onion juice; repeat the process till the dish is full or your meat used up. Pour over it a cup of stock or gravy, or, lacking these, hot water with a teaspoonful of butter melted in it; on top a good layer of bread crumbs should be put and seasoned and dotted with butter. Cover and bake half an hour; remove the cover and brown.

POTATO THUMP.

This is a favorite dish in a family of girls and is made in this way: The potatoes are boiled until they are tender, and then are drained and thoroughly dried. They are then mashed and beaten with a fork over the fire so that they never, for a second, get cool. When they are as light as they can be made, butter is beaten in with them and a little hot cream, with which one or two very finely minced onions have been mixed. They are served hot. If the potatoes are allowed to cool, they, in combination with the onions, get like rubber in texture and taste.

HOTCHPOTCH PUDDING.

Take two cupfuls of apples, chopped fine, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, one-half cupful of raisins seeded and chopped, one-fourth of a cupful of orange juice, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the ingredients and turn into a baking dish, dot the top with bits of butter, and bake covered until the apples are tender. Moisten with a little water if the apples are not sufficiently juicy. Serve hot with a sauce made as follows: Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually one cupful of brown sugar, and heat in a double boiler, adding very gradually one-half cupful of cream. Stir constantly to prevent curdling. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla after removing it from the fire.

Salt and lemon juice will remove iron rust, ink and mildew from white goods.

A library of books may be saved from moulding by sprinkling a few drops of oil of lavender about it.

The odor of perspiration can be prevented with a few drops of ammonia in the bathing water.

A very good substitute for cream in coffee is the yolk of an egg well beaten. One egg will season three cups.

Plaster casts and ornaments can be cleaned by covering with cold starch and brushing the powder off when dry.

To take out iodine stains dip the article in milk and rub the spots with starch as with soap; rinse in clear water.

Wash ironware outside as well as inside in hot, soapy water, then rinse in clear, hot water and wipe dry with a crash towel.

Throw the egg shells into the stock pot directly the contents are used.

If silk is washed every week in warm suds containing a tablespoonful of ammonia, the polish can be preserved for a long time.

Tarnished silverware may be brightened by permitting it to lie for half an hour or so in sour buttermilk.

Black and red ants can be driven away with a few grains of tartar emetic in a saucer of sugar and water.

Tea stains on your napkins and tablecloths may be removed by plunging them into fairly strong ammonia water.

In order to remove the cake from the pan smoothly, place the pan for a few minutes on a cloth wet in hot water.

Fish for frying should always be dried thoroughly and dredged thickly with flour before being brushed over with egg and bread crumbs.

Blue stains, when caused by household bluing, may be removed with alcohol. Wood alcohol, which is inexpensive will answer for this purpose.

When baking scones or cakes, if the soda is dissolved in a little boiling milk it will prevent any chance of disagreeable lumps so often found in scones, etc.

By putting baby's bathtub on a box, instead of on the floor, you can give the little one a bath in greater comfort to yourself, sit down to it and have it the right height.

Soft old linen is almost invaluable for the final polishing of furniture. It is also good for polishing silver, brass and other metals, and if not so worn as to shed lint it will polish glass.

The best dishcloths are made of knitted cotton, for they wash again and again and look like new. After using always wash a dishcloth with soap and water, then rinse thoroughly and hang in the air to dry.

A delicate flavor of rose can be given to either a layer or loaf white cake by bruising two or three large rose geranium leaves and laying them in the bottom of the pan. Cover them with a greased paper to prevent the leaves touching the cake batter.

To make linseed tea put two tablespoonfuls of ground linseed in a jar, pour one pint of boiling water over it, cover, and stand on the hob three hours or more; strain, and add sliced lemon to flavor it, with a little sugar candy. For recovering invalids a glass of wine may be added.

To make a fire last for hours, first let it burn clear and rather low, then put on some lumps of coal. Flatten down, and on top heap a good thick layer of dust and ashes, slightly wet, which must be pressed down hard. A fire made up like this will last without any more attention through the greater part of the night.

When ironing, stand the iron on a clean white brick; it will retain the heat much longer than if put on an ordinary stand.

Washing fabrics that are inclined to fade should be soaked and rinsed in very salt water, to set the color, before washing in suds.

DANDRUFF.

A preparation of one ounce of flower of sulphur and one quart of soft water if applied thoroughly to the scalp night and morning, will remove every trace of dandruff and render the hair rich and glossy.

Discussions, like small streams, are first begun; scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run;

So lines that from their parallel decline More they proceed the more they still disjoin.—Garth.

Ambition is a spirit in the world That causes all the ebbs and flows of nations, Keeps making sweet by action; without that

The world would be a filthy, settled mud.—Crowe.