

The Tribune

1, NO. 10

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1905

THREE CENTS

Mr. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa

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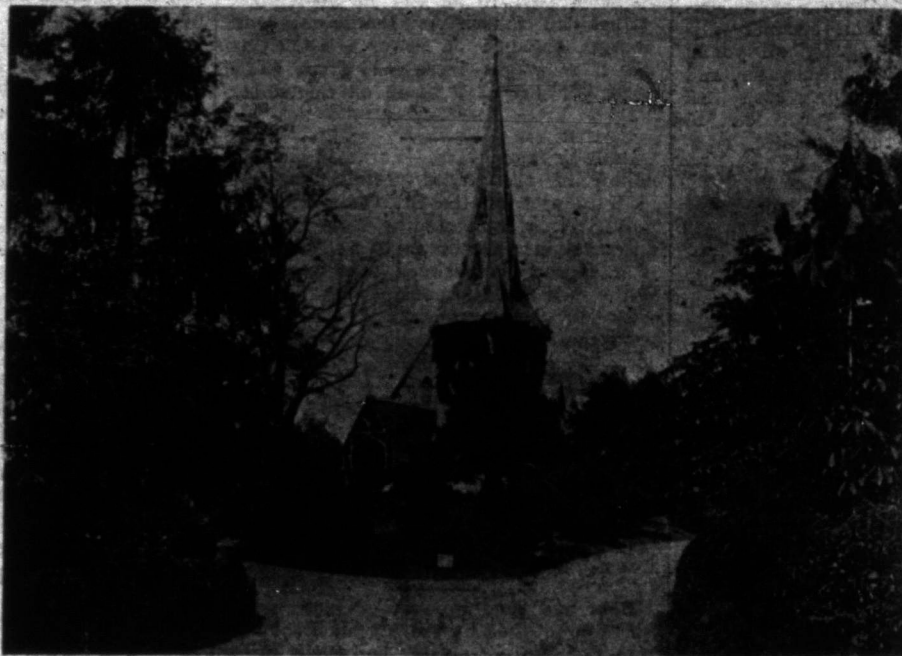
UNION MEN

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London Guarantee & Accident Co'y Limited

D. W. ALEXANDER, General Manager
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO



ENTRANCE TO ST. JAMES' CEMETERY

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR,—

The other day a deputation of destitute women presented themselves to the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, praying passionately for relief. Mr. Balfour replied that he pitied them, but had no means of helping them. It did not occur to him that he had spent over two hundred millions sterling in destroying the covenanted liberties of the Transvaal, burning the homes of its people and penning its women and children in pestilential prison camps, all to swell the enormous gains of a set of cosmopolitan Jews. He turned away from the embassy of hunger and misery to give his orders for the expenditure of millions more on the construction of ships of war.

Without reduction of armaments there will be no end of taking the bread from the lips of toil to waste it on engines of destruction. Diplomatic fraternizations of great powers will not do it. The immediate consequence of one of them—that of England with Japan—was the most murderous of wars, for which there was no necessity, since Russia's desire of an ice-free port was not incompatible with the reasonable aspirations of Japan. The saying that preparation for war is the best security for peace, is fallacious. The possession of means to do the ill deed makes the ill deed done.

We are now threatened here with an increase of military expenditure, which, it is reckoned, may mount up to ten millions, and this without the slightest danger of war, save that of which our own Jingoism and militarism may be the cause.

Peace, which can be secured only by reduction of armaments, is the cause of honest labor all over the world. I

thought if Mr. John Burns had stopped here on his return he might have carried a message from labor in Canada to labor in England, where a general election is at hand. Is it still possible that such a message might be sent?

Yours faithfully,

Goldwin Smith.

(To the Editor of the Tribune.)

Will you kindly tell me through your columns if the Toronto Street Railway Company can refuse legal tender, in the shape of a ten dollar bill, their rule being that they change nothing above a five? Does a man have to walk because he happens to have a bill of this size, and can the Toronto Street Railway make him go to the office for his change when the law compels them to sell tickets on the cars?

H. E. C.

A rule of the Toronto Street Railway says, a conductor must collect a fare from every passenger, and also must have change for two dollars. The public get on a car with a five dollar bill and the conductor runs out of change, then the conductor has to take the five and the passenger to the office notwithstanding the fact that he may be going in another direction, when the passenger refuses to follow his five and gets off he has the conductor arrested for theft. If the conductor did not collect a fare he would be discharged, if he obeys this rule in doing it he is arrested. The sooner some legislation on the matter is brought forward the sooner all chances of trouble will be avoided.

Some of the veterans of one of our small wars are now requesting grants of land, similar to those granted to the veterans of South Africa or the Fenian raid. This is asking, not for a better condition for everyone, but for a few who

made sacrifice and ran risk in actual service. It gives no hint of rewarding those who toiled for their maintenance. But aside from all this, if they deserve a pension or bonus, by all means be honest with them; but do not reward them with grants of land. Give them a hundred cents on the dollar in hard cash and let them take land or anything else they like to invest in. Leave the veterans to his own judgment. Surely he knows his own circumstances best and he should be trusted either to buy a farm or a home, just as he chooses. We have enough land speculation already without locking up more land in the hands of the veterans.

Dean, the motorman, was found "not guilty" by the jury.

As a seller of goods the label beats any traveling man.

Unionism stands for honesty. It desires to give a fair day's work for a fair amount of pay.

A man without a union is like a man without a home. He doesn't know where to go nor what to do when he gets there.

It's up to you as a good union man to assist organized labor by patronizing those firms advertising in this paper.

Let's make the "fair" employers feel that we take an interest in their welfare by buying their goods. That's the union spirit that counts.

When the union man's wife, daughter or mother goes shopping with the union label in her mind, she is helping the cause of the man she loves.

There is a time for work and a time for play, and the man who tries to crowd one into the other loses the benefits of both.

An insistent demand for the union label will overcome the injunction in every case. The union label cannot be enjoined. Demand it upon all occasions!

CANADA

BRITISH PRINTERS ARRIVE Will Take Place of Men on Strike at Winnipeg.

Quebec.—Forty-eight British compositors arrived from various parts of England this morning in charge of Charles Brimer, to take the place of printers on strike at Winnipeg, Man. Twenty-two came out as stevedores, and the other twenty-six as intermediate passengers on the Allan Royal mail steamer Virginian. The former, mostly all young men, were landed at the breakwater, and after medical inspection, proceeded west by train. The balance proceeded to Montreal on board the steamer, from which city they will be sent west by train.

The largest shipment of silver made from Vancouver, B.C., went out on October 16 on the steamer Tartar, consigned to Hong Kong. It weighed a ton and a half, with a value of about \$2,000,000.

Canadian Insolvencies

Failures in the Dominion of Canada make a remarkably close comparison with those of the corresponding month last year, 122 for \$840,256 comparing with 112 for \$819,840 in October, 1904. In manufacturing occupations there were 21 defaults with liabilities of \$139,037, against 24 concerns owing \$114,436 last year. Trading failures numbered 94 with a total indebtedness of \$700,769, against 85 for \$547,963 in 1904. There was only one other commercial failure with debts of \$450, against three for \$1,111 a year ago, when one stock broker provided most of the liabilities.

Why "Tribunes" Not Received

Cancelled—F. Healey, 193 Sumach St.; A. Crawford, Bleecker St.
Not at address given—J. Sinclair, 262 Queen west; W. W. Robinson, 118 Duke; J. Geary, 15 Widmer St.; W. H. Steer, 416 Front east; F. Woodhouse, 165 Wilton Ave.; G. Ward, 20 Coatsworth St.; Wm. Greenwood, 465 Queen east.
Alex. Sherriff, H. Broadran, W. Snider H. Nuttall.

Carpenters on short time jobs in New Westminster, B.C., received 50 cents per hour during September, whereas 33½c. was paid previously.

During September harvest laborers in Western Canada received \$1.50 per day and board. It was estimated that the demand for men of this class caused a general advance in wages affecting at least 50,000, to the extent of 25 cents per day.

Wages of laborers engaged on railroad construction in Western Canada showed an increase, large numbers being affected thereby. Eighty Italian laborers employed on the Guelph, Goderich branch of the C. P. R. in Ontario, had their wages decreased 25 cents per day.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper and ad. printers in all local shops at Hamilton, Ont., numbering 150, will have their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day after October 1. At Winnipeg, Man., a similar reduction in hours was granted by nine employing job firms, but sixteen other firms refused to make a reduction, and a strike was begun on September 15. At Guelph, Ont., printers to the number of thirty had their wages increased by 50 cents per week dating from October 2. Under the terms of the agreement a further increase of 50 cents per week will take effect on April 1, 1906, and a reduction from 53 to 48 hours per week will take place on January 1, 1906.

Miscellaneous.—Employees in canning factories in several sections of Ontario received higher wages than last year. Musicians employed in the opera house at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per night.

Civic employees.—A number of decreases in salaries, affecting the city Clerk, assistant city clerk, city assessors, caretaker, messenger and clerk at Hamilton, Ont., went into effect on September 1. Increases were at the same time granted to the assistant city treasurer, two clerks, and the engineer of the sewage disposal works.

Early closing arrangements affecting retail clerks, barbers, factory employees, etc., during the summer months came for the most part to an end in September.

Unskilled labor.—At Peterboro, Ont., laborers engaged on sewer construction had their wages increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per day of 9 hours on September 25.

Railway employees.—Yardmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway on lines east of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers were stated to have received a general increase in wages as the result of a conference between representatives of the men and the manager of the company held at Toronto. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the increase amounted to one cent per hour.

Street railway employees.—Conductors and motormen employed by the St. John, N.B., Street Railway Company received a slight advance in pay dating from September 16. At Peterboro, Ont., conductors and motormen received an increase of one cent per hour by the voluntary action of the company.

Boat and shoe workers.—Nineteen finishers employed by the Ritchie Boot and Shoe Company of Quebec had their wages increased \$1 per week dating from September 1.

COST OF LIVING.

Flour was lower in price in a number of localities than in August, and meats also showed a general decline in Ontario; at Stratford, for example, the price of round steak fell from 15 to 12½ cents, and of sirloin steak from 18 cents to 15 cents. Eggs showed a general advance.

With the approach of the winter season, the question of adequate housing became of increasing importance throughout Canada, and at many points, more particularly in Ontario, the demand for dwellings was reported considerably in excess of the supply. Conditions were perhaps most unfavorable in this respect at Toronto, but in many other cities, including Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Niagara Falls and St. Thomas, Ont., houses of moderate rentals were very difficult to obtain, while rents showed a constantly increasing tendency as compared with last year.—Labor Gazette.

There were eleven more trade disputes in existence during September than in September last year, and there was an increase of 8,000 in the number of working days last. Compared with August, there was one dispute, but there was a decrease of about 9,250 in the number of working days last year.

BUILDING TRADES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Active in Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Kingston, Peterboro, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.
Dull at Halifax, Nanaimo.

Editor Tribune:

Please change my address from No.
..... Street
..... Town
..... Street
..... Town
- Name
Union

Mr. Flett Defends the Labor Unions

Mr. John A. Flett, ex-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressed a well attended meeting of the labor unions of the city last evening. In a most interesting address Mr. Flett dealt chiefly with the relation of labor unions to the tariff. He protested strongly against the position taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Employers' Association, that the unions were hostile to protection and hence unpatriotic. The labor unions, on the contrary, are not hostile to protection unless this protection is for the benefit of only a section of the community and injurious to the laboring classes. "A protection of mutual benefit" is the demand of labor. On many occasions its representatives have united with the manufacturers to secure legislation helpful to both parties.

On the other hand, the manufacturers themselves are unpatriotic, says Mr. Flett, for they do not hesitate to import labor from the United States to break a just strike or defeat or cripple the attempts of the labor unions to improve the condition of the working classes.

Mr. Flett also charged the manufacturers with attempting to break up a conference between them and the unions, which was proposed for the purpose of arbitrating some questions between them, by charging that the paid secretary of the labor bureau was one of the representatives of the labor men. The labor bureau had been established through the efforts of the labor unions.

FREE LABOR.

The manufacturers appeal to our patriotism by stamping their goods "Made in Canada," and expect us to buy them. Yet they import aliens to make these goods if we strike for better conditions. They demand higher protection and at the same time ask for free trade in labor.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST BRITISH.

Not only have the working people of Canada to compete against the world in the labor market on the free trade plan, but they have to compete against bonus-laborers, who came to our country in the guise of settlers. This is paid by the government to steamship agents. Eight hundred thousand dollars was appropriated last year for this purpose. Singular to relate, a higher value is placed upon the foreigner as against the British subject, or to speak more accurately, the Government pays the North American Steamship Company a pound for those other than British subjects, while seven shillings is the value placed on a British subject. The small measure of protection which we had in form of an alien labor law has been so hamstrung and emasculated by judges reading into the law as to be entirely useless.

What is required is for the Legislatures, Federal and Provincial, to revise the laws relating to labor and make them clear and intelligent, thus preventing needless expense in litigation. The judges in many cases appear to act as law makers.

The recent loss of life demands a more rigid inspection of vessels.

The speaker also referred to the corruption rampant among the political parties, and urged labor to act and vote irrespective of party. They should act along lines similar to their fellow workers of New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, and elect men from themselves to represent them.

At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Flett for his able and instructive address.

THE Sovereign Bank OF CANADA

Established May, 1902

TOTAL DEPOSITS

on 30th April, 1903	\$3,252,919
30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,316,204
31st August, 1905	8,138,437

YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED

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

LEATHER-CUTTERS STRIKE.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The leather cutters in Tetrault's shoe factory are on strike for a minimum wage of \$12 per week, and the strike may extend to all factories in the city.

ONLY THREE HOURS' WORK A DAY WOULD KEEP WORLD WAGGING.

St. Catharines, Nov. 7.—James A. Wiley, the most prominent labor man in this city, an ex-president of the Trades and Labor Council, in an address to the St. Catharines Ministerial Association, declared that three hours' work a day by every man in the world would keep the world going. He considered an eight-hour day reasonable under present circumstances.

Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

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

Wages in the Old Days

The average daily wages for the period of 1825 and 1830 were: Agricultural laborers, 80c; blacksmiths, \$1.12; carpenters, \$1.07; clockmakers, \$1.29; mill operatives, 88c; harness makers, \$1.13; laborers, 79c; painters, \$1.25; printers, \$1.25; ship and boat builders, \$1.40; shoemakers, \$1.06; woolen mill operatives, 94c.

Money that Counts

Up to date the Grand Trunk Railway Company have had a fair weather strike on their hands, and are likely to find that the winter is now on them, when the outlook will be much darker for them. It is absolutely impossible for them to keep their terms with Stratford, who granted them a \$60,000 bonus, conditional that repairs west of Toronto be done there. They are now sending to Montreal for repairs, which are impossible for them to get done in Stratford. There is an army of spotters in Stratford, and taking the expenses altogether, they are prodigious, and it is money that counts in a strike.

The Goderich Signal recommends that the Senate be amended by being ended. If the Signal had gone a little further and recommended that we should trust the people with direct legislation, the referendum and initiative, then we would have said amen and amen.

Are you doing your part to make our columns newsworthy and interesting? If not, why not?

Across the Border

Electrical Workers Lose Successful Convention.

The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has completed its sessions in Louisville, Ky. Many important changes were made. The headquarters were changed from Washington, D.C., to Indianapolis, Ind. Conventions will meet hereafter each four years instead of two.

F. J. McNulty was re-elected president. All other officers were newly elected, with P. W. Collins, of Boston, as secretary-treasurer.

Los Angeles and Toronto will compete for the next convention by a referendum vote of the membership.

S. A. Graham, of Chicago, was elected delegate to the International Building Trades Council Convention, with whom the brotherhood is affiliated.

Barbers went on strike at Akron, O., and the bosses said they could get all the face "scrapers" they wanted in Detroit. That's the kind of a reputation a city wants to boom things.

There are 350 barber shops in Boston working under the union shop card.

Mother Jones Will be Heard at Concert Hall Saturday

Mother Jones, whom the people of Buffalo will have the privilege of hearing for the first time, is a unique character. She is about seventy-five years old, and has devoted her life to the betterment of the conditions of the working people, especially the miners. Her favorite subject, upon which she will talk in Concert Hall next Saturday, will be "Child Labor," and no doubt she will handle the subject in a skillful manner, and as all classes of citizens are interested to remove this black spot from our civilization, the horror of child labor, they should attend en masse. The meeting is held under the auspices of the local branch of the Socialist party, formerly the Social Democratic party.

As the result of the strike of the printers at the Schenectady (N.Y.) plant of the General Electric Company, which has been on for the past five weeks, the company has decided to abandon its printing department and have its work done outside of the works.

It is understood in manufacturing circles that within a short time the Fall River (Mass.) Cotton Manufacturers' Association will grant an advance in wages to the operatives, numbering upward of 25,000 now employed in association mills.

The Terre Haute Bartenders' Union has a rule that any member offering to a customer cigars not bearing the label, unless they are especially called for, shall be fined. For the second offence a heavier fine is imposed, and for the third offence the offending member is expelled from the union.

LABOR CANDIDATE WINS.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—Eugene Schmidt, the union labor candidate, was elected mayor of this city by 15,000 majority.

Dr. Schuman, president of Cornell University, is at one with Mr. Goldwin Smith as to the desirability of an alliance between labor and learning. In the United States, he says, the universities naturally rather sympathize with the working class, and feel with them that the domination of capital is the real danger of the existing social system. If capital and brains were to form an alliance, he fears it would be the end of the democracy, the glory of which has been the opportunity it gives the poor man. The case of Russia is cited by Dr. Schuman, where the workers and the universities have striven together for free institutions.

A Few Remarks on the Label

For a long time the labor organizations of Canada have been spending their money and a great deal of their energy in endeavoring to have passed in the Dominion House of Commons a bill protecting union labels, and we are told and believe that the Manufacturers' Association are doing all in their power to prevent it.

The writer is not losing much sleep over the matter, believing that it matters very little what the Government does, so long as the working men and women of this country look with so much indifference upon every label but their own.

It appears that there is so much selfishness, inconsistency, and narrow-mindedness among the working classes, and so little demand for the label, that it would be scarcely desirable on the part of any manufacturer to attempt to use a bogus label.

While the labor leader whose name appears in the papers at every opportunity, and who is from morning until night explaining the grand principles of unionism to his fellow craftsmen, stands up to do so with a non-union suit of clothes, a non-union hat, a non-union pair of shoes on, a non-union cigar in his mouth and a plug of McDonald's chewing tobacco in his pocket, there will be no cause for alarm on the part of the manufacturer.

Unlimited advantages could be gained by trades unionists by demanding and getting the union label on all goods purchased by them; but this, I am sorry to say, is not done, as we all seem to drum up our own label and forget all about the other fellows.

Imagine the cigar makers who point to the sign "Smoke Blue Union Labeled Cigars" and censure a man for taking a non-union cigar, while he smokes a non-union cigarette and wears a scab-made suit of clothes. Or the printer who accepted the suit of clothes made at a non-union shop without saying a word, but refused to pay the bill because the label of the allied printing trades was not upon the bill-head. Or the woman who takes the good union wages of her husband, goes down town and spends every cent of it to support the men that would steal the job from her husband the next day if they had the chance.

These are a few of the inconsistencies that we must strive to overcome. If we are to be union, we must be union in everything; if we demand union bread we must not stop there, we must see that it is delivered by a union driver and in a union-made wagon, for how can the wagon worker be expected to support other unions if he in turn is to have no support.

We must consider all labels just as important as our own, for unless we show other unions that we are supporting them, how can we ask support from them.

Every thoughtful union man should and must educate his wife in union labelism. This we have also been selfish in, for few women know that there is any but one label in existence, and that the label of the union to which her husband belongs. For instance, one woman never heard of a union-labeled broom because her husband is a baker. Another woman does not see for the life of her how a man could have the cheek to smoke a scab cigar, while she has never heard that there is a strike on in the bakeries of Bredin, Weston and Tomlin; and a garment worker will go home and tell his wife that he cannot understand why it should be so difficult to get the people to demand the garment workers' label, while he strikes his Eddy match to light a pipe filled with scab tobacco, and leans back in his chair to tell her where she can buy the cheapest prison-made boots in town.

Every woman should be taught to spend her husband's union dollar where it will find its way back into the hands of honest union men, and that it is a great injustice for her to turn down the employer who employs her husband and pays him good wages for the man who employs scabs and small children at the lowest possible wages and under the most unfair conditions.

If every workingman's wife in Toronto would demand the union label upon everything she purchased it would be but a very short time before it would be impossible to buy anything from a house and lot to a half a dozen of fresh eggs without the union label being displayed in the most conspicuous places.

I want to say to all union men that we have been playing at this union game long enough. Let us try the real thing now for a while and see what the results will be.

The union man who does not demand the label is a laughing stock to the merchant, to the Employers' Association, and to the non-union man, who is always watching for a chance to point the finger of scorn at the inconsistencies of union men.

Let us become in earnest and make up our mind that not one dollar of our money will go to support scabs and unfair firms, then the manufacturers may become alarmed and Sam Landers will no longer be permitted to call us "cheap guys."

Hungerford.

To the Laborers of America:

Greeting:—The International Laborers' Union takes pleasure in placing before you the measure of progress attained in uniting the Laborers of America under one general organization, where an injury to one immediately becomes the concern of all. Organized in Chicago, May 1, 1902, the I. L. U. has steadily progressed until to-day it stands as the bulwark of the laborers against encroachments by the employing class. Under the I. L. U. form of organization there is a place for all classes of laborers, and each one is granted the right to manage its own local affairs as they deem best. Only the most necessary general laws are made, and of course, all local unions obey these.

The I. L. U. gives to its local unions moral support at all times, defensive support during time of trouble, and insurance support in case of death. All unions contribute alike to the funds of the organization, and all receive the same treatment, and when one is injured it becomes the concern of all, through the medium of the I. L. U.

Now Brother, if you are interested, and desire more information after reading this letter, please write, and prompt attention is guaranteed your communication.

The I. L. U. was organized May 1st, 1902.

Over 25,200 members have been taken into the I. L. U. to date, and 266 local unions and 14 district councils chartered.

The I. L. U. has managed 44 strikes and won 37. Five were compromised and two were lost. No strikes are on at this date.

Forty-one death claims have been paid at \$50 each, previous to raising the benefit to \$75. Three claims have been paid at the seventy-five dollar rate which now prevails.

The I. L. U. is now the strongest and most powerful laborers' organization in America, and is the only one of its kind.

Is there a Union label in your hat?

THEY DON'T COUNT.

"But there is much opposition to your proposed bill."

"Does Senator Graball oppose it?"

"Oh, no."

"Is Leader Grapher against it?"

"Not at all."

"Then who does oppose it?"

"The people."

"Oh, sneaks!" — Louisville Courier Journal.

THE ECONOMIC
THE PEOPLE'S STORE

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

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THE ECONOMIC
438 QUEEN ST. WEST

S. H. CUOCH — MANAGER

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FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

At the Following Easy Terms:

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

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

KELLER & CO.

144 YONGE STREET
(UP STAIRS)

PHONE MAIN 8326

Labor Conventions

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

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

IN 1906.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Malaprop

The mistress of a certain boarding house is noted among her boarders as much for her entertaining conversational powers as for the fine table she sets. Nevertheless she is something of a Mrs. Malaprop, and occasionally severely tries the politeness of her listeners by the peculiar "breaks" she makes. They had women under discussion at the table the other night, some of the boarders expressing a preference for slender figures and some favoring embonpoint. "I like a good, plump woman," said the boarding house mistress. "None of these thin emancipated women for me." — Philadelphia Record.

UNNECESSARY.

"No, sir," said Meeker, "I do not permit my wife to have her own way about anything."
"Is it possible?" exclaimed his friend Weak, admiringly.
"It is," answered Meeker. "She simply has it without my permission."

ACROSS THE SEAS

A Peculiar Strike

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 4.—Thirty-five steamers loaded with grain now here are unable to discharge their cargoes in consequence of a strike of the Society of Grain Measurers and Weighers. The strike is due to the introduction of grain elevators, leading to a reduction in wages.

Russia is believed to be on the eve of great events. It is said that well-intentioned men have gained access to the Czar and have made known to him the whole truth concerning the situation in the interior, and that the latter has decided to grant a constitution shortly.

Japanese Laborers Receive Low Wages.

In Japan, carpenters, plasterers, paper hangers, joiners, printers, ship carpenters and confectioners work for about 30¢ a day, while the common laborers get 15¢ a day.

RUSSIAN STRIKES

The Russian so-called strikes are not what the American citizen is accustomed to in the strike line. The Russian strike is for liberty of the individuals, not for higher wages or shorter hours. The Russian strikes are led in most instances by the most intelligent and best-read people in the country; the students from the colleges are the foremost ones of the movement. They are called Socialists and Nihilists because they are for freedom of government and against monarchy. When the soldiers get back from the Japanese war there will be greater internal trouble in Russia than ever before. If the present Government is not overthrown by the people the world will be greatly surprised. The Russian strikes so far have shown themselves to be well ordered, keen observers and thoroughly organized and conscious of their class and rights. They have the best wishes and support of all liberty-loving people of the civilized world in their desire for freedom.

The Governor of Odessa on October 20th issued an order to the police, instructing them that in the event of disturbances they are to fire directly into the mobs without any preliminary volleys in the air. This order, it is stated, will have a deterrent effect on proposed gatherings for the purpose of disorder.

Over a thousand farm laborers made desperate by famine, invaded a market place at Ecija, forty-eight miles from Seville, Spain, recently, seized the entire stock of goods and money, destroyed the market and threw the town into a panic. The authorities hastily applied for military relief.

The doctors in the hospitals at Bordaux, France, who struck on October 7th, resumed their duties on the 16th, the directorates of the institution having granted the demands.

The strike of the electrical workers in Berlin, Germany, is ended. At a conference on October 14th the delegates of the workmen voted to accept the associated companies' original offer of 3 per cent. increase in wages.

Identified John Jones

The number of Joneses in Wales is illustrated by a story told of a certain Oxford College, much resorted to by Welshmen. A man from another college went into its "squad" in search of a friend, and called "Jones!" All the windows looking on the "squad" flew open. "I want John Jones," said the man. Half the windows closed. "I mean the John Jones who has got a toothbrush." All the windows closed but one.

Australian Wharf Laborers Strike

The Fremantle (West Australia) wharf laborers recently struck against the shipworkers' arbitrary order that they must pay their travelling expenses across the harbor while engaged working cargo, etc. The employers then decided to give the men a fortnight's notice, so as to give them time to take the matter before the Arbitration Court.

FISHERMEN STRIKE

Aberdeen Trawling Fleet Nearly Idle—Men Want More Pay

London, Nov. 3.—A crisis has arisen in the trawling industry at Aberdeen. About a year ago the fishermen and engineers agreed to a reduction in wages. Owing, as they allege, to improved trade, they now demand a reversion to the old rate of pay. The arbitration offered by the owners was indignantly rejected at a mass meeting. The men contend that there is no necessity for arbitration, and that the facts about improved trade are indisputable.

Already more than a hundred steamers are lying at the wharves unmanned. It is expected that in a few days, when the other steamers return from sea, the whole fleet will be laid up and thousands of fish workers be idle.

The wholesale price of all kinds of fish is rapidly rising. Disturbances are feared should an attempt be made to send steamers to sea with "black-legs."

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture has appointed two women as dairy inspectors.

Recent unjustifiable and uncalled-for wage-reducing awards by the West Australian Arbitration Court have thoroughly disgusted the workers in that State, who have lost all confidence in that body as at present constituted. In union circles the court is universally regarded as "the weapon in the hands of the employers."

BRITISH

Years ago Lord Wolsey published a little volume called "The Soldier's Pocket Book of Field Service." To show how to fill out a blank space in the field reports, he happened to use the name "Thomas Atkins." The pocket book is the British soldier's military Bible, and the name "Thomas Atkins" was at once adopted as his proper nickname.

London, Nov. 6.—The desperate condition of the poor of London was brought to the notice of Premier Balfour to-day by a remarkable deputation of the wives and other women relatives of the unemployed who did not hesitate to tell the Premier that unless something is speedily done to lessen their sufferings there will be bloodshed.

Enormous crowds of women from all parts of London marched through the streets, headed by a deputation which Mr. Balfour received at the office of the local Government Board.

New Zealand has closed its doors against the Asiatic plague, and apparently means what it says on this subject.

Australia is making strenuous efforts to clear itself of the yellow plague.

Patronize Our Friends.

Merchants who advertise in labor papers show that they care for the union man's trade. Patronize those who are willing to help you. Read the advertisements in THE TRIBUNE, and if in need of anything in their line visit the stores and make your purchases, and tell the proprietor why you came there.

The Workingman's Store

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

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

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

Right Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Service

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.

American Federation of Labor

ENDEAVORS TO UNITE ALL CLASSES OF WAGE-WORKERS UNDER ONE HEAD, THROUGH THEIR SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE END.

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.

2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It is composed of International, National, State, Central and Local Unions, representing the great bulk of organized labor in the United States and Canada.

It gives to any organization joining its ranks recognition in the labor field in all its phases.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of LABOR.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in National Congress; it endorses and protests in the name of LABOR, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws and government officials.

It is in communication with reformers and sympathizers in almost all classes, giving information and enlisting their co-operation.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage-earners in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for LABOR, to announce to the world the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of UNITY, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages,

202 Meeting Chambers Phone Main 498
EDWARD A. FORSTER
Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.
72 Queen St. West Toronto

lack of employment, and all that these imply.

ITS EXISTENCE IS BASED UPON ECONOMIC LAW.

TO WIT

That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.

That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.

That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.

That general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, FEDERATION.

AGAIN

That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.

That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

That this can best be done by the maintenance of national and international unions.

That any local union which refuses to so affiliate is inconsistent, non-union, and should be "let alone."

That each national or international union must be protected in its particular field against rivals and seceders. Therefore, FEDERATION.

That the history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity of a union of individuals, and that logic implies a union of unions—FEDERATION.

Never smoke non-union cigars.

Buy only bread which bears the union label.

Union meat and provisions for your house.

Request your wife to buy only union made goods.

Never "knock" a brother unionist behind his back.

See that the label is on all the painting you have done.

You would not think of wearing non-union overalls.

No beer unless the union label is pasted on the keg.

The Point of View.

Sir Frederick Borden, our enterprising Minister of Militia and Defence, desires universal military service for all the youths of Canada between the ages 16 and 19. I do not know what inspired Sir Frederick with so brilliant an idea. Maybe he has been to Europe and contracted the military fever, a fever which intoxicates the soul and glimmers the eyes with visions of martial glory. Like every other military expert Sir Frederick blusters about possible and impossible dangers, and urges the country to add brick after brick to the monstrous structure of militarism arising in this western hemisphere. Mr. Borden and his supporters assure us they have no intention of saddling this country with the militarism of Europe. They bring forth a proposal, a mild proposal they call it, that all boys before they reach their twentieth year shall receive a certain amount of military training. The most startling feature about this proposal is its mildness. There is nothing especially startling in obliging our boys to enter the ranks of the militia, but when one reflects what this step may lead to, the real significance of the scheme is brought into relief. The measure before us is but the thin edge of the wedge of the military systems of old world powers being driven into this country. Let us not be deceived on this point. Let us not be fooled into accepting in any way whatever the burdens of militarism which to-day are crushing the life blood and vitality out of the peoples of Europe.

Advocates of universal service trump up the argument that money spent for military purposes is a good investment in national insurance. A very plausible argument this! Did these worthy heads never reflect that militarism is rather an unsafe institution out of which to take an insurance policy. The chances of war are one to one that you will lose. Powder magazines, however large they be, are no guarantee that you yourself will not be blown up. The world's security lies not in arms, but in love. A nation's greatest security is to be had from friendly handshakes with other nations, not from showing its teeth. Canada's safety lies not in organizing armies and building armaments, but in cultivating friendly relations with foreign powers and urging upon the mother country arbitration treaties with alien governments for the amicable settlement of all disputes. The greatest fort for this any every other country to establish is the for of arbitration.

We should like to ask the Minister of Militia and Defence wherein lies the need of this additional protection to our country. If any danger really threatens us, nobody

\$15 VALUE for \$6.95
173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines Must Be Sold at Once

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

DESCRIPTION
 It has a beautifully polished, Mahogany-finished Cabinet, real Talking Machine Motor, Large size Concert, Round Box, handsome Branded Horn Support, and very large, beautifully a-sounding Horn, 14 inches long, with new full Spring Bell—a High Grade Instrument, 12-1/2 and real, full \$15.00 value and guaranteed for 5 years.

SEND ONLY \$1.00
 As a guarantee of good faith, and will ship the Singing and Playing Machine, exactly as shown and described above, to your nearest Express Office. You can call there and get it up, have a good look at it, examine it thoroughly. We'll send a free Record and 100 Records without any additional charge, so you can test it properly and hear it play. To be, if you're thoroughly satisfied in every way, absolutely sure that you couldn't buy anything else like it in your town for less than twice the price, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$5.95, and express charges, and take it home. We'll guarantee you never look anything home in your life, at less than the price, that will give you and your family as much pleasure. Remember, you don't risk a cent. If the instrument is not up to your highest expectations you can just tell the Express Agent to pick it up and send it back to us. We'll pay the charges both ways and refund your dollar. But we know you won't return it. You'll hurry home, sit right down and write us a letter like some of the following we have been receiving:

W-1000—**445 Phonograph**
 E. J. Robar, Upper Grandville, N.S., writes: "My wife thinks it a wonder. We have had 5 hundred laughs over it already."

A Hundred Laughs Already
 Joseph Edwards, River, Ont., 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."

Great Amusement for the Boys
 Fred Peters, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "It's a for a \$35 One. My neighbors are surprised at the way it talks. A man here has a 45 machine but mine can beat his out by a long way. I would not trade for the \$35 one if I could."

Wouldn't Trade It
 C. F. Heather, Upper Middleboro, N.S., writes: "After fully testing your Singing and Playing Machine I feel it my duty to give it a word of praise. It is really a wonder, and all who have heard it are delighted. The Band Selections are perfect. It is equal to any 45 Machine I ever heard."

His Duty to His Country
 W. S. writes: "After fully testing your Singing and Playing Machine I feel it my duty to give it a word of praise. It is really a wonder, and all who have heard it are delighted. The Band Selections are perfect. It is equal to any 45 Machine I ever heard."

And this is not all. We offer \$1.00 Records for 40c.—50c. Records for 25c. and brand new Records at that. The only thing is, we have very many, but you can order as many as you like, and tell us what you want. You don't need to send more than a dollar to order a large quantity. You can pay the balance, whatever it is, when the Express Office. We haven't space enough to tell you what we are stock on this list, but we offer you a regular \$15 Phonograph for \$6.95, free trial before you pay for it, and there are only 173. That's a big and a short list. We don't think it necessary to tell you to write us at once, you know yourself how quick they are to go. Be sure and tell us what Express Office you want us to ship the Goods to. If you're too far from Toronto to call at our store, will be to jump at such a chance these long dull evenings. Be sure and tell us what Express Office you want us to ship the Goods to. If you're too far from Toronto to call at our store.

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



Talks as Plain
 as You
 Sings Beautifully
 Plays the Finest Music

will begrudge to dollars spent to ensure the adequate defence of our territory. But is this country menaced? If so, by whom? Some hint that we may look for trouble to the South, but what form that trouble will assume nobody ventures to say. But assuming that a fracas is to be expected with the American people, what show would six million people have against eighty-three million, what could 168,000 troops trained in their boyhood hope to do against the forces which the United States could hurl against us? If an armed conflict is forthcoming with Uncle Sam's republic, let our military authorities say so and propose a scheme of defence adequate for any contingency. Some look across the Atlantic and imagine they see in the military ideals of certain European powers a danger to Canada and the British Empire. To meet any danger from over-sea sources we require a fleet, not an army. If no danger threatens us from the United States, then why do we need an army? If danger does threaten us from thence, then why does not Sir Frederick bring forward a more comprehensive scheme of defence? It is for the reason about hinted at. He is afraid of provoking too much opposition by a bigger program. He knows this country will only swallow militarism by the spoonful. Mr. Borden and his colleagues doubtless have large schemes of military organization, of which the present measure is the first instalment. Let us nip his ideas in the bud by refusing to be gulled by the scheme he is at present presenting to the country.

Those who support Borden's universal military service scheme tell us it would benefit the country by developing a fine physique among

our young men. True, but is it not a rather costly way of going about it? The new military scheme would require an annual expenditure of at least \$3,000,000 about that now spent. Devote \$3,000,000 every year to endowing every school in the land with gymnasias and baths, every city with public baths and sanitary dwellings for the poor, and I reckon we would get more for our money than by sending our youths, the strongest youths, by the way, those who least need physical training, to armouries and barracks.

There is no danger threatening Canada sufficient to warrant an increase in our present military forces. We are not girt with foes as are the countries of Europe. Our neighbor to the South seeks no quarrel with us, and we seek no quarrel with them. We cannot afford to quarrel. If ties of blood and kindred institutions will not bind us together, the almighty dollar will. Commerce so knits the destiny of the two halves of North America together that a split is now inconceivable. Moreover, the workmen of the two countries will never consent to

spill each other's blood again. Organized labor would protest most strongly against such folly, as organized labor will now protest against Mr. Borden's militia schemes.

Henry Russell
 Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has appointed a committee to call a monster mass meeting to protest against the wholesale injunctions which are being issued against labor unions throughout the country. One of the resolutions, passed at its last meeting reads as follows: "Unless the abuse of legal power shall be quickly stopped the nation must either deteriorate morally, socially and physically, or re-assert itself by means of a revolution, the force and extent of which can only be conjectured." The injunction recently issued against No. 16 by Judge Holdom will be appealed to the highest courts.

There seems to be every likelihood that the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the Garment Workers' International Union will become one organization, with one label. There are about 65,000 members in both organizations, and a merging of interests would mean the strengthening of both organizations.

A bold-hearted union man faces the future calmly, bravely and intelligently. He has hopes, but no fears; ambition, but no dread; manhood, but no trembling.

UNION MEN ONLY
40 CARPENTERS 40
 Wanted at once at the Canadian Fairbanks
 Morse Co., Bloor St. West
APPLY ON JOB

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

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

H. POLLMAN EVANS President

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

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

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY

(3 CENTS A WEEK, UPWARD)

is no protection against death, but it is a sure preventative against want. It should be in all families.

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Head Office, TORONTO.

Capital Fully Subscribed
One Million Dollars

R. M. GIFFORD, District Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

Headquarters

The following resolution was presented by Secretary-Treasurer, O. A. Tveitmo, of the San Francisco Building Trades' Council and unanimously adopted by the above-named organization, March 9th, 1905.

"Resolved, That the Building Trades' Council of San Francisco, the City Front Federation, San Francisco Labor Council, the several Employers' Association, the various Improvement Clubs, send representatives to a convention for the purpose of organizing an anti-Japanese League."

The result was, that the initial meeting for the purpose of organizing an anti-Japanese League was held in Lyric Hall, Sunday, May 7th, 1905.

Men who work hard six days in the week, and on the seventh prefer to remain at home with their families, or take them for a stroll through the park; but a call had gone out, the gathering place was old B'nai B'rith Hall, and there the representatives of over 40,000 San Francisco workmen assembled, to take the initial step to safeguard the interests of themselves and their fellow men.

There was nothing rabid in the utterances of the speakers, only plain, conservative talks from plain men who knew what they wanted to say and said it. There were indications of iron about the nails of some of the delegates, and bulging coat-sleeves showing swelling muscles when they made gestures, but their talks were all in one line; "The protection of the American home."

Some present owned their own little homes, while a majority know what it is to sit with the good wife of an evening and figuring on approaching rent day and make up the cash on hand to see if there is enough to carry the family over until pay day. They were not men who can take their tool box in one hand and their grip, in the other and move on to the next town when

work is scarce here; but they were men with families—men with busy little feet to keep shod and hungry little mouth to feed; men who want to maintain a wage that will permit lace curtains to the parlor windows, a carpet on the floor, and a piano in the corner for the girls, and at the same time put a bit by to meet the hard luck that comes to all.

Not once was the subject referred to as a union labor movement, but, on the contrary, it was expressly declared that the delegates met there on the broader ground of Americans and the protection of American homes.

The meeting was for the purpose of effecting permanent organization of an anti-Japanese League over the entire coast and through the United States, but for the immediate present the interests of the Pacific Coast, as the advanced outpost, are paramount.

It is not a union labor movement, but one in which all classes are interested, for it requires but little thought to demonstrate that the event of the Japanese into all branches of skilled labor affects the income of the capitalist, the trade of the merchant and the rental of the landlord, equally with the wage of the workmen.

The Tyrannical Principle

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the "divine right" of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king or from men, it is the same tyrannical principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

No Mind in Business

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. (1) some have no mind; (2) some have no business.

Sure to Know

The man with no visible means of support is the one who can always assign reasons why the other fellow failed in business.

Words of Wisdom

In order to further the interest of self you must interest some other self.

Keep your organization to the front. A ripper apple, a juicier peach, is always just within your reach.

There is always room for improvement in the improvident.

There can be no faith in God where there is none in humanity.

The best of everything is beyond the appreciation of everyday humanity.

A good word will never overtake a bad one.

The mother's realm is a happy home. There she reigns a queen, and love is her magic sceptre.

The man that loves wine loves wit.

If you are loved at home, you need not fear the world's hatred.

The greatest joys and sorrows belong only to motherhood.

If the counsel be good, no matter who gave it.

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

If an action be doubtful abstain from it.

Make a slow answer to an hasty question.

He who cannot enjoy labor cannot enjoy repose.

There are two tribunals higher than the law: God's judgment and your own conscience.

Life is an endless chain whose unseen links draw man onward towards eternity.

Solitude is a haven for the hopeful, to the poet or philosopher it is a garden-a-bloom with thoughts wherein he may roam at will.

If you would have a noble son, be a noble father.

He who has learned to control himself may easily control others.

Patronize home industry. Spend your money where you earn it and always look at the ads in your labor paper, for there you will find the merchants who desire your trade.

The best defence we can set up in behalf of organized labor is that it promotes the general welfare of men. It aims to make men feel that to be true and good and useful is more praiseworthy than to gather up riches for selfish enjoyment regardless of the injustice done to others in acquiring such riches.

Attend the meetings of your union regularly. Register all your kicks on the floor of your union.

We take care to sweep out all dust and rubbish from our own homes and keep from taking food that will injure our bodies. But are we as careful about sweeping our brains clear of mental dust and rubbish that destroys not only the man but contaminates every one that comes in contact with the man or woman who does not carefully guard the entrance to the mind.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the man's level is the woman's level. The man raising the woman up or dragging her down to his own level. This being so should not every Union Man resolve that he will live the better life not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of wife, sister, mother, daughter and sweetheart. And he can commence to do so by ceasing to swear or listen to language that he would hate the mother to hear.

No mental force is more powerful than cheerfulness. And a kind, jolly and cheerful disposition makes the plainest face look beautiful.

Cash Customer

The union man is usually a cash customer. The union man receives the highest wages, and it follows that the merchant's selfish interest ought to be with the labor unions.

When Insanity Pays

A man will not admit that there is a trace of insanity in his blood until some rich relative dies and wills his money to some deserving educational institution.—Commece Monthly.

A Wise Employer

Old King Solomon was a wise employer. He not only organized his employes into a labor union, but he gave them an eight-hour day and established a warden at the west gate of the temple to see that all the men received their wages and that none went away dissatisfied. The teachings of this wisest of grand masters are in striking contrast with the practice of some of his latter-day followers who pretend to believe in and obey his teachings.

Fair

Fair is changed by the prefix "un." Fair is changed by the fickle one. Fair would be changed if in contact With a "fair wage" and "early closing" contrast.

Standard Oil John

Ten million laborers sweat and toil,
Increasing my wealth and fame,
With wages small. But tell them all
Our interest is all the same.

Their labor leaders repeat my words,
And politics hold at bay,
Which pleases me, as I like to see
Them vote in the good old way.

For some stand pat for the Democrat,
And some for the G. O. P.,
But both will use the riot gun
Whenever it pleases me.

They split their forces in the great sham
fight,
For none understand the game;
To whichever wins of my faithful twins,
I "boodle" just the same.

They cast their vote for a twelve-hour
bowl,
And strike for an eight-hour day;
Which cheers me so that I overflow
With mirth and reduce their pay.

They strike like men, but they vote like
seals,
And land in the big bullpen;
Hence I laugh "Ha! ha!" but my
interests are
The same as the workingmen.
—Baltimore Sun.

WORKINGMENS' EXTRAVAGANCE
Only Too True That Tollers
Spend Most of Their
Earnings

It has been suggested by those of the Parry faith that the labor journals of the country could render better assistance to the workingman by pointing out his extravagance than by inciting him to demand shorter hours and higher wages, and that much of his poverty is brought upon himself not by small incomes, but by willful waste of that which he earns. In other words, he should be content with a little less luxury. We stand corrected, and submit our Apollo-like form to those who reprove us for use of a doormat. We salame low to the mighty intellects which have discovered that the workingmen of this country have any luxury which they have not fought for and wrested from the hands of greedy employers.

They are right and we are wrong. It is true that there are thousands of laboring men in this country who work only ten or twelve hours a day for \$1 per diem, and then go home and squander it for bread and meat and potatoes and fuel and clothes and house rent for themselves, their wives and half a dozen children perhaps. The workingmen are doubtless grievously at fault. Many who receive the princely stipend of \$6 a week for factory work lavish it all upon their families and fairly riot in luxury, instead of laying by slathers of ducats for the proverbial rainy day. Perhaps not one in one hundred of the 1,000,000 idle men are saving a cent. Doubtless the man whose reward for a year's labor is \$350 ought to keep out of debt! Clearly the poverty of these fellows is due to their own improvidence, and they deserve no pity—the fool and his money are soon parted.

The workman is evidently going too rapid a gait. He must apply the Westinghouse airbrake to himself—must learn to court the drowsy god of Morpheus on the soft side of a plank with clouds for coverlet, attire himself in cotton bagging and live on locusts like blessed John the Baptist. By so doing he might accumulate enough in a long and industrious lifetime to purchase his own hemlock coffin, instead of arriving on the other side as an assistant immigrant, duly tagged by the county undertaker. So fed and clothed and housed, he would probably meet with the unqualified approval of those who live on the fruit of his labor—who neither toil nor spin, yet make the glory of Solomon ashamed.

Too true, the workingman is extravagant. He should not consume food and drink or wear clothes or live in a

house. He should exist on air and sleep on the back lots. He ought to clothe himself in righteousness alone, perhaps, and refuse to take any money in the form of wages from his good, kind boss, who hates to part with it so bitterly. This world wasn't made for workingmen. It was built for bosses to lie back in and get rich off the labors of others. It is all a mistake, this idea that working people should live like human beings. They don't deserve it even if they do create all the wealth and enable the capitalists to exist in idleness and luxury.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Keep At It.

"How shall we teach trade unionists to buy only union-made goods?" has been asked. By keeping continually at them. It took a hundred years or more to teach the people the wrong of human slavery, and "scabbery" is only another form of slavery. But people learn more rapidly now than in the old days, and the workingman is learning fast to look after his own interests in every way. The unionist who deliberately buys scab goods is helping the man who employs the scab to make them.—Ex.

THE POWER OF THE WORK-GIRL.

Working girls, nowadays, have much to do with the governing of the world, and, perhaps, since all cannot marry, this is one of the fine plans of the Ever-Wise to prevent the beauties and benefits of woman's influence from being wasted or lost. The girl at home moulds her brothers' and their friends' ideas of girls and women by her words and actions. The girl at business daily presents to the busy men about her the example of a gracious womanliness, leading itself to sanctify and uplift the crudities and hardness of commercial dealings. Sometimes she, alas! gives instead the picture of a girl to whom little is sacred, and work least of all. The maiden who does not do her best with pen or machine, fingers and brain, for the wages she earns, lowers all women in the eyes of those who observe her. She is unworthy of the noble name of "worker." No man or boy is better for knowing an empty-headed girl whose sole interests in life are novels, amusement, and frocks, and who performs her tasks in a slovenly, indifferent fashion. She simply tells them by her actions that women are stupid, lazy, and devoid of conscientiousness.

Still, one should always remember to take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.

No woman wants her husband to be jealous of her, but at the same time she wants to be considered good looking.

It rather takes the edge off the doctor's bill to be able to tell the neighbors how many nights you had to sit up with the sick child.

Almost any woman will agree with you that She Made Her Husband What He Is, but often she cannot tell you what line of work her husband is engaged upon at present.

It is odd, but if a poor man should suddenly become rich we should dislike him as much for being wealthy as we now pity him for being poor.

Moral reflection, child, is the way one hinks when contemplating the mistakes of somebody else.

Spending your money as fast as you make it is foolish. Spending it faster than you make it is financial genius.

Life is a problem. If you stay at home all summer you envy those who went away; if you go away you envy those who stayed at home.

Be sure that the firm you order your coal from has the union label on their delivery wagons.



Tile Layers Int. U. 37



Great Interest

"I love my fellow men; I take great interest in him."—Reckefeller.
And from him.

Bakers' strike still on.

Toronto District Labor Council Label Committee.

GREETING.

At the last meeting of the District Labor Council the following recommendation of the Label Committee was adopted:

"Your Committee find that dense ignorance prevails as to what the different labels are like. To overcome this ignorance your Committee discussed the possibility of publishing a label directory. We find that now we have a medium in THE TRIBUNE, by which we can familiarize the public with all labels. Your Committee recommends that all crafts having a label be asked to publish a cut of their label in THE TRIBUNE every week, as we feel that this is more practical than a label directory."

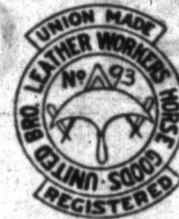
The Label Committee feel that this method of advertising your label will have good result, as it will be brought before the people continually, whereas a label directory would not be so effective. The Label Committee are continuously met with the objec-

tion "we do not know the label when we see it." If this method of advertising your label is followed this objection can no longer exist.

We therefore ask your co-operation in this matter, feeling confident that an impetus will be given to the demand for labeled goods. Fraternal yours,
T. C. VODDEN, Chairman of Committee, MAY DARWIN, Secretary.



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Editor Tribune:

It would be as well if you would use your columns and tell organized labor where union-made articles can be purchased. I have tried in many shops to buy union-made suspenders.

Yours truly,
E. W. A.

Editor Tribune:

Dear Sir,—Seeing a notice ad. in the dailies of local lectures in the University College, and being interested in subjects the professors are to give, I sent a letter for fuller information. Being rather inclined to Oddfellowship, at the same time a rather ancient tomer, who thinks he is not too old to learn and not in a position to go the whole length of paying for the teaching a solitary one. Besides, it is not pleasant for professors to have an audience of one. Thus, I have bethought me of the Tribune to aid me through its pages to interest toilers like myself to avail themselves of the opportunity of hitting their noses from the grincestone to a worthy intelligence that will help make them a credit to fellow man. Such intelligence, I opine, is to be gained from the lectures to be given by Dr. Albert H. Abbott, Professors Colman, Horning, Hume, and W. B. Lane, and the meaning of education, imagination and culture, by Professor Dr. F. Tracy; and of course it would be beneficial to learn a little more of international law and recent wars, etc., by Professor McGregor Young.

I have not had the advantage of such instruction, yet I perceive in my old age that I may have been differently situated had I the opportunity under such instructions.

There are trades unionists (many, doubtless) to whom such education in the evenings would make them worthy advisers to their brother trades unionists, as well as worthy exponents of trades unionism.

W. H. Stevens.

THE CONEY POLICE COURT CASE.

I have time and again called the attention of the labor parties to the injustice of some of our laws. And until it is brought home we are prone to let very well alone.

On the 28th of October a young man was a passenger on a south-bound car on Yonge street. He got on near the north end of the route about 7.18 a.m. He said he intended getting off at Bloor street and going home before he took the train for Brampton. For a telegraph operator, his idea of time was very hazy, because he could hardly tell the time the train was leaving the Union Station. He claims before he reached Bloor street he tendered the conductor a \$5 bill to pay his fare. The conductor, on the other hand, claims he did not give the money to him until the car had reached St. Joseph street. On this point there was only the evidence of the conductor and the passenger, Owens. The

conductor, owing to the fact that he had already changed several \$10 bills shortly before, could not make change at once, and the passenger was told this. The passenger got off the car down town. But while he was getting off Mr. Coney indicated to him that he could then make change, but Owens paid no attention to the same. The conductor carried out the rules of the company on the next trip, the office not being open on the previous trip, by handing the \$5 bill into the office at Front and York streets, to be handed to the passenger. It was transferred to the head office for the passenger at one o'clock the same day. The passenger called at the office about 5 p.m. on Saturday, not to get, nor did he ask for his money, but to lay a complaint against Coney. After leaving Mr. Gunn he was advised by the Police Court authorities to lay a charge of stealing against Coney.

The above are the facts. Coney exercised the rights of a British subject by electing to be tried by a jury, and the magistrate was then sitting merely as an investigating magistrate, and not as a trial judge, and his duty was to either dismiss or commit for trial. Forgetting the fact that Coney had elected to be tried by a jury, he was going to adjourn the case until called on, because he felt that Coney had no intention of stealing the money. Coney's reputation was as dear to him as the magistrate's, and felt he would not be doing right by accepting a verdict which equals the Scotch verdict of "not proven," and claimed his rights to have the matter settled by a jury of his fellowmen.

As the magistrate, Col. Denison, thought and knew there was a doubt, otherwise he would not have made up his mind to adjourn the case until called on, he had the right to discharge the defendant at once, and not commit him for trial, and thereby put the country and Coney to the expense of a trial.

I and other lawyers who do not make a rule of practising in the Police Court had, until this case came up, believed it was necessary before you could convict a man of stealing to prove the intent. If this is not the law, and it is possible to worry a man for obeying the rules of his company and convict him as a common thief because he took the money to the office of the company within an hour after he got it, then the Trades and Labor Council ought at once to try and have the Criminal Code amended so it would be necessary to prove an intent to steal before decent men and women are branded as thieves. And the Trades and Labor Council should also consider if it is advisable to ask the Attorney-General of Ontario to notify magistrates when a defendant elects to be tried by a jury, and the evidence would warrant him if he were trying the case to "adjourn the case until called on," not to put the man and country to further expense, but to dismiss the same.

E. A. Forster.

Editor The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—I understand our City Fathers are seriously considering the submission of the license question to popular vote at the next municipal elections. Surely our City Council has resolved itself into a joke factory. Their pre-election antics reminds one of an American legislative body who spent an afternoon discussing a bill to regulate the number of prunes restaurant keepers should put in a pie.

Messrs. Urquhart, Spence, et al., in connection with the \$700 exemption, displayed their official contempt for popular suffrage. Whether they underestimated the memory or the intelligence of Toronto voters remains to be found out.

Attention should be directed to the fact that, outside the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule and the Single Tax Association, the public twelve months ago did not know the attitude of the City Council to this measure, notwithstanding Mr. Urquhart's latest manifesto. The public who read the reports of the Council meetings know who opposed and who favored the vote being taken, but they did not know who were pledged to the submission of such questions and who were not.

Readers who will revert back to the last election campaign will remember the conspiracy of silence apparently entered into by the several candidates. Mr. Urquhart's speeches were largely composed of the same timber as our present Yonge street bridge. In his Brockton Hall speech the \$700 exemption was entirely ignored until he was asked from the audience what action he would take if the vote carried. He replied to the effect that in such case he would support the securing of the necessary legislation (which he later absolutely refused to do); at the same time passing his opinion that it was a scheme to bonus landlords, owners of small houses. Strange to say, landlords of all classes have not been over-aggressive in aiding the \$700 exemption. Perhaps they don't see it in Mr. Urquhart's peculiar light. In his West End Y.M.C.A. speech the same rule of silence was adopted; the writer assumes this was the general policy at all his meetings.

The 15,897 voters who cast ballots for the exemption have the remedy for excessive rents in their own hands. On January 1, 1906, will be an opportune time to fill the mouths of the would-be autocrats with their own fish-hooks. Let every man vote to instruct municipal politicians what the standard of public intelligence on this matter really is. By remembering to forget the pledge-breakers is the most effective method of impressing them with the fact that labor recognizes the relation existing between taxes, rents and wages.

G. C.

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Buy only shoes and hats that bear trade union stamps.

Editor Tribune:

Sir,—You are a new one in the newspaper field, and you are all right. I like your breezy ways. You are not afraid of giving a knock where one is deserved. More power to your elbow. We have had too much namby-pamby stuff in some of our city dailies. Your municipal notes are good. You are alive, and are evidently on the job all the time. Insufficient notice is often taken of the doing of our City Fathers. You are sitting up and noticing. Keep up the good work, it is being appreciated. Yours,

Subscriber.

Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York, will give an address on "William Lloyd Garrison" in St. George's Hall, Elm Street, on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14th, under the auspices of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society. Representatives of Trades and Labor are especially invited to hear this eminent author, reformer and lecturer. Silver collection.

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THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to be in every essential a first-class newspaper, and zealously labor to further the trade union movement and economic progress. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Anonymous communications will not be printed. No name will be published when a request is so made. THE TRIBUNE will not hold itself responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Robert Hungerford President.
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D. W. Kennedy Secretary.
Jno. P. Gardner Fin. Sec'y.
I. H. Sanderson Treasurer.

The Grand Trunk machinists have repudiated the new agreement offered by that company, which, of course, was made for the company absolutely. They will find it a hard job to fool this union under its capable management.

If we are to have labor representatives in the Council, why not bring them out as controllers; then we could have a fairly solid labor vote, and be pretty sure of success, as we have organized labor from the whole city to vote.

We believe all men should be temperate, are temperate ourselves, yet we fail to see where or how the closing down of twenty-five or fifty hotels is going to benefit the City of Toronto in any way.

The King Edward Hotel was erected because of a shortage of hotel accommodation, and another large one is on the boards even now.

Will the closing down of these hotels stop the amount of drinking now being done? I say most emphatically, No! It would merely give a monopoly to those favored few who were left, and force thousands of us to take liquor to our homes that we would not wish or desire. Again, it would in all possibility ruin the twenty-five or fifty men that would be cut off; men that have enlarged, remodelled and refurnished their hotels to keep within the requirements of the law, and throw many men and women out of employment; also hurting many of the industries connected with the trade. It would revive and create more dives, which would be ten thousand times more dangerous than any of the liquor traffic as now carried on. They know they cannot stop the manufacturer from making or the importer from importing, so that the rich man is fairly safe, while the ordinary poor man is to be debarred from another of his rights. Had these paid temperance men had their way, Russia to-day would be as good as Canada, if not better. To show something to earn their money they are willing and ready to trample down and leave ruin and destruction in their paths—anything to accomplish their sordid ends. They offer nothing, have nothing to offer; try to ruin the revenue of the country, offer nothing to take its place. They simply ask for the right to trample on the privileges and rights of their fellowman, caring for naught but their own selfish ends.

Twenty-five or fifty places of accommodation for men cut off. Nothing offered to take the place of them.

In fixing, enlarging and furnishing hotels as demanded by the law, many would have had to shut down but for the assistance rendered by these brewers and liquor men.

It would be a very profitable and enjoyable source of instruction to secure the services of the professors who are to lecture in the University of Toronto during 1905-1906. The Council should take immediate steps to secure such an advantage as is now offered. In another column we publish a letter on this subject.

At a special meeting of the Advisory Board it was unanimously decided that the policy of the Tribune should not be changed. It is for trades unionism, first and last.

The Italian Government is advising its people that Canada is not a good place for them to emigrate to, as conditions are not suitable for their style of beauty.

The trades unionist demands the right to demand reasonable hours. Eight is plenty; the right to have arbitration of conditions between labor and capital; also reasonable compensation, according to the condition that surrounds him.

The companies that are leaving Chicago on account of the just demands of labor are certainly an undesirable class, and the city will certainly be well rid of them.

In some of the reports of the Coney Police Court case one would imagine that a few of our large dailies were allowing "yellow journalism" to be brought into Toronto. If this is not so, then why have they given such prominence to the incident that occurred between counsel and the magistrate in this case. Unless the Police Court reporters are anxious to "toady" to the magistrate or try to injure Mr. Forster for resenting the insinuation that Coney was guilty of wrongdoing.

The incident will do good and will not injure the counsel, as it will have a tendency to keep purely civil cases out of criminal courts, and will raise another important question, namely, the rights of judges, counsel and witnesses in a court room.

We have great respect for the law. But we claim no judge or counsel has a right to browbeat a witness. And we think it manifestly unfair if any judge makes remarks to counsel or his client to which he knows counsel or client cannot reply.

Mr. Forster has known Coney for a number of years, and keenly felt Coney's position. And he did not think it fair for Coney to be compelled to answer a charge of stealing when there was not the slightest scrap of evidence to show Coney kept the money.

Mr. Forster thinks every man, as long as he is decent and respectable, is entitled to associate with any judge, Lord or peer. Some men who occupy judicial positions or earn their living through the workingmen are liable to believe they are made out of a special kind of clay than the men from whom they receive their support, and it is all right to look down, as it were, on the toiler.

We question the right of the magistrate to commit for contempt of court. But if he had done so in this case it would be the means of amending the law so men who had no criminal intent would not be charged with stealing, and would not injure the counsel in any way.

Under the French law a man is presumed to be guilty until he proves his innocence. This was what counsel had in his mind when he made the remark in question. And he was quite aware the magistrate was discharging prisoners every day. But he knew a great number of prisoners and defendants charged in the Police Court were only guilty of civil and not criminal wrong, and it would be an injustice to convict them, and he did not see why the mag-

istrate, having a doubt in his mind (or he would not have said he would adjourn the case until called on), did not instantly discharge the prisoner. If the magistrate was in Coney's place he would be the last man to accept a verdict of "not proven" unless the facts warranted the same. Men are all equal in the sight of the Lord, but as soon as they leave the church they forget to put the golden rule into force.

The world owes its men of great soul a debt so great that all its men of large fortune can never repay it.

The District Labor Council, one of the principal members of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule, has declared itself in favor of a vigorous campaign against those of the City Council who refused to obey the will of the people in regard to the \$700 exemption on dwelling houses. More than this, they have emphasized their action by giving instructions that a circular containing their decision be sent to the secretary of every labor union or assembly in the city.

The matter came before the District Labor Council in the shape of a report from their Municipal Committee, which report was adopted.

We understand that Secretary Virtue of the T. F. M. R. will soon issue a circular to the members of the federation, as well as to labor unions outside of it, asking each of them to endorse the objects of the federation; to join it if not already a member; to contribute to its funds, and to appoint a delegate to its Executive Committee. In the case of organizations meeting within the next few days it might be a good idea to take action without waiting for Mr. Virtue's circular. As to the contributions, they are only intended to meet the expenses of printing and postage. The unions were only asked for from one to two dollars each the first year, which has met the expenses up to the present, so that it is not likely any more will be asked now.

Up to date we have not heard of any indictment against the landlords' combine, the doctors' combine, the lawyers' combine, the coal combine, or any other combine, as suggested at the meeting of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting.

The only combine that interests most of the officials is the organized labor combine. These are the combines where their indignation is shown at the audacity of a workingman trying to better his condition. But, then, most of the officials are lawyers themselves.

The Stone Cutters object to the machine being introduced; they know what this means only too well. It is a step towards lessening their daily bread. Their objection will be taken doubtlessly as another terrible example of organized combine.

One of the grave problems that we have to face to-day is the question of age limit in many of our large warehouses, factories, workshops, and other institutions. Many good men that are better to-day than they ever were are constantly being replaced by younger men at smaller salaries, and being thus thrown out, find it almost impossible to get another job for the same reason—too old. Then what? All have not money to retire on. They did not earn enough to lay any by; perhaps have no friends to keep them, and would not live on them if they could. Then what? Poorhouse. Being no poorhouse, "jail." What glorious prospects for the honest toiler!

Carlyle said: When I became old I lacked vitality, but I had experience. When I was young I had vitality, but no experience. Therefore, I find with my heavy hairs I am able to put experience against the vitality of youth.

So the Yonge street bridge has taken another twist. The Mayor has put his foot in it good and deep. He proposed

that the city pay one-third of the cost of the bridge, pending the decision of the courts as to who should ultimately pay. The city now has in its possession the order of the Railway Commission that the railways shall bear the whole cost. This last proposal of His Worship, that the city shall temporarily relieve them of this by paying one-third of the cost, has been promptly interpreted by the railways as really an offer by the city to share one-third the cost. Whatever the result of the litigation, the railways will now fight in Parliament for legislation saddling the city with this amount, which is estimated at \$65,000, but which will be nearer \$100,000. In view of the favorable order which the city held, His Worship has made a most unfortunate mess of the matter.

It would be in order for our city aldermen to show their records just to see how much the people really wanted them or just how much they had to fight to get there and the reason of their strenuous efforts.

The proposal before the City Council to appoint a Commissioner of Industries for the city is one deserving of most earnest support. Toronto has been sitting still too long and allowing Hamilton and other places to get the cream of the big American factories in Canada within the last five years. By all means encourage the tall chimneys to rear themselves and make Toronto the real, throbbing, live, industrial centre of Canada. Land booms may come and may go, but if our fair city builds upon a policy of getting as many factories as possible to locate here, real estate depression will have little retarding effect upon our general progress. Ald. Jones deserves much credit for bringing forward this important matter, and we trust his efforts to have a man appointed who stays right on the job all the time may meet with Council's approval.

There are several encouraging items in the results of the United States elections of November 8th, and one of the best of them is the re-election of Eugene Schmitz as Mayor of the great city of San Francisco. He is the union labor candidate. The revolt against corruption and monopoly in Philadelphia and other cities is also an encouraging indication of public determination to get decent government, despite of the handicap of clumsy and stupid election methods.

The Mayor of New York has just been elected by a minority of those who voted. There were three candidates, and no one of them got a majority. The Toronto District Labor Council could give the New Yorkers a pointer about running elections. It uses a system by which the elected officer is sure to get a clear majority on the first ballot. That system is the Hargrave plan, and it could be used just as easily to elect the Mayor of New York as to elect the president of our Labor Council.

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DINEEN

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STS

Household Hints

A mahogany frame should be first well dusted and then cleaned with a flannel dipped in sweet oil.

Slow roasting is as desirable as slow boiling.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleanses them very much.

Woolen cloths should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed; lukewarm water shrinks them.

Scald your woodenware often, and keep your tinware dry.

A rice pudding is most excellent without either eggs or sugar, if baked gently; if kepta better without eggs.

The local application of a little lemon or lime juice will prevent the irritation and itching arising from the bites of gnats and other flies.

Pictures should be dusted with cotton wool or with a feather duster.

A fire for frying should be free from smoky coals.

Glass should be washed in moderately warm water.

Jellies are most perfect and transparent when clarified sugar is used.

Small lumps of unslaked lime placed about will destroy beetles.

Split peas for peas pudding should never be soaked before they are boiled.

Puff paste requires a smart oven to make it rise light.

Some Good Recipes

LITTLE BAKED CUSTARDS.

Beat five eggs without separating. Add to them three tablespoonsful of sugar—a half cupful if liked very sweet—and beat again. Stir in one pint of warm milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and two drops of cinnamon extract, and strain into small cups or molds which have been rinsed in cold water. Stand in a pan of warm water, and place in a moderate oven until a knife or spoon will come out clean when run into the centre. If the oven is too hot and the custards boil they will be full of air bubbles, but if properly baked they will turn out when cold like a firm jelly.

MUSTARD PICKLE.

Three green peppers, 3 quarts cucumbers, 3 quarts cauliflower (boiled in pickle), 3 quarts onions, put in brine for six hours. To each quart vinegar add 6 tablespoons mustard, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup cur, ½ ounce each of turmeric and curry powder, boil for five minutes, and pour over pickles. For the given quantity of vegetables use one gallon of vinegar.

SPANISH PICKLE.

One dozen cucumbers, 4 heads cabbage, 1 peck green tomatoes, 1 dozen onions, 1 ounce mustard seed, 1 ounce celery seed, 2 heads celery, 1 ounce turmeric powder, 1 lb. mustard, 2½ lbs. sugar. Chop vegetables fine, sprinkle with salt, let stand over night, drain well in morning, cover with vinegar, add spices, and boil slowly one hour.

Tomatoes Sautes.—Cut firm tomatoes in one-half inch slices, dip in flour and saute in hot fat until brown; dust with pepper and salt.

MARYLAND CHICKEN.

Singe, draw and disjoint your chickens; rinse in cold water and lay in a buttered dripping-pan; cover with thin slices of bacon; put in hot oven until chicken is browned and the leg-bone can be easily pulled apart.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.

Add to one pint hot steamed hominy one egg, one teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful paprika (Hungarian red pepper), form into rolls, crum; then dip into beaten yolk of egg and recover with crums; fry a delicate brown in deep fat.

CHEESE SAUCE.

Melt one cupful grated cheese, then add yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of milk, dash salt and pepper.

STEWED RADISHES.

Cook the round variety tender in salted water; drain, add to the vegetables enough butter to adhere nicely to each.

CREAMED MACARONI.

Break macaroni into inch sticks; put into salted boiling water and cook until tender; drain; then cover with cream sauce and sprinkle with grated cheese and serve on a hot, low dish.

CREAM SAUCE.

Add to one pint of scalding hot milk two level tablespoonsful flour rubbed to a paste in one tablespoonful butter; when of a thick consistency add salt, pepper and strained stewed tomato until of a creamy consistency.

ROAST DUCK.

Singe, draw and wipe inside and out with damp cloth. Rub with flour and place in very hot oven for one and one-half hours.

Bakers' International Union LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers' Strike Still On

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

JOHNNY CAKE.

One cup corn meal, one cup flour, a little butter and lard, one-half cup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup sour milk; with or without eggs.

FRUIT CAKE.

Two cups flour, pinch of salt, one cup brown sugar, one lb. currants, one lb. raisins, one and one-half oz. peel, two eggs, spice to taste, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sour cream, one-half teaspoonful salt; beat egg separately.

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Union Man



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Clothing

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Any First-Class Clothing Store has the Goods.

Prove Yourself Consistent by Insisting on

Having it.

Oyster Croquettes.—Oyster croquettes are made by scalding the oysters, then chopping fine, adding an equal amount of potatoes, rubbed through a colander, with butter, pepper, salt and half a gill of cream. Shape to small rolls, dip in egg and grated bread. Place them on a frying basket and fry in deep lard. A good way of testing lard for croquettes is to have it hot enough to brown a bit of bread an inch square in one minute.

Oysters a la Risotto.—Drain the liquor from one pint of oysters, boil and skim it, add to it half a cup of well-washed rice and after a few minutes' rapid boiling place it over boiling water and cook until the rice is tender. Then stir in a heaped tablespoonful of butter, and let it cool slightly. Add one well-beaten egg and spread it on a platter for serving. It should be about an inch deep. With the bowl of a tablespoon make little hollows in the rice and lay an oyster in each. Cover the oysters with melted butter, add a little pepper and cover with fine buttered cracker crumbs. Bake in a quick oven until brown.

A Mutton Ham.—Procure a short leg of mutton. Rub this thoroughly with coarse sugar and leave it for twelve hours, turning it two or three times. Have ready the following pickle: Half a pound of bag salt, three-quarters of a pound of common salt, two and a half ounces of juniper berries, a pinch of sweet thyme, half a dozen bay leaves, and two quarts of water. Place all in a saucepan and simmer for an hour. When lukewarm, place the leg of mutton in the pickle with any of the sugar that remains over. Turn the joint every day and let it stand in the pickle from two to three weeks. Take out the joint and if possible have it smoked; if not place it in a calico bag and hang it in a dry place until it is required for use. Boil like an ordinary ham, adding peppercorns, bay leaves, and lemon peel to the water during the process.

Beet Fritters.—Cut some boiled beets into slices an eighth of an inch thick and slice a Spanish onion finely. Set the onion to soak in a mixture of oil, vinegar, and pepper and salt. Put a slice of the onion between two of the beets and scatter over it chopped parsley. Dip it into frying batter and fry in deep fat until a golden color. Drain dry and scatter a little Parmesan cheese over and serve hot.

Pickled Trotters.—After thoroughly cleaning the pig's feet set in a pickle for a week, turning each day. Then boil slowly till perfectly tender and the bones can be slipped out. Take away all the bones, cut each foot into four pieces, and when cold pour over them equal quantities of vinegar and water. Season with pepper and a small quantity of allspice if liked.

Health and Beauty

Common powdered oatmeal, that can be bought at the grocer's, is as good as anything for softening water.

Massage will reduce a double chin better than any other treatment. Massage fills out hollows and removes superfluous flesh, because it equalizes the circulation.

Warts can be cured by a lotion made from one dram of salicylic acid and one ounce of collodium. Touch the wart three times a day with the mixture, and use a camel hair brush.

An Argument.—Mamma—Didn't I tell you, Willie, that you were not to go out in a canoe?

Willie—But, mamma, the man told me that was one of the best ways in the world to learn how to swim.—Town and Country.

"Is he a solid citizen?"
"No, he's only plated."—New Haven Palladium.

HUSH-A-BYE, BABY.

(Revised Edition).

Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree top;
When you grow up you can work in a shop;
When you are married your wife can work, too,
So that the Landlord will have nothing to do.

Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree top;
When you are aged your wages will stop,
And when you have spent what little you save,
It's rock-a-bye baby—off to the grave.

—Labor Leader, Glasgow.

IDEAL GOVERNMENT.

Thought is the motor power in human life.

Thought-force controls the world. Form a centre of thought-force based on justice and reason and it can dethrone monarchs or break up empires.

Having that clearly in mind, I say that the form of government that reflects most perfectly the thought of the people is the ideal government. The record of government under a Czar, Emperor or King has clearly shown their inability to reflect the thought of its people. I need only refer you to Russia to prove that.

Some men claim that if I do right and you do right, and so on, there will be no need of government. From my point of view that is wrong, for this reason, what is right to me may not be right to you. If we were like animals, equally low; or like saints, equally high, such an idea as that might be all right.

We know that where a nation, state or municipality apply democratic principles in their government they have the best results.

I think the ideal government is, give every man and woman the right to express his or her thought, and make laws in accord. If there is to be any restriction, we should restrict the man or woman with large financial interests. We know that where large personal interest is at stake it is very natural for such person to sacrifice good government for their own interest.

Therefore, where pure democracy prevails there they have the best laws. Look at the results in Chicago, where every American citizen has a right to vote; they succeeded in electing officials pledged to take over the street railway and run it in the interests of all the people.

Now, I am informed by a highly reputable citizen of Chicago, that if they had a restricted ballot similar to what we have here, they would not have been successful, because the financial interest against municipal ownership was great. When we consider that there was a financial interest amounting to \$100,000,000 against the proposal, and that if money could have bought the election it would have been done, democracy saved the people from being plundered, and Judge Dunne was duly elected.

In the light of past experience we know a restricted ballot is entirely against good government. It is the duty of every union man, union woman and every other well-meaning person to create a thought-force against property qualification in municipal elections. It is a deliberate act on the part of our legislators to handicap the workers. These crafty plutocrats know well that if we had a fair show in a city like Toronto there would be something doing. It must be apparent to every thoughtful person that we must make our influence felt in the municipalities before we can have much weight in the Provincial and Federal Government. We should make every candidate for office declare himself on our restricted ballot that we have in Toronto. I want to draw the attention of the workers to this fact, that is: No question in the world to-day is receiving so much honest thought as the labor question. Through organization we have created a centre of thought-force to which all these

thoughts are directed. I would like to ask this question: 'Where can those thoughts centre, if not in the organized labor movement? The responsibility of directing those thoughts falls on us. If rightly directed, the worker's position will be much improved. I think it is wrong to try and form a centre of thought outside of organized labor.'
J. E. Stewart.

An editorial article in last Tuesday's Globe points out that in the local option clauses of the Ontario Liquor License Law there is nothing to compel a municipal council to take a vote of the people or to obey a vote if taken. The Globe says this looks very much like trifling with the matter, and continues thus:

"In view of the trouble, expense, and disappointment resulting from the present state of the law, the Legislature should give earnest attention to the situation, and provide some alternative procedure to be tried in municipalities where the Councils manifest a determination to prevent a popular vote. The method by petition suggests itself in this connection. If a prescribed percentage of the bona fide electors ask for the submission of the question of license the vote might be taken without submitting a by-law at all, the License Commissioners being required to withhold licenses if the majority is adverse to their issue. It is to be hoped that another session of the Legislature will not pass without the local option clauses being made effective."

That means the initiative and referendum applied to the liquor traffic. It is gratifying to find the Globe coming out squarely in favor of this sound principle. The principle is just what the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule has been contending for, the only difference being that the Globe appears to be limiting the application of the initiative to liquor license referendums votes, whereas the federation wants applied to all questions on which a vote of the people is taken.

A reasonable percentage of the electors ought to be able to compel a vote on any municipal question, and the Municipal Council ought to obey the vote of the people when taken.

Send in Your Printing

Now is the time that the unions should be ordering their job printing for the new term and the new officers. Remember THE TRIBUNE does quick work and gives satisfaction, and our prices are consistent. Ring up Main 181, or send in your copy to the office.

Son—Papa, how do they catch lunatics?

Cynical Father—With large straw hats and feathers and white dresses, jewelry and neat gloves, my boy.

Mamma (musingly)—Yes, I remember that time how I dressed before we were married.—Boston Gazette.

"Lena," produced at the Varieties, with Sarah Bernhardt in the part that Mrs. Bernard Beere created here in "As in a Looking Glass." The very title suggests reflection. Evidently Sarah "saw herself" in the part. She is quite right to play Lena in French, as she could never be leaner in English.—Punch.

"How to Select a Wife" is the heading of an article now going the rounds of the papers. This ought to be a great help to some men, who lack judgment. For instance, a Georgia man the other day selected his neighbor's wife, and in consequence, received the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun.—Puck's Son.

FACTORIES INSPECTORS.

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

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

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

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

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Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels.

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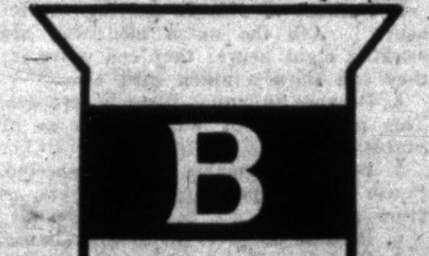
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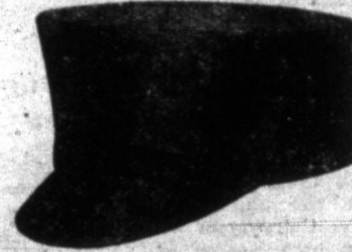
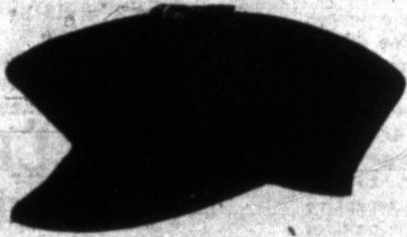
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Wear None but

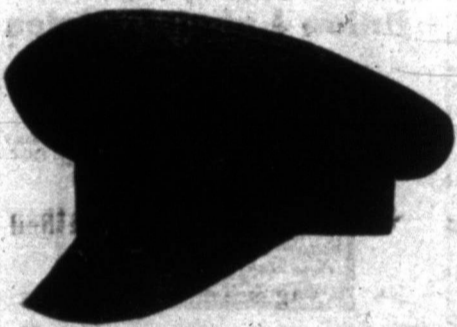


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ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.

2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well organized labor.

3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working eight hours; they can prove it; they can show a union card also.

4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of States.

5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.

6. Because it gives men self-reliance.

7. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at the best.

8. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

9. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

10. Because it enlarges acquaintance. This world is too restricted for wage-earners.

11. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

12. Because it curbs selfishness; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinions of his fellows.

13. Because it makes the job a better place to work. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.

14. Because it helps the family; more money, more comforts and a better opportunity to improve your social condition.

15. Because it helps the State. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob. The trade unions stand as a rock between the Government and anarchy.

16. Because it is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspirator's ban.

17. Because it is evolutionary. It seeks no miracles, but goes on, step by step.

18. Because it means business. It grasps at tangible results and does not spend its force in speculation.

19. For the enemies it has made. When you see people outside the wage class fighting trade unions, put it down that unions are desirable.

20. Because it is philosophical. It takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.

21. Because it is universal. The trade union ideal is co-existent with civilization.

22. Because it pays you benefits when you are on strike for better conditions, or to prevent unfair conditions being imposed upon you.

23. Because it pays you sick benefits when sick or disabled.

24. Because it pays death benefits of \$100.

25. Because it stands for arbitration of all differences between employer and employe.

26. Because a union man's card is treated with respect and consideration by all union men, and the bearer of a card is never without friends, and can always get assistance if in needy circumstances.

27. Because everybody is interested in our cause, but it cannot be permanently won unless we ourselves become thoroughly interested. As tradesmen of a worthy calling we should unite our intelligence, our efforts, our sympathies, and our genius to the furtherance of the noble objects of unionism. Public meetings give opportunities for refreshing the mind, and drive out superstition and prejudices. Honest expressions convict the soul, enlighten the ignorant and convert the indifferent to progressive action.



The question is often put to me. What can women do to help along the trades union movement? I reply by saying, What can she not do? Ideas, like conditions, are changing, and the old idea that woman must confine her attentions entirely to the home and the raising of children is fast becoming a thing of the past. Men are beginning to recognize the important factor women are and can be in the industrial field, and know that the time has come when she must be educated along broader lines than in the past. The duties of a wife and mother will, of course make the home her first consideration, but even here a little of the broadening process will be beneficial, not only to the members of her own family, but to the families of her fellow women also.

A too close attention to home affairs is apt to make even good women selfish and narrow. Too often she loses sight of the fact that there are other homes beside her own, that are just as important to the community as hers. A wife and mother should be the centre around which the home life should revolve, and if she has the knowledge and training that will fit her to become something more than a mere housekeeper, how much more useful a member of society she would be! That some women are not something more than mere housekeepers is the fault of some men. A wife will sometimes ask a question. She will be met with the reply, Oh, it is no use explaining that to you—you would not understand. Men too often forget that a woman's capacity for understanding may be as large as their own (sometimes larger), if the opportunity is given her to develop, but we are not all wives and mothers, and the opportunity comes to many of us to help along the good work. To the wife and mother there is a large field open in the training of her children in trades union principles, in the encouragement she can give to her husband. I very often hear the complaint, My wife objects to me going to the union; it keeps me out at night. The wife can forget this objection in the thought that by faithful loyalty to the union on the part of her husband he is best studying the interests of her children and of her own class generally. If women would grasp the importance of this point we might not have so many lukewarm trades unionists. Those of us who are neither wives, mothers or housekeepers, but have to earn our living, can strengthen the hands of labor organizations and themselves by organizing, too, but there is a way in which all can unite, and I think the most important way of all. In the demand for the union label, we have all the elements that make for success in bettering the condition of the workers. If the label stood for nothing else but the abolition of child labor and a living wage for women, it would be worth the effort to make it a success, but it stands for more than this—it means sanitary conditions for production, it means education for the children, it makes the home life possible; for the working girl it means sufficient wages to live the

healthy, normal life that, under other circumstances, would be impossible. Just to think that women who have it in their power to make all this possible are not doing the duty imposed on them by their husbands, fathers and brothers; that in their suicidal folly they are neglecting to put into effect the method that is so easy!

Women spend from 75 to 85 per cent. of the total earnings of organized labor, and instead of spending it in a way that will give the best returns to the earners, they are giving it back into the hands of those whose interest it is to see that the union label shall not go made a factor in the industrial struggle (for what?) so that you can make it possible for these people to fight those who are nearest and dearest to you in matters that mean one's very existence. Wake up, women of Toronto! Don't sit calmly down and fold your hands and say, Oh, I can't do anything! It is you who can do something; it is you who must do something. You cannot afford to stand idly by and see all that organized labor has worked for go to pieces because of your selfish indifference to one another's interests. Wives, talk union labels to your husbands; find out all you can in connection with them; in the case of the man who is indifferent, although a member of a union, it will awaken interest. Girls, talk union label to your brothers, if you have any; to your lovers, if you haven't brothers. If men see women interested in these great questions they will become more interested. In this way and many other ways you may help along the trades union movement.

M. D.

Toronto, Oct. 27, 1905.

Editor of Women's Column:

Madam,—I would be glad to hear, through your columns, the opinions of some of your readers on the subject of "Men, street cars, and why women have to stand up!"

In the course of the day I have to ride three times—at 12, 12.45 and 6 p.m. At these hours the cars are very crowded.

Now, I very frequently have to stand up; in fact, for the last seven days I have had to stand, together with other women, while at least half the seats are taken up by men. Now and then (very rarely) a gentleman will rise and give me his seat.

What I wish to find out is, Is it the fault of women, or is it due to the bad manners of the men that such a state of affairs exists?

Of course I know that some so-called ladies take a seat offered to them by a gentleman without thanking, or indeed, without even looking at them.

What do you think of it yourself? "The Woman That Stands."

I do not know that it is the fault of either men or women who have to stand in street cars, and more than this, they could, I think, alter this condition if a well organized effort was made in this direction. You must not forget that the men using the cars at the time of

day you mention are mostly workingmen. They are tired, too, and it is just as necessary for them to rest as it is for most women. They (the men) also pay their fare, and are just as much entitled to a seat as women. The complaint should, I think, be registered against the Street Railway Company, who do not provide sufficient accommodation. If men and women would refuse to pay full fare unless provided with a seat, the company would soon provide more cars.

The street cars and busses in the Old Country are only allowed to carry passengers to their seating capacity. The conductors are fined if they carry more than the number. If our City Fathers were up-to-date we would have such a law here; we certainly need legislation of some kind to regulate street car traffic in Toronto.

As for the bad manners of the men, the less said about it the better. Women are equally to blame. If they want the conditions changed so that all can ride sitting down, let them start an agitation along this line, only saddle the blame on the right party.

M. D.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1905.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam,—In the last issue of this journal appeared an item signed "Scherzo," making a few strictures on plan mooted by me in the prior issue on the urgency of settlement homes for working women.

To my mind, your correspondent, on the face of things, appears to agree with me. She merely states that working girls should forego present desires for amusement and recreation, in order that she might use the slight cost of such towards the formation of such institutions. From my viewpoint, recreation and amusement are essential necessities to the normal and well balanced mind; that the working girl cannot afford better and more costly means of gratifying same is not her fault, but society is criminal in its studied purpose of damming her to that condition. What do I mean by the word "society"? The factors that control conditions as we find them—the clergy, the legislators, our educators, the subsidized press which is published against working people's interests, the employing class generally, the so-called capitalists of industry who endeavor to crush out all aspiration for a better state of affairs on the part of the discontented in order that their craze for greed and power may go on unchecked. In your five years' study of the working girl it seems to me you should favor anything calculated to improve her moral, physical and mental tone. Imagine girls working for the meagre sum of two dollars per week—which, if you doubt it, we will prove to you—still continuing to have the graces and virtues you attribute to them, and all know them to possess! In spite of what she is up against she remains a pure, whole-souled social creature. Forget that you think I am offended at you. I am pleased that you have given me this chance. You ask me to read up from Genesis to the late war; too long a task for this question, but if I did but see a tithe of the economic, religious, and social difficulties that has beset her at all times, all ages, and at every turn, as one viewing the splendid and glorious creature the working girl of our day is, I bow in deference and honor at her class. Seems to me that you have twisted the causes that have led up to past wars in the main. The loss of life, etc., which they have entailed have had for their object or purpose, not the betterment of mankind on the lines we advocate—better conditions of wages, hours, etc., in their application to industry; broader and fuller education; cleaner, purer and more spiritual conditions of life in every sphere of being—but for conquest, to degrade, enslave for purposes of greed, and to divert the minds of our people, the workers, from their own necessities to false and foreign-made issues. You have read your book to poor purpose if

the struggle of the centuries has not impressed that fact upon your mind. The shallowest pretexts have been sufficient in the past to use as the cause for war. Theology was responsible for much of it; in our time extension of trade, capitalist aggrandizement. The war with the Filipinos for extension will prove the first of my contentions; our own war with the Boers, the latter one. As the editor says, the case you speak of only proves the rule. It is essential for some women workers to do the ordinary work of life; if all girls had the equal ability and knowledge fitted to do the technical and difficult tasks of our ablest woman workers, those who now do the meanest and hardest work would be the best-paid class.

A girl who can lift herself out of conditions which force her to work for four dollars a week, through her own exertions, paying her own expenses, is a modern miracle.

Let us try and aid our women to a higher plane of life on practical lines through the settlement house plan.

Very truly yours,

An Enquirer.

I do not comment on Enquirer's reply to Scherzo, not because it is not worthy of comment, but because I would like to leave it to an abler pen than mine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Address all communications to Women's Department, office of Tribune, 106, 108 Adelaide street.

Write only on one side of paper.

TRADE UNIONS.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible: two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

The Size of It

Up in the morning and work all day
Just for the grab of to-morrow to pay;
Work to-morrow for meat to serve—
Got to keep working or else I'll starve.
Work next day for a chance to sup;
Just earn money to eat it up;
Next day after it's rot or die—
Habit of eating comes mighty-high.

Next week, too, it is just the same—
Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's
bread,
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,
Same old game, and it's never new.
Don't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotonous.

—Anonymous.

One is Enough

With all the pain I have to bear
And all the woe and strife
I don't think I would ever care
To lead a double life.

The Post Card Fiend

"I fear she won't enjoy herself in
heaven."
"Why not?"
"I don't believe you can send sou-
venir postal cards from there."

Reward of Kindness

John Burroughs, the naturalist, was
laughing about the story, widely pub-
lished not long since, of a wild duck
that got a salt water mussel caught on
its tongue and had intelligence enough
to fly from the salt to the fresh water,
where it dipped the mussel, sickening it
through osmosis, and thus caused it to
loosen its firm grip, says the New York
Tribune.

"I believe that story of the duck
that understood the theory of osmosis,"
said Mr. Burroughs. "I believe it as
implicitly as I believe the story of the
crippled lion and the young lieutenant."

"Perhaps you have heard this story?"
No! Well, then:

"A young lieutenant, during an
African campaign, came one day upon
a badly crippled lion. The great brute
limped over the tawny sands on three
paws, holding its fourth paw in the air.
And every now and then, with a kind of
groan, it would pause and lick the in-
jured paw.

"When the lion saw the young
lieutenant it came slowly towards him.
He stood his ground, rifle in hand. But
the beast meant no harm. It drew close
to him; it rubbed against him with soft
feline purrs; it extended its hurt paw.

"The lieutenant examined the paw
and found that there was a large thorn
in it. He extracted the thorn, the lion
roaring with pain, and he bound up the
wound with his handkerchief. Then,
with every manifestation of relief and
gratitude, the animal withdrew.

"But it remembered its benefactor.
It was grateful. And in a practical
way it rewarded the young man.

"This lion ran over the regiment's
list of officers and ate all who were
the lieutenant's superiors in rank. Thus,
in a few weeks, the young man, thanks
to the astute animal, became a colonel."

Accommodated

Ex-President Cleveland used to fish
and shoot in the Barnegat Bay district.
John Camburn, a guide, says that one
cold, wet night Mr. Cleveland got lost.
He wandered through the rain and dark-
ness trying to find his party, but not a
house could he see, not a light, nor a
road.

Finally he struck a narrow lane, and
in due course a house appeared. It was
now late. Mr. Cleveland was cold and
tired. He thought he could go no farther,
so he banged at the door till a window
on the second floor went up, and a gruff
voice said:

"Who are you?"
"A friend," said Mr. Cleveland.

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then."

And the window descended with a
bang, and Mr. Cleveland shouldered his
gun and wearily resumed his journey.—
Boston Herald.

"Where have you been?" asked Mr.
McGruff, as his wife came in the draw-
ing-room all excited.

"Why, I have been down to the gen-
ealogist's," she replied, proudly, "and
he has traced my ancestors back a thou-
sand years. Here is the list. You will
notice that after some of them there
stands the letter 'P.'"

"H'm! What does that stand for?"

"Why, either poets or painters."

"You don't say! I thought, perhaps,
it stood for pirates or peddlers."—De-
troit Tribune.

Pat—Mikey, my boy, when you grow
up to man's estate there are two kinds
of people you'll have to watch. Them
thats gets drunk when you need them
most, and them that are dry when you
get paid off.

Son—Father, what is a working man?
Father—Why, son, he is a fellow that
works for the capitalist.

Son—And, father, what is a capital-
ist?

Father—He is a man that works for
the working man.

Son—Then they work for each other?
Father—Sure, son. And when they
work for each other under fair condi-
tions they are O. K. Naturally, both
start from the same place and end at the
same goal.

THE WORST EVER.

On a street car the other day two small
boys were overheard quarreling.

"You're a pig."

"You're a goat."

"You're a calf."

"Well, maybe I am, but you, you—"
and then in tone of unutterable con-
tempt, "you're a girl!"

EXTINGUISHED.

Matron—Charlie Brown was an old
flame of mine.

Rosebud—And what happened?

"Father put him out."

GAY LIFE.

Crawford—How many residences does
a rich man have?

Crabshaw—Usually three. A city one
when he votes, a country one when he
swears off his taxes, and a western one
when he sues for a divorce.

Magistrate—You've been behind the
bars several times, haven't you?

Prisoner—Why, yes, I

"I thought so. Your face is very
familiar to me."

"Yes, sir; as I was sayin', I'm a
bartender."—Exchange.

Two neighbors were conversing the
other day when one said to the other:

"By the way, how is Mrs. Hogg, the
invalid, going on?"

"Oh," replied the other, "they do
not call her Mrs. Hogg now."

"Why, what do they call her?"

"Oh, they call her Mrs. Bacon now.
She's cured."

"A man's epitaph is about as much
benefit to him as a last year's snow-
ball."

"I'm so sorry supper isn't ready,"
said Mrs. Dinsmore to her husband
when he came in. "I attended the
meeting of the sewing circle this after-
noon, and I couldn't get away."

"Hemmed in, were you?" asked her
husband.

Mother—Willie, you must stop asking
your father questions. Don't you see
they annoy him? Willie—No'm; it ain't
my questions that annoy him. It's the
answers he can't give that make him
mad.

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Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 564 Palmerston Ave.

Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.

Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 298 Jarvis.

Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2.30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.

Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. 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., 35 Cummings St.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 125. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 534 Front St. W.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.

Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.

Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 3. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 512 Queen St. E.

Brass Workers U., L. 58 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 247 1/2 Simcoe St.

Bread Salesmen, No. 207, Beo. Blackburn Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.

Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 304 (L. U. of U. B. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All., L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.

Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec., 71 1-2 Shuter.

Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.

Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.

Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helling, 184 George St. Sec.

Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, 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., 358 Spadina Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.

Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 324 Shaw St.

Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., L. Temple. John Pamphilon, 53 Church St. Room 106.

Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.

Civic Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.

Cloakmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 29 Goult St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursday. S. Handman, secretary.

Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.

Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 193 Simcoe St.

Electrical Int., L. 114, meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.

Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 58. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. G. Egan, Sec., 18 Quar St.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.

Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc.

Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.

Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Beh. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc.

Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.

Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.

Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202, meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.

Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8980 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 65. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2.30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1128 Queen W.

Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.

Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 5. Meets 3rd Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec., 124 Baldwin St.

Granite Cutters' Union, F. of U. 16 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.

Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.

Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.

Jewelry Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.

Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.

Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbart St.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97, meets Society Hall, cor Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 209 Lisgar St.

Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U., L. 95. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto Junction.

Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.

Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 106 Sussex Ave.

Longshoremen, L. 646 (L. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 346 King St. E.

Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 633. 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 Junc. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 500, Toronto Junc.

Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.

Mallers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.

Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, L. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.

Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slatery, Sec., 708 Markham St.

Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U., L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U., L. 21 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.

Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 2. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.

Patternmakers' Assn. Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. R. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield, Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.

Photo Engravers', Local 35 (I. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.

Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 428 Givens St.

Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 32. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.

Picture Frame Makers' Int U., L. 114 A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 51 Spadina Ave.

Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northern Place.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 45. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.

Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.

Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.

Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. 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. 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Esther.

Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.

Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McWangall, Sec., 13 Park Rd.

Stonemasons' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.

Stonemasons' U. L. 26, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 279 Hamburg Ave.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 182. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 662, Toronto Junction.

Team Drivers' 495 (L.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.

Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.

Tile Layers' Int. U., 37, meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.

Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lavoie, Sec., 194 Parliament.

Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 148, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 206 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., 630 Ossington Ave.

Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 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. E. J. How; Rec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec. Thos. C. Voden. Room 18, 11 1/2 Richmond W.

Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.

Varnishers' and Pol. L. 41, P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 112 Birch Ave.

Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 181 St. Patrick St.

Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.

Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2.30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St.

Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. S. 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 58, E. Toronto P.O.

Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St.

Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2.30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.

Locomotive Firemen, 535. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.

Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge, 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.

Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7.30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.

Freight Handlers and Baggagemen, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.

Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7.30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto 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. Weddon, Sec., 30 Wellington Ave.

Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 372. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc.

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WANT HIGHER DUTIES Printers' Deputation Will Wait on Tariff Commission.

Typographical Union No. 91, at their regular meeting on Saturday night, received the report of the committee in charge of the convention here last August, and it was a very favorable one, with a surplus, it is said, of \$1,400.

The Tariff Commission recommended that the Tariff Commission be approached with a request for increases of the duty on certain commodities, which they at present decline to make public. A committee was appointed consisting of A. Powell, chairman; John Armstrong, and John Chinn.

Sheet Metal Workers

The Sheet Metal Workers held a rousing meeting on Friday night last. Several new members were initiated and several new ones proposed. The S. M. W. were never in a healthier condition than at present.

Mr. A. Gariopy, of Montreal, delegate to the Convention to the American Federation of Labor will join Mr. W. V. Todd the fraternal delegate from Toronto and party on their way to Pittsburgh. Mr. Todd will use every endeavor to have the next convention held in Canada.

Barbers Union

The Barbers held their regular meeting on Tuesday night. This union is in a growing and healthy condition.

Builders' Laborers

The Builders' Laborers held their regular meeting on Tuesday night in the Temple. Eight new members were admitted and forty-five applications were received. This union is growing the most rapidly of any in the Toronto district.

Brass Workers, No. 53

The Brass Workers, Local 53, at their regular meeting on Tuesday night, passed a resolution handing over their membership list to the Tribune as subscribers.

Tile Setters and Helpers

The Tile Setters and Helpers at their meeting last Friday reported the affairs of their local in a flourishing condition.

Structural Ironworkers, No. 4

The Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 4, held a successful meeting on Tuesday night. Five new members were added and five applications read.

A resolution was passed to consult with the different firms, asking for a raise in wages. This proposition was discussed last spring, and the time was then thought opportune, but at present the conditions in this line are so good it was considered a favorable time to get better conditions.

Photo Engravers' Union, No. 35

Photo Engravers' Union No. 35 met in Room 6 of the Temple on Monday night. A large attendance of members were present for the nomination of officers for the coming year. A resolution was passed closing three shops that were on the open list, and a fight in those shops may be expected.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 495

The Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 495, at their meeting on Monday night initiated fourteen new members and received twenty applications. A discussion was held on the rate of wages being too small in comparison to living expenses and house rents, and people were now forced to live in shacks.

Glovemakers' Union, No. 8

Mr. J. C. Little, recording secretary of the Glovemakers' Union, Local No. 8, has left the city, and has been succeeded by W. L. Murphy.

Kindly notify us at once if you do not get your paper on time. We are paying for a good delivery, and there is no reason why we should not have it.

Appointment

Mr. Charles Bishop, vice-president of No. 4 Branch Amalgamated Carpenters has been appointed business agent for his union while Mr. A. C. Saunders is at Pittsburg attending a convention.

Initiations

Last month the total initiations in organized labor amounted to 320 in the Toronto District, and this month bids fair to be larger. This proves that the wage earners are waking up to the knowledge that in union there is strength.

Silver Workers

Bro. of Silver Workers, Local, No. 13, held their regular monthly meeting Wednesday night, a good attendance a healthy interest and good financial condition is the report.

Machinists Local 689

The Machinists Local, 689, at their meeting on Wednesday night, their Delegate to the Boston convention finished his report. He said among other things that it was the best convention ever held, and a great amount of good work was accomplished. The report that the G. T. R. men were asking to get back was false, the offer coming from the G. T. R. themselves. The report that the engines are getting into bad shape, making it unsafe for the public to travel makes the machinists position all the stronger. Canada Foundry Strike is still on. The finances of local 689, are in a flourishing condition and numbers are constantly being admitted.

Local 66, W. I. U. L. L.

Held a very successful Progressive Euchre party Wednesday evening, Nov. 8th, about one hundred being present. The gentlemen's first prize was won by Mr. Warden; ladies' first, Miss Wristen. Mr. S. Peyton gave a song; Master Peter Glocking, recitation; Miss Hardmeyer, song. Refreshments were served, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

These social gatherings will be held once a month during the winter. All union men and their wives are invited to be present. The Local is growing rapidly, taking in many new members each meeting.

Contract Labor Law

Announcement is made of the arrest in New York City of eleven members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association for violation of the Contract Labor Law. It appears that these men sent one of their number to England, who caused advertisements to appear in English and German papers for workmen to take the place of strikers, soon after the workers' strike of August 6th. It further appears that in response to these advertisements fifty expert tile workers were secured, imported into the United States and set to work in the strikers' places. It still further appears that these tile workers were instructed to swear falsely when they passed Ellis Island, and were thereby enabled to gain admission to this country. The tile workers thus stand charged not only of violating the Contract Labor Law, but of conspiracy to violate it and of subornation of perjury.

"What's worth doing is worth doing well." What's worth organizing is worth sticking to.

Knockers

Interested parties have been industriously circulating false statements to our advertisers and others to the effect that THE TRIBUNE IS NOT THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Toronto District Labor Council. We, therefore, publish an excerpt from our agreement made with the Council by the publisher and duly signed and sealed before the paper was started.

Whereas, the parties of the Second Part are desirous of having a weekly newspaper published in the City of Toronto in the interest of organized labor as represented by the Toronto District Labor Council, have requested the party hereto of the First Part to publish such newspaper as the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council, with the support of organized labor bodies represented by the Toronto District Labor Council.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

Success sanctions everything. Push the Tribune.

Union men have thousands of papers, writers, and speakers defending their position. Did you ever hear of a "scab" starting a paper to defend his position? Did you ever know of a "scab" writing an article or making a speech in behalf of himself or his fellow workmen? No; the employers do the talking, the writing, the publishing favorable to those fellows.

Tool insurance is to be granted members of the Pattern Makers' League of North America as a protection against loss of tools by reason of fire.

The fellow who gets what he wants generally feels that he might just as well have wanted more. And the more union labeled goods you get the more you want. It is altogether a habit—a very good one.

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists reports that since the last convention 150 new lodges had been organized and 65 additional lodges received through the amalgamation of the Allied Metal Mechanics' International.

Six hundred and fifty canal laborers, brought to Colon from Martinique, French West Indies, were landed at the former port against their will. One hundred and fifty men were seriously beaten by the police. The laborers objected to the unsanitary conditions on the Isthmus.

The union worker represents the highest class of labor and the most skillful species of artisan. His unionism stands for fairness toward himself, his family and his employer; and the good union man stands just as ready to see the employer treated fairly as he does the members. The union must be equitable in its decisions if it is to prosper and grow, and the more extreme its fairness the greater its prosperity. Justice to all must be its watchword, and from this there must be no deviation.

Methodist Episcopal ministers of Pittsburg and vicinity have just completed plans for a closer affiliation between the churches and the workingmen.

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NOTICE.

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