

# The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 19

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1906

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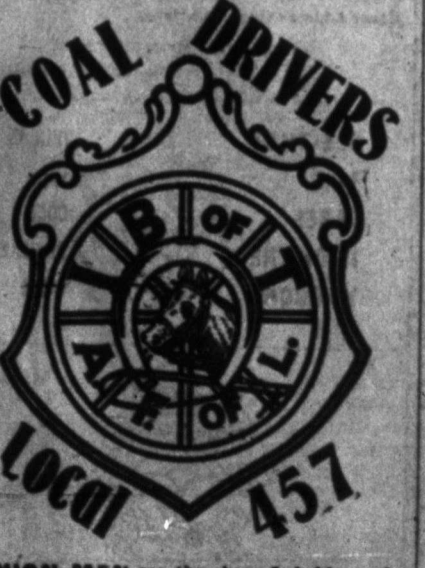
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## FEDERATED COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING TRADES

REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY, JAN. 8th

The first regular meeting of the Council for this year was held Monday, Jan. 8th, with President F. Moses in the chair. The meeting was largely attended, and was fully representative.

Mr. W. J. Spencer, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, was present, and gave an interesting address on the aims and objects of the alliance, also the benefits to be derived through international organization. The universal working card for the allied building trades has been adopted, and a strong effort will be made towards its proper enforcement. Our fellow-unionists in other trades can assist us in our fight for better conditions by demanding the union working card when having any dealings with any of the trades interested in the erection or alteration of buildings. We are told, when buying tobacco or cigars, to demand the blue union label; when buying bread, demand the label, or when being served in a barber shop or at the bar, demand the union shop card or union button, and so on down the line. Now, why not, when the plumber comes to fix the leaky or frozen pipes, demand the union working card, or when the tinsmith comes to fix the furnace, or the painter to do decorating or paperhanging, or the carpenter or plasterer to do any repairing or other work, demand the working card, and so on through all the various building trades. The working card is our label, and means as much to us as the union label or shop card to the various trades using them, so why not assist us in our fight by demanding the card when possible?

There was considerable discussion on the subject of workmen's dwellings, and representations will be made to the new City Council towards having some of the restrictions removed from certain sections of the city, so as to enable the workman to build a home for himself.

The following delegates were nominated as officers for the ensuing six months, the election to take place next meeting night, when a full attendance of delegates is requested, as matters of vital importance are to be considered:

President—F. Moses, J. Taylor, Jos. Harris, J. A. McIntyre, W. J. Storey, W. J. Bolton, F. Winne, and H. B. Woodrow. Delegates Harris, Storey and Bolton withdrew.

Vice-President—J. Marshall, J. Harris, A. Dearlove, W. J. Bolton, W. Mercer, J. T. Gilbert. Delegates Dearlove and Mercer withdrew.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—F. C. Weese.

Financial Secretary—H. B. Woodrow, J. A. McIntyre, W. J. Storey, W. M. Shank, E. Williamson, A. Dearlove. Delegates Woodrow, Storey and Williamson withdrew.

Treasurer—Sam. Garland.

Tyler—W. J. Bolton.

Trustees (three to be elected)—W. M. Shank, J. T. Gilbert, A. Dearlove, Woods, W. Mitchell, E. Jackson, W. Mercer, J. Loughheed, F. Winne. Delegates Woods, Loughheed, Mercer and Winne withdrew their names.

The Executive Committee will also be appointed, consisting of one delegate from each trade affiliated.

### "Be Satisfied With Your Wages."

(By Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It was a great preacher that said it originally. There probably never was a greater than he, with the exception of Jesus Christ. At any rate, Jesus said of him a few days after he preached that sermon, "Among those that are born of women, there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist."

But what did he mean? Did he imply that there should never be a strike or a demand for better conditions? Some unfair or ignorant agitators have insisted that the Bible and the Church teach that doctrine, and they have flung into our faces with scorn the text of John the Baptist, declaring that it is vicious and degrading. Some employers in history have also quoted this Scripture passage in order to point out that the Bible teaches absolute subservience on the part of the employe to his employer.

I am reminded in this connection of the smart young man who insisted that the Bible itself says "there is no God." But when he was compelled to look up the reference, he discovered that what the Bible really said was, "The fool hath said in his heart, 'there is no God.'"

Something like this Aleck are the men who twist the Scriptures so as to produce all sorts of economic absurdities, warping out of their true meaning the greatest and most beneficent teachings of Christianity.

But let us look for a moment at the circumstances under which the words were spoken and the persons to whom they were addressed. The story is found in the third chapter of the Gospel by Luke. The fearless preacher—who afterward was beheaded because he dared denounce the reigning monarch for his sin—was speaking to a great multitude that had come out to hear him. The burden of his message was summed up in the single word, "Repentance." And it was noted that this repentance had particular reference to sins committed against men. As the preacher proceeded the people began to ask, "What shall we do, then?"

He answered, "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise." Will you note, by the way, that he said "two" coats, not "six"? Then came the publicans—the government grafters of the day—and said to him, "Master, what shall we do?" The preacher answered, "Exact no more than the law demands." Finally came the soldiers—often the brutal representatives, the policemen, of a foreign government; men who were following the examples of their superiors by robbing the working people. It was a case of graft which was very much worse than anything unearthed in our day. "And what shall we do?" they asked. And John the Baptist answered, "Do violence to no man; neither accuse any falsely; and be content with your wages." The emphasis was upon the word "wages."

It was not intended to teach that workmen in every generation should be content with their wages. It was intended to teach that these brutal, conscienceless soldiers should not demand from the masses of the people, upon pain of bodily injury, that which did not rightfully belong to them, in order that they might add this money to the wages received from the government. The words, "be content with your wages," must be viewed in the light of the spirit of the entire address. No one—not even the most radical agitator—can successfully deny that the preacher was making a fight for the poor and the oppressed.

And so, instead of degrading the toiler, this injunction is actually a plea for fair treatment for the man who was powerless to resist oppression.

### WOMEN IN UNIONS

**Need of Organization Among the Shirtmakers**

BY SOPHIE YUDELSOHN

Member of Laundry Committee, Womens Trade Union League.

During the last half century the shirtmaker's trade has been specialized into two almost distinct branches; first, men's shirts and boys' waists, and, second, collars and cuffs. But the conditions affecting the life of the shirtmaker as an individual have not been improved.

Home work is said to be "No Man's Land in the Industrial World," as it is peopled with "casuals, dreary phantoms who come and go whence and whether no man can tell." Upon a closer analysis however, the home workers in any trade may be classified into three distinct groups.

First, women whose husbands are either irregularly employed, poorly paid, ill, run-away, drunk, or dead. These women are bound to the home either by a flock of little children, old age (most often premature), or by lack of skill. They may be found in the villages and small towns, in the tenement and yard-houses of the slums of a large city. Here all the horrors of poverty, hunger, ignorance, and dirt are found. In the dingy little cells called homes, these women work from gray dawn until long after midnight by the flickering light of a smoking kerosene lamp.

Second, farmers' wives, not the eighteenth century women, who might be and were proud of their big rolls of homespun clothes and chests full of linen fashioned by their hands. The twentieth century farmer women do home work generally because they must contribute their mite towards paying the interest at least on the mortgages that so often are a crushing weight upon the uncertain yearly income of a small farm.

Third, the wives and daughters of the "shabby genteel," small salaried clerks and the like. These women do not wish to shock the social conscience by going to the factory as ordinary womenfolk do. Out they go, then, singly, book in hand, round about and into the factory, where, without the least bargaining as to prices, they ask in a whisper for a bundle of work to be delivered at the home.

Collar and cuff making is indigenous to the women of the town of Troy on the Mohawk. They seem to have it "bred in the bone" in the saying, and many of them have been trained for years to perfect some of its little details. The first separate collar for sale was made by the wife of a Troy blacksmith about seventy-five years ago. Since that time the number of families dependent upon this industry steadily increased until, at the present day, nearly every one within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles is vitally interested in the manufacture. Almost all of it is in the hands of women at home or in the factory.

The wages of factory women there are \$2.50 to \$4 per week for young recruits, \$6 to \$12 for those of mature experience, with perhaps a bonus for experts. The working hours are from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and a half-holiday on Saturday. Net wages are generally less than what they are popularly estimated to be. During two to three months in the year there is little work.



A VIEW IN MUSKOKA

### DR. McGLYNN ON CHILD LABOR.

Dr. Edward McGlynn on one occasion, after quoting Mrs. Browning's "Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers!" delivered the following remarkable passage:

"Let them weep—yes, let them weep—since it is their only solace, and it were cruel of us to deprive them even of the comfort of their tears; but just because the children are weeping, and while they are weeping, let their hearts scald our hearts, let their inarticulate groans and wails stir up within us all that is manly and womanly and all that is Christlike, to do what we can to dry their tears, to stop the inarticulate sobbings of their breaking hearts. Let us, just because they are weeping, feel all the more impelled to heed the voice to believe the words, to accept the call of the Master, stimulated by His example to do what we can to take away the cause of their tears. Let us, attracted by His powerful benedictions, encouraged by His promises, and awed by His menaces, do what we can to right the wrong and to cause the blessed day of justice to dawn. And the dawn of the day of justice will be the beginning of the doing on earth of the will of the Father as it is done in heaven. It will be the begin-

### ning of the reign of the Prince of Peace."

Some of the critics of John Burns, M. P., in England are wondering how he will reconcile his previous words that no man is worth more than £500 (\$2,500) a year, with the fact that he is now receiving a government allowance of £2,000 (\$10,000).

### STORMS ON MARS TERRIFIC.

Weather wise prophets are issuing bulletins of the rain and shine in Mars. The most tumultuous tempests that the elements offer the earth dweller are holidays compared with the storms of two weeks and again of forty-one days in length which Prof. Pickering of Harvard has found raging around Martians. The clouds of Mars are always light yellow. The desert regions are a darker shade of yellow. Long duration of storms and long clear intervals between are characteristics of Martian weather. One possible reason for the great meteorological changes is the greater tenuity of atmosphere there. Mars presents vast and conspicuous changes in appearance, whereas a Martian astronomer, looking towards earth, would find the annual changes which he could perceive over the surface of our planet present considerable sameness and lack of variety.

### A MANNISH WOMAN.

Discussing the topic, "Would It Be Wise to Give Women the Ballot?" at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany of Cincinnati, O., Rev. Madison C. Peters said: "It is not a question of simple right as her equal with man, but whether it would be wise. I do not deny the labors of woman to smoke cigarettes or to use rough language of men, but most of us are inclined to believe that women who do these things are, as some one has put it, 'no gentlemen,' and if the sexes are to be equalized, I would rather it were done by refining the men than by the vulgarizing of women. Would a woman's vote alter things? Yes. If only good women vote. Few good women would avail themselves of the privilege, but all the bad women would. The responsibilities which would logically follow this advance of woman mean that henceforth she would not be represented by any man, and her exercising the full functions of citizenship would make such a change as would make her more a man than a woman. A female man, an affected, drivelling little codle, a weak sister dressed up in men's clothing, is enough to fill you with disgust, but of a mannish woman, good Lord, deliver me from expressing my opinion, lest I should say something not in the prayer book!"

### THE BRITISH PRINTERS IMPORTED TO WINNIPEG TO BREAK THE STRIKE HAVE JOINED THE UNION AND STRUCK FOR EIGHT HOURS A DAY

"Went to the wrong country for 'rats.'" This is the conviction that is settling down on Winnipeg printerdom, for on Tuesday last the contract-managed British printers, who were imported in October last to break the printers' eight-hour strike, went out on strike themselves for an eight-hour day, and went out as members of Winnipeg Typographical Union.

It was a great coup. The eight-hour fight is still on, surely.

### MECHANICS' LIEN ACTION.

More actions against A. J. Small of the Majestic Theatre and Grand Opera House; this time in Hamilton.

The mechanics' lien action brought against A. J. Small, Toronto, by William Hancock in connection with the rebuilding of the Grand Opera House, has been settled. There are other similar actions, however, and M. Brennan & Sons, who have a claim for \$150, are moving to be made plaintiffs in place of Mr. Hancock. The matter will come up before Judge Monck next week, if not settled in the meantime.

### FAILURES THIS WEEK.

Failures in Canada number 32, against 27 last week, 33 the preceding week and 25 last year.



**British and Foreign**

**UNEMPLOYED DIFFICULTIES.**

According to official reports from the local Diarress Committees and the local correspondents of the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, "The amount of distress due to unemployment in November was considerably less than a year ago. The work people most generally affected by lack of employment were those belonging to the building trades and various classes of laborers. Boot and shoe operatives were also affected at Leicester and Northampton.

Returns have been received from 37 boroughs and urban districts, in 31 of which the total number of unemployed registered up to the date of the returns was 24,077.

In West Ham up to December 8, 1,136 men reported themselves as willing to emigrate, and in East Ham over 300.

**STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.**

The Evening News says: There are more outdoor paupers in Poplar than in Shoreditch, Stepney, Bethnal-green, St. George's-in-the-East, Mile End and Whitechapel put together. The reason of this popularity is not far to seek. The guardians have abolished the labor test, and any day 300 strong, broad-shouldered young men, and another 300 buxom and equally happy-looking young women may be seen killing time agreeably and comfortably in the house. The dietary could not be excelled at a West End hotel. The butter costs 1s. 3<sup>d</sup>. a pound, bought by the ton, new laid eggs 2d. each, and bacon (best Irish) 11d. a pound. The bread and meat are the best that can be bought.

Our representative was informed on excellent authority that 6s. each is being paid for articles that are sold wholesale at 6d., and 25s. for an article that is being sold in the open market at 7s. One of the guardians saw 60 stone of food bought some time ago at 8d. a pound. He offered to duplicate it at 2d. a pound.

The staff is equally well looked after. One item of a recent day's food bill was 32 shillings at 1s. 8d. a pound. A strange story was told the representative by a baker. "I had a customer," he said, "who bought five loaves from me weekly. He now gets twelve as outdoor relief and sells seven of them."

A striking proof of Poplar "House's" popularity is common property in the neighborhood. A sick man went to the Bethnal Green Infirmary was granted admission, and told that

his wife and children would have to enter the workhouse. "I can do better than that," he said, and took himself off. He went to the Poplar Infirmary, where he could not be refused admission, and his family are now in receipt of 15s. a week outdoor relief.

A secret of the organization of unemployed demonstrations was told by a prominent ratepayer. Men at work on the farm colony, he stated, had had their fares up to town paid for them by a certain person in order that they might join in a demonstration in the West End.

Statements of the above extraordinary character must surely be answered by the authorities, or the matter will call for further enquiry.

At Romford, according to one of the guardians, they have turned the workhouse into a social club. Concerts are given every other day, a military band plays at the dinner hour, and the inmates are so satisfied that they say they intend to stop for good.

Accounting for the decrease of tramps lately admitted to the Beaminster workhouse, Dorset, the master on Tuesday said they were all going to London to join the unemployed there.

Employment generally continued to improve in November, says the Labor Gazette, the most noticeable improvement being in the pig iron, iron and steel, tin-plate and engineering trades.

The threatened strike of Exeter doctors attached to the dispensary has been averted by an agreement between the management and the doctors.

Increases in their employees' wages of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and 1s. 6d. a week on time rates have been agreed to by the shipbuilding employers at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**CHINESE LABOR DECISION.**

Colonial Secretary's Order to Lord Selborne.

We are officially informed that Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to Lord Selborne on the subject of Chinese labor, states:

"While reserving their opinion and freedom of action in the whole matter, His Majesty's Government considers that the experiment of the introduction of Chinese laborers should not be extended further, until they can learn the opinion of the colony through an elected and really representative Legislature, and they have accordingly decided that the recruiting, embarkation and importation of Chinese coolies shall be arrested pending a decision as to the

grant of responsible government to the colony. They are not prepared in all the circumstances to be responsible for further importation.

"His Majesty's Government trust that the inhabitants of the Transvaal will recognize that they have felt it their duty to take this step deliberately and after careful review."

In the course of his despatch, of which the foregoing are the concluding sentences, Lord Elgin pointed out that from the beginning the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal was regarded as an experiment.

The Chinese on the Rand now number about 48,000.

One conclusion the Government has arrived at is this: To stop forthwith, so far as it is practicable to do it forthwith, the recruitment and embarkation of coolies in China—(loud and enthusiastic cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs)—and their importation into South Africa, and instructions have been given to that effect. (Great cheering.)

A barber in the Commercial road, Stepney, announces: "Free shaving by an apprentice every Tuesday. Not responsible for cuts or mistakes he should make."

**JOHN BURNS A SOCIALIST.**

At an early age John Burns had responsibilities such as few of us are called upon to assume. He had his mother to keep, and the scanty wages he drew as riveter would not go very far towards providing a living. He eked out his salary by seeking and obtaining employment as a pot boy. This work he did in his spare time.

An apprenticeship at Thorns at Millbank leads one to suppose that at a very early period of his life, probably when he was about sixteen, he had very serious thoughts as to the necessity for providing for his future.

With hard manual labor filling his days, and sending him home physically fatigued at night—with the growth of his principles and the dawning of a public life even then before his eyes—John Burns pursued his studies.

They ran on most unconventional lines. Always an insatiable devourer of books, he may be said to have digested John Stuart Mill at a sitting. At any rate, enough did he digest to fix firmly in his mind this one fact—he was a Socialist, he could be nothing less. "Mill made me a Socialist," says Burns. "After reading his exposition against Socialism, I thought, well, if this is the worst this learned writer can say against Socialism, the case was proved."

**SORROWS OF MILLIONAIRES.**

Are not millionaires notoriously unhappy men? They fly for refuge from melancholy, either to the reckless dissipation of their fortunes or to a frantic scramble after billions.—Church Times.

For leaving work without giving notice 58 men employed at Hylton (Durham) Colliery were ordered to pay 15s each on Saturday. Their action has resulted in 1,000 men and boys coming out on strike.

**TRADES TRAINING SCHOOL.**

At Carpenters' Hall, London-wall, on Tuesday, Lord Alverstone distributed the prizes won at the Trades Training School in Great Titchfield street, Marylebone, conducted by half a dozen city guilds—the Worshipful Companies of Carpenters, Joiners, Painter-Stainers, Plasterers, Tylers and Bricklayers and Wheelwrights. At this school there are at present 165 students, and of the nineteen in the wheelwrights' class five hold London County Council scholarships. Lord Alverstone also gave prizes to successful students in the evening department of the division of architecture and engineering, King's College, London.

The Lord Chief Justice, in his address, specially congratulated Mr. F. J. Blundell (mason) on winning both the gold medal and the Banister Fletcher medal as the best craftsman in the school; and Miss J. L. Lee, the only lady prize winner, who took a certificate of distinction in constructional drawing in the King's College division. He maintained that in his own lines the British workman was as good as any of his foreign competitors.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

In reply to the imbecile and indifferent efforts of the English Government to provide some plan for relief to the army of unemployed in London, Lady Henry Somerset says: "Capitalism has reached the height of tyranny for now in the London factories most of the adults have been dismissed and child labor is almost in universal vogue. The boys and girls on leaving school at fourteen to go to the factories and are employed there at half wages until they are eighteen; then they are dismissed or superannuated. They have learned no more useful knowledge when they leave the walls of the places where human lives are thus ground out than when they entered them, and afterward have nothing to do but to loaf round the corners of the streets seeking work which does not come."

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30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,316,204
31st August, 1905	9,138,437

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Minister of Agriculture.

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**£100,000 FOR SALVATION ARMY.**  
Mr. George Herring's Gift to Unemployed—Workless as Peasant Proprietors.

We are informed by General Booth that the Salvation Army has been entrusted with the conduct of an important scheme for dealing with the unemployed question, by means of the establishment of peasant proprietors on the soil of England.

To effect this a fund has been opened, to which Mr. George Herring, the well-known philanthropist, has contributed a sum of £100,000. Should the scheme be successful, this sum is to be repaid by the Salvation Army to the King's Hospital Fund in annual instalments of £4,000.

Each settler, chosen from the ranks of the unemployed, is to be provided with five acres, or thereabouts, of suitable land, a cottage when required, stock, seed, agricultural implements and other necessities. The settler's family to be provided for until the land is sufficiently productive for their support.

All sums expended on him, together with interest, will be debited to the settler and paid by him in annual instalments in the following manner:

Three per cent. on the entire amount. One and a quarter per cent. for a sinking fund.

Three-quarters per cent. for expenses of management.

When the settler has paid the entire sum required from him the land shall become his own property, subject to an agreement preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks upon any part of his holdings.

General Booth, in further explaining the project, mentioned that it had been under his consideration for the past eighteen years. He and his son, Mr. Bramwell Booth, had studied every detail and were convinced that the scheme will in the end be profitable. The General appeals through the press for information respecting land available and adapted to his object.

The main purposes of the scheme are to prevent the exodus of agricultural people from the villages to the cities and to draw back to the land those country people who have migrated to the large towns. It is hoped that 500 settlers can be installed with the money now in hand.

Beginning life as a turf commissioner, Mr. George Herring, who lives at Bridge House, Maidenhead, took the fortune he made there to the Stock Exchange. Known generally as the chairman of the City of London Electric Lighting Company, he has many other commercial activities, yet finds time to act as treasurer to the Northwest London Hospital.

In 1904, when his contribution amounted to £12,000, he had already given more than £53,000 to the Hospital Sunday Fund, and his rate of subscriptions is not decreasing. His benefactions are not confined to hospitals, for he has founded a soup kitchen in Camden Town, built and endowed a Home of Rest for distressed gentlemen and furnished Salvation Army shelters for the homeless.

George Lynch, in an article in the Strand Magazine, says: Although amounts spent in drink in the United Kingdom are sufficiently enormous, yet I think there is no question but that excessive drinking is decreasing. In society, contrary to the custom over fifty years ago, it is now considered the very worst of bad form; and the fate of the man who after dinner would have any difficulty in saying "British constitution" with anything but crystalline distinctness, would be relegation to that limbo to which "complete outsiders" are condemned.

And again: "The perfect non-alcoholic drink of the world remains yet to be discovered. If I were a philanthropic millionaire who had made my money out of other men's brains, or by making other men sweat for my profit, as some of our millionaires have done, I would offer a great prize for its discovery."

**CHINESE OUTRAGES ON THE RAND.**

A number of serious burglaries by Chinamen are reported in a telegram from Johannesburg. The coolies are reported to have attacked a miner's house on the West Rand while the miner was at work. They tied a blanket over his wife's head to prevent her from raising an alarm, and stole a number of articles. The raiders were arrested at a farmer's house at Florida, was attacked by Chinamen, who fired a revolver and wounded the farmer in the arm. They then attacked a native hut on the same farm, again firing. An outlying farmer's house was also attacked. The farmer and his wife, who resisted, were badly beaten. The Chinamen cooked a sheep, and appeared to be ravenously hungry.

**United States**

**SAYS CIGARETTE IS DEADLY.**  
Worcester, Mass., Jan. 5.—An unprecedented stand in the matter of smoking has been taken by the local cigar-makers' union, who voted last night that any member of the organization found guilty of smoking a cigarette should be fined \$5 for each offence. The new rule was made to protect the sick benefit fund.

**MINISTERS IN LABOR UNIONS.**

The preachers of Seattle like their experiment of affiliating with organized labor, and the fact that they are honestly and earnestly endeavoring to get in touch with the time and methods of unions is becoming apparent every day. At the last meeting of the Ministers' Association they discussed the

subject, "The Church and the Unions." At the next meeting the ministers will listen to a talk by a representative of the unions on "Organized Labor and What It Stands For." Organized labor has nothing to hide in what it is doing or what it intends to do, and such discussions as these will tend to bring into sympathy with the union a class of very intelligent men who have heretofore, in some instances, misrepresented themselves because they did not understand them.

Jap labor in Colorado earns 78c a day and lives on 12c. American labor earns \$2.50 a day and lives on \$2.

The Central Labor Union of Newburgh, N.Y., is accumulating funds for a local labor home.

Molders of Plattsburg, N.Y., have reduced their working hours from ten to nine hours and secured an increase of 25c a day in wages, without striking.

The Tinner of Cleveland, Ohio, are putting up a strong fight for the recognition of the union, with favorable prospects of winning.

The Retail Clerks of Coscocton, Ohio, have secured recognition from most of the merchants and their working conditions have been wonderfully improved since organizing.

The only unorganized workers in Marietta, Ohio, are the teamsters, and meetings are being held for the purpose of bringing them into safe quarters.

The Carriage Workers of Kenosha, Wis., after a two weeks' strike against the open shop, were successful.

Brewery Workers of Pittston, Pa., have just been organized. Musicians and Bakers will follow suit.

Carpenters of Bennettsville and Mt. Pleasant, S.C., have organized.

There are exactly 300 shoe factories in this country using the union stamp, according to a report recently issued.

These factories give employment to 40,000 union shoemakers. Most of the best and largest shops are now organized.

Kewanee, Ill., claims to be the banner union city in America. Every store in the city is a union store, the policemen carry union cards, and so do the street cleaners. The Mayor is a union man, and the sexton of the cemetery also carries a union card.

Bookbinders' Union No. 31, of San Francisco, has made a demand on the employers for an eight-hour day beginning January 5th, and includes a minimum scale of \$19.50 per week. The International body is supporting the local, and it has the unanimous endorsement of the Allied Printing Trades Council of that city.

**REASONS FOR CONTEMPT.**

Want to know why the workmen of the country have a growing contempt for the courts?

Well, here are a couple of cases, and when you have read them you will know.

A few years ago a poor and friendless young man arraigned in the United States court at Omaha on the charge of robbing the mails. He had held up a star route mail carrier and secured the magnificent sum of two cents. The Federal judge sentenced him to the Federal penitentiary for life.

This is a solemn fact, for the editor of the Wageworker was right there, reported the trial and heard the sentence inflicted.

Last week Bartlett Richards, a wealthy cattleman of Northwest Nebraska, was arraigned in the same Federal court at Omaha. He was charged with stealing and using 212,000 acres of government land. He entered a plea of guilty.

Bartlett Richards was fined \$500 and sentenced to the custody of the United States marshal for six hours.

The poor devil who got two cents was sent up for life.

The rich man who stole 212,000 acres of land had to visit the United States marshal for six hours.

The prosecution of the poor man cost the government upwards of \$7,000.

A life sentence for the poor man. A six-hour sentence for the rich man. Do you understand now why the workmen of the country believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor?

Does this explain the growing contempt for the courts?—W. M., in the Wageworker.

A row has broken out in the Schenectady, N.Y., Trades Assembly between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor forces. Both organizations are admitted to the Trades Assembly.

The story that has been going the rounds of the labor press that 15,000 miners and smelters would secede from the Western Federation of Miners is denounced by officials of the latter body as an unvarnished falsehood.

The Industrial Workers of the World are coming out in their true colors. They have issued a cigarmakers' red label. At first they professed to desire only to organize for political purposes, and now it appears to be for union-smashing purposes.

Labor garners the grain, but rats the chaff.

Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.

Labor manufactures guns and is shot down with them.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.

Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.

Labor builds streets and public highways, but isn't allowed free assemblage upon them.

Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.

—Glassworker.

"Why should a man be a scab?" asks an exchange. There is doubt if such a thing ever happens. A cheap imitation of a man might so degrade the image he bears. A man, we think, never.

**UNION MEN CHEW UNION-MADE TOBACCOS**

**British Navy**

STRICTLY UNION-MADE AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST

MANUFACTURED BY

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

TORONTO.

**What will you have FOR Xmas? FREE Take Your Choice**

**Handsome Presents for Boys and Girls Selling Our Picture Post Cards**

after school, 4 magnificent cards in every set, and only 10c a set. Canada's most beautiful scenery and Public Buildings. Comic Cards and Xmas Cards. A few minutes' easy work after school will earn for you any of these beautiful presents or dozens of others that we haven't room to show here. Thousands of Picture Cards are sold in Toronto every day, and ours are far more beautiful and far cheaper than the majority of stores are offering, and consequently are meeting with an astonishing sale. Our Xmas Cards are particularly fine and people are glad to buy them. They make such attractive presents and cost so little—only 2-3c each; the best and cheapest Xmas Cards ever sold. Come in and see them and have a look at our prizes, any one of which you can easily earn in a few minutes.

**EXTRA PRIZES**—We give presents of Stick Pins, Brooches, Cuff Links, and Watch Chains for promptness in selling the cards; also other presents for distributing Circulars for us.

Two weeks more till Christmas. You have time to earn a Present for everyone in the family and yourself as well. Call for the Cards as soon as you can. We're open from 8.00 a.m. until 8 p.m. every day except Sunday.

If it's not convenient for you to call, write us and we'll mail the Cards, postpaid. Don't forget the address.

**The Colonial Art Co.**  
194 YONGE STREET (Upstairs)  
Opposite Eaton's Yonge Street Entrance.

**Large Beautifully Dressed Doll**

**Large 3-Magic Lantern and Slides**

**Boy's or Man's handsome Pearl or engraved Gold plated Knife**

**Powerful Heavy Duty Electric Knife**

**Boy's Hand some Watch**

**Heavy Boker's Nickel-plated Hockey Skate**

**Gold and Diamond Rings and Imitation Diamond Rings**

**Death to Rats, Cats, Sparrows All-Steel Combination Air Rifle, a strong, accurate shooter, safe, sure, and harmless.**

**Boy's Hand some Watch**

**Complete Printing Press**

**Fine Imitation Blue Fox Ruff**



"He Never Blamed the Booze"

He took a bottle up to bed,
Drank whiskey hot each night,
Drank cocktails in the morning,
But never could get tight.

Photo Engravers Local 35

Election of officers for 1906 took place at the last meeting, with the following results: President, T. W. Elliott; Vice-President, R. Adcock;

Gain Half an Hour

The job printers' strike in London is practically over. The advertiser job printing department and the Talbot company acceded to the request of their men for an eight and one-half hour in place of a nine hour day, and those who went on strike are back at work to-day.—WORLD.

SHOULD JOIN THE UNION

Statement from Scotland re Patternmakers Here

After a personal enquiry by the secretary of the United Pattern Makers' Association on the Clyde, Scotland, he has issued a statement regretting that so many Clyde men disregarded the order of the district committee, and went to Toronto to take positions in a foundry on which the Toronto branch had declared a strike.

Photo Engraving

A Royal Grip on the Apprentice Boys—A heavily apprenticed shop—FOUR JOURNEYMEN, FOUR-TWENTY APPRENTICES—a grasping agreement that has a GRIP, and calculated to make the boys Howl! at the end of their term.

When you buy goods and do not call for the label you really denounce your own principles. When you do call for the label you help unionism every time, and wages too.

When you call for the label you have the respect of the merchant. He thinks, "Here is a man who has the courage to stand by his cause."

Do you know that during the strike of the meat trust they added a cent a pound to meat each day? I am glad it wasn't the cheese trust.

Metallic Roofing Co. vs. Local Union No. 30

OPINION OF J. G. O'DONOHUE, COUNSEL FOR TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

STATEMENT respecting the bearing of the decision in the case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30 upon the action of other trade unions:

The decision of Mr. Justice MacMahon in the above case has a very important bearing upon the every-day actions of Trade Unions. It practically determines that by resolving to strike, coercion is placed upon the members of the Union to leave their employment; and that the employers of those who determine to strike, may recover damages against all the members of the Union at the time of the resolution.

It had been thought that workmen had the right to strike, but this decision throws very grave doubts upon the existence of that right, and if the judgment should stand, it will not be long before employers in all parts of Canada will take advantage of the decision to issue writs for damages and injunctions against the members of Trade Unions. The case, therefore, becomes that of other Trade Unions in Canada. The trial disclosed that the case was singularly free from any questionable methods, or methods about the legality of which there was, in law, some question, because the basis of the Metallic Roofing Company's claim was the resolution to strike as well as a resolution not to handle their goods.

JOHN G. O'DONOHUE, Toronto, December 1, 1905.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

GREETING.—The story of a three years' fight between the Metallic Roofing Company of Toronto and Local Union No. 30 of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance. To write it would require a volume so we will try to tell you in the briefest possible way.

In the Spring of 1902 the Sheet Metal Workers notified their employers that they wished to submit an agreement which would bring about a better condition as regards wages and hours of employment. Now Mr. Percy Brecken, Assistant Manager of the Metallic Roofing Company, took the initiative and was successful in getting the employers together to talk matters over. They formed a Committee and notified the Union of their action and asked for a Committee to meet theirs, naming the time and place of meeting. The Union accepted their notice and sent a Committee with power to negotiate an agreement. The agreement was duly made, printed and sent out to the employers, all of whom signed but the Metallic Roofing Company, in spite of the fact that they were a party to the making of the agreement. They were given four weeks in which to sign, but still refused. The men then left work and the steward of the shop notified Mr. Brecken that they would not return until the agreement was signed. The men were out for two weeks, and at the end of that time there were no signs of a settlement being made, so the men were placed in another shop. The Union, feeling that they had been unfairly dealt with by this Company, resolved to refuse to handle their goods and notified their employers to that effect.

This was the only measure that was taken by the Union against the Metallic Roofing Company, but, as soon as these notices were in circulation, the Metallic Roofing Company immediately got out an injunction restraining us from interfering with their business in any way. The case ran along from 1902 to November, 1905, not being able to get to trial owing to appeals, counter appeals, arguments on questions of law, questions of jurisdiction, writs issued

against us and the bailiff placed in our homes on different occasions. Finally we got the case down to trial—trial by jury. The taking of evidence lasted two days and the Union thought they had a sure thing, for we had committed no offence other than telling our employers that we refused to handle the Company's goods, and out of some twenty rulings from the Bench we were accorded nineteen of them. But by the time the Company's Counsel, Judge and Jury got through with us, we found we were on the losing side of the case. This is the judgment, verbatim, as handed out to Local Union No. 30 of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance:

"On the answers by the jury on questions submitted to them, I direct that judgment be entered for the defendants after thirty days for \$7,500, with costs, against the defendants individually and as representing all persons who, on the 7th of August, 1902, constituted the Association of persons known as Local Union No. 30 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, or Alliance, and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association or Alliance, and declaring that the property of the said Association of persons known as Local No. 30, A. S. M. Workers' International Association or Alliance, and the said Amalgamated S. M. Workers' International Association or Alliance in the hands of the said defendants, or any or either of them, or in the hands of any other person or persons or body corporate in trust, or for the use of the said Local Union No. 30, A. S. M. W. International Association or the said Amalgamated S. M. W. International Association, or to which the said two Associations of persons or either of them are beneficially entitled, are liable to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs against the defendants in action for damages and cost."

"And perpetually restraining the defendants and all persons members of the said two Associations, their servants or agents, from conspiring to injure the plaintiffs in their trade and business, or from using any threats or making or causing to be made any communication in writing or otherwise to the plaintiffs' consumers, or any of them, or to any other person or persons or body corporate to refrain from dealing with the plaintiffs. And also perpetually restraining the said defendants and all other persons who are or may be members of the said two Associations from watching or besetting or causing to beset the plaintiffs' works or any of them, or the approaches thereto or the places of residence or any place where they might happen to be of any workman now or hereafter employed by the plaintiff, for the purpose of persuading or preventing any such workman from working for the plaintiffs and from procuring any persons who are or may be in the employ of the plaintiffs to commit any breach of their contracts with the plaintiffs, and from persuading any person or persons or body corporate from entering into any contract with the plaintiffs."

As you will see from this judgment the Judge gave everything against us. We have for the present ceased fighting the Metallic Roofing Company and are now fighting Judge MacMahon's decision, which we hope to upset and thus regain the rights and privileges which Justice MacMahon has so sweepingly taken from us.

Now, as a Local Union, we have fought this strong corporation for three years practically unassisted, and it has cost us a heap of money, leaving us at the present time financially stranded, but we have to fight on. We cannot stop here, as you can see, but it will take money and money we must have. Will you help us? The price of our liberty is at stake. If we allow the judgment to stand it will be taken as a precedent. Any and all trades are liable to be placed in the same position as we are whenever they take steps to enforce their rights. If a trade organization has not the right to control its members and enforce an agreement it might as well close up shop. Think of a perpetual injunction against your Union, with all the other mandates that it carries with it. Will you help us, Brothers, fight this unjust decision?

WANT MORE POSTMEN.

At the regular meeting of the Ward One Liberal Club in Dingman's Hall last night, W. T. Anderson, in a short address, proposed that the club recommend to the Post Office Department that the number of postmen be increased from the present number, 150, to 175, in order that the hours of the men's work be lessened, and also that the postmen's wages be increased. It was decided to leave the matter till the next meeting.

THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

On Tuesday evening last the following officers were elected for 1906: President—T. W. Elliott. Vice-President—T. C. Vadden. Secretary—H. Blencoe. Treasurer—W. J. Fogarty. Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Truedell. Trustees—W. Glocking, John Cronin. Auditors—P. Attrell, R. R. Elliott, E. Bridges.

BARBERS' OFFICERS FOR 1906.

President—Alf. Sebastian. Vice-President—Sam Scott. Financial Secretary—E. B. Doolittle. Treasurer—C. B. James. Recorder—W. H. Whitney. Guardian—R. G. Ross. Sentinel—W. Grady.

Brotherhood of Teamsters

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 495, elected the following officers for the coming term: President—Angus McFarlane. Vice-President—Chas. Smith. Secretary-Treasurer—John Minion. Recording Secretary—W. H. Hallows. Financial Secretary—Jas. Pendick. Conductor—Geo. Featherston. Warden—W. H. Taylor. Trustees—Jasper Height, John Clark, David Duff. Delegates to Toronto District Labor Council—A. McFarlane, W. H. Hallows, W. H. Taylor.

The union was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Received Gold Badge.

MUSICIANS RECOGNIZE JOHN WALDRON'S SERVICES—OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Toronto Musical Protective Union, No. 149, American Federation of Musicians, held their regular meeting at the Labor Temple, Sunday afternoon, and the Officers for 1906 were installed by the retiring President, John Waldron. The Officers are: President, Thomas Jones; First Vice-President, David Chisholm; Second Vice-President, Gus Naumann; Recording Secretary, Jos. Ball; Financial Secretary, Jos. Weatherbourne; Treasurer, G. J. Simpson; Marshal, W. Clink; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Denning; to Executive Committee, A. Hartmann and E. Jarrott; representatives to District Trades Council, Thomas William, Jr., H. Fricker and D. A. Carey.

Mr. John Waldron was presented with a gold badge in recognition of his services during the past two years. The presentation speech was made by E. Jarrott, and a suitable reply made by Mr. Waldron.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

In all whom it may concern, This is to certify that the "Tribune" is the Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we bespeak for it the hearty support of the Christianizing public. The "Tribune" is the only Official Publication of the Toronto District Labor Council. Signed, J. G. O'Donohue, Secretary.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Toronto Musical Protective Association

Local 149, A. F. of M., held the Regular Monthly Meeting in the Labor Temple, on Sunday, Jan. 7th. The following Officers were installed by Past Pres. John Waldron: President, T. Jones; 1st Vice-Pres., D. Chisholm; 2nd Vice-Pres., A. Naumann; Treas., G. J. Simpson; Sec., J. Ball; Ass. Sec., A. Nicols; Fin. Sec., J. Weatherbourne; Marshal, W. Clink; Sergt.-at-Arms, F. J. Denning; Representatives to B. of D's, A. Hartmann and E. Jarrott. Delegates to T. & L.C.: D. A. Carey, T. Williams, Jos. Faulton, H. Fricker. Seven new members were initiated and four applications for membership.

BAKERY WORKERS, NO. 204

Met on Saturday evening in the Labor Temple. It was the largest meeting in the union's history. While it was only a regular meeting, the centre of interest was on the report of a sub-committee appointed to interview the representatives of the firms of Tomlin, Bredin and Weston with the object of arriving at an amicable agreement, if possible. After hearing the report, the meeting decided to continue the strike, and by motion put on a local assessment of \$1.00 and to call for an international assessment if necessary. The fact that there are but ten men left out of fifty-five is the bright side of the situation up to the present, and when those men are placed the fight may go on indefinitely.

When men can labor when they please, where they please, under what conditions they please, trade-unionism will have performed its mission and all men will be economically free.

WHO IS THIS PROMINENT TORONTONIAN?



Answer Will Be Given in Next Week's TRIBUNE

When a merchant spends his money to advertise in a labor paper he certainly deserves the trade of organized labor, and it is up to you, trades-unionist, to see that he gets it.

IF UNIONS WERE BROKEN UP

Wages would drop to the lowest level brought about by the reckless competition for jobs.

Long hours would be the rule for some, and others would walk the streets seeking work.

Children, in a large degree, deprived of their chance to enjoy the sunshine of childhood.

Women would be forced into the factory on account of the inadequacy of the father and husband's wages.

Prosperous merchants would lose their trade.

Factories would close because of the impossibility of the mass to buy the goods they have produced.

Soup houses would increase in number.

Poverty and crime would increase by the reason of men being unable to satisfy their animal wants by honest toil.

Ignorance would become rampant and brute force would prevail.

Young people would be deterred from establishing a home.

The general result would be detrimental to society.—Exchange.

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

The "mark-downs"—so he always said—at a departmental store Were never really genuine—"just fakes and nothing more!" But one glad day a "lady clerk" of whom he chanced to buy A bill of goods quite won him by the sparkle of her eye. She told him she was "twenty-three," and they were married soon, But by the time the happy pair had spent their honeymoon He deemed a bargain he had found at that department store; He'd got a bride for "twenty-three," marked down from "thirty-four!"

Bakers' strike still on.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.

The account of a driver's brutality to a balking horse in a recent issue leads me to write you the following: Some years ago in Cincinnati, during the noon hour in one of the busiest streets, a horse attached to an express wagon became balky. Many remedies were tried without effect. Presently one of Cincinnati's best known horsemen came along. When he saw the trouble he smilingly asked for a stone, which was given to him. Then he asked the driver to lift up one foot of the wagon and with the stone he struck the shoe a number of times. "Now," he said to the driver, "get up on your seat and drive off." This the driver did, amid cheers of the bystanders. The horseman said he had no idea why this made a balky horse go, but he had found it an unfailing remedy.—Letter in New York Times.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furnitures, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, 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 3012. Cor. Yonge and Richmond Sts.



"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 3 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

"Unless there is Strength."

It is foolish for our friends to claim the Tribune as a political leaf when it simply expresses the voice of your representatives that compose the District Council.

Mayor Coatsworth in his inaugural speech reiterated his promise made before his election regarding consulting with organized labor where their interests are affected.

Again we repeat, let organized labor through its council select its man or men for municipal honors.

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

In his address at the nomination, Controller Spence stated that he objected strongly to any increase in the rate of taxation.

At one time a man wanted to load a horse. Someone advised him to place the pack right behind the shoulders, where the load would have the least burden on the horse.

The Street Railway Company seem to have a mighty trouble to keep the cars from jumping the tracks at the corner of Queen and McCaul streets.

With all of Russia's cruelties she will not allow children under 12 years of age to work in a mill or factory.

There never was a time in the history of labor when there was so great a demand for first-class men as right now.

The member who stays away from the meetings of his union waives all his rights of protest against any legislation enacted at the meetings.

But if the Parzyties saw this press despatch they must have wept bitter tears: "A British Columbia miner has been fined \$250 by a judge for working more than eight hours a day.

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.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—In last week's issue of The Tribune there was an article headed "Lessons at the Elections," to which I feel it my bounden duty as a trades unionist to reply.

Practical politics, why, sir, had you said that that was where we failed, inasmuch as we were too practical, would be more correct.

If we go in for practical politics we must stand alone—Liberals nominate none but a Liberal, Conservatives none but a Conservative, Socialists none but a Socialist—then the only practical alternative left for the trades unionists is, if they move at all, to nominate none but trades unionists.

Why, sir, what you suggest is what we have always been doing till up to a few years ago, but closing our eyes to the fact whenever it was possible to do so, we have nominated Labor-Tories, Labor-Grits and Labor-Socialists, and we never succeeded when we nominated.

Some party heeler might think it possible to nominate "a man of means as our choice, one who is not a politician in the strict sense of the word."

If we are to deviate from our present modus operandi, adopting political action, we must be a responsible narrative party and not the toadstool to any other.

JOHN GARDNER.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1906.

Editor Tribune:

Dear Sir,—Do I understand you to say that we should wait until the Manufacturers' Association makes their nomination, and then follow their choice, or do you want us to follow the dictates of the Grit or Tory papers?

Do you think that we can build up a Labor party in this or any other city without a sound principle to build on, or do you think that we should adopt a grafter's policy?

I have as much use for the ordinary politician in the Labor party as I have for a scab in the moulding shop.

My advice to you is to take the same bold, straightforward stand in regard to a Labor party—Labor first, last and all the time.

I want to say this to you, that the Canada Foundry has not money enough to bribe me, nor any other greedy corporation.

J. E. STEWART.

Editor of Tribune:

Dear Sir,—As a subscriber of your valued paper, I have taken interest in the argument going on in your columns regarding the right of the directors of the Labor Temple Company accepting a donation from Lord Strathcona.

The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely industrious, but to love industry; not merely learned, but to love knowledge; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to love justice.

no cause to ask anyone outside of the ranks for one dollar. But the fact remains that we cannot pay for the building with hot air, so let every union man subscribe for stock in the Labor Temple.

W. J. STOREY.

PRINTERSHOUT ON MONTREAL PAPER

Strike in News and Job Departments of Gazette

Objections to Apprentices on the Machines in Job Office—No Personal Complaints by the Men.

The printers employed in the job department of the Gazette went on strike a few days ago, and to-night the printers in the news department went out in sympathy.

The Gazette will for some days be published under disadvantageous circumstances. Some time ago there was put into the job printing department a monotype plant.

Two apprentices who had some experience with the machines were then put at work on them. To this the union men objected, and when the foreman declined to take the apprentices off, left the establishment.

No Personal Complaint

"All were being paid the Typographical Union scale of wages and were working union hours, and admit that, personally, they had no complaint to make.

"Last evening at 7:30 the men working on the newspaper, which is a separate department, having no connection with the job printing plant, also left their work.

"There will be no reduction of wages of the coal miners of the United States so long as I am president of the United Mine Workers of America; there will be no lengthening of hours or the enforcement of more onerous conditions.

If King Alfred of England, who reigned from 871 to 900 A.D., was on the job now he would be with the I. T. U.

The most precious possession of a State is the labor of the people.—Colbert.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE WISE.

The best economic condition is not that in which the greatest amount of produce is obtained at the cheapest rate; the greatest number of capitalists pick up the greatest amount of profits, but one in which the greatest number of workmen can live in the greatest possible comfort and security.—Thorold Rogers.

One hour in the execution of justice is worth seventy years of prayer.—Mahomet.

Society is founded on cloth.—Carlyle.

There would be no strikes if the union label was strongly demanded by union men. The business men want our trade, and would lose no time in "getting wise" if union men would only do their part.

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil in the British village of Dumdrudge usually some five hundred souls.

We wish to call our readers' attention to Keystone Greases and Oils as advertised in our column.

INFORMATION.

Halfpence and farthings were introduced in 1655.

No less than 225,000 persons live in furnished lodgings in Paris.

Roger Bacon is said to have invented the magic lantern about the year 1260.

The cost of a first-rate locomotive steam engine is between £2,000 and £3,000.

A singular provision of the law in Kansas is that a man cannot sell his land without his wife's consent.

Thomas Maynard was the last person executed for forgery, December 31st, 1820.

Among the names of settlements in Arizona are these, which certainly possess the merit of originality: Tombstone, Good Enough, Tough Nut, Contention, Family Fuss, Discipline.

Fuller, the eminent historian and divine, is said to have had so good a memory as to have been able to tell in their exact order the names of the signs (Golden Fleece, etc.) over every tradesman's door between Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

In India a native visitor never takes his departure of his own accord. Etiquette requires the host to dismiss him, which he does in the politest way possible, not by saying "Go," but by saying, hospitably, "Pray come again; the sooner we see your face, the pleasanter it will be."

Of all the peerages created by the Norman Kings of England not one has escaped extinction, and the earliest date attributed even by tradition to any existing temporal peerage is the reign of Henry II, the first of our Plantagenet sovereigns.

It was enacted by Oliver Cromwell, in 1654, that "not above two hundred hackney coaches" should thenceforth be allowed to ply in London.

William III. died Saturday, March 18, 1702; Queen Anne, Saturday, March 14, 1714; George I., Saturday, June 10, 1727; George II., Saturday, October 15, 1760; George III., Saturday, January 29, 1820; George IV., Saturday, June 26, 1830; the Duchess of Kent, Saturday, March 16, 1861; Prince Consort, Saturday, December 14, 1861; Princess Alice, Saturday, December 14, 1878.

It has just been ascertained that the Dutch consume coffee at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per capita per annum.

There would be no strikes if the union label was strongly demanded by union men. The business men want our trade, and would lose no time in "getting wise" if union men would only do their part.

FOE OF TRADES UNIONS.

In his annual report, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor reviewed the convention of the Industrialists held in Chicago last June.

"The natural organization of the wage earners, the historic development of associate effort of the toiling masses, the work of years and years, the only concentrated movement of the working people of our time that has brought the toiling masses out of the slough of misery and despondency, the organization that forms the only barrier for their protection against modern greed and avarice and that has placed us in the splendid position of vantage we now enjoy—the trades unions—these have been decried and denounced by men who, hiding their villainy and hypocrisy under the cloak of friendship for labor, bombastically declared and now boast that our unions must be disrupted, divided and destroyed.

"And what the reason? Because the American trades union movement declines to permit itself to become committed to a speculative, theoretical doctrine, declines the domination of our movement by fantastical doctrines, declines to be made a tail to the kite of a political party, the head and front of which are out of touch and out of real sympathy with the struggles, the hopes, the real aspirations of the toiling masses in their effort to attain practical, tangible results in a rational and natural movement.

"And what the purpose? That in the destruction of the only genuinely protective organization of the working people they may become abjectly powerless either to protect or promote their economic interests. The fool hope is entertained that in their desperation the impoverished workmen will inaugurate a physical force revolution and confiscate all property.

"There are but two hypotheses upon which can be explained the conduct of those who endeavor to engineer the scheme of trades union disruption—one, that they are incompetent derelicts on the industrial sea, a constant menace to the trades union crafts, or, second, that they are in league with the worst elements of antagonistic capitalism to render as effective service as they can to try to confuse, diffuse, pervert and make trades union activity the least possibly effective."

LABOR IN CANADA.

Statistics Show a Slight Increase in Earnings of Skilled Labor.

According to figures obtained by the Labor Gazette of Canada, changes in wages and hours of labor in Canada during April, May and June affected an approximate total of 13,750 men, and the final result of the changes involved a total increase of \$13,415.31 and a total decrease of \$2,525, leaving a net increase of \$4,590.31 in weekly earnings.

The only class that showed a net decrease in earnings was unskilled labor, whose weekly wage, owing to the lower rate paid this year in connection with railway construction operations in Western Canada, showed a decline of more than \$8,000, some 6,000 men being affected by the decrease referred to.

On the other hand, 700 laborers in the employ of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and in the neighborhood of 600 in the employ of different city corporations, had their wages materially increased.

BECAUSE THEY WERE RIGHT.

The unions of sixty years ago had no money, no friends, no papers, no magazines. The laws gave everything to the employers and nothing to the men.

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

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



# IMPORTANT NOTICE!

## WORKING MEN, ATTENTION!

Be very careful where you buy Insurance for yourselves or your families! There is a great deal of difference between the Policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and those of other Companies; more than you have any idea of.

For instance: The Sun Life 20 year endowment for children costs less and gives nineteen dollars more on every \$100 of Insurance.

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ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA - 72 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.**

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

Put Only Honest and Sincere Men in Office

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The Sorrows of a Millionaire.

"Better a Dinner of Herbs and Love Therewith."

BY MARIE CORRELLI

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

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

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

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

#### THE MILLIONAIRE'S MEALS.

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

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

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

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

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

#### "PATRONAGE" OF LITERATURE.

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

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

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

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

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

#### HOW A KNOCKER CAN SUCCEED.

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

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

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

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

#### PANNED OYSTERS.

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

#### SCOTCH WOODCOCK.

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

#### ENGLISH MEAT PIE.

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

#### POTATO THUMP.

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

#### HOTCHPOTCH PUDDING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DANDRUFF.

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

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

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

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

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



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DESCRIPTION: It is a beautifully polished, Mahogany-finished Cabinet, real Talking Machine. It has a large size Coaxial Sound Box, handsome Branded Horn Support, and very large, beautifully sounding Horn. It has a new full range Bell-4 High Grade Instrument, inside and out, full \$15.00 value and guaranteed for 3 years.

SEND ONLY \$1.00: As a guarantee of good faith, and to let you see the Singing and Playing Machine, exactly as shown and described above, to your nearest Express Office.

Great Amusement for the Boys: Joseph Edwards, 504 St. George St., writes: "I must say it is a Grand Piece of Music for the money 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, 314 St. George St., writes: "After listening to your Singing and Playing Machine I don't think I could give it a world of pain. It is really a wonder, and all who have heard it are delighted. The sound is so perfect, it is equal to any \$35 Machine I ever heard."

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OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec. Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec. 554 Palmerston Ave. Amal. Woodworkers' Interior Cabinet Finishers Sec. Local No. 286. Meets first and third Mondays. Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec. 145 Euclid Ave. Picture Frame Makers' Int. Union, Local 84. A. W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec. 81 Spadina Ave. Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays. Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec. 676 Queen St. W. Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 875. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec. 238 Jarvis. Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 1:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec. 149 Sackville St. Bindery Women, Local 34 (I. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday. Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec. 161 Euclid Avenue. Blacksmiths' Int. B. Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec. 712 Broadview Ave. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Local 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 23. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Chas. Goldsmith, 550 Front St. west. Bookbinders' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets every Monday night. Labor Temple. W. A. Stewart, Sec. 27 Grange Ave. Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec. 513 Queen St. E. Brass Workers U. L. 55 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron Sts. W. J. Daniels, Sec. 25714, Simcoe St. Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Backburn, Sec. 313 Wilton Ave. Brewers' Int. Union, Local 125. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec. 14 Thompson St. Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 3, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday. Labor Temple. Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 48. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec. 4 Shaw St. Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays. Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec. 355 Spadina Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays. Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec. 334 Salem Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O. Carpenters and Joiners, U. S., L. 37. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec. 1534 Broadbalk St. Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 48. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec. 4 Shaw St. Cigar-makers' Int. U., No. 27. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 88 Church St., Room 154. John Pamphill, Sec. Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St., and 2nd Monday, Thomas Hilton, Sec. No. 115 Booth Ave. Civic Employees U. S. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec. 849 King St. W. Chalkmakers' Union, Local 19 (I. G. W. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec. 89 Gould St. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meets in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 413 The Queen. Sec. 145 Richmond W. Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 67 (I. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays. Labor Temple. E. E. Barton, Sec. 154 Victoria St. Coopers' Int. Union, Local 186. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec. 55 Sumsich St. Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U. L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec. 192 Simcoe St. Electrical Int., L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec. 155 Gerrard St. E. Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec. 24 Cass St. Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 11. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec. 74 Church St. Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 153. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec. Toronto Junc. Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Bch. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec. 48 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc. Excelsior Assembly, 2385, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat. Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec. 89 Montross Ave. Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday. Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec. 103 Harbour St. Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 302. Meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fridays. W. E. Malloy, Sec. 192 Borden St. Gilgiers' Pro. Federal, U. L. 8950 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec. 6 Home Place. Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., L. 66. 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 Place. Glove Workers' Union of Am., L. 1. Meets third Friday. L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec. 124 Baldwin St. Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 18 T. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec. 428 Wilton Ave. Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joe McCauley, Sec. 181 Woolsey St. Laborers. Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday. Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec. 48 Humbert St. Leather Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec. 428 Wilton Ave. Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 55. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday. Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec. 117 Concord Ave. Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 4th Friday. Labor Temple. W. J. Mackintosh, Sec. 171 Dovercourt Road. Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave. Longshoremen, L. 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec. 348 King St. W. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 659. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec. 145 Portland St. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Dundas and Pacific Ave. West Toronto Jct. Ed. Coombs, Sec. 253 Keele St., Junction. Machinists' Int. Ass., Local 235. 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St. Mailers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday. Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec. 151 Shaw St. Millwrights' Int. Union, Local 317. I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec. 35 St. Paul St. Metal Workers' Int. Ass., Local 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec. 708 Markham St. Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday. Labor Temple, December to March. E. A. Prince, Sec. 17 Maplewood place. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U. L. 223. I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec. 81 Mithell Ave. Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Am. Int. U. L. 153. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec. 51 Augusta Ave. Metal Workers' Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec. 14 Reid St. Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. B. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec. 267 Queen W. Patternmakers' Assoc. Meets in Occident Hall on 2nd and 4th Monday. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt. 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec. 155 Lansdowne Ave. Photo Engravers, Local 55, L. P. E. W. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec. 51 Broadview Ave. Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U. L. 33. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. L. Temple. Geo. Manthe, Sec. 151 Bellwoods Ave. Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec. 8 Northern Place. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Labor Temple. Geo. S. Kingswood, Sec. 153 Gladstone Ave. Pressers' Int. U. L. 153. U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vassant, Sec. 19 Baldwin. Printers and Color Makers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday. Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec. Mimico P.O. Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 18. 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. 187 Marlborough Ave. Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 29. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec. 35 Easthor. Silver and Britannia Metal Workers. Br. No. 13. E. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec. 159 Bellwoods Ave. Stereotypers and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday. Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Rd. Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Strathmore Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec. F. O. Box 878. Stonemasons' U. L. S. E. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs. L. Temple. John Cross, Sec. 278 Hamburg Ave. Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 121. Meets 1st and 4th Wed. L. Temple. J. C. Macdonald, Sec. L. Temple. Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156. Meets 2nd Mon. Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec. Box 662, Toronto Junction. Team Drivers' 495 (I.R.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec. 43 Defoe St. Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 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. Tile Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec. 52 Bond St. Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 61. Meets 2nd Thurs. L. Temple. Chas. Lovels, Sec. 194 Parliament. Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149. A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec. 200 Palmerston Ave. Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec. 539 Ossington Ave. Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 3 p.m. John Griffin, Sec. 48 Heward Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple. Toronto Typo. U. 91. Meets 1st Saturday. Labor Temple. Vice-Pres. Jas. Simpson. Treas. B. J. How; Rec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec. Thos. C. Vedden. Room 15, 113, Richmond W. Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec. 166 Terauley St. Vanishers' and Pol. L. 41. P. & O. W. L. 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 Minegaard, Sec. 312 Adelaide St. W. LADIES AUXILIARIES—Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 12. Meets 1st Tuesday. Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec. 87 Shaw St. Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec. 53 Phoebe St. Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 64. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Room 3 E., L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec. 166 McEul. Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 177. Meets 2nd and 4th Sat., Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec. 491 Queen W. Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Miss J. Deavitt, Sec. 388 Manning Ave. Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec. 172 Huron St. Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m. Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec. 4 Arthur St. Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays. Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec. 172 Huron St. Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 80. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m. B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. A. G. Martin, Sec. High Park Ave. Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec. Box 53, E. Toronto P.O. Locomotive Firemen, Don. Lodge 6. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m. St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec. 172 Huron St. Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 252. Meets alternate Sundays. Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec. W. Toronto. Locomotive Firemen, 595. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec. E. Toronto. Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 3 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec. E. Toronto. Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 254. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m., 2nd Monday 1:30 p.m. Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec. 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc. 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. 444. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. 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 Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec. Box 557, Toronto Junc. Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec. 39 Wellington Ave. Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 415. Meets 3rd Saturday. Labor Temple. Wm. H. Noyes, Sec. 55 Gwynne Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 273. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec. 5 Wellington Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 284. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec. 77 Melburn Ave., Toronto Junc. 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. 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The Union Man

I'm the man with a card that's paid up and clear, And I purchase a coat or a hat; And I don't care whether the label is here Or whether it's there on that; For my card it is here and it's clear, And I'm a true union man.

There's meeting day, yes, but I rarely can go To the hall where the workers meet; For our officers, see! They are punky and slow, And I have the fact out in the street. For my card it is clear, and it's here, And I'm a true union man.

And when dull times come, and the boss let me out, Should I bellow and kick and get sore? But when striking for principles hits me a clout,

Then's the time I let out a great roar; For my card it is here and it's clear, And I'm a true union man.

I'm the man with the card of my local that's paid, But I somehow or other can't see Why the cause of the unions is so much delayed, Or why bosses don't climb up a tree For the man with the card that's clear Who keeps buying scab goods all the year.

-Henry Knau.

Wit and Humor

HOME MADE.

Breaking it gently. - Passer-by-Is that your pork down there on the road, guv'nor? Farmer-Fork! What d'ye mean? There's a pig o' mine out there. Passer-by-Ah, but there's a motor car just been by.-Punch.

"Pa!" piped the redoubtable. "Well!" said Smith. "Pa, is the queen the king's better half-sovereign?"-Judy.

The Tell-tale Breeze.-George-How did he come to fall in love with her? Maudie-He met her walking against the wind.-Pick-Me-Up.

Jimmie-If you don't love her, why don't yer break the engagement? Sammy-Yes; but she's got three brothers bigger'n me, and it might lead to other breakages.-Chips.

Hostess-And do you really believe in Christian Science? Visitor-Well, you see, I've been getting rather stouter lately, and it's such a comfort to know that I really have no body.-Punch.

About the Goose.-Tommy (returning from kitchen)-Grandpa, isn't it funny? Grandfather-Isn't what funny? Tommy-When they dressed the Christmas goose they took all his clothes off.-Illustrated Bits.

She-So you made a great hit with your Hamlet. Did the audience call you to come before the curtain? He-Call me? My dear girl, they dared me.-Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

In Quite Different Senses.-Misses-I'm afraid we shall have a lot to do next month, Mary, as my daughter will be coming out. Maid-Is she, mum? So's my father.-Sketchy Bits.

The Finishing Process.-He-Why won't you ever speak to Tom Robinson now? He's a good sort, but, of course, a rough diamond. She-That's just it. In my opinion he requires cutting.-Pick-Me-Up.

Popularity.-Bishop (to a little visitor, who has asked him to sign a post-card portrait of himself)-But-er-surely I signed one for you the other day! Little Visitor-Yes; but I swapped you for two New Zealanders, you know.-Punch.

Hinted.-Sister Marian-Dick paid me such a compliment last night. He said I seemed to grow prettier every time he called. Brutal Brother-Then why don't you ask him to call more frequently!-Sketchy Bits.

Latin Quarter Days.-'We've been obliged to raise your rent, Mr. Macdaub.' 'Much obliged, for it's more than I could do.'-Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

AUSTRALIAN.

"Do you really think I begin to show my years, Ella?" "Do you want me to answer frankly?" "Why, yes, of course." "Then let us change the subject."-Melbourne Weekly Times.

Pompous Self-made Man-I can tell you I didn't always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk. "Indeed," said his friend, "you were better off than I, for when I first started in life I couldn't walk at all."-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

"Yes," said the foolish man, "there is one social chasm that politeness cannot bridge." "What is that?" asked the wise man. "Sarcasm," replied the foolish man, with a grin.-Melbourne Weekly Times.

Henry-As for the vanished sunshine. Tell me, dearest, have you any sense of desolation when the sky is overcast, and the rain falls, and everything is gloomy? Edith-Yes, isn't it horrid! It takes all the curl out of your hair.-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Sergeant-Look here. What are you doing in this tent? Don't you know this is the colonel's? Private Flannigan-It's not. Sure, isn't there a board at the door that says "Private!"-Melbourne Weekly Times.

Married Lady-Misfortunes never come singly, you know. Elderly Maiden Lady-Perhaps not; but the single misfortune is the worst of all.-Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Wife-I had to discharge the cook today. Husband-Whatever for? Wife-She got too tender-hearted. Husband-Tender-hearted? Wife-Yes. Why, she actually refused to beat the eggs or whip the cream.-Melbourne Weekly Times.

DAY OR NIGHT

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I am going to become an optimist.

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"There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us that it behooves each one of us to be charitable to the rest of us."

I shall see the bright side of every thing.

I shall talk like an optimist, laugh like an optimist, and move about like an optimist, conscious of the fact that I shall radiate sunshine and make every one around me happier.-Physical Culture.

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