

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 11

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1905

THREE CENTS

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED
ASSETS, \$4,000,000
Offices: 78 CHURCH ST. 522 QUEEN ST. WEST.
3 1/2%
 INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
 Withdrawable by cheque.
 OFFICE HOURS:
 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
 Every Saturday Evening 7 to 9.
JAMES MARON, Managing Director.

LEE, O'DONOGHUE & O'CONNOR
LAWYERS
 Dineen Building - Toronto
THOMAS L. CHURCH
 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, Probator in Admiralty, Etc.
 Office: DINEEN BUILDING, Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.
 Telephone Main 835 and North 3913 TORONTO
 297 Meeting Chambers Phone Main 499
EDWARD A. FORSTER
 Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.
 72 Queen St. West - Toronto
ARMOUR A. MILLER
 BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
 Room 207 Meeting Chambers - 72 Queen St. West
 Phone Main 1295 TORONTO

The Mechanics Laundry
 J. ARCHER, PROP.
OVERALLS A SPECIALTY
 Drop by a card and our wagon will call. Goods called for and delivered at residence or workshop.
 72 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

S. & H. AND GATOR CIGARS
 ARE UNION MADE. WE CARRY IN STOCK ALL MAKES OF UNION TOBACCO, CIGARETTES AND CIGARS.
The W. H. Steffe Co., Limited, 40 SCOTT ST.

UNION MEN

Every worker should have an accident policy. It makes you independent in time of need through accidental disablement.

WRITE US
London Guarantee & Accident Co's Limited
D. W. ALEXANDER, General Manager
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

THE ECONOMIC

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Our stock of Men's Underwear for Fall and Winter is complete. See our Three Specials at 50c., 75c. and \$1. We aim to please everybody. A visit to the Store will settle the point.
PHONE MAIN 2036

THE ECONOMIC

436 QUEEN ST. WEST
B. H. COUGH MANAGER
 Subscribe to the Tribune.

USE CONNELL'S COAL
 HEAD OFFICE:
Cor. QUEEN & SPADINA
 Phone 4020 & 4021
 Union Label on all our Wagons.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, NOV. 18

The Trades and Labor Council met last night with a large number of delegates present. The first business before the chair was the election of two to fill the vacancies on the legislation committee, caused by the resignations of delegates Hill and Duffy and was filled by the election of Chas Lavoie and Arthur Callow, and the vacancy on the educational committee caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Hill; the vacancy was filled by the election of delegate Walker.

Delegate Virtue tendered his resignation on the organization committee and was succeeded by delegate Griffin. The resignations of Mrs. Darwin, Miss Verral and Mrs. Voden of the label committee was laid on the table and a motion was put through to add more to the committee. The additions to the committee were added by the election of delegates Finnigan, Lavoie, Richardson and Stewart. A strong protest was entered against members of this committee not attending meetings after appointments.

A letter from the principal of the Technical school was read asking a hearing, to ask the co-operation of organized labor in the enlargement of the Technical school, and a resolution was carried asking him to address a meeting. A motion was unanimously adopted to ask the American Federation of Labor to hold their next annual convention here, and the executive committee will ask the city council to also extend an invitation. The reports of the various unions, re the support of candidates for the city council be laid on the table until the next meeting was lost and an amendment that the returns be received and filed was carried.

A communication from the Iron Moulders, Stove Moulders and Metal Polishers, as to unfair firms was read and the various unions will be notified.

A letter from the Berlin Trades Council re the tariff commission was referred to the tariff committee.

The credential committee was elected as follows: delegates Rawlinson, Griffin and Stewart.

Sergt. at-arms Oakley of the Trades and Labor Council is still on the sick list.

Mr. A. C. Sanders has been appointed to the Building Trades Committee of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburg.

John Tweed is out for a seat on the School Board.

The following record of early strikes makes interesting reading: 1905—Strike among the tailors and turban makers of Constantinople. The sultan was appealed to, and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, the rest drafted into the army. 1583—Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death, and the others were imprisoned. 1593—Masons employed on the Escorial palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid. Several were put to the galleys and the rest were exiled to America. 1625—Strike among the tea pickers of the Central Chinese province for higher pay. They were hanged by men in charge of the trust. 1705—The shipbuilders and sailmakers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours. Seven were hanged, 127 sent to Siberia and 952 were drafted into the army. Exchange.

A postage stamp, addressed on the gummed side, has been delivered at Pittsburg, and that you will carry home

EAST END DAY NURSERY

Babies dark, babies fair, fat babies, lean babies—but all with happy, smiling, healthy faces and clean, well-cared for bodies.

This is what I saw on a recent visit to the Day Nursery at 28 River street. A ring at the door-bell brought a pleasant-faced girl, dressed in a clean, pretty uniform of blue and white. Asking for the matron I was asked to step into the office, where I found a very busy scene. A large, long, remarkably clean room, with a table stretching from end to end piled up with clothing of all description—it was the annual rummage sale of the East End Day Nursery. The matron, Mrs. McKinley, kindly laid aside all business and gave me her attention. She informed me that the Nursery was not in its usual order, the play room of the children having been turned into a store room for the annual sale of cast-off clothing donated by friends.

In an outer room about 100 women were waiting for the sale to commence. They could buy for a few cents garments that were serviceable yet, and in this way could provide clothing for themselves and families for the winter who otherwise would have to go scantily clad. This was one of the objects of the nursery, but the chief one is to provide a home during the day for children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work; to assist in securing work for women needing it; to encourage habits of thrift among parents and children and to enable, charitably disposed women to come in touch with the home life of the mothers and children and take such action as may from time to time seem best to brighten their homes, and as far as I could see right nobly are these women doing their work.

Mothers who have to work leave their children at the nursery. The children are cared for from early morning until evening. Home life and wholesome food is provided, those of school age go from the Nursery to school, returning at noon for dinner, returning again after school. The charge to the mothers is seven cents for one child, thirteen cents for two and fifteen cents for three and five cents for each additional child per day in the same family.

There are 150 mothers connected with the Nursery. There is a telephone in the building for the use of the mothers in securing work. The matron informed me that about 1,000 children were cared for in a month. The Nursery is entirely non-sectarian, all being welcome, in the words of the president, all nationalities are welcome at our doors, our aim is to conduct our work on the lines of a well regulated home as it is the home life that makes the national life. The cost of maintaining each child is about 19.12 cents per child per day, which is made up by proceeds of sales, fees and donations from friends.

Excursions and outings were provided for the mothers and children during the summer and were thoroughly enjoyed. The needs of the Nursery has grown so rapidly that they have outgrown the capacity of the present building, and already the Board of Directors are looking about for ways and means to enlarge the premises. A permanent staff of six is engaged, and the wants of all consumers are well attended to.

I expressed a desire to see the children. The matron regretted that I had called on the day—they were all so busy but would do her best for me. She sent a messenger, and in response a kindly, grey-haired lady was introduced to me as Mrs. McDonald, the president of the Board of Directors. This lady I found very enthusiastic and is evidently very devoted to the work she has given her life to. She readily volunteered to show me over the building. We passed up to the second story. Everything here seemed to have the appearance of comfort and cleanliness.

Mrs. McDonald opened a door, and oh, sue me sight! Babies, babies, everywhere. A large, bright room with a nurse in the name pretty uniform, seated in the centre, surrounded on all sides with cradles, babies on her knees and babies at her feet. Some little more than a month old, some a little older—none more than two years old. I asked her what she did when they all cried at once. She said, our babies do not cry, they are too happy, and indeed it did seem as if this were so, for all looked smiling and rosy. I stooped over the cradle of a beautiful baby about two months old, who was lying contentedly sucking away at its foster mother in the shape of a nursing bottle. It smiled up into my face and I bowed my head in homage to the good woman who were doing a greater work for humanity than the bravest soldier on the battlefield.

One little one, the nurse told me, had been with them daily all its short life, they had watched over it tenderly, they feared it would die, but good nursing, good air and good food was fast turning it into a healthy, normal child. We then went down to the basement, that had been turned temporarily into a play room for the older children. When the door opened we were met with an

eager rush, by twenty or thirty children ranging from the ages of four up to six or seven, all clamoring for recognition at once. A few kindly words spoken in loving tones by the president calmed them into obedience, and they drew back, smiling, but contented, all except one little fellow with the face of an angel, who looked up into my face and held-out his hand for me to shake. He told me his name. The nurse in charge of these little ones told me he had been with them since he was two weeks old, that he had been a very delicate child, but they had nursed him back to health. Many of the mothers of these children are widows and the sole support of these children; others are compelled by the inadequate earnings of their husbands to assist in maintaining the home but all have reason to feel grateful to this little band of women who are giving their children the care which they are debarred by poverty from giving themselves.

The president informed me they were greatly in need of funds to carry on the work. She said an appeal had been sent out to labor organizations for help. I know of no institution that is more worthy of help than this one. I sincerely hope that when the appeal is read by the secretaries of the different locals the members will see their way clear to make at least a small donation to help along this very worthy work.

But there is a reverse side to this picture. Imagine 130 women in this small district alone, compelled by poverty to abrogate to others the duties that are the most sacred and the most pleasing to a mother's heart, the love and training of her children.

Think of these women working with anxious (sometimes) breaking hearts for fear the wolf should overtake them and the little ones who are dependent on them for their existence—in what do they differ from the slave mothers of the South when children were torn from them. Indeed, I think, the slave mothers had rather the best of it, for they knew at least that their children would not be allowed to starve, while the unfortunate poverty stricken mother of the present day has no such assurance. One of my correspondents in this week's issue (signed Jeanneclast) speaks of the present conditions being the outcome of a rotten society. Surely this condition is one of the effects of a society that is shamefully neglecting its duty. Is it any wonder we hear the populations of different countries are gradually growing less? Is it any wonder that we hear so much about race suicide? Will the day ever come when the people of so-called civilization will awake to the barbarities that are existing in our midst. God speed the day when this awakening shall come.
M. D.

Toronto, November 14, 1905.

Editor The Tribune, City:
Dear Sir,—Now that we have the Tariff Commission with us, and all the infant industries (?) are on their knees praying for plums, let us moralize on Protection, what it is and what it does.

A tariff on staple articles increases the cost to the consumer. The greater the cost of goods the less consumed. The smaller the amount of goods consumed the less labor required to manufacture. The less labor employed the greater the competition for jobs and lower the wages.

The more Revenue Tariff the less Land Value Tax. The lower the Land Value Tax the more land speculation. Land happens to be the source of all wealth and basis of all employment. Idle land means idle men. Disemployed men increase competition for jobs and reduce wages.

Please let me hit them again. The more Revenue Tariff the less Land Tax; consequently more land held unused for speculation. The more unused land the less buildings and higher rents. The more money paid for rent the less remaining to be spent for manufacturers' goods.

How long, Mr. Editor, may we expect the workmen to continue to go to the shearing pen to be fenced, voting for Protection or Monopoly enforced by law.

Finally, what the manufacturer buys, raw material (including labor) is always on the free list, what he sells is fenced in with a tariff.
G. C.

The Japanese poetically term wrinkles "the waves of old age."

The city of Tokio is one hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

Over 86,000 cattle were destroyed by wild beasts in India last year.

There are few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires in Japan.

"Hippomobiles" is a new French word for carriages that are drawn by horses.

London's new County Hall, on the bank of the Thames, will cover 5.6 acres.

Toronto Railway Employees

Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Division 113, met in the Labor Temple on Sunday. There was a very large attendance. Eleven new men were initiated. This union is in a very prosperous condition, and everything regarding the general condition was fair and bright.

Garment Workers

The Garment Workers held their bi-monthly dance on Wednesday night, which, as usual, was a success, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The Garment Workers are considering running a benefit in place of a dance next time.

Piano and Organ Workers

The Piano and Organ Workers held their regular meeting in Room 3 of the Temple on Wednesday night. There was nothing but routine business, which showed the union to be in a good position financially and numerically.

Musical Protective Ass'n

A summons meeting of the Musical Protective Association will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 in the Labor Temple.

Iron Moulders

The Iron Moulders, Local 28, met at their regular meeting on Wednesday night. There were two initiations and three propositions. Communications were received from London regarding the McClary strike, and fifty dollars was voted to the strikers' fund, also \$25 was sent to the strikers in the Doherty Store Works in Sarnia. A committee was appointed to consider the best form of an entertainment to be held in the near future.

Woodworkers

Woodworkers 118, at their meeting on Wednesday night, initiated one new member and received fifteen propositions. Their indefatigable organizer, Mr. Chas. Wilson, has got this union, as well as the other sections of the woodworking craft, in A1 condition. Briefing terms with employers were discussed, and action will be taken in the near future to have some of these conditions bettered.

Toronto Typos have had three shops request permission to use the label inside the last three days.

Mr. Wm. Moses of Leeds, England, and Mr. David Gilmour of Hamilton, Scotland, fraternal delegates from British Trades Union to American Federation of Labor Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., will visit Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Montreal before returning home.

We have received several communications re the advertising board put up in the Temple by the management. We think it would be injudicious for us to comment on this matter as it is of a private nature, and not for the public.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS

Editor of Tribune:
Sir,—An item of interest to our workmen who are trying to obtain a home for themselves is the matter of taxation on their buildings.

If a man is tidy and thrifty, wishes to utilize his spare evening hours in the improvement of his home by painting or other decorations, or comes to a pensioner next year and raises his assessment. What does this mean? The value of his home decorations increases the value of the nearby vacant lots, and he is punished for his thrifty energy in the form of increased taxes, while the owner of the vacant lot is rewarded by the increase on the value of his land.

The Trades and Labor Council should strive on behalf of their workmen, to get an exemption of taxation on improvements over the original cost of the material in the buildings. This would encourage owners of homes to decorate and improve them, instead of a penalty exacted under the present mode of taxation.

Let the workmen ask themselves: Why their thrift and energy should be taxed on improvements to benefit land speculators? The remedy is to exempt improvements and put the deficiency in taxes on the land. There has been great changes in the last century, in travel, electricity, sanitary laws, and why not some change in the mode of taxation?
John Galbraith.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

It has been found that it is in the interest of the Tribune to change its make-up to the present form, and as it was impossible to communicate with our advertisers, we have taken the liberty of giving them the positions which they have in this paper. Any suggestion as to any better way of placing your advertisement will be gladly received.

CANADA

State of the trades in Canada during the month of September, from Labor Gazette:

Allied Printing Trades.—Active in Sydney, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Three Rivers, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary.

Busy.—Charlottetown, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Berlin, Stratford, London, New Westminster, Vancouver, St. Catharines.

Dull.—Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Winnipeg, Victoria, Nanaimo.

Clothing.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham, Winnipeg, Brandon, Ottawa, Hamilton, Vancouver.

Leather.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.

Woodworking.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, New Westminster, Victoria.

Metal, Engineering, Shipbuilding.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Victoria, Nanaimo.

Unskilled Labor.—Active in Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Calgary, Nelson, New Westminster, Victoria.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Active in Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.

Railroad Construction.—Active in Sydney, Charlottetown, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Victoria.

Mining.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Hull, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Calgary, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.

Dull at Nanaimo.—Active in Sydney, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinth, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary.

Lumbering, Saw Milling.—Active in St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterboro, Calgary, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo.

The Penny Bank of Toronto

Operation of Branches in Public Schools

A very important part of the bank's work has been in connection with the operation of branches in a number of the public schools throughout the city. Up to the beginning of September branches had been established in 13 public schools; on Monday, September 11, the work was extended to 13 additional schools with most satisfactory results. During the summer holidays, withdrawals in the schools were somewhat in excess of deposits, but with the reopening of the term the bank expects to receive about \$1,000 a week from the several schools in which it is established. The total number of deposits made in the 13 schools in which the bank was first established, from April 1 to September 25, was 20,825, and the withdrawals, 1,407. In the 14 new schools 5,271 deposits had been already made within one week of opening, and there were no withdrawals up to September 28. The bank has at present on deposit a total of \$19,000 from school children alone, while total deposits from all sources amount to about \$50,000, the majority of the deposits being in sums ranging from 1 to 25 cents.

By way of showing at a glance the volume of business transacted at these branches the following statement is set out of the number of deposits recorded in each of the schools on September 11

and September 18 respectively, are published, in accordance with a return supplied by courtesy of the managing directors, the returns from schools in which the banks have only recently been established being separated from the others. Ontario:

A NEW LIFT LOCK.
A new lift lock, with a lift of forty-eight feet, will be constructed at Kirkfield, Ont., on the Trent Canal.

HOUSES FOR MECHANICS.
St. Thomas men complain of the scarcity of suitable dwellings.

NATURAL GAS.
In Medicine Hat natural gas for motive power sells at five cents per 1,000 cubic feet. It has a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and is used in the town for illuminating purposes.

Unions Formed During the Month of September

Barrie.—Barbers.
Toronto.—Warehousemen.
London.—Brass Moulders, Core Makers and Furnace Tenders.
Manitoba:
Brandon.—Printers.
Saskatchewan:
Regina.—Printers.

The new Postmaster General has been gazetted as Ministers of Labor. It had been thought in some quarters that this branch would be separated from the Post Office Department in order that Ralph Smith, M.P., might have been put in charge.

The co-operative store at Stellarton has been operating for forty years, and has been a great success. A weak feature was the desire of the majority of the members for the highest dividends year after year without returning any part into the business as a reserve fund. This, however, was remedied two years ago, and a reserve fund formed. Sydney and Dominion 1 co-operative stores, profiting by the experience gained by this and other stores, decided that 10 per cent. of the dividends should revert to the business each year. Dominion 1 store is a success.

As Long as It's Not a Labor Combine It's All O. K.

Negotiations for a merger of twenty-two wholesale drug establishments in Canada were reported to be in progress. The capital of the proposed merger was stated to be \$6,000,000.

CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW

Foreign Trade.—Total imports entered for consumption in Canada during August were \$24,329,302, as compared with \$23,365,361 in August, 1904. Domestic exports amounted to \$20,902,876, as compared with \$21,826,954 in August, 1904. Products of the mine and the fisheries, under the latter heading, showed a considerable increase, but those of the forest, animals and their produce showed a decline, while agriculture declined by over one-half. Manufactures showed a gain. For the two months ended August 31, total imports were \$42,809,067, and total domestic exports were \$33,952,325.

Canada's trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to \$470,151,289, being \$2,581,740 less than for the previous fiscal year. Total imports showed a gain of over \$6,000,000.

The demand for steel rails was so active that the Grand Trunk Railway found it necessary to place an order for 5,000 tons with an American firm, and a British Columbia firm placed an order for 15,000 tons with a Welsh mill. The anti-dumping clause was temporarily suspended with regard to steel billets.

Shipments of dairy products to Europe up to September were 1,294,260 boxes of cheese, and 401,946 packages of butter, against 1,256,897 boxes of cheese and 311,856 packages of butter last year. Prices were also higher this year than last.

THE STRIKE AT OTTAWA

Editor Journal:
Kindly accept thanks from Local Union No. 71, Ottawa, for the way the strike money came in. It was a little slow at first, but we got it in time to win the strike, and I think it was a grand victory for Local No. 71 and the U. A., when we consider the odds we had to work against. In the first place we had the M. P. A. to fight; second, we had a few rats, and third, we had the Canadian National Association; but, notwithstanding all that, we made them take their hole, and they signed our agreements—a copy of which you will find enclosed. We were out for four weeks, and we have put the N. A. to the wall as far as Ottawa is concerned. We have only one unfair shop now, and all the rats are caged up in this one shop, so that leaves the rest of the field to us. Fraternally yours,
F. W. Duncan, Sec'y No. 71.

FORM OF AMENDED AGREEMENT
Adopted by the Journeymen's Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Local Union, No. 71, of Ottawa, Canada, and the Master Plumbers' Association of the City of Ottawa, this day of 1905, and to remain in force until 1906.

Said parties agree that 9 hours shall constitute a day's work for 5 days and 5 hours on Saturday for six months, from May 1st until the end of October, and 8 hours per day for the next six months.

2. That the members of Local Union, No. 71, agree not to contract or sub-contract or put in any material or do any work except for master plumbers while in their employ. And the master plumbers agree not to hire any help except members of the United Association.

3. That if any man working in a shop is not laid off that night and reports for duty in the morning, and is then laid off, he shall receive one-half day's pay.

4. That all work performed on Sundays, Christmas, New Year's, and Labor Day be paid for at double the rate of wages.

5. Hereafter every apprentice shall serve four (4) years' apprenticeship, get his tools and become an improver; he shall receive one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the first six months from the day he took a kit of tools, and after that the standard rate of pay.

6. A register of all apprentices shall be kept by the secretaries of both associations; the master plumbers shall send the name of their apprentices, and the date of the commencement of their apprenticeship to the secretaries of both associations.

7. That no master plumber shall send out any apprentice or helper to do any work pertaining to plumbing, gas or steam fitting until he has served his full term of four years.

8. Any man working after quitting hour shall receive time and a half until 12 o'clock, and from 12 o'clock double time.

9. Any member working outside of the city shall have board and travelling expenses paid and receive pay for time consumed in travelling at the standard rate of pay; trip to be made at the discretion of employer.

10. Minimum Rate of Wages.—All journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters shall receive not less than 52 cents per hour.

11. Said parties mutually agree that in case either said Local Union No. 71 or said Master Plumbers' Association, or any member thereof, shall violate terms of this agreement, then in that event, such union or association, as the case may be, so violating this contract, shall pay to the other for each distinct instance of violation the sum of ten dollars, the same to be deemed liquidated damages and not a penalty. The sum shall be paid by the union or association so offending within five days of the formal notice, or proof shall be furnished of such violation.

12. Said parties unitedly agree that in case any difference arise between them in the carrying out and construction of the terms of this agreement and about which they cannot satisfactorily agree, then within three days after such differences or troubles arise, the matter shall be submitted to a board of arbitration to consist of three members, each party hereto shall appoint an arbitrator, and the two thus appointed shall select a third, to be an architect or contractor in the building line, and said parties within forty-eight hours shall submit their respective contentions and proofs to such arbitrators. Such arbitrators shall render a written judgment within forty-eight hours after such contentions and proofs shall be submitted to them and each of the parties hereto hereby solemnly agree to faithfully abide by the decision of such board, or a decision rendered by a majority thereof, there being no right of appeal from such decision whatever.

13. This agreement adopted in its entirety, and no change, omission or amendment to be made to it by either association unless three (3) months' notice is given while it remains in force.

If the 75,000 mouths controlled by organized labor, with their sympathizers, ate union-made bread, there would be no bakers' strike on. Lend a hand. Now is the time.

Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

All Union Men in good standing can purchase best hard coal, guaranteed, at \$6.25 per ton. This coal is delivered by union drivers. Now men be consistent and stand by those that stand by you. If you will purchase your coal from only union firms, you will not only be assured of fair treatment but will be helping to further the good cause along.

Labor Conventions

Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Builders of America.

Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.

IN 1906.
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. 27, Toronto, Canada, Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

Across the Border

BIG FIGURES IN CIGARMAKERS' FINANCES.

The annual report of the International Cigarmakers' Union demonstrates once more not only the immensity of that organization's financial transactions, but also the thoroughness of the fiscal system perfected by the veteran, Adolph Strasser. The total amount handled by the financial officers of the union during the fiscal year reached the enormous sum of \$2,583,864.74.

The chief items of expense for the year were: Sick benefits, \$163,226.18; death benefits, \$151,752.93; strike benefits, \$32,888.88; out of work benefits, \$29,872.50; loans granted to members, \$58,728.71. The total amount for all purposes paid out during the year was \$434,469.20.

Nowhere in the report is there a charge to a "profit and loss" account, because of a defaulting custodian of funds. Several hundred local financial officers handle and care for the funds of the Cigarmakers' Union, and not a penny of the two and a half millions handled during the year stuck to the fingers of any of them. What business can equal that record?—Ex.

There are 50,000 to 55,000 members in good standing in the cigarmakers' international union.

Preparations are under way for a concerted movement on the part of the big railroad brotherhoods to secure a reduction of the present working hours for railway employees all over the country. It is expected that the movement will assume definite form within the next two months.

Tile Layers' Journal: No matter how much trade unionism may be abused and its leaders libeled, the fact remains undisputed and unshaken that the union is the uplifting factor of the workingman and that the advancement of the toiler is directly the result of organization's power and influence.

The most despicable scamp in the world is the fellow who, too cowardly to come out in the open like a man, sneaks around trying to work little schemes to defeat some man or measure. One little cuss like that in an organization can keep a dozen real men busy watching him; but, like all means things, he comes to an end sooner or later!—The Union Label.

A counterfeit of the Hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in design are the words "Individual Liberty." Many dealers are handling the "scab" hats under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

The Fall River Textile Council, representing the organized cotton mill operators of the city, has decided to reject the offer made by the Manufacturers' Association to advance wages 5 per cent. and introduce a profit-sharing plan. The council has requested the restoration of the reduction of 12 1/2 per cent., which went into effect July, 1904. Further negotiations will be conducted during the coming week.

Journeymen Barbers have been on strike in Akron, O., for nearly two months. Four shops have signed and nine are still struck. This organization has been particularly fortunate in the matter of strikes, the longest strike in its history heretofore lasting but two days. Since the organization of the international in 1887 there have been but ten strikes, and most of these were settled in a few hours.

This is the way they are handling the label question in St. Paul, according to the Union Advocate: "Upon receipt of information that a given union man has been either buying non-union goods or patronizing non-union houses to the exclusion of the union establishments he will be notified by the secretary and asked to explain his conduct. After a second offense the offender's union will be notified, and such action as the union thinks proper will be asked for. In time such an offense must inevitably be followed by expulsion if the great movement of the union label is to succeed."

About 350 window glass workers met in Bridgeton, N.J., recently and resolved to indorse the amalgamated wage scale in force at present in the factory of the Cumberland Company at Bridgeton and the factory of the North American Company at Millville. This means that all these men who were employed in the west last year, will work in the east in the present blast.

If a woman performs a man's work she should command a man's pay. Many of the girls at the tile works do work hard enough for a man—too hard for a woman—and men ought to be engaged to do it or the women ought to receive the wages a man would demand.

Labor circles of Los Angeles are much exercised over the rapid influx of Japanese into many lines of industry in that city. They are working as painters, cabinet makers, boot and shoe repairers, electrical workers, cooks, waiters and assistant bartenders. One section of the city, not the aristocratic portion, has become a Japanese colony.

THE
Sovereign Bank
OF CANADA
Established May, 1902

TOTAL DEPOSITS
on 30th April, 1903 \$3,252,919
30th April, 1904 5,707,703
29th April, 1905 2,310,204
31st August, 1905 9,138,437

YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED

Main Office - 28 King St. West
Labor Temple Bch. 167 Church St.
Market Branch - 168 King St. East

WANTED

1 Mortorman

20 Bricklayers

and Builders' Laborers

APPLY ON JOB

FOOT OF PRINCESS ST.

THIS IS THE COAL DRIVERS LABEL



See that this Label is on the WAGON.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

At the Following Easy Terms:

\$100.00 can be repaid \$2.70 weekly
75.00 " " 2.20 "
50.00 " " 1.50 "
25.00 " " .85 "

We will loan you more money on the same security than you can get elsewhere, absolute privacy being our motto.

KELLER & CO.
144 YONGE STREET
(UP STAIRS)
PHONE MAIN 5326

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

THE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICIES issued by us are specially adapted to meet your requirements

We have over FIVE HUNDRED POLICY HOLDERS in one shop

Claims Paid in Canada over \$1,000,000.00

THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION
Limited
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD

OFFICES:
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
Morchant's Bank Building, Montreal

..FACTORIES INSPECTORS..

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

James T. Burke Thomas Keilty
Arthur W. Holmes John Argue
Miss M. Carlyle Mrs. J. R. Brown

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.

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

When the police tried to arrest an aeronaut named Burke at Los Angeles, California, he ran into a house, to the roof of which his balloon was tethered, and entering the car sailed away just as the constables in pursuit reached the last flight of stairs.

Terre Haute reports a big demand for union plasterers.

The international convention of Photo Engravers endorsed the printers' eight-hour day.

Los Angeles Labor Temple sells enough union cigars to keep twenty union cigarmakers employed.

The eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union continues to make headway in various parts of the country.

Reports from Toledo, O., are that members of Battery D are resigning because their captain joined the rat printers of that city.

As a result of the intervention of the Trades Council of Terre Haute, the school board of that city will employ sons but union labor hereafter.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen have organized a state association in New York. The chief purpose of the organization is legislative.

Union painters of Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, Wilkes Barre, Pa., and vicinity organized a district council to be known as the Painters' District Council.

The strike begun three weeks ago at Jackson, Mich., by the employers of the Citizens' Telephone Company, because of the discharge of a lipeman has been declared off and all the old employees have returned to work.

A State Federation of Labor for North Carolina was organized at Raleigh. W. E. Faison, of Raleigh, was elected president, and A. J. Williams, of Greensboro, secretary. The convention endorsed the universal eight-hour workday and restriction of immigration.

Until recently there have been two Waiters' Unions in Philadelphia, one owing allegiance to the American Federation of Labor and the other affiliated with the American Labor Union. The latter union has disbanded and returned its charter, the members joining the former organization.

At Newark, N.J., the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Morgan, pastor of the Central M. E. Church, preached a sermon with a discourse on "A Shorter Workday," which was appreciated by the congregation. Mr. Morgan talked from practical experience, as he was a steel worker at a time when a day's labor was from twelve to fifteen hours.

At Indianapolis, as a result of a conference between representatives of the Coopers' International Union and the employing coopers of several states, the men have been granted a slight increase in wages and a working agreement. Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana were represented.

The Modes-Turned glass bottle factory opened one tank Monday and will probably enlarge the output later in the season. The company did not fall in line with the bottle manufacturers who started their factories on September 1, regardless of the decision at Atlantic City not to yield to the demands of the blowers for last year's scale of wages.—Terre Haute (Ind.) Labor News.

The Philadelphia Trades Union News says the boycott of the United Hatters against the Roelofs factory is proving quite effective. Roelofs had a very large trade, which he built up through the use of the union label while he conducted a union factory. Then he declared for the open shop and thought he could hold his trade. But now boxes of his unfair product are coming back from as far away as California.

"I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even when not necessary, it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order to better secure the rights of the individual wage earner."—President Roosevelt.

A new harness making machine has been invented by F. J. Gehring, of Las Vegas, N.M. It is said to do the work of four or five men most satisfactorily.

President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Co., testified before the investigating committee that the company had in the last six years devoted about \$800,000 to "supervising legislation" in the United States and Canada.

Josh Billings once said, "Before you can have an honest horse race you must have an honest human race."

There is lots of horse sense in that statement. The present industrial system is not ideal. It is the aim of thousands of earnest men to make it so. But after all, the progress that is to be made in this direction shall be determined by the great masses of the people. The question of leadership is important, but more important still is the problem of the everyday man. Any organization that influences him for the better is helping to bring in the golden age for which all good men are longing.

The labor union is a strong factor in this connection. Misunderstood, misrepresented, as it frequently is by friend and foe, nevertheless it is moulding men for better and nobler living. It has its own field. Men must not expect the labor union to perform the functions of societies which are organized for other purposes. If it works out its own problems—and they are important enough—men should be willing to give trades unionism due credit.

ACROSS THE SEAS

Of late years some of our Southern ports have made great strides in the facilities offered for trans-Atlantic passenger service. Two of our most go-ahead Southern ports are Southampton and Dover, both of which towns are creating a wholesome spirit of rivalry with the Northern ports. An instance of the alertness of the Southampton authorities was fully evidenced by the ceremony which took place last week-end. The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hampshire officially opened the enormous new graving dock, which is the sixth built at Southampton, and forms the largest dock in the world. Such strides have been made in the size of ocean-going steamships in the last few years that accommodation adequate, even as recently as five years ago, is to-day quite insufficient. The new dock has been appropriately christened "Trafalgar."

Queen Alexandra Appeal

London, Nov. 11.—Queen Alexandra has contributed \$10,000, and has initiated a movement for the relief of the unemployed in England, by issuing an appeal, through Earl De Grey, treasurer of the Queen's household.

Her Majesty says: "I appeal to the people of the empire, men and women, to assist me in alleviating the suffering of the poor, starving and unemployed during the winter."

"For this purpose, I beg the list with £2,000. All contributions should be sent to Earl De Grey."

"(Signed) Alexandra."

Now that the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Trade Union has agreed to become affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions, the total membership of the latter, says the secretary, reaches over half a million.

Totally ignorant of English, a young Frenchman, remanded at Westminster on a charge of travelling from Southampton without paying his fare, told the magistrate through an interpreter that he was out of work and would like to enter the British army.

Extensions of the social work of the Salvation Army to meet the unemployed distress during the winter include the opening in a few weeks of a new waste paper elevator in Brick lane, Whitechapel, an elevator and workshops in Manchester, and a new workingman's hotel and metropole in Belfast.

The letters "O. P. S.," signifying "On the people's service," have been substituted on the envelopes of the Ensigns (Wexford) Board of Guardians for the time-honored and loyal "O. H. M. S."

So crowded is the Eton workhouse with tramps that it has been suggested that all applicants should be compelled to take a bath, which measure the authorities hope will stop the influx.

In South Africa the white ants have been found so destructive to wooden ties that steel has necessarily been adopted.

Gera, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11.—The Weavers' and Dyers' Association of the Saxon-Thuringian district has decided to make the lockout of the weavers general to-day, having failed to induce a sufficient number of operatives to accept the wage scale and continue work. The lockout will affect 40,000 operatives.

Industrial Conditions in New Zealand

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labor of New Zealand. Wellington: Government Printer, 1905. Pages, 145.

The report of the Department of Labor of New Zealand for the year which ended on March 31, 1905, shows that there has been great prosperity in that colony during this period. Both the import and export trade increased greatly compared with previous years, and in ten years the deposits in savings banks had expanded from £3,966,849 to £8,432,958. There were 3,130 applicants for work, all of whom obtained employment through the agency of the department. There were 650 more factories, employing 3,745 more workers compared with the preceding year.

A new step taken by the Government in connection with the compulsory arbitration system was the appointment of inspectors of awards. These officers relieved the officials of trade unions from the duty of appearing in actions against their employers, and thus helped to maintain friendly relations between them. The inspectors of awards laid information for 295 cases of breach of award, winning 232 cases. They also settled 312 cases without having recourse to the arbitration court. There were registered with the department 109 associations of employers having 3,292 members, and 273 trade unions with a membership of 30,271. There were 39 cases brought before the conciliation boards and 448 brought before the arbitration court.

Within a very short time the Japanese menace will be as real to Australia as is now the next Melbourne Cup. What do Australian statesmen propose?—Bulletin, Sydney.

Japan is outwitted, and England is the lion which takes two-thirds of the booty, and lays his claws on the last third with a threat to all who question his right to it.—Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.

Doubtless the German Emperor would like to get rid of Lord Lansdowne as he managed to get rid of M. Delescluse, but we are not sure that the British electors will oblige him.—Manchester Courier.

It is the duty of every Englishman to find out why in this England of ours there is not work for every man to do. Next, it is the duty of every Englishman to try to find a remedy for this blight which is weakening us at every point.—Weekly Dispatch.

Plague of Tramps

Owing to the prevalence of tramps, the Gloucestershire Standing Joint Committee have decided to issue circulars throughout the county asking people not to be so generous towards these wanderers. If the public would not give alms there would soon be an end to the evil. While these vagrants can obtain three shillings a day by begging, the wage of an average laborer, they will not try to procure work. People need not fear, adds the circular, that the tramps will starve if deprived of the coppers of the too generous public.

Two hundred and twelve skippers of Scotch herring boats, representing about 2,000 men, have signed a declaration by which the custom of the buyer of the cargo receiving free a basket containing 250 herrings for every ten crates or forty baskets, contained in the catch, will be discontinued at Yarmouth.

Mail Driver's Adventure

On a lonely portion of the road between Worthing and Brighton, near Shoreham, the driver of the mail coach was startled by a man springing from a hedge and extinguishing one of his lamps. Fearing an attack, the driver whipped up his horses to a gallop and got safely away. Several robberies have been committed in the neighborhood lately, a little post office losing £16.

Happy Tramps

The Yeovil workhouse has been invaded by tramps during the past fortnight. This is due to the supply of stone, of which each roadster is required to crack a specified quantity, having given out, and, no other employment being available, the visitors depart each morning after receiving the regulation breakfast. For every tramp hitherto arriving at the house there are now six. The workhouse master says the tramps pass the word along—hence the sudden increase.

Fishermen on Strike

The strike in the trawling industry at Aberdeen is now assuming large proportions. The men demand the Hull rate of wages, and it is stated that on no fewer than thirty-two vessels the terms of the unions have been conceded. Nearly eighty vessels have been laid up, and the strikers now number between 600 and 700. The situation threatens to become serious.

Rocket Company's Revolt

The Buckie Rocket Life Saving Apparatus Company assembled for practice and were kept waiting an hour and a quarter for the divisional officer. On his arrival by motor car the company, through their captain, asked for an explanation of the delay, which was refused, and Captain Johnston was immediately suspended. Thereupon the whole of the company handed in their equipment and marched home. A Board of Trade inquiry is to be held.

Of the twelve jurors who tried a case in Dublin, six were named Murphy, and of the eleven ordered by the Crown to "stand by" in the same case, six were named Byrne, the Irish Independent points out.

THE "ELLIOTT"

CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

THE ELLIOTT has again been taken over by Mr. John Elliott, for the past thirty years one of Toronto's leading hotel men. Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels. In connection with it will be found a bar in which purely unadulterated goods are dispensed. A share of your patronage will be appreciated. JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

If you believe in fair conditions you will assist your Fellow Workers by demanding Union Label Articles

UNION MADE TOBACCO

always bears the Union Blue Label



When purchasing Tobacco, either King Package or Twist or Cigarettes, always see that it bears the Union Blue Label, so it is your only guarantee that Union Wages, fair hours and healthy conditions prevail.

BUY NO OTHER

Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.

ALL STYLES OF Washable Coats, Pants, Frocks, Caps, Aprons, Etc.

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY

Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders

TORONTO

Phone Main 6653.

Look at this Label

If You Are a Good Union Man



It Will be on Your Clothing

It is a Guarantee of Good Workmanship and Fair Conditions.

Any First-Class Clothing Store has the Goods. Prove Yourself Consistent by Insisting on Having it.

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. We now produce just 50 TIMES as many as we did our first week in business, which fact speaks for itself. We thank you for your hearty appreciation of a well made workingman's mitt and glove.

THE TORONTO GLOVE & TANNING CO., LTD.

THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO.

8 WELLINGTON St. E., Toronto.

Glass Workers

The Glass Workers' Local, No. 21, met on Thursday last, when some private matters were satisfactorily settled. Two new members and three propositions show No. 21 to be in a healthy condition.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers

Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Local, No. 41, met in the Temple on Thursday night for the election of their officers. J. Alexander, Financial Secretary; S. Hautman, General Label Holder. New executive member, F. Balden. All members belonging to the union in arrears and all new members from America (foreigners excepted) and intending members will be given two weeks to join, and then the present fee of \$3 will be raised to \$10. A suggestion that a certain portion of the Tribune be printed in Yiddish was discussed.

Tobacco Workers

Tobacco Workers' No. 63, held their regular meeting on Thursday night last. Letters were read from headquarters and acted upon. A communication was read from Montreal requesting Toronto local to co-operate with them in the work of label agitation. It is proposed to send out a circular letter to all unions in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec drawing attention to the fact that all brands of chewing tobacco bearing Snow Shoe tags are made by the Trust and are on the unfair list. It appears that the wage-earners are often led to believe that these brands which are the production of cheaply paid child and female labor are unis-made goods. It is thought if the workers were informed of the tactics of the Trust that they would be more particular in seeing that the tobacco and cigarettes they bought always had upon it the Union Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' Union.

Legislative Committee

The Legislative Committee met on Thursday night. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the City Council in regard to the Assessment Act to have repeated the claims pertaining to the "two acre" assessment in the city of Toronto. It was

also noted that the Ontario Government has withdrawn the broommaking industry from the Central Prison only to replace it by the woodworking industry which is only shifting from one set of shoulders of another, the burden of competing against prison labor. The subject will be brought up at the next meeting of the Ontario Executive of the Dominion Congress.

Woodworkers' Council

The Woodworkers' Council met on Tuesday night with all members present. A motion was passed that the progress being made was very satisfactory and a tribute be paid to the organizer, Mr. Wilson. It was decided to continue the Quadrille Club, that as the last ball was such a decided success. The next one will be held on the first Thursday of next month and it was unanimously decided to look for a shorter day and higher scale in the very near future.

Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists held a concert and dance in the Temple on Friday night last, which certainly was an unqualified success. It would not be fair to make particular mention of any of those taking part in the programme as all were equally entertaining. Mr. W. Boland, the business agent, made a very efficient chairman. The Auxiliary are pushing the union label cause, as well as looking after the sick and those needing help. They have just donated \$40 to the strike fund of the G.T.R. and Canada Foundry strikers.

The Brewery Workers

The Brewery Workers, Local 304, held their regular meeting last Friday night in the Temple, a large number being present. A few little shop difficulties were satisfactorily settled. Since then Bro. T. Smith has been laid at rest, a large number of the brothers of 304 attending the funeral.

The Leather Workers

The Leather Workers, Local 93, held their regular meeting on Friday night last. Routine business was transacted and the union reported to be strengthening their position.

Glass Bottle Blowers

The Glass Bottle Blowers, Local 21, held their regular meeting in I.O.O.F. Hall, corner Queen and Northcote Ave., on Sunday afternoon. The benefit to Bro. O'Brien, while the ticket sales are not yet all in, it is estimated will approximate \$150. Some minor affairs were satisfactorily disposed of.

Federated Council of the Building Trades

The Federated Council of the Building Trades held a well attended meeting on Monday night, with President Frank Moses in the chair. There was considerable discussion on the matter of the closing in of buildings on the first of November for the protection of the workmen engaged thereon. It was the almost unanimous impression that if the men actually concerned would refuse to work under unfair conditions that these things would adjust themselves. The president of the Structural Iron Workers stated that the report in the World last week that there was to be a strike of that trade was wholly unfounded. The secretary was instructed to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that the Traders' Bank building, in course of erection, is not being properly floored as the work progresses, and it is positively dangerous to the men working in the lower floors. Business in the various trades was reported good.

Am. Carpenters and Joiners

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 4, held their regular meeting on Monday night, when seven new members were initiated and thirty applications were received. The Amalgamated is growing rapidly and No. 4 branch is reported in a first-class condition.

A communication was received by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners from Winnipeg that a former member of No. 3 branch, of Toronto, John Murray, had died from typhoid fever, which, the communication stated, was very prevalent at that place at the present time.

Tailors' Local No. 132

The Tailors' Local, No. 132, met Monday night. An interesting meeting, good reports and a growing union, is all they have to say.

A NEW UNION.

A large number of finishers met in the Labor Temple on Tuesday night to further their new organization. They have already applied for a charter with fifty charter members. They will now have a union of their own and promise to be very strong, as 75 per cent. have pledged themselves to support the new union. Many are joining on account of the cut-away from the Cabinet-makers, feeling their interests will be better guarded by an independent union.

Builders' Laborers

The Builders' Laborers held their regular meeting on Tuesday night, President George Drover in the chair. There were ten initiations and seventy applications. Their business agent reports a great scarcity of men. He could place one hundred more than can be got.

Painters Local No. 3

The Painters' Local, No. 3, held their regular meeting on Tuesday night. There were eleven initiations and seventeen applications. A committee was appointed to take charge of an at home to be held in the near future.

Barbers

The Barbers are reporting great strokes of success. Last week three shops were organized and this week three more have been added. The Barbers have elected delegates to visit the different unions asking that they will ask for the Barbers' card before getting their work done.

Bricklayers

The Bricklayers met on Tuesday night with nothing but routine business before the chair. On December the 5th they will elect their delegates to the annual convention, to be held in Minneapolis in January, 1906.

Bakers' strike still on.

Cabinet Makers

The Cabinet-makers' branch of the Woodworkers initiated six new members on Tuesday night and twenty-five new propositions were received. This union is getting very strong. In the very near future every cabinet-maker in Toronto will belong. A new schedule will be presented to the employers in a short time.

Obituary

On Saturday last the remains of Mr. J. P. Epeary, who was killed by a car, were taken from the residence of his sister at 65 Louisa street, and laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Salvation Army. The pallbearers were his brother members of Street Railway Union, Division 113. The railway company was represented by Mr. Nix. Division No. 113 sent a beautiful wreath of flowers. The deceased leaves a widow and one child of eighteen months.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings was held by the Bartenders' Union on Sunday last in the Labor Temple. Business of the greatest importance to the trade was debated. There were a number of applications for membership.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Waggon, Etc.

Our new method of loaning money is the ideal method for borrowers.

We'll loan you any amount you may require, and you can pay us back in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your income.

READ THIS	
\$100.00	can be paid back 2.70 weekly
75.00	" " " 2.15 "
50.00	" " " 1.65 "
25.00	" " " .85 "

Payments can be made monthly if desired.

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.

ANDERSON & CO.

33 & 34 Confederation Life Building
Telephone Main 5013. Cor. Temp' and Richmond St.

The Tribune

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at 106-108 Adelaide Street West TORONTO CANADA

Subscription \$1.00 per Year, paid in advance Single copies 5 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

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 FERRY,

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

- Robert Hungerford President. W. T. Thomson Vice-President. D. W. Kennedy Secretary. Jno. P. Gardner Fin. Sec'y. F. H. Sanderson Treasurer.

REDUCTION OF LICENSES

There is a great deal said just now about reducing the number of liquor licenses in this city, and increasing the fee payable by the holder.

In our opinion, the most important thing to be done in connection with this liquor license question is to establish the power of the people on a firm basis, so that what they say goes.

The temperance cause will make more real progress when earnest temperance men recognize that the initiative and referendum is the most powerful instrument and weapon their cause could have.

READ THIS AGAIN

On Monday, March 13, 1905, at a meeting of the Toronto City Council Ald. Noble, in Committee of the Whole, moved that the Council obey the power from the Legislature to exempt dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of seven hundred dollars of the assessed value; said exemption to include all buildings used as dwellings, but not to apply to the land, and not in any way to affect the right to vote on said property.

Ald. Noble's motion was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

(For the people.)

- Controller Ward. Ward 1—Ald. Stewart. Ward 2—Ald. Noble. Ward 4—Ald. Vaughan. Ward 5—Ald. Hay. Ward 6—Ald. Graham and Lynd.

NAYS

(Against the people.)

- Mayor Urquhart. Controllers Hubbard and Spence. Ward 1—Ald. Fleming. Ward 2—Ald. Church and Coatsworth. Ward 3—Ald. Geary, McBride and Sheppard. Ward 5—Ald. Keeler. Ward 6—Ald. McGhie.

Ald. Dunn was in the chair, and so did not vote. Controller Shaw was absent. Ald. Chisholm, Harrison and Jones were not in the Council Chamber.

Most of those in the above list had given written pledges to organized labor that they would obey any vote of the people. Seven of these broke their pledges, namely, Messrs. Urquhart, Hubbard, Fleming, Coatsworth, Geary, Sheppard and McGhie.

Shall they do this with impunity?

NOT FOR WORKINGMEN, THESE!

The following extract from a city paper is significant:

"The building of houses goes on apace, and the City Architect's office is almost as busy now as it was in mid-summer with the inspection of plans for new work. Few of the plans are for buildings of a less value than \$2,500, and the larger number are for \$3,000 and \$4,000 buildings. During the past week there have been permits issued for fifty-two dwellings."

These new houses are evidently not intended for workingmen. Here is an illustration of the need for the \$700 exemption on buildings, will bring into play a tendency for the building of workingmen's dwellings on part of that seven million dollars' worth of vacant land whose owners are waiting for the people to make their land still more valuable.

Henry George said "Don't buy the landlords out; don't kick them out; but TAX them out!"

The city engineer has a spotter posted on Yonge street bridge watching for evidence to prosecute the Toronto street railway for breach of the smoke by-law from the fires in the cars. But, so far, R. J. has been too fey and has failed to light up.

On the unanimous vote of 200 garment workers of Montreal, it was decided to return the charter of the National Trades and Labor Congress to accept one of the United Garment Workers of America.

The union of the government employees of the arsenals and dockyards at Toulon, Brest and other naval headquarters has ordered a general strike. Military forces are being concentrated to preserve order at the ports. The strikers claim that liberty of speech is denied them by the dismissal of workmen who criticize the naval administration.

The basement floor of the Labor Temple, used as a bowling alley and billiard parlor, is being thoroughly renovated. Electric lights are taking the place of gas, several handsome new pool tables are taking the place of old worn ones, and when completed it would compare with anything of its kind in the city and reflects great credit on the management, who have spared neither time or money.

Just as long as organized labor panders to a bunch of plausible talkers who are seeking their election to our City Council, who will promise anything that organized labor presents, and as soon as elected will throw all promises to the winds as so much trash, as has been done in the past, just so long will the laboring man be in the same position as he is to-day.

The mistress of the house can be a great power in averting strikes by simply demanding the label on every article she purchases or permits her children to purchase.

We beg of union men of our city to send us all items of news that may come before them affecting the movement or in any way connected with it, when members live the city, the members who are sick, anything you would like to know if you didn't.

President McCall of the New York Life testified to having spent \$800,000 supervising legislation in the States and Canada. Surely there must be some mistake, where could the necessity of spending anything to supervise Canadian legislation? Mr. McCall should be asked to modify the Canadian part of this testimony.

What is being done in your union regarding advertising your label so that others may know really what it is?

The member who stays away from his meeting has no license to register a kick. Do not advocate the cause of organized labor, wearing or using anything that does not bear the label.

When a merchant advertises in a Labor paper and is carrying proper goods it is up to organized labor to patronize him as he deserves it.

Many merchants who carry union made products are not wise enough to tell organized labor about it through a channel that is sure to reach them, and then rail at the inconsistency of labor men.

The Bakers' strike is still on. Another grand rally to their aid by their purchasing powers will pull them through. Now men, altogether for a grand effort.

One of the greatest factors in organized labor is their labor papers. Whenever you see a good labor paper there you will find unionism strong and staunch to its purpose.

We could not send out one-half of the list of NEW subscribers last week, not having time to print the tremendous list sent in.

All bakers are earnestly requested to keep away from Newark, N.J. Strike on.

A proposition is before us as to the advisability of opening a co-operative store, it is expected a meeting of those interested will be called at an early date.

Labor elects representatives, but up to the present time has had no representation in our City Council, and it is time organized labor took a firm stand in this matter, leaving all side issues severely alone and voting for the common interests of the working man as represented by organized labor.

Labor has created all the wealth of to-day, but by some diabolical process labor is poor, while a few men who have done nothing has cornered the lot. It is high time we looked for a remedy.

The municipal elections will be held this year on New Year's Day, Jan. 1. Nominations will be held on Friday, Dec. 22nd—for Mayor, controllers and Board of Education at the City Hall at 10 a.m., and for aldermen at 7.30 p.m. in the various wards.

It is about time the city saw the Dominion Government about the Yonge street bridge legislation for next session, before it is too late. When is the city going to see the Government about conveniences for street railway employees and civic legislation?

The City Hall officials all have big appetites. Never go to the City Hall between 11.50 a.m. and 3 p.m., as the officials are always at lunch. Hardly a corporal's guard of them can be got in the office between 12 noon and 1 p.m. It is easy seeing the Street Railway Company are on top in this town.

The delays in the civic investigation are inexcusable. The lawyers are simply "dilly-dallying." It is unfair to all concerned in the delays, and in future appointments the City Council should give the work to lawyers who can attend to matters.

Regarding the coming elections, The Tribune will be the voice of the Council, and endeavor to carry the election of the candidates that the Council may select. We want no mistakes as regarding this vital point.

If R. J. will just tip us off the brand of coal he is using to heat the street cars with, we will be able to give the coal barons the merry ha! ha!

The City Council on Monday adopted the following resolution, moved by Ald. Church. The committee will get to work right away:

- 1. That a special committee, consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Controllers Spence and Shaw, and Aldermen Church, Jones, Vaughan and Graham, be appointed to consider the report of the Assessment Commissioner on the working of the Assessment Act, in pursuance of Report No. 13 of the Committee on Legislation and Reception, as adopted by this Council. 2. That a special committee, consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Controller Shaw, and Aldermen Noble, Hay, Harrison, Church and Coatsworth, be appointed to urge upon the Ontario Government the necessity of introducing such legislation at the next session of the Legislature as will compel the Toronto Railway Company to provide proper conveniences for the use of the employees of the company, in pursuance of Report No. 13 of the Committee on Legislation and Reception, as adopted by this Council.

Ald. Church will make an endeavor to have the Civic Legislative Committee ask for the following wise measures to compel the street railway to carry out their contract. These should all be adopted and advocated:

- 1. To interpret the heating of cars clause of the street railway agreement by declaring that the company must heat their cars properly and in the manner laid down and defined and ordered by the City Engineer and imposing a penalty of \$25 per day per car for breach of said Engineer's orders. 2. For a declaration under the agreement that the company must stop their cars at such places as the City Engineer orders and imposing a \$25 penalty for each breach. 3. To interpret and make plan that the company must extend their tracks when ordered to do so by the City Engineer under the agreement, backed up by a two-thirds vote of the City Council, with a penalty of \$200 per day for each breach after thirty days' notice to extend. 4. To compel the company to erect proper conveniences for their men at places named by the City Engineer with a penalty of \$100 per day for breach after sixty days' notice to erect.

In this time of strikes, it behooves every true union man to think carefully, and set forth, to himself and then to all his friends, the reasons for our stand against the "open shop."

On several occasions we spoke of the need of a stronger press for the trade union movement. We also took the liberty to suggest as a step in the right direction that an organization be formed among the trade union editors—Capmakers' Journal.



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

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 13, 1905. Editor of Women's Column.

Dear Madam,—In your last issue appeared a critical letter from "An Enquirer" in answer to my first letter. He says that I appear to agree with him. Certainly I agree with him. That is, of course, only that the working girl should have more opportunity than she has at present of coming together.

If, as he says, some girls make the vast sum of two dollars per week, then what he calls "the slight cost" of indulging in her (generally) meretricious amusements ceases to be insignificant, and assumes, by a simple process of arithmetic, the proportions of a serious item. You yourself, madam, say: "How many of the working classes would like to have heard Calve?" This is, to my thinking, apart altogether from the argument, I did not say that she should listen to great artists. I said she, or at least it was obvious that she should have better and more elevating amusements. Does it cost any more to go to a Saturday or Monday night "popular" than it does to go to the theatre? My argument is simply this—If she had settlement houses, would she use them? And as they are such a crying need, and there is no other way of getting them, would it not be the far lesser evil of the two if the working girl subscribed towards such institutions, instead of indulging her vitiated tastes by going to listen to trashy melodrama and cheap songs.

My friend, the Enquirer, tells me I have mistaken the causes that led up to past wars. I do not remember saying anything at all about "causes." What I wished to point out is the effect of such events, and I wish my friend would kindly inform me of the "causes" that led up to that instrument promulgated on July 4th, 1776, generally termed the "American Declaration of Independence"; also the French Revolution of July, 1830, and the attendant effects of each. Again, to further my argument, the lower classes of Russia up to the late war were a downtrodden and crushed people, groping blindly in the dark. Now since peace has been declared Russia is in the red grasp of anarchy, and I believe such a state of affairs was not possible prior to the war. The people are waking up to the fact that they are human, and not beasts. According to the Enquirer, the working classes are far worse off after a war than they were before. This is equivalent to saying that conditions were far superior five hundred years ago than they are now. To say the least, my friend's methods of reasoning seem to bear the taint of sophistry.

Enquirer also speaks of the case I mentioned as a "modern miracle." A miracle is usually defined as "being contrary to nature. Is it possible that he means it is not natural that a girl through her own energy and application should rise above the level? Marie Hall, an artist of the first order, was at one time an itinerant fiddler on the street. By sheer hard work (having very little natural talent) she rose to the foremost rank of musicians. I can cite cases enough to fill a library, of good honest people, both male and female, who have reached position and affluence through nothing but a strong determination and hard work.

I have burned midnight oil long enough to coincide with Lamartine, that God, Providence, call it whatever you like, though hidden in individual affairs of separate persons, appears distinctly in the ensemble, from which fact I draw the conclusion that great events continually happening bring correspondingly better conditions. Slowly enough, perhaps, but with Omar Khayyam we must take things as we find them and—wait.

Your very truly, Scherzo.

In answer to Scherzo, my reference to Calve in answer to your first letter is, in my opinion, not at all aside from the question. It pointed the argument, to my mind, at least; but as Scherzo's second letter is a direct answer to An Enquirer, I shall leave it to An Enquirer to reply, feeling certain that he or she is well able to do so.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1905.

Editor Tribune:

Having read several issues of The Tribune, I take this opportunity of wishing you every success, especially the Woman's Department. I have read a number of labor papers published in the

United States, and did not see one which had a space set apart in the interests of women. I believe that our lady friends should be given a chance to take an interest in the labor movement, as organized labor are taking up a number of questions most vital to the working class, and it is only fair that those who have to share with all suffering which a union man has to undergo for the sake of principle, should have some means of using some of the freedom of this country. I hope that all the women who are interested in the labor movement will reap a good harvest from your columns. Thanking you for new ideas through your columns, I remain,

Yours truly, Just Awake.

I thank Just Awake for her appreciation of The Tribune, especially for the Women's Column. It is, and should be, a boon to women in the labor ranks, and one I sincerely hope they will avail themselves of. Sufficient opportunity has not been given to our women in the past to air their views on the questions that are vital to their interests. As you say women are joint sufferers with men in matters of principle and should certainly have a voice in the adjustment of the affairs that concern them so nearly.

In opening the pages of The Tribune to women and setting apart a portion of its columns in their interest, the editor deserves great commendation, and we women cannot show our appreciation in a better way than in making use of the space allotted to us.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1905.

Dear Madam,—I see in The Tribune of Nov. 11th, "An Enquirer" in his answer to "Scherzo," has touched the root of all the trouble. There is no doubt in my mind that at the door of the church, as we know it, lies all the blame, for surely it has kept the human race in slavery (mental slavery), especially the women for ages. An right here is where the captains of industry get in their work, for the rank and file being superstitious and ignorant and fall an easy prey to the deceitful and avaricious exploiters, political bosses and shysters. How is it possible there are so many women that cannot see how woman has been subjugated all along the line.

Has your fair correspondent ever read the Women's Bible, edited by such good women as the following: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Francis Ellen Burr and others. If not I would advise her to do so.

I am in sympathy with all reforms that tend to raise the masses, do away with poverty, salary grabbers and base-wood politicians. I would like to see all the common people enjoying the bounty of this world to which they have every right, but are kept from getting it by the conditions under which they live, and which is the outcome of a rotten society.

"Iconoclast."

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1905.

Dear Madam,—The article in last week's Tribune on the "Label," its necessity as a weapon in defense of trade organization to be successful, by Robert Hungerford, was to the point and very timely.

"Bob" is a pastmaster as an educationalist on the label question and our duties as trade unionists to same.

Mr. Hungerford says in effect that union men have been wholly derelict in having their women keep pace with them in their knowledge of this all important

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

Advertisement for Dineen's Small Furs, Scarfs, Ruffs, Caps, Collars and Collarettes. In every variety of genuine fur. PRICE \$5.00 and upwards. MYATLE FURRIERS & HATTERS, Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.

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

Excerpts from President Gompers' report to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh.

Fellow Trade Unionists: In this great historic city, where in 1881 was laid the groundwork of our great federation, fellow delegates and friends, representatives of the organized workers of America, I bid you welcome. Turning back our mental gaze to these years of work, and pain, and travail, the hardships endured, the sacrifices made, and the burdens borne, the advantages secured, the proud position attained, despite the lukewarmness of friends and the antagonism of foes, must cause us the deepest gratification and the keenest pride.

Here was made the effort to bring into some general, comprehensive form of organization or federation the fragmentary branches of what then constituted the isolated and divergent factions of the labor movement of America. All of those then assembled were not friends or advocates of federation. Indeed, some there were who prayed, hoped, and worked for its failure. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the hardships borne and the sacrifices made by the few men who devoted their energies and abilities to uphold, maintain, and work for its success. Let me not forget, I may be pardoned if I mention the names of William H. Foster, Robert Howard, Samuel Leffingwell, Lyman A. Brant, and a few others, to whom the merest appreciation compels me to pay the meed of honor and praise due them for securing for that effort the veriest recognition and type of a federated trade union movement.

The labor movement represents in concrete form the discontent of the masses of labor with the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear; and although we must all be more concerned in those who participate with us in the duties and responsibilities of our movement, as well as the advantages accruing from our associated effort, yet we dare not and do not fail to appreciate our duty to our fellow workers, even though they manifest indifference to their own welfare and the welfare of their fellows.

OUR FEDERATION, ITS COMPONENT PARTS AND MISSION.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International unions	3
State federations	1
Central labor unions	67
Local trade and Federal labor unions	216

Total 287

Two of these international unions were organized by us during the past year from formerly affiliated chartered local unions. Several other international unions became amalgamated with their kindred trades. At the end of this fiscal year, September 30, 1905, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

International unions	218
State federations	33
Central labor unions	599
Local trade and Federal labor unions	1,046

Total 1,796

These 118 international unions consist of approximately 27,000 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The condition of the labor movement of the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming of a more satisfactory character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion themselves. Its officers are pleased to note the steady advancement which has been made, despite the fact that they have the same contention and opposition to meet as confront us. They also have similar problems confronting them, such as citizens' alliances, employers' associations. In the recent past they had in addition thereto an element which advocated a labor movement isolated from that of the rest of the American continent. The officers of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress call attention to the fact that this movement is now practically confined to but one person who finds time to tour the Dominion as an agent for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The officers confidently expect that in the near future this division will be entirely eliminated by reason of the growing intelligence of the workmen, who, in the beginning, attempted to enroll themselves in such an isolated body, but who have become convinced of its folly and have joined the international trade union movement.

I can do no better than to quote a part of a statement from Secretary Draper. It will give a more adequate idea of the attitude of the Canadian labor movement. He says:

"In view of the active consolidation and aggressiveness of organized capital everywhere, every possible effort should be put forth to secure harmony and that those characteristics prevail and

**YOU CANNOT EAT NUTS UNLESS YOU CRACK THE SHELLS
YOU CANNOT HAVE MONEY UNLESS YOU EARN AND SAVE IT**

3c

A WEEK AND WE CALL FOR IT

Of all the money-saving plans, Life Insurance is conceded to be the best. It is absolutely safe. Guarantees protection against want. Compels you to save the money necessary to the payment of your premiums, and which might otherwise have been spent foolishly. Returns your savings at a time when your earning power has become impaired.

For those who cannot afford to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a year for a policy, INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE is an ideal proposition, as under that plan, weekly premiums of 3 cents, upward, AND CALLED FOR, are accepted on the lives of persons from age 2 to 70.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY

(3 CENTS A WEEK, UPWARD) is no protection against death, but is a sure preventative against want. It should be in all families.

UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Capital Fully Subscribed One Million Dollars. Head Office, TORONTO. R. M. GIFFORD, District Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

3c

A WEEK AND WE CALL FOR IT

are recognized, so will be the strength of action in the ranks of organized labor, for in proportion to the extent and effectiveness of the international trade union labor movement on the North American Continent."

It should be stated that, apart from continuing the assistance by finances and organizers, it has been my purpose to be further helpful in every way within my power to the better organization and success of the workers of Canada, and to establish firmly beyond the power of opponents the unity and identity of our entire movement.

To cement further the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood between the organized workers of Canada and those of the remainder of the continent, we interchange fraternal delegates, and we welcome most heartily among us Mr. William V. Todd, who occupies that distinguished position to this convention, and who is with us now.

OUR MOVEMENT EXTENDED.

On the continent of America our labor movement is expanding and extending to all, its beneficent influences. We have not only our international trade unions, with their nearly twenty-seven thousand local trade unions, but we also have our State, Dominion, insular, and territorial federations, our 601 central labor unions, trades assemblies, and local federations. Our limits are no longer from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, but we include the whole of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines, and British Columbia. It is superfluous here to refer to the vast advantages secured by our international unions for the members of their respective crafts and callings—they have been more than thrice told. They will bear telling again and again and it is strongly urged that our international unions, as a further illustration of the greater possibilities for good in the future by trade union unity under the banner of international trade unionism, should gather the material and data so that they may put their achievements before the world and demonstrate to the indifferent and to the scoffers and the unthinking, as well as to the friends, the vast good already accomplished.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS AND BROTHERHOOD OF LABOR.

Nor can we be indifferent to the movement and the struggles of the peoples of all countries for justice and for right. Throughout the world the leavening process for the disenfranchisement of man goes on. In countries where the natural rights of man are respected, we find the great trade union movement gradually yet surely making for the economic, political, and social uplift. In all the world there is an awakening among men to assert and achieve the divine right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As coming events cast their shadows before, so is that movement the forerunner of the doom of tyranny and autocracy in all forms.

The centuries of tyranny and debasement in Czar-ridden Russia are making way for a better time. It is indeed a commentary which all trade union opponents may take to themselves, that when all else failed to accomplish any tangible result for the people's rights, the much-abused, little-understood strike—the strike of the Russian workmen—achieved in short order, not only large material improvements in their condition, but political reform and regeneration.

Due to the bona fide labor movement of the world, we are living in the time when there is disappearing, and soon will be eliminated the last vestige of that type, "the man with the hoe," and taking his place is the intelligent worker, standing erect, looking his fellow man in the face, demanding for himself, and according to all, the full rights of disenfranchised manhood. In no country have the workers done more than those of Great Britain and our own; and to cement further the bond of unity and fraternity and jointly to be helpful to our fellow workers of the world, the labor parliament of Great Britain—the British trade unions in their congress—send their ambassadors of peace to this convention of the American Federation of Labor in the person of Mr. William

Moses and Mr. David Gilmour. We extend to them a thousand welcomes.

LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

True to our traditions as well as to our feelings for humanity, we all deplored the terrible war in the Far East, and expressed our earnest hope that peace might come between the contending nations. Our sense of right and justice, our feeling of humanity, are outraged at the awful consequences of modern warfare, whereby hundreds of thousands of men are maimed for life or slaughtered. Our feelings are not lessened by the knowledge that the great sum total of men so destroyed or made useless comes from the ranks of the masses, the workers, and that thereafter the burdens and consequences of debts and taxes to pay them, are drawn from the wealth produced by the toilers.

As we are not loath to place the blame of responsibility upon those who are indifferent or antagonistic to the cause of labor, to the cause of humanity, so, I am sure, we are in hearty accord with the sentiment of gratitude and keen sense of appreciation for the act of the President of the United States, who found the heart of the world akin to him in bringing to an end the frightful carnage and war between Russia and Japan.

May we not look forward to the time, have we not the right to hope, that, all other means failing, the wage earners of the world will be so thoroughly organized, and will understand their interests and their rights so well, that they will refuse to permit themselves to be arrayed against their brother workmen of another country for the purposes of serving the machinations of tyrants, whether political or commercial?

Organized labor stands for peace, industrial as well as international, caring critics to the contrary notwithstanding. We want international peace. All mankind yearns for it; humanity demands it.

In our day there is no reason why international disputes should not be adjusted by a policy of conciliation and arbitration. We should and shall throw the weight of our influence in the effort to establish these means to avoid armed conflict, but if those in autocratic power wantonly seek to plunge their people into war, then the voice of the masses must be heard in emphatic and determining protest.

THE UNION SHOP DEMAND JUST.

We sometimes still hear the demagogic claim put forth by organized labor's opponents that the union shop, with its agreement with employers, is improper and unjust. Our opponents pretend that they stand for the liberty and the rights of workmen. That, as a rule, "open shop" declarations were accompanied or immediately followed by wage reductions or the imposition of poorer conditions upon employees, is a fact patent to all who have given the subject thought and investigation.

Is it not a novel position for the worst antagonists to labor's interests to assume that they are the advocates and defenders of the rights and the liberties of workmen? The mere statement of such a position demonstrates its hypocrisy and absurdity.

Organized labor's insistence upon and work for, not the "closed shop," as our opponents term it, but the union shop, in agreement with employers, mutually entered into for the advantage of both and the maintenance of industrial peace with equity and justice for both, is to the economic, social and moral advancement of all our people.

The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved.

In my reports to previous conventions and in editorials in our official magazine, I have often dealt with this subject definitely and fully. Our federation has approached this question intelligently and manfully. There should be no recession from our logical and just position. It should be reiterated and emphasized. At the same time we should direct our efforts still further and better to organize our fellow wage earners; to instill in them the principles of duty well done—the principles of fraternity, solidarity, and justice—to make

our organizations of still greater benefit to them than is even now the case, and that by reason of greater advantages the unions will be more deserving of their good-will, respect, and confidence. Thus will the still lingering opposition to the union shop be eliminated from the field of industrial controversy.

PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The International Typographical Union is in the midst of a great contest to establish the eight hour workday in the book and job offices of the trade, it having achieved the seven hour workday in practically all newspaper offices where machine composition obtains. The International Typographical Union sought to avoid the strike in which it is now engaged by every honorable means at its command. It has been provoked and anticipated by four months, owing to the autocratic attitude assumed by the employers in that trade associated under the title of the United Typothetis of America.

It is sometimes urged against our movement that we take an unfair advantage of employers, not giving them ample time and opportunity so to arrange their affairs that they may be in a position to grant the reasonable demands of organized labor. Surely, in this instance, no such pretense can be offered, for in August, 1902, the International Typographical Union, at its own convention, declared for the eight hour workday to be introduced "at as early a date as practical." The membership was asked to make no contract beyond October 1, 1905, requiring them to work more than eight hours per day. The officers were directed to bring the matter before the Employers' Association, "to the end that the eight hour day may be put into operation without friction."

Subsequent conventions of the International Typographical Union declared, and repeated the declaration, its earnest purpose to introduce the eight hour day January 1, 1906, and this by agreement with the employers.

Then carrying out their plan of campaign, the employing printers in the book and job trade began an attack upon printers' unions in several parts of the country. The hope was entertained that by attacking a union here and there and in advance of the time set, January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would be unprepared to meet the employers. Realizing the danger of these tactics if allowed to be carried out without any counter-move the officers in charge called upon the membership that wherever it was not in violation of existing agreements the printers in the book and job trade working longer than eight hours should demand from their employers an agreement to introduce that system at once or not later than January 1, 1906. This resulted in a number of employers agreeing to the eight hour day immediately, or for its enforcement upon the date named. In a larger number of establishments strikes were inaugurated. Since then the reports from the officers show large successes, many accessions to their ranks, and the eight hour day enforced in many of those offices. There are still several thousand of their members, with unbroken ranks, manfully contending for the eight hour day.

At our last convention this matter received considerable attention, and it was the unanimous decision that every possible assistance, financial and moral, be pledged and given to the International Typographical Union in its effort, and, if necessary, contest, to enforce the eight hour day. It was my pleasurable duty to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union, and to convey your fraternal greetings and proffered assistance; to confer with its officers as to the best means by which we can all be helpful in this splendid movement; this movement which can but result in great advantage, not only to the printers, but to all who toil, to all our people.

In the report which the Executive Council will submit to you, part of which many of you have already been

advised, will be communicated to you the support we have already given and propose to give to the International Typographical Union in its movement for the inauguration of that potential force for the uplift of man—the eight hour workday.

The printers have already largely gained the day; they can and must be crowned with absolute victory, and it becomes our solemn and binding duty to help them achieve it.

WOMAN WORKERS ORGANIZED AND ORGANIZING.

You will be much gratified to know that during the past year there was formed an international league for the organization of women into trade unions, and that its work has been attended with considerable success. It has been not only my duty, but a pleasure, to aid its officers and members in the furtherance of that work. True, many of its officers are not wage earners, but are women and men who, anxious to help their sisters of labor, realize that assistance can best be rendered by organization where they may be in the better position to help themselves.

It is additional gratifying to know that the advice given has been faithfully adhered to; that is, that this work of organizing the women toilers of our country should be carried on, not as a mere fad, a fancy or a whim, nor to have that movement diverted from its real purpose, but that it shall be purely and truly a movement in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor for the organization into trade unions of the women wage earners of America.

If more men and women, imbued with a desire to help the workers, men and women, out of the mire and misery of poverty and its attendant evil influences and tendencies, were to devote some of their consideration to be helpful in the organization of the wage earners, both men and women, into trade unions, that in them and through them they may materially, morally, and socially improve themselves and their surroundings, more practical and tangible results for the betterment of all would be attested and recorded than in the provision for either missionaries abroad or for books for the workless or overworked workers here.

Though known to us, it is not generally understood, that in our movement we accord fair and equal treatment to all wage earners in any trade, craft or calling, and that membership is accorded in our unions to women upon an exact, equal and impartial footing with men. Some of our unions, as an inducement for women to join them, make both the initiation and dues less than those required of men. This is cited, not as an evidence of wisdom, for of this there is some doubt; for in unions we assert and stand for the principle of absolute equality of the sexes before trade union law and in trade union work, effectiveness and achievements. It is cited, however, to show the trade union position upon this question; nor is it amiss to call attention to the fact that large numbers of women workers are already organized, both in mixed unions of the sexes and otherwise, and that in these unions the principle of equal pay for equal work is contended for and generally largely established.

The Woman's Trade Union League will hold its second annual convention in this city during the time that this convention will be in session, and I would recommend that every courtesy and co-operation be extended which may encourage its members in their laudable work.

THE LABOR PRESS.

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 trade 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 costs. In saying the right word at the right time to place labor's side before the world upon any given controversy...

Address by Bro. W. V. Todd
Fraternal Delegate to the
American Federation of Labor

Mr. President, and delegates to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor:
My Brothers,—I am proud to-day in being the bearer of the warm fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to this great convention...

The body that I have the honor to represent is the legislative mouthpiece of the workers in the Dominion of Canada, and when I tell you that in legislative matters we in Canada are confronted with much the same problems as you have, that opposition to our demands for justice from the law-making bodies is just as unscrupulous and pronounced as it is here...

Run your eye over this list, and get an idea of the power of the Federation which demands a real initiative and referendum in Toronto, not a plying for interested aldermen to take a shy at and knock over like boys playing duck-stones. And we are inclined to think that thousands of union men outside of the Federation will take the same view as those inside. It is expected that many other labor bodies will join the Federation before election day.

This is the organization of which seven members of the City Council thought so lightly that they dared to break solemn pledges given to it in writing. We are greatly mistaken if the individual members of the federated organizations, and thousands with them, do not go to the polls with a quiet determination to show their power by wiping these seven men off the Council Board—and along with them the other five who, though unwielded, defied the will of the people.

Let me repeat that we are grateful and appreciative for the generous assistance heretofore rendered by your great organization, but like Oliver Twist, "we ask for more." We ask you as a crowning mark of your brotherly love and esteem to come over and help us by swinging your great convention over the line to meet in some Canadian city in 1906.

It would be a great favor from you and a great benefit to us, we feel, that the holding of your great convention there would give the greatest possible impetus to organization along international lines, would act as an inspiration to the veterans in the labor movement and to the young as an example, an educative force of incalculable value, and to our opponents what it has ever been to the enemies of labor, a demonstration, an object lesson of the power and strength of organized labor.

nounced and embittered. Witness the many and hostile forces organized solely for the purpose of fighting organized labor. Witness the ceaseless campaign of slander and abuse waged against the American Federation of Labor and its officers from one end of the country to the other.

Brothers, if the American Federation of Labor had given no good reason for its existence, and had not accomplished something worthy of its high purpose it would not be so bitterly opposed as it is to-day, it is the best of evidence of something attempted, something done.

Again, has the condition of the worker been materially benefited, is he better fed, housed and clothed, his hours of labor shortened, his children taken out of factory slavery and sent to school, have laws been enacted for the protection of the workers, male and female of this great country, has collective bargaining been made possible, has voluntary arbitration or conciliation been introduced? If those things and others like unto them have been done, then in these things have you given the world a reason for your existence, and in these things have you found your exceeding great reward.

A Strong Federation

Below we publish a list of the organizations which united to form the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule. They are thirty-eight in number, and have a membership running up into the thousands. It will be noticed that two or three of those included in the list are not now in existence under the same name, owing to changes in organization; but we have let them remain in the list so as to show what associations originally composed the Federation and for the information of former members of the changed organizations.

Run your eye over this list, and get an idea of the power of the Federation which demands a real initiative and referendum in Toronto, not a plying for interested aldermen to take a shy at and knock over like boys playing duck-stones. And we are inclined to think that thousands of union men outside of the Federation will take the same view as those inside. It is expected that many other labor bodies will join the Federation before election day.

This is the organization of which seven members of the City Council thought so lightly that they dared to break solemn pledges given to it in writing. We are greatly mistaken if the individual members of the federated organizations, and thousands with them, do not go to the polls with a quiet determination to show their power by wiping these seven men off the Council Board—and along with them the other five who, though unwielded, defied the will of the people.

- District Labor Council.
Bookbinders' International Brotherhood, Local No. 28.
Allied Printing Trades Council.
Painters and Decorators' Brotherhood, Local No. 3.
Brass Workers' Union, Local 53 (M. P.B.P. and B.W.).
Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 63.
Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, Local 233.
Piano Makers' International Union, Local No. 34.
Woodworkers, 157.
United Garment Workers of America, Local 185.
Broom and Whisk Makers, Local 55.
Young Democratic Club.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local 30.
Marine Engineers.
Tailors' Union.
Longshoremen's Union, Local 646.
Trunk and Bag Workers' Union.
Maple Leaf Assembly, Knights of Labor, 1906.
Street Railway Employees' International Union and B. S. L., 113.
Iron Moulders' International Union, Local 28.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Association of Journeymen, Local 46.
D. Assembly 2138, Knights of Labor.
Wood Carvers' International Association, Toronto Branch.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91.
Proportional Representation Society of Ontario.
Machinists' International Association, Local.
Varnishers and Polishers', Local 41, P. and O. W. I. U.
Single Tax Association.
Jewellery Workers' International Union, Local 7.
Printing Press Assistants and Feeders' International Union, Local 1.
Primrose Assembly, Knights of Labor, 2454.
Excelsior Assembly Knights of Labor, 2305.
Cigarmakers' International Union, 27.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, Local 21.
Electrical Workers' (linemen, etc.) International Brotherhood, Local 353.
Carriage and Wagonmakers' International Union, Local 85.
Patternmakers' Association.
Theatrical Stage Employees' International Union, Toronto Lodge.

Bakers' International Union
LOCAL 204

ATTENTION!!

Bakers' Strike Still On

There are 55 Men out of Bredin's, Weston's, and Tomlin's Shops Still on Strike.

Directory of Trade Unions

- Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 564 Palmerston Ave.
Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple, John Gardner, Sec., 696 Queen St. W.
Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 275. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple, E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 293 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 84 (I. B. of E. 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., 85 Cummer St.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 125. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.
Boilermakers 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 Mondays, W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall, Cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. Sanl, Sec., 71 Grange Ave.
Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, W. Podley, Sec., 512 Queen St. E.
Brass Workers U., L. 63 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron St. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St.
Bread Salesmen, No. 297. Sec. Blackburn, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.
Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple, John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.
Buck, File and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All L. 111. 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 1-2 Shuter.
Broom and Whiskmakers, 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 Beaty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.
Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple, J. J. Helling, 184 George St. Sec.
Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple, J. J. Helling, 184 George St. Sec.
Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple, J. J. Helling, 184 George St. Sec.
Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple, R. A. Adams, Sec., 374 Balcan Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto, A. Prentice, Coleman E.O.
Carpenters and Joiners, U. S., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple, Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.
Carpenters and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Robert Hungerford, Sec., 324 Shaw St.
Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., L. Temple, John Pamphill, 88 Church St. Room 104.
Civil Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hill, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.
Civil Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 240 King St. W.
Clockmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. L. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays, S. Handman, secretary.
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 186. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sunnyside St.
Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 125 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.
Electrical Ints., L. 114, Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 139 Gerrard St. E.
Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 88. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec., 38 Carr St.
Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 12. 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. L. Temple, Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto June.
Egginers, Mach. & Wrights, Smiths Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple, 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.
Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto June. Meets Toronto Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sec. 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto June.
Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat. Society Hall, Queen and McLaughlin St., William Gilmour, Sec., 59 Montrose Ave.
Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.
Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202. Meets in Forum Building, 4th Fr. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.
Gilders' Pro. Federal, U. L. 9989 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple, J. Johnston, Sec., 5 Home Place.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 68. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar, R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1128 Queen W.
Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple, Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.
Int. Jour. 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. Freudenberg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
Horsehoes' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 43. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple, H. J. Campbell, Sec., 125 Bathurst St.
Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, John T. Richardson, Sec., 209 Oak St.
Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple, A. E. 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. 27. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffey, Sec., 233 Lisgar St.
Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 83. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto June.
Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple, W. J. Mankey, Sec., 185 Dovercourt Road.
Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 13. Chas. Powers, 105 Sunnyside Ave.
Longshoremen, L. 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple, Jas. Duffy, Sec., 346 King St. W.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 683. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Front St. W.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto June. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 509, Toronto June.
Machinists' Int. Ass., Local 225. 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple, D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
Malters' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Thos. Morton, Sec., 121 Bathurst St.
Mattress' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.
Moulders' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple, H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.
Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders Int. U. L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple, Wm. Willett, 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 Avenue Ave.
Metal Polishers', Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.
Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 2. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple, Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 251 Queen W.
Painters' Assn., Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. E. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield, Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.
Painters' Assn., Local 25 (I. T. U.). Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.
Piano Makers' Int. Union, Local 84, A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple, Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 488 Givens St.
Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 25. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple, F. B. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.
Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple, E. T. Anderson, Sec., 51 Spadina Ave.
Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, James Ward, Sec., 6 North-ern Place.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. 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. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.
Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple, R. G. Fisher, Sec., Mimico P.O.
Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 16. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.
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., 53 Bathurst.
Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, E. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.
Stereotypers and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple, W. S. McWangall, Sec., 13 Park Rd.
Stereotypers' Int. Union of N. Toronto. Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.
Stereotypers' U. L. 21, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple, John Cross, Sec., 273 Hamburg Ave.
Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 122. 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. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 962, Toronto June.

- Team Drivers' 496 (L.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple, John Hamilton, Sec., 43 Deffeo St.
Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 52. 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.
The Layers' Int. U. 27. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.
Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 62. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple, Chas. Loyola, Sec., 134 Parliament.
Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple, J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.
Travelers 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 Ossington Ave.
Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 112. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 3 p.m., John Griffin, Sec., 48 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. Volden, Room 18, 114 Richmond W.
Upshoemakers' Int. Union, Local 36. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple, Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 186 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 Pt. 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 Mingsand, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.
Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 113 (A. W. W. of A.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple, C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.
LADIES AUXILIARIES—
Machinists 1, A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 12. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 67 Shaw St.
Typographical U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple, Miss Theresa Mehan, Sec., 52 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. Davett, Sec., 283 Manning Ave.
Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 23 Huron St.
Tramway Maple Leaf Lodge No. 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 8 Arthur St.
Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. No. 529. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto, J. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.
Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 87. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. East Toronto Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St.
Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto June, at 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.
Locomotive Firemen, 596. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.
Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge, 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 3 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. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 1:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.
Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. 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 M. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 90 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. 272. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burns, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.
Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto June Lodge 358. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto June. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto June.
Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge

THE DAY WILL COME

when your earning power will cease. But your family will continue to live. What provision are you making for that time.

CAN'T SAVE ANYTHING

We will show you how. An average saving of ten cents a day will provide a policy in the strongest and best life company on the continent.

THE CANADA LIFE

H. C. COX, Branch Manager, Toronto

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

ant question. Women should be taught how to spend the money entrusted to them by union men.

If the women demanded the label on their purchases, it would be impossible for a dealer to do business who neglected that important item in his dealings with the wholesaler.

Trade unionists cannot afford to jeopardize the value of this weapon through lack of education.

As long as union men are so culpably neglectful of their own interests they deserve the laugh that is on them. Sam Landers and the other organizers justified in classifying them as cheap staff. Working men who pay out their needed dollars in fees to their locals to insure their success, and then allow their money to be used as a weapon for their own undoing, through the ignorance of their wives—no need for the employers or any one else buncing that class of skates they have the game won if they would only play it as it lays; why not play it out on present system? There is lots of room on the roll call books of Locals 66 and 177 of the International Women's Union Label League of this city.

The names of every woman (and union man, too, for that matter. Sex cuts no figure in their constitution as to membership), whose father, brother, or husband is a union man should be on that roster. The people who are members are proud of their organization, recognize its need and efficiency as the most potent factor in the determination to produce more satisfactory wage scales, better sanitary conditions, needed reduction from time to time of the hours per day, in fact, when we should work, how we should work, the compensation for the work.

Its principles are entirely educational and defensive. Local No. 66, of the above league has been struggling for recognition amongst the labor people of this city too long not to be accorded results less barren than hitherto; the time is upon us as labor men when the need for large defense funds confronts us; judicial decisions far-reaching in their nature may, without wise tactics are used against our opponents, destroy and make impossible the reorganization of our unions; the question is: Will we avail ourselves of these women's hughes? Our women can be of most material benefit as the collectors of a defense fund. Let us use it. In other words stop playing at the game, but use every method and plan which makes for possible success of the workers on label lines.

Fraternally yours,
Al. Hill.

Editor of Woman's Column:

In answer to "The Woman That Stands," I wish to say that I think that men will not give up their seats as I have noticed day after day crowded cars, but women will force themselves in and expect men to give up their seats, instead of waiting for the next car which is often only half full. For my part I will not give up my seat except to an old lady or gentleman or woman with a child in her arms. I think that it is time that Mr. R. Fleming put a few more straps to accommodate the pushing female.

An Old Union Man.

What is the matter with Old Union Man waiting for the next car, that is almost empty, or only half filled? Perhaps Old Union Man would find not only lots of vacant seats, but plenty of straps also, so that he could take his choice.

But seriously, the remedy is not in a few more straps or the giving up seats to one another, but in a proper regulation of the traffic.

I am sorry that I cannot see my way clear to publish Miss Working Girl's letter. I would advise Miss Working Girl to give further study to both Enquirer and Scherzo's letter. When she has grasped the true meaning underlying these letters and better understands the motives of these two writers she will surely be ashamed of penning such a letter for publication.

My Dear Miss Working Girl,—Use your opportunities to better purpose than you seem to be doing at the present time. We shall be glad to hear from you then.
M. D.

TARIFF COMMISSION

A deputation from the Cigarmakers, Local 27, consisting of D. Kennedy and John Pamphillion, waited on the Tariff Commission on Wednesday of this week in opposition to a few cigar manufacturers, mostly in Quebec, who asked for an extra duty of 10c per pound on foreign leaf, and that a general stamp be secured.

The stamps are now issued green for an all-Canadian tobacco, pink for a combination leaf, black for all imported leaf, and blue for imported cigars. These manufacturers want these stamps discontinued and changed to one color, so that a cigar made from all-Canadian tobacco could not be told by the consumer from one made from a combination of imported and Canadian tobacco. And as it has been proven that Canadian tobacco will not make a suitable five-cent cigar in itself.

This, in combination with an increased duty of 10c per pound, would mean the annihilation of the five-cent cigar trade, and consequently the loss of employment to thousands of workmen. These changes are being asked for by a small number of manufacturers, as the following list will show. There are at present in Canada: Three licensed to

ORGANIZED LABOR, ATTENTION!

Wear None but Union Made



CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

MADE IN CANADA

No Excuse Now for Non-Union Cloth Hats and Caps

FOR SALE BY

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| J. PATTERSON, King E. | H. KING, Queen W. | S. R. WILLNSKY, 350 Queen W. |
| 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 STOLLOEY, 750 Yonge |
| D. W. HALL, Toronto Jct. | J. HALL, 498 Bloor St. | R. MACDONALD, 1458 Queen W. |
| | J. R. CHISHOLM, Toronto Jct. | |

use all-Canadian leaf, fifteen licensed to use combination leaf, 180 licensed to use exclusively foreign leaf. And the three using all-Canadian leaf are very small. The output of cigars from all-Canadian tobacco was less than five per cent. of the output of the combination tobaccos, and in 1905 the output was seventeen million made from imported leaf, in comparison to two and one-half million all-Canadian. These figures speak for themselves, and need no further comment from us. The deputation also asked the Government to establish one or two farms to grow and cure tobacco by experts, to bring up the standard of Canadian tobacco.

When you have accomplished something for your union, don't stop the good work to admire the effect your efforts may have on the membership. Keep eternally at it and win success. When you have stored up vitality, it doesn't do to exhaust it by getting struck on your premier success and resting on your oars. Keep boosting, talk advancement and act that way.

No man can earn a million dollars even in a life time. Consequently, when J. P. Morgan, by a successful gamble got \$1,400,000 one day last week, he simply perpetrated a great steal. Are you willing to allow this to continue? Are you trying to hinder it? Are you working and voting for the class Morgan belongs to, or are working for and voting for your own class?

\$15 VALUE for \$6.95

173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines Must Be Sold at Once

It's the biggest value that has ever been offered in the Talking Machine business, we don't care by whom, when or where. It's a First Class, High Grade Instrument, speaks sweeter than machines sold at twice the price, and plays and sings in a manner that will astonish you. It is particularly noted for its loud, splendid sound.

DESCRIPTION It has a beautifully polished, Mahogany-finished Cabinet, real Talking Machine Make, large size Gramophone Sound Box, handsome Enamel Horn Support, and very large, beautifully sounding Horn, 18 inches long, with new full flaring Bell—a High Grade Instrument, built and well finished, guaranteed for 5 years.

SEND ONLY \$1.00 As a guarantee of good faith, and will ship the Singing and Playing Machine, exactly as shown and described above, to your nearest Express Office. You can call these and see it up, have a good look at it, examine it thoroughly. We'll send a \$1.00 Record and 100 Records without any additional charge, so you can test it properly and hear it play. Then, if you're thoroughly satisfied in every way, absolutely sure that you couldn't buy anything equal to it in your town for less than twice the price, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$6.95, and express charge, and take it home. We'll guarantee you never look anything home in your life, at less than the price, that will give you and your family as much pleasure. Remember, you don't risk a cent. If the Instrument is not up to your highest expectations you can just tell the Express Agent to pack it up and send it back to us. We'll pay the charges both ways and refund your dollar. But we know you won't return it. You'll hurry home, at right down and write us a letter like some of the following we have been receiving:

Better than a \$45 Phonograph. Wm. Hoyle, Valleyfield, Ont., writes: "Your Machine is the best of its kind I have ever heard. I get better enjoyment out of it than any \$45 instrument around here."

A Hundred Laughs Already. E. J. Robar, Upper Grandville, N.S., writes: "My wife thinks it's a wonder. We have had a hundred laughs over it already."

Great Amusement for the Boys. Joseph Edwards, Sarnia, Ont., writes: "I must say it is a Grand Piece of Music for the family and we are all highly pleased with it. It makes great amusement for the boys."

Wouldn't Trade It for a \$35 One. Fred Peters, Sarnia, Ont., writes: "It's a real gem. My neighbors are surprised at the way it talks. A man here has a \$35 machine but since can beat his out by a long way. I would not trade for the \$35 one if I could."

His Duty to His Wife. C. P. Roeder, Upper Middlesex, N.S., writes: "After many long talks with my wife, I feel it my duty to give it a word of praise. It is really a wonder, and all who have heard it are delighted. The sound is so sweet and perfect. It is equal to any \$15 Machine I ever heard."

And this is not all. We are offering \$1.00 Records for 40c—50c. Records for 25c and brand new Records at that. The only thing is, we haven't very long a Reserve in Records, too. \$1.00 Records for 25c—many, but you can order as many as you like, and tell us what selections you prefer, and we'll send all we possibly can. You don't need to send more than a dollar to receive your order. You can pay the balance, whatever it is, at the Express Office. We haven't space enough to tell you why we are making this big slump in price. We offer you a regular \$15 Phonograph for \$6.95, free trial before you pay for it, and there are only 173. That's the long and the short of it. We don't think it necessary to tell you to write us at once, you know yourself how quick every man will be to jump at such a chance these long dull evenings. Be sure and tell us what Express Office you want us to ship the Outh to if you're too far from Toronto to call at our store.

Johnston's Limited, 191 Yonge Street, Dept. Toronto, Ontario



Talks as Plain as You
Sings Beautifully
Plays the Finest Music

QUICK LOANS

—OR—
FURNITURE
WITHOUT REMOVAL

Our Specialty \$10 to \$300
in Loans of

OUR SYSTEM is simple, easily explained, easily understood. PAYMENTS to suit convenience of all applicants.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
On Accounts Settled Before Time Expires.

Information free. All business strictly private.
Money Same Day

D. R. McNaught & Co.
10 LAWLOR BUILDING
6 King Street West
PHONE M. 4233

SICKNESS & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The time to take out Sickness and Accident Insurance is

NOW!
and the Company is
THE ACCIDENT GUARANTEE CO. OF CANADA

It is a Canadian Company. Authorized Capital One Million Dollars. A policy costing you four dollars a year, covering 21 special diseases will give you ten dollars a week if sick from any of these diseases. Remember there is no medical examination or fee of any kind. Drop me a postal card and say what your occupation is, or drop in office, and I will give you full particulars. Age limit 18 to 65.

J. J. GRAMAM, CITY AGENT
Phone Main 2586 404 Temple Building,
Evenings, 306 Davenport Rd., TORONTO
House Phone Park 1925

Every working man should have one of our accident policies. The cost is small compared with the benefits when you meet with an accident. The payments are made easy.

The Workingman's Store

is a title which has been aptly given to this store. Every day in the week and especially on Saturday you will find it filled with

Carpenters, Coopers, Masons, Machinists, Plasterers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, etc.,

all making their purchases from our large, up-to-date and well assorted stock of the most dependable tools and materials of their kind which we have a reputation of selling at close cut prices.

Right Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Service

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.