

# The Tribune

VOL. I, NO. 14

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1905

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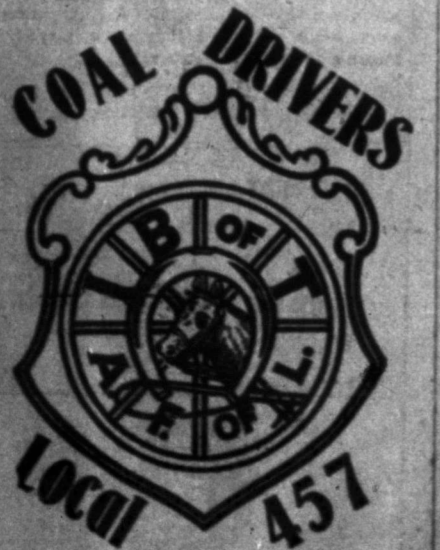
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 WE HAVE IT—  
**The Connel Anthracite Mining Co., Limited**  
 HEAD OFFICE: QUEEN ST. & SPADINA AVE.

## 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 Vodden, 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.

**NEWS ITEMS**

Nationalities of homesteaders for the month of September in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia were: Canadian, 962; Newfoundland, 1; English, 309; Irish, 39; Scotch, 98; French, 26; Belgian, 12; Swiss, 1; Americans, 951.

The strike of the machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway, which commenced on March 18th, is still on.

As already mentioned, the strike has been in existence since March 18. Since that time a number of machinists have received either permanent or temporary employment with other companies or in other establishments. The numbers that had not been provided for in this way and were still without employment in consequence of the strike at the end of the month were, so far as could be ascertained, approximately as follows: At Stratford about 100 machinists and 60 apprentices; at Port Huron, Mich., between 60 and 75 machinists; at Toronto, about 20 machinists; at St. Thomas and London together between 10 and 15. Of the machinists who came out at Montreal originally practically all have since returned to work. Taking all the points together, the total number of machinists out of employment in consequence of the strike at the end of the month was about 200. Of this number fully one-half were in the City of Stratford, and about three-fourths of the remainder at Port Huron in the United States. The apprentices at Stratford should be added in estimating the total number of persons affected.

This does not represent the numbers that would be affected by a settlement, or the numbers who claim to be on strike but are at present employed elsewhere. It represents only the number of those who came out on strike originally and have neither returned to work nor secured other employment since.

**Failures in Canada**

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada were 118 in number and \$728,418 in amount of liabilities. This is a moderate increase, both in number and amount, as compared with either of the two years immediately preceding. In November, 1904, there were 99 failures, for \$649,757, and in 1903 the showing was still better—89 suspensions, involving \$620,512. This year's manufacturing distillers were 30 in number and \$340,485 in amount, against 25 failures last year for \$198,484. Most of the increase was due to two large defaults of a pork packer and a power company. Trading failures numbered 84, with

debts of \$370,433, against 74 for \$451,273 a year ago. There were four other commercial insolvencies in Canada that owed \$17,500, whereas no failures occurred in this third division in November, 1904.

It is stated that six or more responsible Salvation Army officers will be appointed for the distribution of emigrants coming to Canada under the auspices of the Army.

A serious accident that might have proved fatal occurred last week on the Traders' Building. Jno. Norman, of 343 Albany avenue, an iron worker, was on the eighth storey, attending one of the derricks, when he fell backward. In falling he grasped a scantling that was across the joists on the next floor, where he hung until rescued. He was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Anticipating accidents on this same building, the Building Trades Council sent a deputation to the Board of Control to lay before them the fact that proper protection was not afforded, and that the most insanitary condition prevailed. The Board of Control promised they would give the matter consideration. When?

**CHURCH CHOIR STRIKE.**

On Sunday night the choir connected with Saint John the Baptist Church, Hill Top, Walkerton, owing to certain grievances, refused to go into the choir stalls, and came out on strike.

**THEIR POLICY IN STRIKE INCIDENT CAUSED FRICTION.**

St. John, N.B., Dec. 2.—The announcement was made in the Telegraph this morning that the resignation of John Russell, Jr., president of the Telegraph and Times Publishing Companies, and P. W. McCready and A. M. Belding, editors of the Telegraph and Times, respectively, had been placed in the hands of David Russell, owner.

The action was taken because it had become apparent and was admitted that an error had been made in upholding Mayor White in his refusal to preside at a public meeting in connection with the longshoremen's strike.

The Telegraph commended the Mayor for not presiding, and yesterday David Russell had published in the Telegraph a letter severely criticizing the Mayor for not doing so.

**Gains Made by Moulders**

A report for the third quarter just ending has been sent out from the headquarters of the Iron Molders' Union of North America in Cincinnati, and shows remarkable gains made by the union. The membership record for the quar-

ter shows 1,644 initiations, 1,798 reinstatements, and one by old honorary card. A total for the quarter of 3,443.

Only 4,530 out-of-work stamps were used during the quarter. The smallest number used in any quarter during the last two years. The general health of the membership has been normal, and for the first quarter during the year the balance for the sick benefit fund appeared on the right side of the ledger.

During the last six months the excess of disbursements over receipts in the sick benefit fund amounted to \$8,050.10. For the third quarter there was a net gain to the credit of this fund of \$7,453.09, reducing the deficit for the first nine months of the year to \$597.01.

During the third quarter there was paid out from the fund \$38,276.25, which when added to the amount already paid out since the fund was established in 1896, makes the enormous sum of \$1,038,070.50.

**THE LABOR PRESS**

**Of Incalculable Benefit to Fellow Wage Workers**

The labor press gives constant evidence of its improving service to the cause of labor's interests, and a clearer perception of the attitude and position it occupies to the trades union movement. There is perceptible improvement and efficiency, as time goes on. There are published now 185 official journals issued monthly or oftener by American international unions, and 179 weekly labor papers, all devoted to the defence and advocacy of labor's interests, nearly all of which are stoutly espousing the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor. Though better support is now given to the labor press than heretofore, it is still of an unsatisfactory character. The service which the labor press renders our fellow-workers is incalculable in dollars and cents. In saying the right word at the right time to place labor's side before the world upon any given controversy or point at issue, many advantages are gained as well as the best possible showing made for the cause and the movement which, despite their nobility and grandeur yet, have too few friends and advocates. We cannot too strongly urge our fellow-workers and friends to give the labor press loyal and tangible support.—President Gompers' Report to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

As a result of the strike of the printers at the plant of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., which has been on for the past five weeks, the company has decided to abandon its

printing department and have its work done outside the works. This is one of the concerns that started out to break up the International Typographical Union, and the result is that its own plant is put out of business.

**JEWS SATURATED WITH OIL AND BURNED ALIVE.**

News comes of atrocious massacres of Jews at Ismail in Bessarabia. Here the mob arranged an "auto da fe," burning alive eleven Jews, who hid from pursuit in a hayrick. The Village of Ksarash has been devastated and burned. Fifty-nine Jews perished in the flames, and 200 fled to the next villages; but some were caught by the peasants. Seven were bludgeoned to death, and three soaked with petroleum and burned.

**INTERNATIONAL RELIEF FUND.**

A mass meeting of Jews was held in New York, at which it was decided to form a committee for the relief of the sufferers in the recent massacres in Russia. Contributions totalling \$56,800 were received. English leaders of the Jews are also considering the situation, with a view to helping their brethren who have suffered in this terrible upheaval.

**QUARRYMEN'S WAGES REDUCED.**

Evidence of the present great depression in the Welsh slate trade is found in the decision of Lord Penrhyn to reduce the wages at Christmas of the 4,000 quarrymen employed at the Penrhyn quarries by 10 per cent. The news has been received with dismay in Bangor and Bethesda, where the bulk of the men reside. Foreign competition is at the root of the depression. It is impossible, quarrymen say, to compete with French slates, the importation of which is increasing by leaps and bounds. Lord Penrhyn's chief quarry manager has informed the men that he will have a conference with their representatives over the matter.

Germany is again threatened with a gigantic war between labor and capital, which may seriously affect hundreds of thousands of families in the Saxon and Thuringian textile districts. Already 40,000 workmen have been locked out. The worst news comes from the Westphalian coal district, where masters and men are preparing for another gigantic battle, which will cause untold misery among the millions of factory workers.

Two of General Booth's granddaughters are becoming successful evangelists in the ranks of the Salvation Army, and have recently conducted services at Croydon in the Theatre Royal.

**THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA**  
Established May, 1902

<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	
on 30th April, 1903	\$3,252,919
30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,316,204
31st August, 1905	9,138,437

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75.00 " " "	2.20 " "
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Arthur W. Holmes	John Argus
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Their Office is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, ground floor. Any one having business with them, or desiring to know anything in regard to the Act under which they are employed, will please address them as above.

NELSON MONTEITH,  
Minister of Agriculture.

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MADE IN CANADA

No Excuse Now for Non-Union Cloth Hats and Caps

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| J. TAYLOR, 498 Queen W.  | J. BRASS                     | L. J. APPLGATH, Yonge St.    |
| J. CRANG, Yonge St.      | I. DANSON, 598 Queen W.      | A. GRAHAM, Queen & McCaul    |
| I. M. KINSMAN Yonge St.  | J. HALLIDAY                  | GOUGH BROS., 8-10 Queen W.   |
| W. H. PATERSON, Queen W. | WM. TOFT, 262 Queen W.       | P. JAMIESON, Yonge and Queen |
| GEO. VIVIAN, Queen W.    | THOS. WOODHOUSE, King E.     | FRANK STOLLCEY, 750 Yonge    |
| D. W. HALL, Toronto Jct. | J. HALL, 498 Bloor St.       | R. MACDONALD, 1458 Queen W.  |
|                          | J. R. CHISHOLM, Toronto Jct. |                              |

**AUSTRALIAN EXCLUSION LAWS.**

In the Commonwealth House of Representatives Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, introduced the amended Immigration Bill.

One bill provides that immigrants under contract may land in the Commonwealth if the terms are approved by the Minister, if the employer be unable to obtain within the Commonwealth a worker equally skilled, and if the immigrant's remuneration be the same as is current among workers of a similar class in Australia. The second bill deals with alien immigrants, and amends technical difficulties brought to light in the courts.

Mr. Deakin, in explanation of the bills, said: "While crying out the White Australia policy, we are not called on to cast a slur on any other people. Two races have peculiar claims on our respect and admiration. Hindoos are entitled to special consideration as forming a part of the empire. There is also a new people who are in alliance with the empire. It is desired so to amend the law as to avoid hurting their susceptibilities."

The Standard Oil Company has declared a dividend of 40 per cent. for the year. Mr. Rockefeller's share comes to \$4,000,000. It is computed that his income totals \$8,000,000.

**CHINESE INVASION OF ENGLAND.**

The Yellow Peril is a popular theme with politicians just now, and the latest form it has taken is the invasion of this country by Chinese laundrymen. The largest "yellow" colonies are in Liverpool and Birkenhead, each of which cities is the home of between one and two thousand Chinamen. John Chinaman, over here, proves to be a law-abiding fellow, and the police authorities give them an excellent name. Whether the "invasion" is likely to assume large proportions is very doubtful, though, of course, there always is a large migratory population of Chinamen in all our seaports. Personally, I should be very pleased to see the Chinese laundrymen extending their operations to London, for the average London washerwoman leaves a good deal to be desired.

**FAMINE IN JAPAN.**

A great famine prevails among the farmers in the three prefectures of Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate, in the eastern part of the main island. The agricultural population, numbering over one million, are practically starving, and the weather is intensely cold. The Government is taking relief measures. The Tokio Journal, Jiji Shimpo, which raised a successful fund for the relief of the distress caused by the recent Indian earthquake, has now started a fund for its own people, and will be pleased to receive subscriptions from British sympathizers.

**MAORIS RUINED BY BILLIARDS.**

"The Maori children are often kept up all night billiard marking, and are therefore utterly unfit to come to school." This remarkable statement is made by Mr. W. Bird, inspector of native schools in New Zealand, in his annual report, which throws light on the extraordinary gambling propensities of the natives.

Billiard tables, Mr. Bird declares, are to be seen in the gum-fields, in the native settlements, and even on the roadside.

**VIEWING THE PROCESSION.**

The policeman is probably learned by this time in the device of the short lady who carries a brick done up like a brown paper parcel, and lets it down by a piece of string to act as a footstool just as the royal procession is approaching. But even the policeman is sometimes too sharp. "You must get off that box, please, sir," said the constable in the Strand. The man addressed preserved a complete silence. The chance of a row always cheers a waiting crowd. "Boxes aren't allowed, if you please," persisted the policeman, edging nearer. The immediate neighbors of the offender, who towered head and shoulders above the rest, laughed aloud. It was not until the policeman had elbowed his way through that the young giant took the trouble to speak. "Can't get off my own legs, can I?" he remarked, with a grin.—London Chronicle.

**Am. Federation of Labor Convention Notes**

A. C. Sanders, of the Amalgamated Carpenters, who has just returned from the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburg, reports that quite a large amount of the time at same was taken up on the jurisdiction question of the different trades, and he believes this is one of the main items that is going to lead to serious controversy between some organizations, and will have to be carefully handled to keep all unions solid with the American Federation of Labor. Another matter that came up that gave him satisfaction was that there was quite a feeling expressed that different organizations must so change their constitution and go in for high dues and give benefits the same as his organization does, as those unions that are on this basis in time of depression give their members a good return for the high dues so paid, and therefore retain a larger per cent. of their members in time of trouble.

A sumptuous banquet was tendered to the fraternal delegates by the Executive of the A. F. of L., at which each of the fraternal delegates were presented with a handsomely inscribed solid gold watch and an equally handsome inscribed gold badge.

(All join in.)

Chorus:  
Everybody works but Gompers,  
And he sits around all day  
Feet in front of the fire  
Smoking his Henry Clay—PIPE  
The members of his Council  
They say work day and night,  
Everybody works but Gompers,  
But he's all right.

G-O-M-P-E-R-S-Gompers!!!

Hee Haw! Hee Haw!!  
Rutabaga! Rutabaga!  
Raw! Raw! Raw!  
S-T-A-N-W-I-X-Stanwix!!!

SO LONG AS RIGHT MUST BE UPHOLD AND BUTTRESSED BY MIGHT, SO LONG WILL OUR CIVILIZATION REMAIN A MERE SET OF PROMISES WITH THE FORCES OF SIN AND EVIL.

See that you get the bakers' union label on each and every loaf of bread you buy.

**NOTES AND NOTELETS.**

A number of manufacturers, many of them very wealthy, waited on the Tariff Commission, all with the same request: "Will you kindly increase the tax on my neighbor, so that it will make me more wealthy? We have to pay higher wages than the manufacturer in the Old World, and therefore we want protection against their competition."

These gentlemen never seemed to think that this kind of argument would apply both ways. The workmen would have just as good a right to go to the commission and state: "We have to pay more for our clothing and tools than the Old Countryman, therefore we should have protection, so as to be able to pay these high prices."

It is marvellous how the manufacturers look at the question of wages. Never for a moment do they imply that workmen receive more than they produce, and yet they keep all sorts of agencies of the most subtle character to squeeze the workers down to the smallest pittance. At the same time they are apparently utterly oblivious to the existence of another man, to whom they should give the first attention, namely, the owner of the land, especially the man who holds land for nothing but extortion.

The workers are an essential part of the industry. They produce the goods in great abundance, but they receive only a small share of this abundance. The owners of the ground rents and the speculators do nothing whatever to the production of the goods; but they carry off a very large share of the product. Fifty thousand dollars yearly per acre for ground rent is not bad pay as wages go at the present time. What does the owner of the ground do for this enormous tribute? What part does he play in the industries of the country. He is all the time driving industry towards bankruptcy, crowding it down to the smallest profits. With every increase of the population the owner of the land comes to the industries with a larger and larger demand for tribute, and time and again with this increased obligation has he brought on those commercial depressions which have closed up a host of factories. And yet the manufacturers never whispered a word against this increasing oppression. All their complaint was against the man who gave them every assistance to gain their fortunes; but never a word against the men who are driving many of them towards bankruptcy.

Is it not marvellous that they cannot see the difference between the men who help and the men who hinder and impoverish. The toilers build the factories, fill them with machinery, and stock them with goods. The toilers are the bees that store the honey in the hive. Then come the speculators and the collectors of ground rents, who have not laid a brick or made a pound of goods, and demand a fortune yearly. Then the manufacturers come to the commission and complain of high wages, but are silent as oysters as to the extortion of the owners of the land.

Wages do not grow as the city grows, but the ground rents have gone up with leaps and bounds. Where the ground rent was practically nothing a hundred years ago, it is a hundred thousand dollars yearly per acre. Whence comes the blindness of the manufacturers, which leads them to fight for a system of taxation which brings paralysis to business every ten years, which places many of them under a burden which crushes their lives, while it protects non-production into perpetual fortune. Who receives

the advantage of the protective duties, the man who without spending a single hour in the year can collect a ground rental of fifty thousand dollars yearly, or the man who struggles to keep going a business in which he must give the best energies of his life to meet his obligations to his creditors? Unconsciously many a manufacturer is digging the grave of his fortune and dooming his children and children's children to an inevitable poverty. They may be glorying on the top of the wheel of fortune to-day, but crushed beneath its lower turn to-morrow.

Is it not an extraordinary sight to see some of these men talk of the struggle they have to compete with their neighbors, and yet every few years they make additions to their establishments, go on trips to Europe, and build mansions of glory and beauty. Then they come to ask relief against the men who give them these fortunes, and are silent as to the men who are trying to place them under greater obligation. They talk most eloquently about the high wages they have to pay, but they take great pains that the immigration policy shall keep wages down to the lowest figures.

What a blessing it would be to the world if more of our preachers, instead of spending their time among dead men's books, ferreting out doctrines that have only the most remote application to practical life, were to turn their attention to the manner in which the grandest principles of religion are trampled under foot and all the equities of brotherhood are set at defiance. They preach with wonderful eloquence against covetousness and the worldliness of the present day, but they give no heed to the forces that they themselves support, which must produce all these evil results. They themselves scatter the seeds, and then they deplore the weeds. They went to the City Council in great force to ask for a reduction of the liquor licenses, but very few ever call attention to the iniquities which deprive men of their homes, crush them into poor surroundings, and tempt them to resort to the evil environment of the bar rooms.

Was the controllership of the Council made as a reward for aldermen who have served two years in Council?

Does this not pack the Board of Control with ward politicians instead of good, sound business men, who might be persuaded to apply to people as an honor.

The demand of the union label on all your purchases proclaims the fact that you are a principled unionist.

Dear Sir,—As you are aware, last January a vote was taken on the \$700 exemption and was carried by a majority of 8,000, but was later defeated by the City Council.

In the meantime there has been nothing done to relieve the home famine and exorbitant rents, and the \$700 exemption still remains in the field as the only remedy.

We tax dogs and we lessen their numbers. We tax peddlers and there are fewer of them. We tax whisky and it makes it harder to get. Then we tax houses and that helps to lessen their number, and consequently to raise the rents.

The \$700 exemption proposes to exempt from assessment all dwelling houses to the extent of \$700, and this will be an encouragement to build houses. Many of our manufacturers are exempt, and the result was to bring them to Toronto. THE KING EDWARD HOTEL IS EXEMPTED FROM ASSESSMENT TO THE EXTENT OF NEARLY \$2,000,000, with the object to encourage the erection of this building. This is our precedent, and we ask for a partial exemption of dwellings, FOR THERE IS FAR GREATER NEED OF DWELLING HOUSES IN TORONTO THAN THERE IS OF HOTELS LIKE THE KING EDWARD.

The \$700 exemption yields two lowers. It will lessen the tax on dwellings, thereby encouraging their erection, and it will, by increasing the rate, put a slightly heavier tax upon vacant land; but it may be said, the heavier tax on land, that the Toronto assessment has increased in the last year by \$20,000,000, so it will be but a slight increase.

We appeal to the good sense of the union and middle-class men of Toronto to help to obtain this desired reform, and it is imperative that we should see the \$700 exemption passed by the City Council. AND THE EXPRESSED MANDATE OF THE ELECTORS OBEYED.

We trust that you will help us in the future as you have done heretofore, and I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, Fred H. Lake.

Mr. Editor:

Can the city really afford a monopoly in the hotel business? It looks funny to me, as the courts just now are full of this combine and monopoly business they are trying to break up, and without a doubt they are right or they would not waste the money trying it.

Subscriber.

**UNION MEN CHEW UNION-MADE TOBACCOS**

**British Navy**

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STRICTLY UNION-MADE AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST

MANUFACTURED BY

**McAlpin Consumers Tobacco Co'y, Limited**

TORONTO.

THE ONLY UNION GLOVE SHOP IN CANADA IS

THE **4** BIG

Realizing the need of a well made glove, we, AT OUR OWN REQUEST had our shop organized, so that organized labor might have a glove made by skilled labor, under fair conditions. And we have been amply repaid by the way union men have given us their co-operation. But for the benefit of those who have not yet had a pair of our working gloves or mitts we will tell you a few facts that others have proven. We have three grades,

**COW-HIDE, HORSE-HIDE and BUCKSKIN**

All our leathers being guaranteed to be just as we represent them. The combination of the most skilled workmen, the very best leather and the strongest thread are what we use in making our mitts and gloves.

**THE TORONTO GLOVE & TANNING CO., LTD.**

THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO.

8 WELLINGTON St. E., Toronto.

**In. Brath. of Bookbinders, Local 28**

At the general election of officers on Saturday, Dec. 2nd, the following were elected by acclamation: Vice-President, W. F. Hentz; Treasurer, R. Glockling; Delegates to District Labor Council, C. Goldsmith, William F. Hentz, W. C. Flint, R. Glockling, W. Glockling; Delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, W. Glockling, J. Pritchard, C. R. Hurst.

There was a keen contest for the offices of President, Recording Secretary, and Financial Secretary, the candidates being: For President, Joseph Pritchard and W. C. Flint; for Recording Secretary, Charles Goldsmith and C. R. Hurst; for Financial Secretary, J. F. Somerville and W. C. Ball. Besides the election of officers the question of sending a delegate or delegates to the International Convention is being voted upon.

**COBINATION.**

In the Tribune of Nov. 25, in our report of the elevator constructors, we inserted that there were two firms still on the unfair list. What we should have said was there were still two firms who had an open shop. And we take this opportunity of correcting our mistake.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**

Carriage and Wagon Workers held a largely attended meeting on Tuesday evening last in the Labor Temple, after which a progressive euchre match was held for which four prizes were given. Everybody enjoyed themselves and are well pleased with the healthy condition of the organization, having fully 90 per cent. of the men employed in the carriage and wagon industry. There are few trades that require organization more than they do, as the wages paid are much smaller than the average and the hours much longer, and it is up to the boys to get in line.

**Photo Engravers**

Photo Engravers Local 35 met on Monday night at the Labor Temple and elected officers as follows: President, T. W. Elliott; Vice-President, R. O. Adcock; Financial Secretary, W. London; Corresponding Secretary, F. Anderson; Treasurer, A. Patterson; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Sanders.

**Cabinet Finishers**

The International Cabinet Finishers Local 286 on Monday night initiated two new members and received five propositions. This new local promised to produce a lot of good sound debaters. No. 286 decided against reduction of licenses, and to support John Tweed for school trustee.

**Afraid of it**

President F. Coward of Branch No. 1, Amalgamated Carpenters, who was a delegate to the A. F. of L. to Pittsburgh, was presented with a Pittsburg stogie a foot long while there. And now his friends are dreading the day when he starts to smoke it, as a piece of rope was seen sticking out of one end of it.

**Am. Carpenters and Joiners**

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 1, elected their officers on Monday night for the ensuing year, as follows: President, F. Coward; Vice-President, R. J. Nichols; Branch Secretary, J. J. Allen; Branch Treasurer, D. J. Daniels; Money Steward, P. Phillips; Sick Stewards, C. Jordan and Geo. Turner; Branch Committee, W. Wilson, G. Smith, J. Strachan, P. F. Errando; Branch Trustees, J. Wood, A. Saunders, F. A. Platin and G. Smith; Doorkeeper, J. S. Ross; Branch Referee, Jno. Woods; Check Steward, Jas. Lyons; for Canadian District Committee No. 1 Branch unanimously nominated J. S. Ross, and for Assistant District Secretary, R. Day. District Auditors elected were: F. Coward, J. J. Allen. A communication from Pittsburgh was received for a clearance card for Bro. Gilbert. There were three initiatives and five propositions. Branch No. 4 starts the new year with pretty nearly the full number of membership allowed any one Branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.

**Brotherhood of Teamsters**

The Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 495, at their last regular meeting, had five initiatives and ten applications. Local 495 is comparatively a new organization, and is going ahead by strides. The Teamsters passed a strong resolution against reduction of licenses.

**Marine Engineers**

Marine Engineers held their regular meeting on Friday night last, when Brothers F. S. Henning, E. A. Prince and J. A. Woodward were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Council. There was nothing much but routine business before the chair. As this is only their second meeting this season they have not yet got down to legislation.

**U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of A.**

The Brotherhood of Carpenters Local 27 held their regular meeting at the Temple last Friday night, when nine new members were initiated. Nomination of officers for the coming year took place. There was one nomination only for president, two for vice-president, three for recording secretary, one for treasurer, two for business agent, three for auditors, three for trustees, eight for delegates to Trades and Labor Council, seven for delegates to the Building Trades Council, two for conductor, and two for warden. The election takes

place at the next regular meeting, and some of the offices promises to be keenly contested. Everything, including finances, number of membership, etc., of No. 27 are in a first-class condition.

**Ironmoulders**

The ironmoulders held their regular fortnightly meeting on Wednesday night with President T. Atkinson in the chair. They added three new members and received three propositions. Gave a donation of ten dollars to the Sick Children's Hospital, and a donation of ten dollars to strikers in Philadelphia. Also made a donation to a sick brother. They paid altogether \$65.00 in sick benefits. The usual amount of \$25.00 was sent to the McClary strikers in London. Iron business in Toronto is flourishing, and looks very bright for the winter. Communications were received from Seneca Falls and Lancaster, N. Y. asking for men.

**Brass Workers**

At their meeting on Tuesday night initiated two new members, and had six proposed. The business was mostly routine. Brass Workers Local 53 and Metal Polishers Local 21 are going to run a joint euchre party in Occident hall on Dec. 8th.

**The Wood Workers' Council**

Had a full meeting on Tuesday night. A strong resolution in favor of the eight hour day was passed, and the trades under the jurisdiction of this council will act on this in the near future.

**The Builders' Laborers**

Met on Tuesday night with a large attendance. There were four added to the membership roll, and there were 96 applications on file. The business was routine.

**The Structural Iron Workers**

Initiated twelve new members and received fourteen applications at their meeting on Tuesday night. The flooring at the new Traders' Bank was again up for discussion. It was condemned as being dangerous. Iron rivets, sometimes red hot, and other building material is constantly dropping to the great danger of those below, and on Monday a plank fell two stories, fortunately nobody being in the way. The Iron workers think it is time something was done to remedy this. Their finances are in good shape, and as they are now working under good conditions everything is considered highly satisfactory.

**Barbers' Local 376**

At a meeting on Tuesday night the barbers added two members and received six new applications to their ranks.

**Bakery Workers' No. 264**

Meeting held in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, Dec. 2nd, there was a good attendance—the strike situation was discussed at length. The organizer's report showed that effective work was being done by the carrying out of the LATEST. The Committee appointed to bring in a report re the annual affair, recommended an At-Home and Dance. The report was adopted and three more added to the committee.

**Piano and Organ Workers**

The Piano and Organ Workers initiated seven new members and received nine applications this evening. This is a regular occurrence in this union and the trade gives promise of being most successfully organized in the near future.

**Brass Moulders**

Brass Moulders met in room seven on Wednesday night, with a good attendance. In the absence of President Hosack, Wm. F. Carney occupied the chair.

**Tailors'**

The Tailors' local 132 held their regular meeting on Wednesday night, in the reading room. The meeting was enthusiastic. The business was routine.

**BAKERS' STRIKE**

The Manufacturers Association have under its care, three bakeries and five lithographic firms.

The Bakers Strike has been on for twenty-five weeks, and each striker has received \$6.00 per week, the International has supported 33 and the working members by special assessment 22.

The appeal of Toronto local to its friends—to patronize those who had signed its agreement—compelled the unfair firms to reduce the price of their bread.

The loss in wages of every journeyman baker during the strike up-to-date amounts to \$175.00 and they are as determined to-day—as they were the day the strike was declared.

The prospect of the bakers' union being put out of business is farther off than ever—though it has cost Bredin, Weston and Tomlin, in the neighborhood of \$500.00 a week.

The method adopted by local 264 in bringing to the notice of trades unions and their friends the names of those firms who have signed their agreement has not reached the limit yet—but the one in vogue now is a cracker jack.

If the grocer can't supply you with labeled bread, you have a right to believe that he is a party to another association, un-friendly to the general public.

Since the month of May, local 264 has expended \$500.00, and the struggle will continue until those firms who refused to engage skilled labor—sees it to their own interest to do so.

**Editor Tribune:**

Allow me a few lines in your paper. It seems to me that the reduction of licenses in the city will mean far more drunks than we have now, and I think you should advocate the increase of the licenses, and to have them spread out more equally throughout the city. This, I think, would be a more sure way of encouraging a man to be abstemious than to try and force him to be so. The reduction will mean much bigger congregations of men in certain places, and far more of the treating business, which is the great curse in the whole business to a working man.

Yours truly, G. S.

Demand the Union Label on all products. Call for the Label.

**Editor Tribune:**

The most momentous questions are up to labor demanding solution; organized or not, no matter. True, they are not of labor's making, yet they are of such vital import that their existence must be destroyed.

The death struggle for legal supremacy is on; it must be met in its spawning. Its first blows have been struck already—an evidence of its possible materializing force to destroy and wipe out by its turgid, sinuous, crafty ways the evolutionary development of industry; to set back the hands on time's dial to medieval conditions. The question for our study is: What are we going to do about it? They have beat us from soda to hook in the law courts. No solution there. We must look farther. Past means against labor are as puppets to the present forces. Never was a foe more solidly, securely and bitterly entrenched. The efforts and means of past crusades for similar ends, insipid in their weakness and impotency. All the factors of capitalistic ingenuity are manifest. The present nightmare of associated effort by them, through "Citizens' Alliances," "Manufacturers' and Employers' Associations," which it has called up in the minds of labor; its deadening, paralyzing fear, are all counted on by them against the hosts of labor. The subtlest methods used, the best thought forces of their class obtained through collective association. No means neglected that might throw any possible ray of light towards the perfection of their plans. The open shop; individual contracts, that liberty might not be stifled—labor's Waterloo; the smoothest, keenest, shrewdest lawyers in their employ to make the laws, define and interpret them, penalize and execute them judicially in their interest; in a word, ALL THE TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE WORKERS. They have control of all the forces of production, transportation, and exchange; the law makers at their behest; a top and bottom stock, a cliché that all that don't come to them will be found in the kitty when they want it at any part of the game, which they call free opportunity on competitive lines, a greater skin than was ever worked by a fair dealer with a brace box and a crooked case keeper.

They have divided us in our strength, collectively, and as individuals, by specious things called agreements and contracts, the sacredness of which it would be too dreadfully dishonorable to break! We have been told it to such an extent that we believe it. They have arranged it with such diplomatic finesse that we are more shackled than our Russian brother; no possible chance for general strike in ours. Yet there is a loop hole of escape. They have placed us on our defence. The solution is that we working people must now take up the political part of our fight—none of us have wanted to—now we are confronted with need's master, MUST. The municipal contest is close at hand, the unions should go on with the plan already outlined by them to purify the city hall of our wealth ridden parasitical toadying officials, who tell us we are mentally too obese to know our requirements. Go on with the movement! Earnestness and needs must, will provide the funds. The Labor party is an imperative essential to the success of the trade union movement.

Your truly, Al Hill.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

**Editor Tribune:**

Dear Sir,—If a contractor or merchant were elected to our City Council and then devoted all his time and energies in the Council to a straight canvass for the benefit of his firm, how long would it be tolerated? What would the balance of the Council think, say or do to such a man? And yet Mr. Spence, a paid official of the temperance and the Lord's Day Alliance people, is permitted to carry on his business without let or hindrance, wasting our money as well as the time of the Council, that might well be used to far greater advantage to the city.

Subscriber.

**Editor Tribune:**

When a deputation from one local visits another it is the duty and should be a pleasure to local visited to throw open its doors. It is impossible to place an appeal before a number of locals in one evening if detained.

If a deputation were allowed five minutes to address each meeting, the duty placed on delegates to interview these locals would be a pleasure in place of a burden.

I hope officers and members of each union will read this and as far as possible try to help each other.

E. A. Doolittle.



**Of Interest to Women**  
Address all communications to Women's Department, office of Tribune, 108, 106 Adelaide street.  
Write only on one side of paper.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1906.  
Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madame,—In a late issue of the Tribune I saw a statement that a plan was on foot to start a co-operative store. If those interested in practical plans for the interest of the working class would read "Soldiers of the Common Good," in December number of Everybody's Magazine, by Charles Edward Russell, they would find sufficient facts on those lines to hurry them on in getting out their prospectus and stock list. Don't think that I am using your columns for gratis purposes in the interest of "Everybody's." Here are some figures pertinent to those who may doubt the claims made by sympathizers of co-operation, from that article:

A small band of men in 1847, twenty-seven in number, beat by a strike for better wages. They were flannel weavers in Rochdale, England, and decided to continue their strike assessment, two pence per week, in order to obtain a fund to start a co-operative store. In 1844 they had amassed £28 (\$140). With this small sum they rented very ordinary quarters, put in rude shelving, and out of the balance on hand they purchased a small (very small) stock of butter, sugar, flour and oatmeal. The laugh was on them; they had scarcely hardihood enough to open the premises. The system in vogue was: With every purchase a metal tag was given, showing the amount of purchase. The plan was, that as the business grew, some day those tags would be redeemable in cash through dividends. These poor people, who had never managed to save a cent before, began to realize that they had opened up a saving account. In order to get the benefits of the Society of Equitable Pioneers, for so they named themselves, it was necessary to sign the rules of the society, and take out not less than £1 (about \$5) of capital stock. But this, after paying the trifling initiative fee, could be paid up at two pence per week, and meantime all the advantages accrued. In 1845 tea and tobacco were added to the stock. At the close of the year they had more than eighty members; the weekly receipts grown to \$905, and the weekly receipts averaged more than \$150. Up to this time the store had been kept open from two to five nights per week. The members gave service gratuitously. Then they decided to keep open Saturday afternoons, as well as the five nights, and added fresh butcher's meat to their stock.

The merchants and the vested interests took alarm, and done their best to knock the scheme, through Parliament and otherwise. "The ponderous remarks of the grave statesmen of the day that plainly foresaw how co-operation meant national ruin ought to teach us all the true value of statesmanship." They had to enlarge their quarters, and took the whole building, an old barracks, two stores and an attic in 1850. They hired the necessary service to run the business. Times were very hard; the local savings bank failed, and altogether apart from this unique institution, things were very gloomy. In 1850 they had 600 members. In 1857 they had 1,850, and sold \$400,000 worth of goods. Cut rate plans of other concerns didn't phase them; they held their goods at fair prices; done everything on the level, and their child-like faith in co-operative ideas have materialized to something enormous relative to actual beginning. There have never been any strikes or lockouts in their stores, no business agents, no disputes, just sweet peace, the kind that we are learned to sing about. And all that is necessary is to be determined; give all a right to vote, and a chance to be heard at the co-operative society's meeting. I am anxious to see the plan tried in this town.

An Enquirer.

I have not heard of any such plan as Enquirer speaks of, but it would certainly be a good thing if co-operation could be put into practice, as outlined by the writer. I shall be glad to hear from others on this subject, as it is certainly a live subject.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1905.

Women's Department, Office Tribune:  
Dear Madame,—"Oh, that I had wings like a bird, that I might fly!" Thus blithely carols the poet, and I agree with him most heartily, for I would not have to ride the street cars. This is in answer to the (presumably) young lady who calls herself "The Woman Who Stood Up."

If she would reflect a moment, she would see that it may be possible that the man who refuses to give up their

seats might be just as tired, or more so, than she is.

She asked to have this matter discussed. Well, then, let us discuss it, and while we are at it, it would not be a bad idea if "Old Union Man" was told that the lady did not want to be told what he was, and was not going to do. What she wanted was to have the thing threshed out; that is, unless I am mistaken.

The man who has toiled all day long is generally too tired to observe the ordinary niceties of society; what he wants is a few minutes' rest, if he can get it, and he generally doesn't. To tired people, the person who gets the seat first holds it, making no distinction of sex whatever, for in this condition the one tired person who manages, through a miracle, to get a seat, is entitled to keep it, because, if the man was more tired, as he usually is, than "The woman who stood up," surely he deserves all he can get.

But the lady mentioned, as an institution, most certainly has a kick coming, not because of the fact that she cannot get a seat, but because of the insolence of some certain conductors and motormen, whose numbers I have well in mind.

The primal fault, though, is easily traced to the street car company itself, in not having a sufficient number of cars running during the busy hours of noon and 8 p.m.

Have you ever noticed, Madam Editor, that when you are in a hurry and have to go a long distance, that the car you want is not in sight, and won't be for a long time, and when it finally does crawl slowly up, that it generally don't stop? Don't lay it to an evil nemesis; lay it to the motorman or conductor, and denounce him accordingly.

Yours very truly,

"The Gentleman Who Sat Down."

Like the gentleman who sat down, I have often wished that I had wings to fly with just about the time I wanted to use the street cars.

I have often stood on a street corner waiting for a street car, the thermometer (feeling) like 20 below zero, only to see the car go shooting by, leaving me standing still on the corner. I have also wished at such times that I had a pea shooter, so that I could riddle that motorman full of holes. But you make a mistake. It is not insolence on the part of the motorman or conductor—only obedience to the company's orders, which requires its servants to run its cars on time. In former issues of this paper I have given it as my opinion that the remedy lies in a proper regulation of the system, but as there seems to be nothing of that kind in sight I would suggest that the gentleman who sits down should get into communication with the man who was recently in Columbus—Mr. Karnobinskoe, of Toledo, I think his name is—who has lately invented a machine for flying, which makes him independent of street cars. Or if this will not do, how would it be if we could have something of the kind spoken of in Bulwer Lytton's Coming Race. Don't you think a pair of Vrill charged wings would just about fill the bill? Joking aside, I am charmed with the idea of sailing through the air, independent of everyone. Couldn't we look down on the street cars and laugh at the street car company!

M. D.

**Labor Conventions**

Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.

Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Sept. 24, Toronto, Canada, Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

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"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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The Tribune will endeavor to be in every essential a first-class newspaper, and zealously labor to further the trade union movement and economic progress.

Address all communications and make all remittances by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft to FRED PERRY

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

In Union there is Strength.

The first three months of our new paper has passed, and we would thank our subscribers to send along the sinews of war.

Apparently there is no force or virtue in the city by-laws, as to the safeguarding the lives and limbs of the men engaged in the building trades.

In what would Toronto benefit by the annexation of Toronto Junction? Their assets and liabilities are the same, but this fact appears, the assets are underground as regards sewerage, water, etc.

If Toronto wants to swell itself let it go north, where it has nothing but farm land to deal with, and what was done in construction would be up-to-date, and the Toronto system carried out right through.

The Postmaster-General will continue his legal business, and about his first case will be for the Ottawa Electric Company against the municipality.

Let us hope that the snow and slush carted from our streets this winter will be hauled to the lake, and not dumped from the wharves, polluting the bay more than it is, and saving the extra cost of dredging it out again.

The bakers' strike, which commenced on June 8th, is still on in Bredin's, Weston's and Tomlin's shops.

The housing problem is still to the fore. The need is increasing as the winter approaches. There are plenty of buildings going up, but as an investment the house for the workingman does not appeal to the builder.

A scheme for the building of a poor man's home has been laid before us, and if it could be worked, would be a god-send to all of us. It is proposed to make a 1,000 building club, and the payment of one dollar per week, houses to be allotted for. The scheme is too large for us to give in this issue, but it is a perfectly safe one, and one that would save at least one-third of the cost of each and every home.

Concert and Dance The Iron Moulders and Core Makers will hold a Grand Concert and Dance in the Labor Temple on Friday, Dec. 15th, 1905. A good time is assured. See that you get your tickets early as they are limited.

What has become of the Board of Control's promised action against the Toronto Railway Company for not maintaining their rails in proper condition. They brought the matter up some weeks ago and Council referred it back to them with instructions to consult the Crown Attorney in regards to laying an indictment.

The King Edward Hotel is exempted from taxation to the extent of \$2,000,000. We suppose this was only done in the way of helping and fostering a weak industry, and not to assist the bloated capitalist in a great money-making concern for which the poor man has to pay.

What folly for the artisan to ask for a \$700 exemption from our City Council. The poor man must be crazy to even dream of such a thing.

The strike of the iron moulders in London, which commenced July 24th, is still on.

We must be careful how we vote on the reduction question. By voting for reduction we will vote many out of work, create both mighty monopolies and low dives, increase police expenses, drunkenness, and our social expenses.

We are hoping the civic investigation will be through before the election-takes place. We should like to see a good, clean, clothed, and have all doubts removed from our mind.

Now is the opportune time to boost the union label. Should every professed union man do as he says he will do, this city will be turned over. Our leaders are educating the masses as to this necessity, and are in a fair way to obtain the desired end.

Some poor chaps are so inflated with their own importance that they are more than surprised that a labor paper does not go to the wall after all their knocking or the withdrawal of their subscription.

Two hundred and eighty printers' unions have arranged for the eight-hour day movement, while scores are negotiating with the employers and are sure of success.

The Tribune is the best advertising medium in Toronto. It reaches well paid men and women, that are mostly cash customers. If you wish this trade, advertise in the Tribune.

If you are a paid-up member of a union, but still smoke unfair tobacco or cigars, there is something lacking. Remember, when you join a union your obligation calls for the proper recognition of all unions, and makes us all brothers. We are not true brothers until we cut out such practice as above referred to.

Eight hours for work. Eight hours for sleep. Eight hours to do as we will.

See this Label is on all your Bread. Get no other.

See that you get the bakers' union label on each and every loaf of bread you buy.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Handwritten note: In all when it may concern. This is to certify that the Tribune is the Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we have no objection to its being used for the education of the public. The Tribune is the only official publication of the above Council. Signed, President, Bro. Kennedy, Secretary, Bro. J. L. B.

Probable Candidates The probable candidates in the field for municipal honors to date are as follows:

- For Mayor—Coatsworth, Spence and Urquhart. For Controllers—Ward, Jones, Shaw, Spence, Hubbard and Sheppard. For Alderman—Ward 1—Chisholm, Hales, Fleming and Stewart. Ward 2—Noble, Church, Foster and Oliver. Ward 3—McBride, Geary, Sheard and Humphrey, Moses (Labor). Ward 4—Vaughan, Harrison, Dane and Hanlon. Ward 5—Keeler, Dunn, Hay, Woods and Claxton. Ward 6—McGee, Mann, Graham, Lynd, Galbraith and Stewart (Labor).

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR LAST YEAR BUT NOT GRANTED.

To compel the Toronto Railway Company to furnish conveniences for use of employes. (Refused on the promise of the Government to embody such matters in a general bill).

To compel the removal of poles and wires on street and the placing of same underground. (Refused for the same reason).

To compel the Street Railway Companies to put on fenders, brakes, etc., and to appoint a Government officer to see that the provisions of the Acts are enforced, and that a company running upon its own right of way in.

Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

All Union Men in good standing can purchase best hard coal, guaranteed, at \$5.25 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.

Reduction of Liquor Licenses

The municipal situation has been simplified by the decision to take a vote of the people upon this question of the reduction of liquor licenses in Toronto. So far as the election of Mayor, controllers and aldermen are concerned, the liquor license situation is brought down to the simple issue of electing men who will obey the will of the people.

- Controller Ward. Ward 1—Aldermen Chisholm and Stewart. Ward 2—Alderman Noble. Ward 4—Alderman Harrison. Ward 6—Aldermen Graham and Lynd. Now, the way to secure a City Council for 1906 that will obey the people's will on the question of license reduction and every other question, is as follows: 1. Take fresh pledges from the above-named seven, who stood to their guns like men, and then re-elect them. 2. Ask pledges from every other candidate except the men who broke their pledges. Defeat those who refuse the pledge. 3. Defeat ruthlessly the men who broke their pledges. No one can trust them now. They are as follows: Mayor Urquhart. Controller Hubbard. Ward 1—Alderman Fleming. Ward 2—Alderman Coatsworth. Ward 3—Aldermen Geary and Sheppard. Ward 6—Alderman McGhie. 4. Elect all the men who pledge themselves to obey the will of the people.

Shaw, Jones, Vaughan, Hay

At least three of these four men gave pledges to the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule, and have broken them, but we do not include their names in the preceding list because there are special points to be noted in each case. Controller Shaw gave no written pledge, but we understand gave a verbal assurance to Mr. Simpson. Verbal arrangements are open to misunderstanding, and Mr. Shaw may perhaps be given the benefit of the doubt.

Alderman Jones gave a written pledge to obey the will of the people, but he shirked the vote twice. Would a more specific pledge stiffen his back so that he could be trusted? We think not.

Alderman Vaughan acted like a man at the vote last March, and obeyed the will of the people. Then in November he reversed his vote and broke his pledge. But his pledge had a loophole. He had been asked: "Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority, as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken?" And he wrote in answer: "I say again, certainly, providing they do not collide with any religious principles." It will be for the electors of Ward 4 to say whether the loophole of "religious principles" is big enough for Alderman Vaughan to crawl through without scratching off his honor and consistency in the process.

Alderman Hay is in a position that we deeply regret. He was pledged in writing. He redeemed his pledge like a man last March by voting Yes. He supported, in the Legislative Committee, Controller Ward's motion to bring the \$700 exemption a second time before Council, which motion must have been defeated but for Mr. Hay's vote. Then, after these two good votes, Alderman Hay turns round and breaks his pledge by voting Nay in Council. What a pity!

Urquhart's Broken Pledge

We print herewith the questions put to Mayor Urquhart by the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule, and his answers thereto; also a copy of his letter, which accompanied the questions and answers. The originals of both these documents are in the possession of Mr. John E. Virtue, who is now acting as secretary of the Federation.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

- 1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city; "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote? Answer—Yes. 2. To give effect to the will of the majority, do you favor the adoption of the people's veto by optional referendum and of the direct initiative by petition or collective request? Answer—Yes. 3. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to obtain the adoption in the City Council of rules of procedure providing for the optional referendum and the direct initiative along the lines of the proposed rules of procedure herewith appended, so far as the same are within the legal powers of the City Council? Answer—Yes. 4. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken? Answer—Yes. 5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure (within the legal powers of the Council) that is asked for by three thousand electors? Answer—Yes. 6. Will you, if elected, make special efforts to obtain any provincial legislation that may be necessary to establish the optional referendum and the direct initiative as a part of the city government, along the lines herewith appended,

or in some similar efficient and workable form?

Answer—I will support legislation to this end.

THOS. URQUHART, 136 Major St. Dec. 24th, 1905.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

Medical Council Building, 157 Bay St., corner Richmond, Toronto, Can., Dec. 24, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Re people's veto and direct initiative. In this matter I enclose answers to questions which you sent me. I do not like the words "make special efforts" in the sixth question. This would mean persons specially attending the Legislature and promoting legislation, and of course no one could undertake to give the time necessary to do such kind of work, and hence I have answered this question: "I will support legislation to this end."

Wishing you the compliments of the season. Yours truly, (Signed) THOS. URQUHART.

Slippery Controller Spence

When Mr. Simpson, on behalf of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule, sent questions to Mr. F. S. Spence, then a candidate for a seat in the City Council, Mr. Spence replied as follows: 52 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Dec. 24, 1905.

Dear Mr. Simpson,—In reply to your favor of the 22nd instant, so far as I understand the matter, I am fully in sympathy with the initiative and referendum system, believing it to be a wise and effective method of giving the people a voice in legislation.

While this is the view I hold upon the question referred to, it is only right for me to say to you that with our laws as they now stand, and in view of the responsibilities and duties which a member of the City Council must assume, it would not be right for me to tie myself unconditionally to the specific details set out in your circular, or to bind myself by the promises you ask.

While I wish to have my definite views on this and other questions fully understood, I hope to be able to promote these views in the Council, and must be absolutely free to act according to my judgment in the public interest in every case that may arise.

Heartily wishing you the fullest success in your good work, and the compliments of the season, I remain, Yours sincerely, F. S. SPENCE.

A very clever letter, that! Mr. Spence is "fully in sympathy with the initiative and referendum system" he says. The essence of that system is obedience to the people's will. Mr. Spence has shown his "sympathy" by deliberately disobeying the will of the people, as expressed in a two to one vote for the \$700 exemption, thus making a farce and a humbug of the referendum. His position is that the people are to be obeyed when the high and mighty Mr. Controller Spence happens to agree with them, and not otherwise.

Mr. Spence also wishes the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule the fullest success in its good work. We accept his good wishes on behalf of the Federation, and will endeavor to give effect to them by driving from office all those who disobeyed the popular will, including Mr. Controller Spence.

The Toronto Federation for Majority Rule

As promised last week, we reprint some information about this organization and its work for the great democratic principle of direct legislation: The movement commenced by a report of the Municipal Committee of the Toronto District Labor Council in October, 1902, which recommended that that Council should take the lead in an organization to establish the Initiative and Referendum in Toronto by means of pledging candidates. The outcome was that the Labor Council approved the report, joined the proposed organization and voted ten dollars towards its funds. Thus the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule came into existence. Active steps were at once taken to enlarge and strengthen it. By the time the city elections were approaching the Federation consisted of thirty-five labor unions and three other societies. These bodies all had contributed to the funds of the Federation and appointed delegates to its Executive Committee. Mr. James Simpson, well known in labor circles, was appointed secretary of the Federation, and has since been succeeded by Mr. John E. Virtue, whose address is the Labor Temple, Church street, Toronto.

The committee worked well and faithfully in that autumn of 1902, and the result of their work was that Mayor Urquhart and fourteen aldermen gave the pledges asked for by the Federation. One of these pledges was to endeavor to obtain provincial legislation making it legal for municipalities to take votes of the general electorate on public questions; apart from the votes of the limited class of voters called "rate-payers," taken only on "money by-laws." Votes of the general electorate had been frequently taken, but as a fact they were illegal, and could have been stopped by an injunction of the courts.

In 1903 Mayor Urquhart and the aldermen did well. They redeemed their

pledges by asking for legislation to legalize votes of the general municipal electorate; and they pressed their point so strongly that the required amendment was made to the Municipal Act. This cleared away a formidable obstacle to the initiative and referendum—or "the people's veto and direct initiative," as the Federation called it; perhaps a more expressive name, but meaning the same thing.

Then came the elections of 1904. Mr. Simpson and his committee got to work again, and so successfully that about twenty out of the twenty-three members of the City Council gave the pledges asked for by the Federation.

The first attempt to use the new powers of the people was made in the autumn of 1904, when a sufficiently signed initiative petition demanded that the City Council submit to the voters the question of exempting dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of \$700. This was a disagreeable surprise to many of the members of the City Council, but after some squirming a majority of them stuck to their pledges and submitted the question to the people at the 1905 election. A very large vote was cast. The electors, by a majority of two to one, demanded that the City Council should ask the Ontario Legislature for power to make the \$700 exemption.

And did the City Council do it? Twenty of them were specifically pledged to "carry out the will of the people, as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken." Did they do it? No. Pledges were shamelessly broken.

In March last, by a vote of twelve to seven, the City Council refused to ask the Ontario Legislature for the powers which the people had demanded. Subsequent proceedings in the City Council are a matter of recent record.

There is consequently this three-fold issue:

- 1. Shall the City Council contemptuously ignore the demand of the people, whose servant it is? 2. Are the members of the City Council to deliberately break pledges given to organized labor, and then go unpunished? 3. Must the common people of this city be deprived of the benefits of the \$700 exemption because eleven men love and monopoly better than labor? Labor will answer these questions at the polls in January.

In a matter of the license reduction question, it is pure industrialism with us. We do not want to see 1,000 men out of work on any account. Leaving the other phases of the question out altogether, it would be enough and plenty for us to give our attention to, and we know that on this question we have every organized labor man with us. There surely cannot be any sentiment in a question that will seriously affect such a large portion of organized labor. United, we stand; divided, we fall.

Bakers' strike still on.

Dec. 2nd, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Having carefully read the columns of your recent issue, it forcibly strikes the writer that the object of your enterprising journal is not only the interests of the laboring classes individually, but collectively. Therefore, sir, I wish to draw your attention and that of your many readers to the actions on the vote for reduction of licenses in Toronto City Council, of the most inconsistent and, to my mind, the most insincere vote connected therewith.

Controller Spence, who as a servant of the temperance people, had the motion for reduction of licenses carried through the Council, was compelled to do something to earn the money of his masters. Now, mark you, the actions of this gentleman after the motion had been passed by the Council. A city reporter interviewed many aldermen and controllers as to their actions should the people carry this by-law on January 1, 1906, and I must say that even the ultra liquor men of the Council promised to support the mandate of the people, but Mr. Spence refused to place himself on record either one way or the other.

Surely, sir, it is high time for the benefit of that moral cause, which so many good and true men are giving their money to support, "temperance," that the leaders of this cause secure as secretary a man who has moral and political courage enough not to be continually playing both sides to the middle.

Trusting that this will be appreciated and acted upon by the workingmen, whom all politicians endeavor to fool, I am,

Yours very truly, J. L. B.

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### MARY'S LITTLE SHOP.

Mary had a little shop  
To help her on life's way;  
Honest toil found fit reward,  
And it began to pay.

"How's biz?" the landlord blandly  
asked,  
And Mary was imprudent;  
She never guessed the landlord was  
An economic student.

But Mary's landlord's eagle eye  
Was watching how things went;  
When the 24th of June came round  
He doubled Mary's rent.

The imposition staggered her,  
But what could Mary do?  
Subsistence bare is the tenant's share,  
All else the landlord's due.

So Mary kept on as before,  
Improving as time went;  
And step by step with increased trade  
The landlord raised the rent.

And thus the merry game went on,  
Till Mary's life was spent;  
As fast as God could prosper her  
The landlord raised the rent.

### FOR NON-UNION MEN.

Why They Should Join the Ranks of  
Organized Labor.

J. J. McPhillips of the Pattern Makers' League has prepared and had printed upon cards for distribution among the unorganized men of his trade a list of "Don'ts" which tells the union story in most convincing manner. The points brought out are applicable to every non-union workman, no matter what his trade. Here are Mr. McPhillips' "Don'ts."

Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every human institution has some imperfections.

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

Don't "wait for the others" to join. They are waiting for you. Be a leader, not a follower.

Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions the more the employe should support them. There's a financial reason why.

Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living.

Don't forget that the vast majority of your trade is organized. What is good for the majority is good for the minority.

Don't be blind to your own interests. Unionism helps all workmen and all society.

Don't let so called "independence" prevent you from being unselfish and fraternal. We are all more or less dependent on some one or something. "No man stands alone." Get closer together.

Don't forget that carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons and hod-carriers receive more for eight hours' work than pattern makers do for ten hours' work and don't forget the reason—strong organization.

Don't retard our progress by remaining a weapon in the hands of the employer.

Don't forget that our interests are identical. Improvement in your working conditions means improvement for all our craft.

Don't be guided by unfair newspapers, expelled "unionists," employers' agents, etc. Listen to the union's side once in a while.

Don't say unions "can't accomplish their purpose." Over 7,000,000 unionists think differently.

Don't think that, having got along without the union for five or fifty-five years, "it is useless to you." Organized labor has helped you and is helping you now—through better conditions and increased wages.

Don't remain a non-unionist "because unions are not run right." Get into one and help keep it "in the straight and narrow path."

Eight hours for work.  
Eight hours for sleep.  
Eight hours to do as we will.

### DO-LIKEWISE.

"Hello, Harry," was the friendly greeting of a citizen who, on boarding a car for his home in the north-west section of the city observed a fellow craftsman comfortably seated and apparently much interested in a paper which he was reading. They were both returning home rather later than usual. Harry, on quitting work at 5 o'clock, had gone around to the Labor Temple to attend to some committee work in connection with his union, whilst his friend had been doing a little overtime. It was the early part of the evening when cars are not crowded, hence the possibility of a comfortable seat. "What's that you're reading?" asked his friend, as he sat down beside him. "Hello, Joe; I didn't notice you. This is the new union paper, the Tribune. Have you placed it an order yet?" "Well—er—er, no. I have so much reading that I really haven't time for any more. You see, I take the Union Buster every night and the Monopolist's Advocate every week; then I take in several magazines, such as the Fashion Slave, for my wife, and the Crank and Faddist for myself. So you see I have lots of reading to keep me hustling." "Well, Joe, I think we should support this paper, even if we have to drop one of the others for it." "Why, what good is it anyway?" asked Joe. "Well, you surprise me for a union man, Joe. Don't you know that this is the only union newspaper in the city; the only paper that gives full publicity to all general labor news, without curtailing or misconstruing its purpose; that publishes correct reports of strikes and lockouts, whilst the capitalist press will only publish as much as will serve the purpose of the capitalist. It is indeed of great use, Joe, for we can only have the truth of our own cause made public by supporting and helping to spread the circulation of our union paper. You can have it delivered at your home every week for one dollar a year, and you get all the important labor news, and other interesting reading in a bright, breezy and interesting form." "Well, I guess it's right what you say, Harry, but—er—I—I really can't afford it at present. You see, the children are always needing something." "I hope you won't feel that I am trying to be dogmatic, Joe, but I question sometimes whether we are justified in saying that we can't afford to take the labor paper." "Well, I guess I know my own circumstances best," returned Joe rather sharply. "Now, Joe, don't get angry," said Harry in a cheery tone. "My point is this, Do we never take a car ride when the distance is so short that we could easily have walked; or do we ever smoke a cigar when a puff from the old pipe would have soothed our desire for the weed just as well; or are we patronizing other papers that are detrimental to our interests, and at the same time neglecting our own union paper? If a union man does any of these things, then I say he is not justified in saying that he can't afford it. I hope you won't take my remarks as personal, Joe. You see, I am very enthusiastic about this matter, for the publishers assure us that so soon as the subscribers' list reaches ten thousand a daily labor newspaper will be published, and think you that it is possible to estimate the value that a daily union paper would be to the toilers of this city, when we could have our general news coupled with union news in a paper launched for the purpose to uphold, defend and advocate our cause. Now, Joe, don't you think it is the duty of every union man to do what he can to make this paper a success, for we have all to gain and nothing to lose?" "Well, I'll think the matter over, Harry. I must get off here." "Well, take this paper with you and see how you like it." "All right, thank you. Good night, Harry." "Good night, Joe." Needless to say, Joe has decided to have less Union Buster and more Tribune. Go thou and do likewise!

### JOHN PICKLES.

Poets are the messengers of an ideal world where only the elect are permitted to dwell.

What home means to a man, love means to a woman; you should never permit either to be stained or disgraced.

Virtue sleeps sounder in rags than vice in silks and satins.

Justice often wears a fool's cap and bells when she sits in state.

### What Organized Labor Has Accomplished

Whatever may be the misdemeanors and offences of organized labor we must not forget what it has accomplished for humanity.

In the early part of the last century children of six and eight years of age were lowered 600 feet below the earth in England and compelled to labor in the dark twelve and fourteen hours a day.

At first a candle was given the younger children but after they became accustomed to the position this expense was avoided.

The first time in history that the public ever dared ask parliament for laws to protect women and children was in the year of our Lord 1800, after an epidemic of fever among these underground workers. The protection which parliament granted was to restrict the hours of labor for children to twelve and to set the age at nine years when a child might be employed. This action of the people of England was the beginning of organized protest against established customs.

However bad the conditions in England may be to-day from the tyranny of labor unions, they are certainly Elysian compared to those which existed before labor unions were known.

Yet prominent Christian people denounced the action of the government when it first began to legislate on the age and hours for children to labor, saying it had no right to interfere with the liberty of the employer.

The efforts of Miss Dreler and Miss Barnum and other philanthropic women of fashion to organize the working women of the land may meet with similar protests from tradition, but only by organized effort can the abuses which still exist in overtaxing the strength of women and children for the benefits of greed be overthrown.

Until the manacled slim wrists of babes are loosed to toy in childish sport and glee,  
Until the mother bears no burden save  
The precious one beneath her heart, let  
none  
Call this the land of freedom.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### LABOR FABLES.

Originated by Aesop—Modernized by M. Dash.

An Arab Camel-driver, having completed the lading of his Camel, asked him which he would like best, to go uphill or downhill. The poor beast replied, not without a touch of reason: "Why do you ask me? Is it that the level way through the desert is closed?" Thus it is with many employers who pretend to give the toiler his choice and then make him do his bidding in the end.

Some boys playing near a pond saw a number of Frogs in the water, and began to pelt them with stones. They killed several of them, when one of the Frogs, lifting his head out of the water, cried out: "Pray stop, my boys; what is sport to you is death to us." What we do in sport often makes great trouble for others, and those in this world who do not consider the feelings of others may expect but little consideration from others in return. This is a lesson both employer and employe will do well to heed.

A Dove shut up in a cage was boasting of the large number of the young ones which she had hatched. A Crow, hearing her, said: "My good friend, cease from this unreasonable boasting. The larger the number of your family, the greater your cause for sorrow in seeing them shut up in this prison-house."

TO ENJOY OUR BLESSINGS WE MUST HAVE FREEDOM. THIS FACT THE TOILER HAS REALIZED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF TIME, AND IT IS ONLY BY TRADES UNIONISM AND ORGANIZATION THAT HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN GAINING EMANCIPATION FROM ABJECT SLAVERY.

Union men who wear overalls all the week around an engine or lathe and get grease and smut on their hands are as good as the men who work in a suit of broadcloth with a "billed" shirt on. There are too many classes in labor ranks as well as in the church and in society. Six feet of earth will make them equal.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

For creamed celery take one small tender head of celery, wash and scrape it quite clean, removing the other stalks, put one pint of rich milk (part cream, if possible) into a double boiler. Cut the stalks of celery into small cubes, and let them boil in the milk until quite tender. Then rub one tablespoonful of butter, and the same or a little more of flour into a smooth paste, and add it to the boiling celery. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and let it boil until it becomes rich and creamy. Serve in a small vegetable dish.

For lemon candy take three cups of granulated sugar and two large wine glasses of water. Stir this well before putting it on the fire, but do not stir it afterward. Let it boil fifteen minutes, take it off and add a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Pour the syrup out to cool, and pull as soon as it is cool enough to handle.

Here is a Christmas menu: Oysters on the half shell, tomato soup, celery, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, potato chicken salad, salted almonds, mince pie, plum pudding, pumpkin pie, orange jelly, fruit, nuts and raisins, coffee.

For potato puffs put one cup of potatoes in a small pan; add yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper; stir over the fire until hot; take from the fire; add the well-beaten whites of the eggs; put this mixture into a greased baking dish; bake in a quick oven until brown.

Suet Pudding.—One egg, one cup chopped suet, one cup milk, one cup raisins, one and one-half cups corn meal, three-quarters of a cup of strap, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cloves, one teaspoon of cinnamon, and a little nutmeg.

Brown Betty.—Make a layer of bread crumbs in a pie dish, then put in a layer of good ripe cooking apples, peeled and thinly sliced, next some brown sugar, with a few cloves, and cover with some pieces of butter. Repeat this till the dish is full, then make a roof, so to speak, of thin slices of bread and butter, having first poured into the dish about a teaspoonful of water. Bake the pudding slowly, and serve with brown sugar.

Raisin Pie.—One cup raisins, one and one-half cups water, juice and rind of a lemon, one and one-half cups soda biscuits, rolled; sugar to taste. Boil lemon and raisins in the water for a few minutes, then add the biscuit and sugar. Let it boil together a few minutes. Cool before putting in the paste.

For chicken salad cut cold boiled chicken and celery into tiny pieces with a sharp knife and cover with the following dressing: Moisten two even tablespoonfuls of mustard with boiling water, stir smooth and beat well with three eggs, one-half cupful of olive oil or melted butter, as preferred, one scant teaspoonful of white pepper, two of salt, one cupful vinegar. Heat the dressing until thick. Spread the chicken and celery on lettuce leaves and pour in the dressing.

For salted almonds blanch the almonds by throwing boiling water over them. Let them remain for about two minutes, and then put them in cold water and the skins will slip off easily. When the almonds are all blanched and dried thoroughly with a cloth, they must be measured. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of olive oil over every cupful of nuts. Let them stand for two hours. Then sprinkle a tablespoonful of salt over each cupful, mixing it thoroughly with a spoon. Spread the almonds out in a shallow tin pan and put them in

a quick oven, where they will turn a delicate brown and become crisp and tender from ten to fifteen minutes. They must be watched closely and stirred often, as they scorch quickly. When taken from the oven they should be spread on clean blotting paper to absorb the oil. They are much better if kept a day or two before being eaten.

For plum pudding one cupful of chopped raisins, seeded, one cupful of suet, two-thirds of a cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of milk, one-half

teaspoonful of soda in the milk, two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one-third teaspoonful each of ground cloves and nutmeg. Steam three hours and serve with the following sauce: One cupful of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour. Beat together until like cream, then add one cupful of boiling water and cook until clear; flavor strongly with sherry, or nutmeg may be substituted if desired.

For orange jelly, to one ounce of gelatine add a pint of cold water; after fifteen minutes add another pint of boiling water, stir until the gelatine is dissolved; then add a coffee cupful of sugar, the juice of six oranges and two lemons; strain and put into a mould. This jelly looks particularly pretty if the skins of the oranges are used for the moulds. Dig them carefully out, cut in half, and pour in the jelly to harden.

### SAVORY EGGS.

Savory eggs is a dainty made as follows: Boil some eggs quite hard, shell them, cut in halves, and take out the yolks. Pass through a sieve, mix with chopped ham, parsley, a little bit of onion, pepper and salt and a little cream. Then put back in the whites. Place on little rounds of bread and butter and serve cold.

### BAKED POTATOES.

To prevent baked potatoes getting soggy after they are cooked, prick them with the fork before putting them in the oven.

### PERFECT FOODS ARE VERY FEW.

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### OYSTER TOAST.

Chop a dozen oysters moderately fine, season with salt and pepper and a trace of nutmeg. Put into the fat dish a teaspoonful of butter and add the oyster mince. Beat up the yolks of two eggs with a gill of rich cream, stir it into the dish. When the egg is firm, serve on buttered toast.

### CRABS A LA CREOLE.

Put into the deep, hot water dish an ounce of table butter, one small onion, minced, and one sweet Spanish pepper, minced; cool five minutes, stir to prevent burning; add half a pint of strained tomato pulp, a gill of chicken broth and four soft-shell crabs previously cleaned, each one cut in two; season with salt and a little celery salt, stir well; simmer seven minutes and serve.

### CURRY ON FISH.

Cold, broiled or baked fish is a luxury when warmed up in a curry sauce. Put into the chafing dish proper a teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped onion and brown the latter. Add a teaspoonful of curry powder, half a pint of water or white soup broth; simmer three minutes, add a pound of cold fish and serve.

### TO MAKE HAGGIS.

Haggis is made in various ways, all more or less elaborate. The simplest manner of preparing it is this. Boil the head, heart and liver of a sheep with one pound of bacon for an hour; then chop them, season highly and add sufficient raw oatmeal to make a thick mush. Boil for two hours in a bag and serve in the same, opening it and rolling it back to look as well as you can. This receptacle is less objectionable than that frequently seen in Scotland—a sheep's stomach.—Harper's Bazar.

### QUEEN'S PUDDING.

This is a very delicious pudding and can be eaten hot or cold. Take three ounces of sponge or any plain cake or cracker or bread crumbs, pour on to them a pint of boiling milk, and add just a little sugar. When cold add two yolks of eggs, well beaten. At the bottom of a pie dish put a layer of jam or some stewed fruit, fresh or dried, and on the top the mixture. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; place it on the pudding, sift some powdered sugar over, and put in the oven just to set the egg.

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## OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

- Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.
- Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.
- Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. B. Decolite, Sec., 229 Jarvis.
- Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 230. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.
- Bindery Women, Local 54 (I. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.
- Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 25 Cummins St.
- Bellmasons and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 128. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. H. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.
- Bellmasons and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.
- Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Sec., 161 Manning Avenue.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
- Brass Workers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 513 Queen St. E.
- Brass Workers U., L. 53 (M. P. B. F. & S. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St.
- Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Hainburn, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.
- Brewers' Workmen's Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
- Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 3, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 19 Beatrice St.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.
- Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec., 71-2 Suter.
- Broom and Whiskmasons, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.
- Cab. and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Heiling, 184 George St. Sec.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Mondays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 358 Spadina Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 254 Salem Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.
- Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 37. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.
- Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 25. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 244 Shaw St.
- Cigarmakers' Int. U., No. 27. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 88 Church St., Room 106. John Pamphill, Sec.
- Civil Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.
- Civil Employees, U. 1. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.
- Cloakmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 33 Richmond St. West.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays. A. Alexander, Sec., 145 Richmond St. West.
- Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.
- Coopers' Int. Union, Local 190. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

- Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.
- Electrical Int., L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.
- Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thorsart, Sec., 24 Clear St.
- Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.
- Engineers, Int. Ass. L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto June.
- Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.
- Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Tinsmiths, Toronto, Toronto June. Meets Toronto Junction, W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto June.
- Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., William Hall, Queen and McCaul St. Society Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.
- Fuel Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbour St.
- Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202. Meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.
- Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8890 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1123 Queen W.
- Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.
- Int. Glove Workers' Union of Am., L. 8. Meets 3rd Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec., 124 Baldwin St.
- Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 18 T. and C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
- Horsehoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.
- Ironmolders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.
- Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.
- Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.
- Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 117 Concord Ave.
- Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.
- Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave.
- Longshoremen, L. 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 246 King St. E.
- Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 689. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Bathurst Ave. H. E. Elias, Sec., 145 Portland St.
- Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 271. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto June. A. Hopkirk, Sec., 200 Dundas St. W.
- Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
- Malters' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, 151 Shaw St.
- Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 117, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.
- Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.
- Machine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 25 Woolsey St.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willist, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.
- Metal Peddlers', Buffers' and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.
- Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.
- Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Labor Temple on 1st and 3rd Wednesday, B. E. Egan, Sec., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.
- Photo Engravers', Local 25 (I. T. U.). Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 61 Broadview Ave.
- Planmakers' Int. Union, Local 84. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 488 Givens St.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.
- Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 31 Spadina Ave.
- Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 North-east Place.
- Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.
- Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vansant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.
- Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. E. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.
- Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 19. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.
- Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 157 Marlborough Ave.
- Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 20. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Eather.
- Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.
- Starchmakers' and Elastic Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 12 Park Rd.
- Stonemasons' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Strathmore Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 578.
- Stonemasons' U. L. 28, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 274 Hamburg Ave.

- Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 132. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.
  - Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto June. W. B. Coleman, Sec., Box 562, Toronto Junction.
  - Team Drivers' 495 (I.R.T.D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.
  - Telegraphers' Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.
  - Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
  - Tile Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.
  - Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 52. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lovola, Sec., 194 Parliament.
  - Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 290 Palmerston St.
  - Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Kensington Ave.
  - Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 9 p.m. John Griffin, Sec., 45 Howard Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple.
  - Toronto Typo. U. 91. Meets 1st Saturday Labor Temple. Vice-Pres., Jas. Simpson; Treas., E. J. How; Rec. Sec., A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec., Thos. C. Voden. Room 18, 114 Richmond W.
  - Upsholders' Int. Union, Local 50. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.
  - Varnishers' and Pol. L. 41, F. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 113 Birch Ave.
  - Web Pl. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.
  - Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeau, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.
  - Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.
- ### LADIES AUXILIARIES—
- Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 67 Shaw St.
  - Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 5 p.m., Labor Temple. Mrs. Theresa Meehan, Sec., 51 Phoebe St.
  - Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 2 B., L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul.
  - Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 177. Meets 2nd and 4th Sat., Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen W.
  - Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Desvart, Sec., 285 Manning Ave.
  - Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 38 Hinton St.
  - Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Halston, Sec., 6 Arthur St.
  - Locomotive Engineers' Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
  - Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 286. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. L. E. Hall, West Toronto June. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park, Toronto.
  - Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 620. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 63, E. Toronto P.O.
  - Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 87. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Danison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St., Toronto.
  - Locomotive Firemen, 595. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.
  - Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in L.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.
  - Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto June. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto June.
  - Freight Handlers and Baggage-men, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.
  - Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 244. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7:30 p.m., L.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.
  - Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 245. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto June. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto June.
  - Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 30 Wellington Ave.
  - Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.
  - Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 872. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.
  - Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto June Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto June. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McClelland Ave., Toronto June.

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#### NOTICE.

There are many trades or callings in which a sufficient number of workers are engaged to form unions, which are still unorganized, in this city. The Toronto District Council are ready and willing to organize all such, and while they call on workers in such callings as soon as they are known, they may overlook some who desire to be organized. This is not intentional. A communication addressed to D. W. Kennedy, Secretary, 59 Edward St., from anyone who desires his trade or calling to be organized, will receive immediate attention, and secrecy will be observed if necessary.

#### WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR DEMANDS.

1. Compulsory education.
  2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
  3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
  4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine, and home.
  5. Liabilities of employers for injury to health, body, and life.
  6. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
  7. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
  8. The municipal ownership of the street cars, water works, and gas and electric light plants for public distribution of light and heat.
  9. The nationalization of telegraph, telephones, railroads, and mines.
  10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only.
  11. Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seaman and other workmen incorporated in the federal laws of the United States.
  12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.
- No fear, no favor, no party, no clique.
- "Ah," sighed Jones, "I suppose these new explosives we read of are useful, but I have one which can blow up any number of men at once and immediately be ready for another attack. I would gladly dispose of it to any foreign government, the more distant the better. I refer, gentlemen," he explained to the interested crowd, "to my wife."—Epoch.

#### HOW TO CLEAN LACE

Now that lace is being so generally worn a few hints on how to clean it may be found useful. For small pieces of real lace dry cleaning is the most satisfactory. Get some magnesia and a large sheet or two of white paper, slightly thicker than tissue.

Sprinkle a little magnesia on one sheet of the paper, and lay the lace flat upon it. Then spread another layer of magnesia on top.

Fold one end of the paper over, or lay another sheet on top, and press under a heavy weight for several days. The lace will clean itself. At the end of the time, shake well and brush gently with a perfectly clean, soft brush. All dirt will come away with the magnesia.

White and light colored vests in net, silk and cloth can be cleaned in exactly the same way. If preferred, pipeclay may be used instead of magnesia for cloth vests. Spots on light-colored dresses can be removed in the same way.

If you have no magnesia at hand, try this plan for lace: Make a frothy lather with warm water and soap jelly (made by shredding half a pound of best yellow soap in one and a half pints of boiling water, and simmering until dissolved. When cold it will be a jelly, allowing one heaped teaspoonful jelly to one pint water. Squeeze and squeeze the lace in this, but do not rub. Repeat in clean lot of suds if it still looks soiled; then rinse in two lots of clear water to remove every vestige of soap.

Real lace should then be allowed to lie for half an hour in enough cold, well-skimmed milk to just cover it. Milk imparts the faint, creamy tinge that is a characteristic of old lace. At the end of the half-hour, squeeze as dry as possible, pull carefully into shape, spread flat on a clean cloth, and roll the cloth up tightly.

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No. 296. eleven ribs, rosewood and mahogany, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid around the sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$6.00, for \$4.99.

No. 298. thirteen mahogany and maple ribs, inlaid between the ribs, mahogany neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, inlaid around sound hole and edge, patent machine head and tailpiece, highly polished, \$12.00, for \$8.50.

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No. 394. Rosewood finish, white celluloid edges, front and back colored wood around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebonyized fingerboard and bridge, position dots, patent head and nickel tailpiece, standard size, \$4.00.

No. 395. Quartered oak, antique finish, fancy inlay around sound hole and top edge, also down centre of back, mahoganyized neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, pearl position dots, patent head, standard size, \$6.50.

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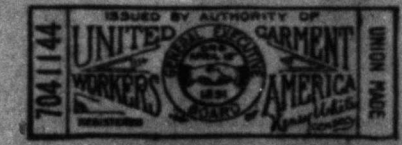
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