

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 13

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1905

THREE CENTS

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

LEE, O'DONOGHUE & O'CONNOR
LAWYERS
Binegan Building - Toronto
THOMAS L. CHURCH
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, Executor & Administrator, Etc.
Offices: BINEGAN BUILDING, Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts. Telephone Main 855 and North 3913 TORONTO
202 Manning Chambers Phone Main 499
EDWARD A. FORSTER
Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.
72 Queen St. West - Toronto
ARMOUR A. MILLER
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
Room 207 Manning Chambers - 72 Queen St. West Phone Main 1295 TORONTO

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

GATOR CIGARS..
5 CENTS EACH
SECURITY CIGARS..
10 CENTS EACH
UNION MADE

UNION MEN

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

WRITE US

London Guarantee & Accident Co's Limited

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

THE ECONOMIC

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

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

PHONE MAIN 2036

THE ECONOMIC
438 QUEEN ST. WEST
S. H. COUGH - MANAGER



UNION MEN
see the above label on the wagon that delivers your Coal.
WE HAVE IT
The Connell Anthracite Mining Co., Limited
HEAD OFFICE: QUEEN ST. & SPADINA AVE.

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

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—The silver anniversary of the American Federation of Labor adjourned late today to the next year in Minneapolis on a day yet set. Samuel Gompers, of Washington, D.C., was re-elected president by practically a unanimous vote, only two votes having been cast against him. The retirement of Thomas I. Kidd as fifth vice-president advanced the candidates behind that office, and all who were candidates for reelection were successful, but eighth vice-president, W. R. Spencer, of Dayton, O., who was defeated for the seventh vice-presidency by W. D. Huber, of Indianapolis, O., was the only new officer elected, defeating W. D. Mahon of Detroit, Mich. Frank K. Foster, of Boston, and James H. Wilson, of New York, were chosen to represent the federation at the British Trades and Labor Congress, and Thomas A. Hickert, of New York, was elected to attend the Canadian Labor Congress.

Upon the announcement of the election of President Gompers, Delegate Barnes, of Chicago, made an attempt to present a resolution declaring Mr. Gompers unfair. He was loudly hissed. The chair refused to accept the resolution, and ruled that delegates objecting to the re-election of officers should present their objections in writing to the secretary.

The convention just closed is said to have been the most important and successful ever held by the federation.

Resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor in Pittsburg, Nov. 22, against advertising dodges. It speaks for itself:

"The principal feature of today's session of the American Federation of Labor was the section of the Grievance Committee's report asking for the abolition of the souvenir programme in connection with union labor events. Smaller labor unions throughout the country were charged with grafting, forgery, and threatening the employers with strikes and boycotts in getting out souvenir books for Labor Day and other occasions.

While the names of the labor unions against whom the charges were made were not uncovered, labor leaders in almost every city were accused of the practice. A resolution was offered and adopted condemning the issue of souvenir books by the labor unions."

McCLARY'S IRON MOULDERS ARE OUT TO WIN.

As far as the iron moulders are concerned, the McClary strike will be fought out to a finish no matter how long it takes. The International Union has now stopped in and assumed control of the strike, and that means that the McClary firm are up against an organization that has a reputation for bulldog tenacity and determination, backed by a big treasury, and who are not afraid to spend money when necessary. It means that the three hundred thousand union men in Canada will back the moulders to a man, and an equal number of their friends will stand beside them. Right in the city of London, where the trouble exists and where the facts are best known, the feeling is almost unanimous in favor of the strikers.

There has been more or less dissatisfaction in the big McClary works ever since the advent of Superintendent King, who is a Detroit importation, and the management was so unmistakably in the wrong in locking out the men for attending the picnic, for which arrangements had been openly made and advertised for more than two weeks, that it has been forced to act on the defensive ever since; in fact it was a huge blunder on the part of the superintendent for which no defence is possible. The union states emphatically that it is their belief the whole move was made with the object of weeding out the union men and breaking up their organization. All that the iron moulders are contending for is the right of a committee to confer with the management when prices are placed on new work, a rule that applies not only to the McClary Company, but to all other corporations who imagine they can trample

on the self-respect and manly dignity of their employees. We don't believe the imported superintendent from Detroit could extend such treatment to the iron moulders of that city without having it resented, and we certainly know he cannot do it in a Canadian city. We have known before this of importations from across the line who got a little too previous, and we imagine Superintendent King is in that class. If the McClary firm is wise they will rectify their blunder and come to honorable terms with the moulders.

BOOST THE LABEL

Now is the time to boost the label. Be a booster for the emblem of labor's sovereignty. Resolve to give renewed and more earnest and intelligent work in its behalf. Determine to support it more loyally than ever. Commence with the women folks at home. Drive it into them like driving a nail into a door that they must make no purchase without asking and insisting upon the label. Talk it to your friends and acquaintances. Shout it from the housetops. Be eloquent. Remember that the label is the hallowed trademark of unionism, and nothing you say in its favor will savor of exaggeration. Make known your wishes and sentiments in this matter to every merchant. Say to him plainly and unequivocally that by handling the label he demonstrates his friendship for organized labor, and that by not handling it he puts himself in the attitude of an enemy. Above and beyond all, no unionist whose loyalty is above suspicion should hand his wages to wife, mother, daughter or sister without iterating and reiterating: "This money goes for label goods. Remember, and always remember."—Ex.

MANUAL TRAINING AND AMBIDEXTROUS DRAWING.

J. Liberty Todd Method.

Manual training is generally understood to mean muscular hand training. Real manual training trains the hand, the eye and the mind together. To make a really skilled hand one must train all three. There are forms of manual training which teach carpentering, mechanical drawing and instrumental work, but these do not make a skilled hand or eye. In these forms of manual training pupils are powerless without rulers or compasses, etc. The use of instruments does not develop the hand or the eye. Therefore, all these aids should be done away with.

Firm, free-hand, blackboard drawing will educate the eye quicker than any other exercise. In drafts and trades men must be able to use the left hand as well as the right. How much better then for children to learn to use both hands from the beginning. Therefore ambidextrous drawing (both hands) should be taught from the first. In drawing, clay modelling and wood carving both hands should be used and thus equally trained.

Everyone can draw as well as write if correctly taught. Those who can draw an object have a more distinct idea of that object. The creative powers should be trained with the hand. Children at school can learn to design and model as well in a few months with one weekly lesson as to readily obtain places as under-designers in factories. Drawings must be original. Designing in clay and wood compel originality and invention. Exercises in these mediums are unequalled for giving dexterity of hand, skill in shaping various ideas and in teaching power of observation.

By these methods all pupils without exception develop their capacities. All acquire sufficient skill to enter the different industries with credit, because they have skilled hands, true eyes and a certain power of invention.

Civic Neglect

By-Law Governing the Erection of Scaffolding Ignored by Officials

The jury empanelled to place the responsibility for the death of David Finn, who was killed a week ago to-day by falling from a scaffold at the Consumers' Gas Company's new building at Eastern Ave., returned their verdict last night, after hearing evidence from James Riddell, city building inspector, and William Page who built the scaffold.

Mr. Riddell admitted that he did not carry out the letter of the law, but carried it out in spirit. This was done by consent of the City Architect. The verdict was as follows:

"We find that David Finn came to his death on Tuesday, Nov. 20, through falling from a scaffold on which he was working. We find also that the said scaffold was improperly constructed, inasmuch as the ledges which supported the platform on which the men were working had not been properly nailed or cleated. We also find that city by-law No. 440 was ignored by builders, with the sanction of the city officials."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL
Dec. 22nd
It is all what it may mean.
This is to certify that the "Tribune" is the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we beg leave for it to carry on the support of the circulating public.
The "Tribune" is the only official publication of the above Council.
Respectfully,
Dec. 22nd 1905
G. C.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Tariff Commission have decided not to increase the tariff until the combine killing fades from public memory. The bad, little, infant industries, shielded by the tariff wall, have got into the molasses barrel of prosperity. Not satisfied with this piece of mischief, they have taken to playing with glue-pots and consequently got more or less stuck on each other, forming combines. The bad boys must now wait till we forget some things about combines before any more stones can be placed on their wall to aid them in making us buy from them at their own prices; at the same time selling them our labor on the same terms.

With the civic investigation in the Paddy Bros. case; the plumbers' combine and other odds and ends going through the mills of justice, it is harvest time in legal circles, and the glad refrain echoes back again:

"Home we come rejoicing,
"Bringing in the sheaves."

At the City Hall the curtain has just gone up. The galleries are filled with preachers and liquor men. The great magician and word juggler, Spencer, occupies the centre of the stage, and will now put on his new play entitled "The Death and Resurrection of the Referendum, or the Sequel to the Politician who would not sign the Pledge."

The Mayor is busy with a stub pencil figuring out by algebra whether the voters' lucid moment last election day was when they marked their ballots for him or the \$700 exemption.

The rest of the Pilots of Municipal Statecraft are grouped about the barometer endeavoring to forecast the political weather. The general opinion seems to be that throughout December there will be considerable gales of hot air followed by showers of guff, shop-logic and buncombe.

The Municipal Campaign Telegram system is not giving good service this season; the carrier pigeons are delayed by adverse winds, and a macaroni service has not yet been installed at the City Hall.

The Yonge Street Bridge is still—
Up in a balloon boys,
Up in a balloon;
Sailing 'round the moon, boys,
Sailing 'round the moon.
G. C.

Call for the Label.

DEAR SIR,—

I noticed in your valuable paper several items in which you speak highly of Ald. Jones, in most instances showing that he was doing good for the working man. Now I would not like to see the members of organized labor hoodwinked into voting for a man of his stamp. For instance, let us ask where he was on Monday, Nov. 27th when the question of the \$700 exemption came up? In the council chamber. Where was he when the vote was taken? Out of the council chamber. When did he return to the council chamber? Just after the vote was taken on the \$700 exemption, and just before the vote was taken on the reduction of the liquor license; and in many other cases has he shirked votes. I hope Mr. Editor that you will publish this letter in your valuable paper, as I firmly believe that those kind of men should be shown up to the working man and that they should keep it in remembrance at the polls on New Year's Day.—S.G.S.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bakers' strike still on.

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.

MR. DAVID GILMOUR OF SCOTLAND

Fraternal Delegate to the Am. Fed. of Lab. Convention calls at Toronto on his way home.

Mr. David Gilmour, of Hamilton, Scotland, fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, just closed at Pittsburg, speaking to the Tribune of his impressions on the comparative conditions of the trades union movement between Great Britain and this continent, said what impressed him most was the difference in the standard of wages and living. In strongly organized unions the wages here being fully double what they are in Britain, while living was only about ten per cent. higher, and adding to this about ten per cent. more for higher house rents, still leaves the strongly organized workers in this country eighty per cent. better off than their brethren in the Old Country. But as this applies to skilled trades, well organized, THE WEAKER ORGANIZATIONS ARE A GREAT DEAL WORSE OFF HERE than in the Old Land, particularly in Kentucky and the South, and a lower standard of living must necessarily follow the smaller wages and poorer conditions.

Another impression was that while working conditions are higher generally, work requiring both skilled and unskilled labor is carried on at a much higher speed in this country. In Britain a man is given more time to do a piece of work, and is expected to make a better job of it.

The American Federation of Labor is entirely different to the British Trades Union Congress, inasmuch that the A. F. of L. deals entirely with craft jurisdiction, while the B. T. U. C. not only deals with this part, but also has a labor representation committee to effect a Parliamentary movement, and practically all unions are affiliated with the political body. This gives this part of the movement one million supporters. Outside of this, five hundred and thirty thousand have a separate organization, who are arriving at the same odds, and make a strength of nearly one million six hundred thousand, who are banded together for the same purposes—Parliamentary representation. And the one million affiliated with the B. T. U. C. contribute voluntarily towards a fund to attain this representation. The difference in England is that all different bodies come together on this one great question. There is a tacit agreement that wherever a Socialist is standing for a seat in the House of Commons, the trades unionists support him with all their power. The same applies if a trades unionist is brought out, and it might be mentioned here that Mr. Gilmour is a candidate for Falkirk Burgh at the next election, which takes in five towns, of which Hamilton, Scotland, is the chief. In conclusion, he says his impression is that it will take twenty years for the movement to advance as far as it is in Britain, taking it as a whole.

On Thursday night Mr. David Gilmour addressed a large and attentive audience in the Labor Temple on the trades union movement here and in Great Britain.

Subscribers who have moved from address given kindly send new address.

J. M. PATON, 211 Shuter St.
CHAS. A. COXON, 120 Rose Ave.

Still another advance has been made in the price of Standard Oil. How singular it is that those advances always come when the evenings are getting long!

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

A trades union is not a raffle, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is business organization, which gives you high value for all you put in. We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year for their union they must expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the foresight, the anxiety, the sense of duty, and the wholesome patriotism of wage-workers. And where can they become better schooled in all these than in a trades union?

The United States District Attorney at New York has caused the arrest of eleven heads of manufacturing concerns of that city, on warrants charging them with having conspired, through the medium of an Employers' Association, to violate the Alien Contract Labor Law by the importation of foreign workmen.

Canadian News

Municipal Ownership

Brockville.—The report of the commissioners of the municipal light and power department for the year ending Sept. 30th, just issued, shows an exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs. The gas revenue was \$25,257.96 and the receipts from electric current \$15,707.10, against \$18,145.32 and \$12,448.06 respectively in 1900-01, when the works were taken over by the town. Every account owing the department of gas and electric current for the past year had been collected with the exception of \$6.

The profits for the year, after deducting \$2,448.70 for depreciation on plant, paying interest due on debentures and all other expenses, amount to \$6,508.27. Since the works have been taken over by the town the consumers of gas and electricity have paid into the department \$26,085.89 more than it has taken to run the works, after paying interest on debentures and all other expenses in connection therewith, as well as writing off \$5,082.22 for depreciation of plant. This \$26,085.89 to the credit of profit and loss account at this date is not an invaluable profit, as the department has handed over \$23,598.30 to reduce the lighting works debenture debt, which leaves an available surplus of \$3,087.59 in the hands of the commissioners.

The operation of the plant by the town has given entire satisfaction. Besides reducing the debenture debt each year out of the earnings of the department, meeting running expenses and the cost of installing much new valuable machinery, the consumers of gas and electricity have nearly doubled and the price of gas and electricity has been greatly reduced. In the five years of municipal ownership the bad debts of the department total the exceedingly small sum of \$66.30.

STRIKEBREAKERS JOIN TRADE UNIONISTS.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 24.—Forty-two men arrived at noon from Montreal to work on the Donaldson Line, but twenty-five of them deserted on reaching the city, and will be cared for by the local men and sent back home. Four of the men who came here yesterday for the Allan Line refused to work, but all the others are on duty, and fairly good progress is being made on the Parisian. There have not been any inroads into the ranks of the local men, and there are no signs of wavering.

The Civic Board of Works at a special meeting this morning ordered removed all barricades that have been

erected to prevent access to the wharves, as there is not thought to be any danger of disturbance. The board also asked the Mayor to suggest to both parties the strong opinion that the dispute should be submitted to arbitration.

The Civic Labor Bureau is, for the time at least, non est. The Board of Control to-day accepted the recommendation made yesterday by Property Commissioner Harris that the bureau be closed and William Fitzgerald, the secretary, be employed as agent to investigate claims for damages against the city, and to investigate proposed locations of stores and factories, laundries, and stables.

ANOTHER COMBINE.

G. W. Walker, general manager of the Hart Corundum Company of Hamilton, wanted the duty increased from 25 to 30 per cent., as the imports of this commodity were about 50 per cent. of the total sales.

"Have you an association?" asked Mr. Brodeur.

"Yes."

"You have an agreement as to prices?"

"I presume we have," was the reluctant answer, "but we have no agreement with the buyers; only one among ourselves."

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—H. W. Zealand, on behalf of the Grocers' Wholesale Company, Limited, which is capitalized at \$100,000, made an appeal to the Tariff Commission that may have a disastrous effect on combines. He read a memorandum setting forth that the Redpath Sugar Refining Company had declined to sell him sugar, on the plea that the output was controlled by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which it would be necessary for him to join. He enlightened the commission that after three years of cash business starch manufacturers, canners of meats, fruits and vegetables had notified him that they were forced to remove his name from their selling list. Mr. Zealand asked in consequence of this that all these articles be put on the free list.

COMBINE FROZE HIM OUT.

When the lid had been opened just a little, Hon. Wm. Fielding started to pry. "Did you become a member of their association?" he asked.

"No," replied Mr. Zealand. "Afterwards we endeavored to, and they declined us, and I will bring the documents before the commission. They refused us over two years ago."

Mr. Zealand says he had evidence to show a conspiracy between canners and

sugar refiners. The Halifax sugar refiners, he says, would not dare to sell to him because the Montreal sugar men declined.

Hamilton, Nov. 24.—H. B. Witton, George T. Tuckett and a deputation from the Cigarmakers' Union appeared before the Tariff Commissioners in the Board of Trade rooms this morning. For the manufacturers, Messrs. Witton and Tuckett objected to the proposal to have a uniform label for all cigars.

It was argued that with one label it would not be possible for the consumer to tell whether the goods he bought were domestic, foreign or half-and-half, and he would be imposed upon. It would also work injury to the smaller dealers.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The cigarmakers want the Government to start an experimental farm for the cultivation of Canadian tobacco, so as to make it good enough for cigars.

MONTREAL SHIRT WAIST AND LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Mr. John J. Manning, of Troy, N.Y., General Secretary-Treasurer of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, arrived in Montreal on Monday. Mr. Manning said that a big rally of the local union would be held on Wednesday evening in St. Joseph's Hall, No. 137a St. Elizabeth street, when matters concerning the use of the label would be considered. Several labor men, including Samuel L. Landers, of Hamilton; A. Verville, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Joseph Ainey, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and others, had promised to be present. Mr. Manning further said that Troy and Albany, which was the capital of the State of New York, were only six miles apart. They were among the best organized towns of the country. Mr. Manning said that trade was good and his organization was in a flourishing condition in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Messrs. Manning and Landers are visiting several large shirt and overall factories to see if an arrangement cannot be made for the joint use of the labels of the two organizations, as both the garment workers and laundry workers have jurisdiction over certain classes of shirt workers. Mr. Manning assisted Mr. Landers at an organization of garment makers on Tuesday night.

The Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, affiliated with the National Trades Congress, do not control any shoe cutters. The shoe cutters in Quebec city are members of a strictly in-

dependent shoe workers' union, and are not affiliated with either the Canadian Federation or the International Union. During the present boot and shoe workers' strike in Montreal the Canadian Federation tried to induce the independent cutters of Quebec to come to Montreal to fill the places of the international men out on strike, thus far without success.

Bradstreet fixes the loss in wages during the Chicago teamsters' strike at \$1,000,000, and the loss to employers in increased expenses and diverted trade at \$12,000,000.

During September harvest laborers in Western Canada received \$2.50 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.

Across the Border

A new wage scale making an advance of \$2.50 a week (about 9 1-2 per cent.) for skilled labor, has been agreed upon by the wage committee and executive board of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

The wives of the members of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union of Chicago have started out on missionary work for the label.

The arbitration contract existing between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and the Brocton, Mass., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been renewed for three years.

Henry Gunlach & Sons, of Cincinnati, manufacturers of billiard and pool tables, have reduced the work day from ten to nine hours and increased the minimum pay to \$2.25 a day.

Chicago Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are fighting a damage suit for \$50,000 which has been brought against them by the Oscar L. Daniels Company for calling a strike on their work.

Out of the 3,000 carpenters and mill workers who went on strike in Los Angeles last August to enforce the eight-hour day and closed shop principles, only forty are now out of employment.

At the first annual hall of the Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, a society leader, led the grand march with Secretary Dolan of the Broommakers' Union.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
Established May, 1907

TOTAL DEPOSITS	
on 30th April, 1903	\$3,252,919
30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,318,204
31st August, 1906	9,138,437

YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED

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

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

At the Following Easy Terms:

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

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

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

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

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

We have over FIVE HUNDRED POLICY HOLDERS in one shop.

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

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

OFFICES:
Confederation Life Building, Toronto
Merchant's Bank Building, Montreal

QUICK LOANS
—OR—
FURNITURE
WITHOUT REMOVAL

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

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

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
On Accounts Settled Before Time Expires.

Information free. All business strictly private.
Money Same Day

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

..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 Building, 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.

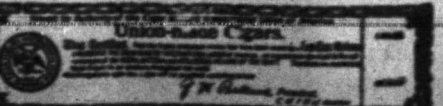
SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE WAGON



THIS IS THE COAL DRIVERS LABEL



REGISTERED



ORGANIZED LABOR, ATTENTION!

Wear None but   Union Made



CLOTH HATS AND CAPS

MADE IN CANADA

No Excuse Now for Non-Union Cloth Hats and Caps

FOR SALE BY

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| J. PATTERSON, King E. | H. KING, Queen W. | S. R. WILLNSKY, 350 Queen W. |
| J. TAYLOR, 498 Queen W. | J. BRASS | L. J. APPLGATH, Yonge St. |
| J. ORANG, Yonge St. | I. DANSON, 598 Queen W. | A. GRAHAM, Queen & McCaul |
| I. M. KINSMAN Yonge St. | J. HALLIDAY | GOUGH BROS., 8-10 Queen W. |
| W. H. PATERSON, Queen W. | WM. TOFT, 262 Queen W. | P. JAMIESON, Yonge and Queen |
| GEO. VIVIAN, Queen W. | THOS. WOODHOUSE, King E. | FRANK STOLLCEY, 750 Yonge |
| D. W. HALL, Toronto Jct. | J. HALL, 498 Bloor St. | R. MACDONALD, 1458 Queen W. |
| | J. R. CHISHOLM, Toronto Jct. | |

The referendum vote just counted shows James O'Connell has been re-elected president of the International Machinists' Association. George Preston, general secretary-treasurer.

At the recent anniversary banquet of the striking Plasterers' Union of Wilkes-Barre there were several contractors present. In addresses to pay \$4.25 a day in wages for more union plasterers. This is more than the scale. The increase is due to great rush of work and the scarcity of union men.

About 200 barbers were initiated in the Chicago union at last meeting.

Nashville, Tenn., Typographical Union celebrated its fiftieth anniversary recently.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of Boston have entered on an organizing campaign.

Cincinnati Boxmakers have asked for a 10 per cent. increase in a sliding piece-work scale.

The San Francisco Labor Council has decided to issue a "Union Label Calendar" for 1916.

The Teamsters' Union in Indianapolis has in a very short time gathered in nearly half a hundred members.

Eighty miners employed at Telluride, Col., were ordered to join the Mine Workers' Association or quit. They quit.

The Milwaukee school board at its last meeting passed a resolution to have the label of the printers appear on all its work.

A vagrant arrested in Kanawha for carrying concealed weapons pleaded as an excuse that he had lately been a strike breaker. He was fined.

Leather workers have a labor bureau composed of members in various parts of the United States and Canada, who look after the out of work members.

One hundred and twenty-five moulders are on strike at Muskegon, Mich., for a raise from 27 1/2 to 30 cents an hour. Two shops, employing twenty men, granted the increase.

A big labor rally was held at Cincinnati to protest against the tactics of the Employers' Association in importing disreputable houses as strike breakers.

A State convention of machinists' lodges, which met at Boston, voted \$400 to continue the organizing campaign in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

FAILURES THIS WEEK.
Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by E. G. Dun & Co., are 228, against 240 last week, 183 the preceding week and 205 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 34, against 42 last week, 18 the preceding week and 39 last year.

At Georgetown, S.C., machinists have secured increase to \$3.25 per day.

Rev. B. Fay Mills has been admitted as fraternal delegate to the G. L. C. with Rev. Raymond Blight as alternate at Los Angeles.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., all organized workers secure recognition and better hours, wages and conditions than the unorganized. Similar conditions prevail everywhere.

San Francisco Typographical Union has decided immediately to send to International headquarters in Indianapolis the sum of \$2,700, and to pledge further financial assistance.

The San Francisco Labor Council has decided to ignore all court injunctions that would prevent strikes, boycotts and picketing. Good move, even if a few of us have to go to jail for it.

North, south and east, everywhere all over the United States, union men and women are taking great interest in asking for the union label in making purchases of goods of every description.

Headquarters of the new Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Workers' International Union, just chartered by the American Federation of Labor, have been established in Chicago.

Joseph Budzicki, an undertaker at New Philadelphia, was recently awarded a verdict of 11c damages by a jury for being called a "scab" by one Adam Tuzholski.

At Philadelphia, Pa., the bakers are on strike. About thirty-eight employers have already signed their agreement, shortening hours from 108 to 60 hours a week and increasing wages about three dollars a week.

The Saturday half-holiday all the year round has been decided upon by Boston bricklayers unions, and has been made a part of the working rules of the trade for that city and vicinity.

The Plumbers and Paper Hangers in Birmingham, Ala., won their strike and gained 20 to 50 per cent. increase in wages. Our members are loyal in calling for the union label in making purchases.

At Jacksonville, Fla., the building trades are locked out. The unorganized workers cannot do the work satisfactorily, and the bosses are beginning to realize that cheap men are not cheap.

The International Cigarmakers' Union won the gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., for making the best and most sanitary cigars. The organization had a special exhibit at the Exposition, where every branch of the trade was exploited for the benefit of the visitors. Half a dozen of the members of the union dressed in their regular working garb took the tobacco in the leaf, put it through the different processes until it was ready to be smoked as a cigar. It cost the union \$4,500 to conduct the exhibit at the Exposition. The expense was defrayed by assessing each member of the organization 10c, which obviated any necessity for drawing money from the union's sinking fund, which amounts to \$500,000. The idea of the union in making the exhibit was to show how a union cigar factory is run, and the conditions under which cigars are made by union men.

At Crookville, Ohio, the Mine Operators are making threats to crush out trades unions at this place.

Herb George said that "he would show the California natives how to run the State and bust up the union organizations" (17).

The chainmaker bosses at different points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, refused to recognize the Conference Committee of the union.

The Street Railway Employees of Paducah, Ky., have been locked out because they refused to give up their union.

At Arkansas City, Kansas, the building trades have secured an increased wage of twenty-five cents per day, and all jobs are strictly union.

At Evansville, Ind., the unorganized workers, realizing the advantages of unionism, are falling in line.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., union men are working eight hours, non-union men work ten hours for lower wages.

Cigarmakers at Trenton, N.J., have a strike on at a local factory which has started to employ girls and use machines.

At East Palestine, Ohio, wages in the building trades have increased from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day, and hours reduced from ten to nine.

At Evanston, Ill., organized workers receive 25 per cent. higher wages and work from one to two hours less per day than the unorganized workers.

The campaign of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour workday in book and job offices has received the hearty support of the American Federation of Labor.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the employers prefer union men and all are happy. That is the only way to get an honest day's work out of men.

The Shingle Workers' Union in the Pacific Northwest sustains a death benefit fund. Every member is assessed 25c to make up death benefit.

Chicago Typographical Union has gained over 300 new members recently.

The proposition of a national home for union carpenters will probably be taken up in the near future by that union.

Nine printing offices in Chicago that were formerly unfair have been unionized since the eight-hour strike was called.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the Bakers gained their demand for day work and ten-hour day in more than half the shops.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the employees have made repeated attempts to disrupt the labor organizations, but the unions are in a healthy condition.

At South McAllister, Ind. Ter., all organized workers secure the standard union scale of wages, but the unorganized work for anything they can get.

Two hundred tile workers out in Erie have started independent factories, which are running at their fullest capacity. That is pluck bound to win.

At Auburn and Lewiston, Maine, the organized workers in the shoe factories have resisted reductions in wages, and in the lasting department have increased wages.

New York, Nov. 24.—The Tribune says: A prolonged meeting of the new Strike Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association was held yesterday, at which the date was fixed for Post and McFord to fill the places of their striking house-smiths with non-union men. The members of the committee would not give the date, but it was learned on good authority that it will be either to-morrow or Monday. E. P. Henry, Secretary of the County League, who is on the new committee, said after the meeting that it would be premature to divulge its plans.

Several strike breakers are in town awaiting the word to go to work. There was a question as to how many of the unions are willing to work alongside of the non-union men in this case. The thirty-two trades associations of employers in the Building Trades Employers' Association have made a canvass among their employees. The result, it was announced yesterday afternoon, showed that only about five of the thirty-two unions are doubtful. The others are ready to stand by the arbitration agreement, and will work with the non-union men on the ground that the House-smiths' and Bridgemen's Union is in the wrong in refusing arbitration.

Secretary J. Farrell, of the House-smiths' and Brickmen's Union, said last night of the reference to the position of the union:

"As soon as non-union men are put to work a general strike of house-smiths will be declared throughout the city, followed by a national strike on all the contracts of the members of the Iron League. The strike was ordered by International President Ryan, and he is the only man who can declare it off. We cannot and will not declare it off."

The annual conference of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Unions of the State of Illinois was held this week in the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, beginning Wednesday morning. Delegates were present from all parts of the State, besides the International President of the Bricklayers, William J. Bowen, of New York City; the ex-president, Geo. B. Gubbins, of Chicago, and International Vice-President Tom Priest, of Chicago, together with some visiting bricklayers, not delegates.

COUNTERFEITED UNION LABEL.
For using a counterfeit union label Charles Ruppert, a shoe dealer of 353 Clark street, Chicago, was fined \$100 last month in a Chicago Police Court.

The Amalgamated Carpenters' Society of New York has decided to support the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the general demand for an increase in wages from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. The organizations in that city have 17,000 men.

Because he sent a fifteen-year-old boy to drive a wagon during the teamsters' strike in Chicago last summer, John Jerky was fined \$5 and costs. The case came up on complaint of the boy's mother. It remains to be seen what action the Employers' Association will take in the matter.

Is there a Union label in your hat?

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.

The Cigarmakers at San Francisco are asking for a slight advance in their scale of wages, which has remained stationary for many years. There are no more loyal trade unionists anywhere than the Cigarmakers, the pioneers of union label agitation. The union label originated in the fertile brain of a San Francisco Cigarmaker, and it has been adopted by all trade unionists, not only in America, but throughout the world, as the most effective weapon for mutual self-protection.

FIGURED FORTH.
This is the life of man. He starts at 0. Then as an infant, laborful is thought. The first great epoch of his early youth is when he cuts his primal peary 2-11. Next, with 3-markable rapidity, He learns to speak, to walk; and finally Comes 4-th from infancy, and is a man. Then, if 5 not mistaken, he will plan. In business, art or letters mighty deeds— Or else in m-m-6 realm. If he succeeds, Or if he fails, what matter, so he tries? His 7-ly rest comes as the sweeter prize; For age steals on apace, and at the gate Of death he stands, his life to consum-8. Be-9-ly Mother Earth lulls him to rest. With 10-der care. He's numbered with the blessed!
—Cleveland Leader.

The Consumers' League of New York has discovered that during the holidays 600,000 hours of overtime, for which no pay was given, was required by New York employers of their underpaid shop girls last year.

Bookbinders' Union, No. 16, Boston, has decided to assess each member of the union two hours' pay in April and November to raise its share of \$200,000 for a national fund to establish the eight-hour work day.

The latest attempt of the labor trust to deceive men into buying cheap-labor products has been to put out a brand called Union Leader, which many union men are now buying, believing that they are using union tobacco.

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

The Glass Blowers' Union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues, and each man pays 2 per cent. of his earnings until a defence fund of \$200,000 is raised.

The answer to last week's problem, No. XLV., "Buying Asparagus," is as follows: Circles are to one another as the squares of their diameters. It follows that a circle having its circumference (and, therefore, its diameter) double that of another must have its area four times that of the other. Therefore the buyer ought to have offered four times the former price. The salesman was correct in his supposition.

THE "ELLIOTT"
CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

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

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

If you believe in fair conditions you will assist your Fellow Workers

by demanding

Union Label Articles

UNION MADE TOBACCO

always bears the Union Blue Label



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

BUY NO OTHER

Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.

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

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY

Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders

70 Teravay St. TORONTO

Phone Main 6053.

Look at this Label

If You Are a Good Union Man



It Will be on Your Clothing

It is a Guarantee of Good Workmanship and Fair Conditions.

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

THE ONLY UNION GLOVE SHOP IN CANADA IS THE BIG

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

COW-HIDE, HORSE-HIDE and BUCKSKIN

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

THE TORONTO GLOVE & TANNING CO., LTD.

THE A. G. CHAPMAN CO.

8 WELLINGTON St. E., Toronto.

Marine Engineers

The Marine Engineers held their first regular meeting for 1905-1906 season on Friday night, and had a good attendance, in consideration of its being the first. Resolutions were passed on to the Grand Council of Marine Engineers to take up the matters of overloading of steamboats, and the increasing in size of the headlights on steamers to enable the crew to escape in case of fire, as lives have been lost on this account.

Leather Workers

The Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 93, held their regular meeting on Friday night. A discussion on the label was the principal business of the meeting. This is one of the local unions for whom the future is brightening. Strikes are reported on in Peterboro' and Perkins and Campbell, Cincinnati, and leather goods workers are asked to keep away from these places.

Brewery Workers

The Brewery Workers held their regular meeting on Saturday night, with the president in the chair. Three initiations, eight propositions, and a resolution against the reduction of licenses, along with ordinary routine, constituted the business.

Picture Frame Workers

Picture Frame Workers, Local No. 114, held their regular meeting on Friday night, which was well attended and enthusiastic. The picture frame workers are looking for improved conditions, which they do not anticipate any trouble in getting. There were two initiations and seven applications. Practically all the picture frame workers in Toronto are now in Local 114. Their meeting nights have been changed from the second and fourth Fridays to the second and fourth Mondays.

Glass Workers

The Glass Workers' International, Local 21, at their meeting last Friday night had two initiations, and one had to be left over till next meeting night. They are going to depart from the popular dance for their Christmas festivities, and hold a genuine English concert.

Operative Plasterers

The Operative Plasterers' International, Local No. 48, held a well attended regular meeting on Friday night. A deputation from the Brewery Workers, asking support in the fight against license reduction, was received. The business agency report was particularly good. Business relative to the coming convention took a good deal of discussion. As this is the first time in the history of the C. P. I. A. that the International convention has come to Toronto, Local No. 48 has decided to make it a banner event.

Builders' Laborers

The Builders' Laborers held a very important meeting in the Labor Temple on Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Masters

The Masters, Local 317, had three initiations and five applications at their last regular meeting. A strong resolution was passed to assist the Trades and Labor Council in their efforts against the reduction of licenses. The masters have just signed a two-year agreement, whereby they get one dollar a week more wages.

Letter Carriers

Letter Carriers' No. 1, F. A. of L. C., at their regular meeting on Friday night initiated one new member and received two proposals. No. 1 is steadily and surely increasing its membership.

Plumbers

The Plumbers, No. 46, at their last meeting, initiated six and proposed four new members. The business was mostly routine.

Steam Engineers

There was a large meeting of the above union held on Tuesday in the Labor Temple.

Federated Council of Building Trades

A meeting of the above trades was held in the Temple on Monday. The meeting was fully representative and well attended. It was unanimously decided to adopt a working card at the beginning of the New Year, and to make a strong effort towards its enforcement. It was reported that the Traders' Bank building was not being properly floored in for the protection of the men below. The sanitary conveniences are conspicuous by their absence, their being no proper convenience and what has to pass for the same is in a DISGRACEFUL and FILTHY condition.

It was unanimously resolved that a strong protest be sent to the city architect and Dr. Sheard re these conditions. It was reported that a man has NO CHANCE OF ESCAPING going to the bottom should he slip at the top, there being no rail around the lifts. THE SCAFFOLDING IS CONTRARY TO THE CITY BY-LAW. There was a discussion re the coming municipal election in January, 1906, and it was the unanimous decision that we must support our own men if we wish anything done to better our condition through the City Council.

Union Label League

Local No. 177, Womens International Union Label League, held its first At-Home, in Occident Hall on Saturday last, the 25th. The hall was too small for the dancing, and had not the Committee with lucky foresight thrown open their Lodge Room for cards etc., their would have been a lack of seats, but, as it was everyone was pleased and danced and played till the stroke of twelve.

During the evening Mr. Hungerford, Pres. of the D. L. C., made an address on the purpose and power of the label, cracked one or two funny jokes and advised all union mens wives to join a league. Miss Vera Woolner, a little tot, gave an excellent exhibition of club swinging. Mr. Gamage sang. Refreshments were served. The Financial balance is to be donated to the Bakery Workers Strike Fund.

W. I. U. L. L.

The regular meeting of Local 66, W. I. U. L. L. was held on Nov. 22nd at Labor Temple. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. May Darwin; first Vice-President, Miss Mand Verrai; Second Vice-President, Miss Wanton; Secretary, Miss Ethel Darwin; Financial Secretary, Mr. Clarke; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Verrai; Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Ball; Doorkeeper, Mr. Clarence Wilson; Delegates to Council, Mrs. May Darwin, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Fred Perry. Five new members were initiated. The League will hold an open meeting on Dec. 13th, to which all are invited.

Legislation Authorized

Legislation authorized to be obtained: Re D. Conboy & Co., to confirm the fixed assessment of factory premises as agreed upon. (See p. 325 of Board of Control Reports, 1905.)

To abolish the right to petition for local improvements. (See Report No. 5 of L. and R. Committee, p. 386, and minute of same committee of May 11, 1905.)

To interpret the street railway agreement (such legislation to be submitted and approved of by the Board of Control and Council), and amongst other things to make it plain that the city shall have the alternative power to construct and operate street railway routes in the event of the company holding the franchise therefor not providing the necessary street car accommodation. (See Board of Control Reports, p. 933.)

To enable the city to pass by-laws prohibiting hawkers and peddlers upon any or all of the streets of the city. (See L. and R. Report No. 15, p. 985.)

Legislation suggested by City Solicitor:

To amend Sec. 677 of the Municipal Act by adding the words "or in any statute" after the word "municipality" in the second line, so as to make it clear that the city has a right to lay down sidewalks and roadways in spite of petitions.

To amend the Assessment Act so as to make the decision of the County Judge or Court of Appeal final as to the assessability of persons or property.

To give the city power to prevent or regulate signs or other advertising devices upon or adjoining the highway.

Legislation asked for last year but not granted:

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

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

To compel the Street Railway Company to put on fenders, brakes, etc., and to appoint a Government officer to see that the provisions of the Acts are enforced, and that a company running upon its own right of way in crossing any highway shall provide protection at such crossing as ordered by the Railway Committee of the Executive Council. (Refused for the same reason.)

To abolish the provisions commonly known as the "Connex clauses." (This came up for discussion with the bill introduced by Mr. Downey modifying the Connex clauses and it was decided the matter should stand for another year for proper consideration.)

To repeal the amendment to the High Schools Act whereby the city must contribute to adjoining municipalities 80 per cent. of the cost of the maintenance of city pupils attending such schools. (Stood for another year on promise of the Government to have High Schools Act revised.)

To amend Liquor License Act so as to allow city to increase the fees payable directly to the city without submitting the same to a vote, and that upon a second conviction the license holder's license should be cancelled and no license issued instead. (Withdrawn at request of Government, who promised to consider the whole question upon revision of Liquor License Act.)

All of the above will be asked for again.

Condition of the Laborer Ages Ago

Free and untrammelled workmen were practically unknown in the early ages. In ancient Greece and Italy slaves tilled the soil, dug the mine, wove the cloth and built the walls. In the decline of the Roman empire the northern conquerors took away thousands of useful craftsmen, such as smiths, carpenters, workmen in metals, shoemakers, tailors, dyers and their skill was utilized for the sole benefit of their masters. But the great monuments of slave labor are the pyramids and the great wall of China. Direct legislation on labor dates as far back as the fourteenth century, when an act known as the statute of laborers was passed. That was in 1349, during the reign of Edward III. in England. At that period the population had been so reduced by pestilence, and the demand for labor was so great, that the laborers demanded substantially increased wages. Employers of artisans appealed to the crown, and an act was passed which made it compulsory for all men and women toilers to accept the rate of wages in force five years prior to date. This, of course, checked the workers in their efforts for better pay, for those who failed to live up to the letter of the act were seized by the sheriff and cast into jail. Down to the fifteenth century workmen were pressed by the king's sword to labor, regardless of their will as to pay, hours or place of employment. Early in the fifteenth century they received their first concession — the privilege of sending their children to school if they so chose. The lot of the laborer in the ancient and middle ages was unenviable. He was compelled to truckle to his ruler or master, and was a prey to the conscription gang. Education was denied him, unless he managed to study clandestinely. He had no appointed representation at the court, and few volunteered to champion his cause before the king. The sweets of life were a closed book to him, and his lot was to be buffeted about like a shuttlecock.

BAKERS' STRIKE

By One Who Knows

It is our earnest hope that the price of flour has dropped sufficient, to guarantee the drop in the price of bread.

We know that during the strike — Bredin—Tomlin and Weston, lowered the price of bread enough to hold a little trade—with a certain class of their customers.

There is a Master Bakers Association doing business within the city of Toronto whose drivers go from door to door peddling bread at 8 cts. a large loaf, while the Association is banded together etc. etc.

"Come into my Parlor said the Spider to the Fly" but, the Journeymen Bakers looked another way, and saw a great multitude of flies—and flew unto them.

Three firms declare that the union will not have control of their machines, and will not be dictated to etc. Three firms of the 23 already signed use the latest machines, viz., mixer, divider and moulder, and find it to their advantage in employing practical hands.

At a horticultural show in England recently a chrysanthemum plant with a green blossom was exhibited.

Labor Conventions

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

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

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.

The shorter workday is the most important question before the labor movement, and will continue to be such, because it is the simplest and most direct way of adjusting the problem of distribution.

PRACTICAL HINTS UPON BAKING.

Use always the best flour; it is the cheapest.

Keep flour in warm, dry place. Invariably sift flour before using.

Yeast should be thoroughly dissolved before being put in the sponge.

Sponge should be thoroughly mixed and set stiff; a stiff sponge holds the gases better.

Cold and salt check fermentation, and heat hastens it, therefore your sponge may be governed by temperature.

Never put salt in the sponge; salt only when you mix the dough.

Nothing goes into the sponge but yeast, water or milk, and flour. (Mashed potatoes if you desire to use them).

Keep dough well covered, to prevent air from forming a crust; paper is better than cloth, as air will not penetrate it.

Use as little flour as possible in kneading.

Milk should be scalded and allowed to cool to blood heat.

Potatoes added to the sponge will keep bread moist longer.

A little lard or shortening added to the dough will also keep bread moist and give a flaky appearance.

Bread is proved sufficiently for the oven when the dent produced by pressing the finger on the loaf will remain.

Bakers' strike still on.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Etc.

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

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

READ THIS

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

Payments can be made monthly if desired . . .

ABSOLUTE PRIVACY GUARANTEED.

ANDERSON & CO.

33 & 34 Confederation Life Building, Telephone Main 313. Cor. Yonge and Richmond Sts.

"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at
106-108 Adelaide Street West
TORONTO CANADA

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

FRED FERRY,
106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
"In Union there is Strength."

In preference to reduction of licenses let us have local option as the lesser evil. Then we should have the advantage of witnessing the great suffering caused thereby—thousands of men out of work in nearly every trade. The tremendous increase of our Police Force watching the ever-increasing dives that are bound to spring up. The tremendous falling off of revenue to city and country, driving all visitors away who are coming year by year, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars with us. Toronto would then be shunned as a plague spot, but it would be far preferable to a partial closing down. It would be tried, found disastrous, and settle the question for ever.

There is far too much so-called religious and temperance movement by legislation in this fair country of ours. Because these so-called reformers have failed by their social methods, they appeal to force as the only means left them.

The workingman of the day should have a more general interest in humanity. Our Canadian Trades and Labor Council should send in a strong protest to the British Government against the great preparations for war. It is the workingman that has to bear the brunt in both cash and blood.

Temperance, when advocated by our "Band of Hopes" and our "Sunday schools," was a great power for good, in the days that are past. What is the Temperance party of to-day but a rank political faction led by a few men who are ready and willing at all times to use it for their own ends, or to sell out to the highest bidder.

The residents of Maitland street are jubilant. The street cars again stop at the corner of Maitland and Church streets.

It is about time they were all restored. What right has the Street Railway Company to make stations where they like to save them a little money in the starting of cars? Are the cars for the convenience of the public or not. If they are intended for such, let them be made so—and at once.

Since the accident of last week, by which D. Finn lost his life, an agitation is on foot to have a scaffold inspector appointed, whose sole duty it will be to look after scaffolds and their safety of construction. Organized labor should agitate and see that a man with experience is appointed to the position. As soon as a job of this kind is mooted the grafters, lobbyists, politicians, and, we are sorry to say, sometimes aldermen get busy in the interests of friends, and the man with experience and no pull don't stand much chance against the man with a pull and no experience.

The City Council would do wisely to let the unions vitally interested, viz., Bricklayers, Builders' Laborers, etc., put up their own candidates. The men might not be B.A.'s, but they would have more horse sense in scaffold-building than 90 per cent. of wire-pulling aldermen, politicians or ward heelers. The office might be made by yearly appointment. This would keep the incumbent from getting the brain fog and tired feeling that appears to attack so many men when they imagine they have settled down to a life's position.

Many a hard working man enjoys his glass of beer, and why should he be deprived of it. He earns it, and it is nobody's business if he has it. For some men, they would rather be dead than to have their little enjoyments taken from them.

Why is it that everything we consume to-day has reached such tremendous prices? Who is the cause of it? It certainly is not the small increase of wages obtained by organized labor. To-day a man is no better off than he was formerly. Let the good work of probing these combines go on; let them be thoroughly investigated. Combines are being formed every day in order that the poor man shall pay enormous prices for his wants.

Cutting down of licenses in Toronto means that if we throw that many men out from earning an honest living, it is but natural they will do contraband work for a living—for live they must.

A grand Scotch ball will be held in the Labor Temple on New Year's night.

It would be a good help for the Label Committee were a resolution passed in every union that every office-holder should have at least four pieces of union made clothing on him.

Bakers' strike still on. Are you helping to crush this matter out? If not, why not?

Some time since the Union Label League issued a circular asking that all unions that have labels should advertise them in the Tribune, so that everyone might become acquainted with the different labels, and thus giving a tremendous help to the Label Committee in their great uphill work. Their response has certainly not been particularly quick. It looks as if some of them have not woken up yet, and never will wake up until their own label is attacked and the bottom nearly knocked out of their union without a hard blow. They are doing themselves incalculable harm by not advertising their label.

The closing down of hotel licenses in the City of Toronto simply means an increased monopoly for the fortunate ones allowed to remain. No recompense in any way for those cut off, who may have spent hundreds of dollars in remodeling their houses as required by the law, in addition to the cash paid for the house in the first place. The opening up of innumerable illicit dives and shebuns of the lowest order. It is in the nature of man that if he is not permitted to take his enjoyment in a respectable manner he'll have it anyway. Man is a very social creature. Did he take his beverage alone he would scarcely ever be overcome. It is the meeting of friends and the treating that is the great trouble with him, and often leads him to take more than he requires.

How much greater will this temptation be when twenty-five or thirty houses are cut off, causing a far greater congregation in the houses remaining, necessitating the meeting of more friends in one place than ever! What is really wanted is more saloons, and scattered over a greater area. If a man runs a loose joint, then cut him off. He knows the penalty, and takes all chances.

That a Labor paper is not a campaign document to further the election of certain men, and it will not be used for that purpose.

If union men would read and heed the Labor paper as much as do the business men, we would have many reforms accomplished that are badly needed.

It is just twenty-five years ago this month that the first trade union label, that of the Cigarmakers, was introduced.

There are many men who are on the fence on the liquor question who should stop to consider the great financial depression it would cause, and perhaps they would be among the first to suffer. It would affect every branch of trade. Men would be idle everywhere from it.

The grocers think by reducing the liquor traffic they would get better payments should reduction be carried. How many then would they have to carry on their backs because they were out of work and could not pay anything!

John Tweed will be a labor candidate for the Board of Education at the next elections, and should be elected.

Mr. John Galbraith is out for election for the Board of Education.

Mr. Stewart, of the Iron Moulders' Union, will seek aldermanic honors in Ward 6 as a labor candidate. He is a good man, and should win the race hands down.

Mr. Frank Moses will seek election as alderman in Ward Three. As an ex-alderman he should be a strong man, and in all probability will head the poll. He will be a useful man for the labor movement.

The Brewery Workers of Seattle, Ore., after a six months' fight, have succeeded in getting a closed shop.

Demand the label at all times and in all places where you purchase.

Be loyal to your brother worker. Don't imagine your duty done because you demand the label of your own Craft. Nearly 40 per cent. more women are working at men's labor than ten years ago.

When your vote is cast in January see that it is for the interest of organized labor. Down all who are opposed to it. Remember the promises made by some now in office, and how they kept them.

An exchange asks why it is that the wages of bookkeepers are lower to-day than they were ten years ago. The answer is that the bookkeepers have never been wise enough to organize, and as a result there are a dozen men after every job, and each man underbidding every other man.

We have still many unions to hear from in regards to the subscription list of THE TRIBUNE.

Pay your subscription to our agent at Temple; receipt will be posted from our office to each subscriber.

The fact that Mr. Cooney, was honorably discharged is not so very much satisfaction to him or to his comrades, who knew it could not be otherwise. Does this discharge from "nothing" let the accused off? Is he to be passed over by the law? Mr. Cooney would hardly have got this mated out had it not been for the alertness of his Council Mr. Forster.

Any one desirous of knowing more of the manual training and ambidextrous drawing, apply at THE TRIBUNE office.

The City By-Law says scaffolds shall be made with poles and ropes and giving dimensions for each; yet an inspector pleads the spirit of the law was carried out with a scaffold made of planks and nails, and it seems this spirit made way with poor Finn. Are city laws any good, or worth the making? They are most certainly ignored and too much spirit shown altogether.

Labor's Municipal Issue

Controller Ward has given another proof of his ability and his friendship for organized labor by forcing to the front the \$700 exemption matter, and bringing it to a vote in Council. This vote has served the excellent purpose of testing the faithfulness of those who voted for the exemption in the City Council last March, besides showing unmistakably the position of those who on that occasion did not vote.

The question came up last Monday, after the matter of liquor licenses had been disposed of. Controller Ward moved that application be made to the Legislature for permission to exempt dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of seven hundred dollars. Deputations were present from organized labor and from the Single Tax Association. Addresses were heard by the Council, and some debate took place. The motion then went to a vote, and was defeated by twelve yeas to five nays.

The first point to be noted in this division is that Alderman Chisholm of Ward 1 and Alderman Harrison of Ward 4 came out boldly for the \$700 exemption. We have great pleasure in adding them to the list of its supporters. They deserve to be voted for next January.

The next point is that Alderman Vaughan, Ward 4, and Alderman Hay, Ward 5, reversed their former vote. They are now enemies of the \$700 exemption, and should be marked for defeat.

Two other men should also be defeated; and they are Alderman Jones, Ward 4, and Alderman Dunn, Ward 5. They shirked the vote. Alderman Jones did it twice, and there is no mistake about his shirking. Let us shirk him. Alderman Dunn was in the chair at the vote last March, and had a reasonable excuse for not voting then; but we know of no excuse in regard to last Monday's vote.

Herewith we give the present position of the City Council on this all-important question of obeying the will of the people as to the \$700 exemption.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

Controller Ward.

Ward 1—Aldermen Chisholm and Stewart.

Ward 2—Alderman Noble.

Ward 3—Aldermen Graham and Lynd.

Ward 4—Aldermen Vaughan, Hay, and Keefer.

Ward 5—Alderman Dunn.

AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Mayor Urquhart.

Controllers Hubbard, Shaw, and Spence.

Ward 1—Alderman Fleming.

Ward 2—Aldermen Church and Coatsworth.

Ward 3—Aldermen Geary, McBride, and Sheppard.

Ward 4—Alderman Vaughan.

Ward 5—Alderman Hay, and Keefer.

SHIRKED THE VOTE.

Ward 4—Alderman Jones.

Ward 5—Alderman Dunn.

BROKE THEIR PLEDGES.

A number of those above named had given pledges to organized labor that they would obey any vote of the people which might be taken. Seven of these deliberately broke their pledges on both of the votes, namely: Mayor Urquhart, Controller Hubbard, Alderman Fleming, Alderman Coatsworth, Alderman Geary, Alderman Sheppard, Alderman McGhie.

Let us defeat as many as possible of those who refused to obey the will of the people, but our strongest efforts should be directed against these seven pledge-breakers and betrayers of organized labor.

Amusing the People

So it is finally decided that we are to have another farce at the polls next January. The people are to amuse themselves by marking ballots on the question of license reduction, and then the City Council will do just as they like about it. Probably they will obey the people's will, just as they did in regard to the \$700 exemption, which the people voted for by a majority of two to one. The Toronto Federation for Majority Rule was organized to put a stop to that sort of thing, and they will do it yet.

Of Interest to Women



I am pleased to see that the bakers have again adopted the label on the bread. For some time past it has been almost impossible to know whether we have been eating union bread or not. It is up to union men and women to aid these men in their struggle against the unfair firms, who are trying to retain the conditions that existed in 1893-4-5. I have in my mind two skilled men, who at that time were working on an average of sixteen hours a day for the huge sum of \$9 per week, and this was by no means an isolated case; the maximum rate of wages at that time being about \$10 per week, with unlimited hours of toil. If the firms with whom the union bakers are having the trouble are allowed to win out it will practically mean that these conditions will again prevail. For the honor of the union women of this city, I hope this will not be. There is no excuse for organized labor allowing this thing to go.

The use of the label will cost the employing bakers nothing, and if the demand for it is made strong enough we will have no bread on the market that does not bear the label, outside of that manufactured by these unfair firms. It is for the women of Toronto to say as to whether these men shall win the fight or not. They are the buyers; and I appeal to every reader of the Tribune—man or woman—not only to see that the bread they eat themselves bears the label, but to use their influence to see that others eat it too.

Speaking to a prominent temperance worker the other day, she gave it as her opinion that if a vote was taken on the reduction of licenses, and the women of Toronto were given the chance to vote on this question, that there would be such an overwhelming majority that it would mean the abolition of the traffic as far as Toronto was concerned. I beg to take issue with this lady. I would not like to think that the women of Toronto were so lacking in common sense. Abolition of the traffic in Toronto, as far as the licensed houses were concerned, or even a reduction of licenses, would mean that less liquor would be drunk. To my mind it would mean an increase of the drink habit; it would mean more dives; it would mean more adulterated liquors, instead of the comparatively pure article that is now sold under a more or less properly regulated system, and if men must have liquor, at least let it be as pure as possible. An excessive use of the article is no doubt bad, but an excessive or even a moderate use of badly adulterated whisky—God preserve us from it.

And this is what a local option law would mean in Toronto or any other place. As Ald. Stewart very justly said, you cannot legislate men into being sober, and it is human nature to desire that which is hard to obtain. I am glad that our City Fathers have had the wisdom to submit this question to the people. They (the people) can be trusted to decide for themselves what they want, and I certainly do not think it will be a reduction of the licensed houses of this city.

Merit is sometimes rewarded, not always in a desirable manner. At the counter of one of the leading dry goods stores one day this week I overheard the following conversation:

"Are you going home for Christmas?" said a young girl to the shop girl who was waiting on her. "I had intended to go," she said, "but I am afraid I shall not get away." Her lips quivered and the tears started in her eyes. "Why, how is that?" said the customer. "I thought the manager promised to let you off for a week at Christmas?" "So he did," said the shop girl, "but you see it is this way. I asked for a holiday at Exhibition time; the manager told me if I would wait until Christmas he would let me off for a week; he said I had not had a holiday for two years, and he thought I deserved one. Since Exhibition one or two of our girls have left, and the manager thought I was the most trustworthy, and he gave me charge of this department." "Did he raise your pay?" asked the customer. "Oh, yes. He gave me 50c more a week, but I would sooner have been without it, for when I asked him yesterday when he thought I could get off, he told me I could not possibly be spared. I told him he had promised to let me off at Christmas. He replied that he thought he had made it worth my while not to ask for a holiday, and if I did not like it there were plenty to take my place. I am so disappointed, I want to see my mother so much, but I cannot afford to throw up my job." Here the feelings of the poor girl evidently overcame her, and she turned away with a sob.

So because her girl is more attentive to the interest of her employers, and has perhaps a little more ability than some, this mother must forego the pleasure

of meeting her daughter at the time of the year when the mother's heart turns most longingly to the absent ones. Beautiful state of affairs, is it not?

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1905.

Editor Women's Department, Tribune: Dear Madam,—In answer to An Enquirer's letter, the following: I do not remember saying that you stated girls should not pay to go to places of amusement. I said it myself, and this only when she cannot afford it. With reference to the wages of girls, things may be harder for girls in Montreal than they are here. I do not deny it, but I know of many girls in Toronto who earn the quite respectable sum of from \$12 to 16c per hour. Regarding the question of amusements, recreations, etc., which I mentioned, I think it is a most important thing to consider, hence the reason for speaking of it.

You state that the American Revolution was caused by the American patriots seizing upon the (then) new formed tea tax, and using it as a pretext for war. Yes, certainly, my friend, but you forget that the tea tax was an indirect cause, and that it was the patriots who made the revolution possible. And what made the so-called American patriots but the then existing conditions of the American colony, with its relations to England? As to the huge combine, L. S. D. aristocracy and other institutions you mention, all out on the hunt for other people's hard-earned cash. I may say that there never was an un-mixed good or an un-mixed evil. This I know, that America would have been exactly the same, if not far worse, if the revolution had not "gone off."

Environment works a mighty influence on character. In commenting on the French Revolution, you conclude with, "In the event of the revolution being successful." Well, but it was successful, was it not? It raised a degenerate race of humanity to a people who gave us some of the world's greatest painters, sculptors, artists and musicians of every kind, gave us many useful and good things. I can see with a prophetic eye, however, and as it may be to contemplate, that France is on the down-hill again!

What you say of Russia I agree to in its entirety, but without bloodshed there will be no freedom for that poor nation. You tell the readers of this paper that all famous musicians have great natural ability. I much regret that I cannot agree with you. Haydn should have been a stick-in-the-mud; Scarlatti should have been a court servant; de Beriot never knew when he was writing good music. As for Locatelli, I defy anyone to quote a single bar of good music that ever came from his pen. Why do you call me a socialist? I do not deal in any verbal enigmas, nor pseudonyms. I believe my arguments are logically supported, and that my inferences are fairly deduced from given premises. I think the term is unjust.

However, we have wandered very far from the original subject. Ancient Greek philosophy has nothing to do with this crying need of the day.

In conclusion of this discussion, I heartily use your last words, Yours very sincerely, Scherzo.

In closing the discussion between Enquirer and Scherzo, I thank them both for their interesting letters, and shall hope to hear from both in the future. M. D.

Union men support your paper, patronize our advertisers. Now is the time to be loyal to your cause.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

WORKING MEN, ATTENTION!

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

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

The Bonuses or Profits are guaranteed on small policies as well as large.

—Write a Post Card to—

ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

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

ACROSS THE SEAS

UNIONS CONTROL AUSTRALIA.

A very interesting account is given in the Cleveland Citizen of October 14, by Hugh O'Neil, late of Australia, as to how the unions lost their battle with the shipping trust through a strike over trivial personal matter, but, learning from experience, went into politics and now have full control.

They attacked municipal councils first and enforced the minimum wage and eight-hour days on all of them. They attacked the State parliaments next and gained factory legislation and old age pensions and compulsory arbitration. No factory in the country can now employ child labor, or work its people more than eight hours per day, or pay less than the minimum wage fixed by the wage boards.

The only party of prominence now in Australia is the labor party, the leaders of which are descendants of poor but honest parentage and of account.

It has been arranged that on May 1, 1906, every French trade unionist will at the conclusion of the eight hours of his day's work "quietly and peaceably leave the factory."

One of the oldest of the English trade unions—the Steam Engine Makers' Society—has just celebrated its eightieth anniversary.

DECREASE OF DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

It is well known that the climate of the British Isles is more favorable to the consumption of alcoholic stimulants than our climate. We expect the British to drink more per gallon than we do, and they have always lived handsomely up to our expectations. We have liked the statistics of British drinking because they make us seem temperate by contrast. They are falling off a little in this particular. This year's report, like that of several years immediately preceding it, tells of decreased consumption of wine, spirits, and beer. Either our cousins are feebler than they were and cannot carry so much rum, or they are wiser than they were, and do not want so much, or they are poorer and cannot buy so much. At any rate, they drink less of most things. There is an increasing demand for port wine of a modern sort, considerably lighter than the port that in the last century gave most solvent Englishmen the gout, and, among spirits, brandy is as much drunk as ever. In that there seems to be evidence of a disposition to substitute grape products for grain products, which is a gain to sentiment and very likely to health.—Harper's Weekly.

London, Nov. 24.—The Salvation Army announces that the publicity given to Gen. Booth's emigration scheme has had an extraordinary effect on the number of applicants at the Salvation Army emigration offices. At a low estimate, this year's total applications will represent families totaling 70,000 souls. Gen. Booth is convinced that he could transfer 200,000 persons yearly for the next ten years to the colonies without disturbing the labor market at home.

London, Nov. 25.—It is reported that the question of the selection of the Australian Federal Capital is regarded in colonial circles in London as beginning to enter upon a somewhat delicate phase in view of the recent statement of Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, in a letter to Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, that if the Federal Government persisted in its present attitude it would become his duty to invite the Legislature and people of New South Wales to consider the situation, with a view of definite action for the maintenance of an unquestionable right.

WORLD'S WORKERS.

The Sydney (Australia) Labor Council has decided to urge upon the State Government the necessity of filling the vacancy in the second Arbitration Court, caused by Judge Gibson's time of office expiring.

At the last meeting of the West Australian Coastal Trades and Labor Council it was decided that a petition be prepared, asking for the removal of Justice Parker from the presidency of the Arbitration Court.

New South Wales joined the federation on the distinct understanding that the Federal capital should be in that State, and an expert commission, under the presidency of Sir George Turner, recommended that the town of Dalgety, in New South Wales, should be chosen. Following up that proposal the Federal Government has asked the State of New South Wales to consider this point and to allot a site of one thousand square miles for the purpose of the capital. The question at issue between the Federal and New South Wales is a clear one, and from the plain spoken words of the New South Wales Premier the inference is drawn that the State is not prepared to give way.

The Perth (West Australian) Building Trades Vigilance Committee has succeeded in organizing the local electrical engineers, fitters, and wiremen into a good union, forty of these craftsmen joining as members at the initial meeting.

Sixty disputes (including one lockout) were reported to the Italian Labor Department as having begun in August, compared with 90 in the previous month. The number of workpeople taking part in 50 of these was 11,129, as compared with 18,592 who took part in 79 of the July disputes.

The Gympie (Queensland) Mineowners' Association has promised to give every consideration to the request of the local Miners' Union for the granting of a half-holiday on Saturdays to mine employees, so that they can indulge in football, cricket, or other forms of recreation on that day instead of on Sundays, as at present.

Preference to unionists is granted in the last four awards given by the New Zealand Arbitration Court. In every case the usual provision for incompetent workmen to work at less than the minimum rates is also included. The awards apply to the carpenters and joiners and operative bakers in the Auckland district, and the Gisborne district carpenters and joiners, painters, and decorators.

In moving the second reading of the Shearers and Sugar Workers' Accommodation Bill in the Queensland Legislative Council recently, Minister Barlow said that in this world there was such a thing as hatred of expense, which led to sweating and misery. When things were reasonable and right, he added, the little extra which would bring about better conditions should be fastened on those who derived the benefit of the fruits of labor.

The High Courts of Victoria, Australia, have knocked a hole in another State Labor Law. A Melbourne firm was charged under the Factories Act with having let out the work of making aprons to a woman at such low rates that her employes could not earn the average rate of 4d per hour fixed by the Wage Board. On appeal, the High Court ruled that the Melbourne firm was not responsible for the low rate of wages paid by the sub-contractor.

The changes in hours of British labor reported during September, 1905, affected 4,400 workpeople, of whom 1,100 had their working time increased by 198 hours per week, and 3,300 had their working time decreased by 857 hours per week. During the nine months, January to September, the total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in hours of labor was 11,504, the net reduction in their working time being 16,150 hours per week.

A JUDGMENT FOR ONE PENNY A MONTH.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, Myer Freedman, a registered moneylender, trading under the name of J. Roland, at 101 Edgware Road, London, applied for the enforcement of payment on £10 8s 10d due from G. D. Walker. The defendant said he had been very badly treated by the plaintiff. He borrowed £35 of the plaintiff in August, last year, and although he had paid 247 17s 6d, he still owed £10 8s 10d. He only had 35s a week. Plaintiff's solicitor said he could not go into that, as he had a High Court judgment. Judge Rentoul remarked that the Moneylenders' Act required him to go

into all the details. He was not inclined to be hard on moneylenders, but the case before him was a very bad one. His hands were tied, and he was compelled to make an order. The order he would make was for payment of the amount claimed and due, £10 8s 10d, at the rate of one penny a month. At this rate, it may be noted, it will take 208 years and 10 months to pay off the debt.

In another case where a creditor was seeking to compel payment of a friendly loan without interest, and it was said that the defendant had been living at a West End hotel paying £16 a week. Judge Rentoul said that was the sort of debt that he would do his best to get paid. He ordered payment within a month, with committal for thirty days in default.

The net effect of all the changes in British wages, reported in September, was an increase of £69 per week, as compared with a decrease of £966 per week in August, 1905, and a decrease of £245 per week in September, 1904. The number of workpeople affected was 24,328, of whom 13,895 received advances amounting to £593 per week, and 10,435 sustained decreases amounting to £524 per week. The total number affected in August was 247,473, and in September, 1904, 21,032.

EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7, 1905. Will J. French, President of the San Francisco Labor Council:

I desire it to be understood that we have assembled here to-day not as trades unionists, as employers, nor as improvement clubs; we have come here as Americans, and as Americans we object, and most emphatically, to the influx of an inferior race. It is no longer a question whether the Japanese intrude upon one field of industry or another. We find that they are encroaching on every trade, and imitate the white man in his work, be it in the machine shop, the shoe trade, factory or farm.

The fruit growers, who formally welcomed the Japanese, now say that the Jap is unsatisfactory. It is characteristic of the Mikado's subjects that they care not for the employers' interests. When the Japanese bell rings the Jap quits work, no matter if the crop goes to ruin. Whoever has had the opportunity to watch the Japanese on our waterfront must realize the growing danger arising from unrestricted Japanese immigration. We are told that they come to our country merely to learn, and then return to their own country. But that is not true. They come here to stay, to imitate our mechanics and wage-earners, make all they can, live on a mere pittance, and send their savings to Japan. They are a barnacle upon our community.

The Legislatures of California and Nevada have spoken in no uncertain tone concerning the evil of that immigration of an unassimilative element. It is necessary for us to awaken the interest of the people in the East and Middle West to the great peril which threatened the whole country.

NOT AN INFERIOR RACE.

We have been accustomed to regard the Japanese as an inferior race, but are now suddenly aroused to our danger. They are not window-cleaners and house-servants. The Japanese can think, can learn, can invent. We have suddenly awakened to the fact that they are gaining a foothold in every skilled industry in our country. They are our equals in intellect; their ability to labor is equal to ours. They are proud, valiant, and courageous, but they can underlive us. They have no families here to support; their manner of living and their ideas of civilization are different from ours, and we cannot hope to compete with them in the matter of wages for this reason, and we certainly do not desire to.

We are here to-day to prevent that very competition. We want no people here that cannot come and mix with us, become blood of our blood, and bone of our bone without degrading and debasing us. In the offspring of a marriage between a Mongol and a Caucasian, the Mongolian characteristics always predominate.

This question is far greater than the race problem in the South; far greater than the race problem in the Philippines, where we lately have taken a

country containing 20,000,000 of people. We cannot, we must not, we will not, permit the free entry of a race that will cheapen and lower our standard of living."

There is a distinctive phase of the Russian revolution that seems to have escaped notice outside of Russia. More has been accomplished by a railway strike than by all the riots and massacres. Russia lost in the war with Japan because of inadequate railway service and her autocratic form of government was destroyed by a strike of railway workmen. The importance of the railway appears to be as great in revolution as in war. Rapid transit has made absolutism impossible. As soon as the Russian workmen discovered this secret they liberated an enslaved people. It is true that the time was ripe for the revolution, but it is no less true that a revolution could not have succeeded had the government been permitted to transport troops and munitions of war without hindrance.

In our days a revolution can shatter an empire into a thousand pieces by means of a complete and successful strike of railway employees. Vast empires like Russia are made possible by rapid transit and can be destroyed by the blocking of transit. The Czar could not recruit an army large enough to put down insurrections in a hundred rebellious provinces unless the railway employees remained faithful to the government. The power of confederated railway workmen carrying on a revolution is terrifying to contemplate. They could, if they were so disposed, starve the people in any section of the empire, or they could feed the people and starve the soldiery. The army could not operate the railways and even if it tried to accomplish such a colossal task the revolutionists could tear up the tracks and blow up the bridges at strategic points.—Nebraska Independent.

A REFORMER'S APPRECIATION OF JUDAISM.

To this day there is fresh inspiration, there is living power in the story of Moses, because his career was a perfect embodiment of that great truth, that man's social welfare is religion's chief concern.

Moses made himself the benefactor of all ages when he taught that the land problem is the fundamental problem. He set an instructive example to our modern statesmen when he instituted his measures to prevent land monopoly.

No religion can do its full duty to society without teaching as Moses did that the land of a nation should be treated as the gift of God, and that its tenure should be so guarded as to give full protection to the rights of all God's children.

Moses' way of solving the land problem was to cause a redistribution of the land every fifty years. That might do in a primitive agricultural community. For a highly complex society like ours it would be out of the question. The greatest economic problem of to-day is to carry out the spirit of Moses' land legislation by methods that shall be just and practicable and consonant with modern conditions.

PRINCELY POSSESSIONS.

One man in Oregon owns and controls between fourteen and fifteen million square acres of the big territory of the West. His holdings are three times as large as the State of New Jersey. Yet 2,400,000 of the people of New York City are huddled together in tenement houses. One man owning lands larger than all Greece, and millions who have not where to lay their heads! These are conditions which call for Isaiah's indignant protest:

"Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field till there be no room and ye be made to dwell alone in the midst of the land."

The pure land values of New York City amount to three and a half billions. Mr. Louis F. Post has translated these values into terms of agricultural lands. Take, as a typical farm a hundred acres worth fifty dollars an acre. It would take a strip of these five thousand dollar farms, one mile wide, and reaching four times around the globe, to equal the land values of New York City.

But the point is, these values are not created by their owners. They are dif-

ferent from other values. They are what economists call "the unearned increment." They are the product of the community, and should be taken by the community in lieu of all forms of taxation.

STATESMANSHIP OF MOSES ADAPTED TO MODERN CONDITIONS.

Henry George was the Newton of Political Science. He proposed to use the present taxing machinery to gradually abolish all taxation of personal property and improvements, and to raise public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land.

I believe this programme is just, and more practicable than our present method of raising revenues. I believe the economic effect would be eventually to socialize the unearned increment of land value and increase the freedom and hope and joy of every child of the republic.

Moreover, it involves no attack upon the right of private property, and no dreaded extension of the functions of government, and not the least disturbance to our present social organization.

This programme is the practical application to modern conditions of the statesmanship of Moses. My faith in this programme has taught me to honor and revere those great Jews of history who were the forerunners of Henry George, and whose words and deeds consecrate the spirit and sanction the measures of the land reformers of our time.

HERBERT S. BIGELOW.

Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1905.

KNIGHT O'LABOR PHILOSOPHY.

From Topeka Labor Champion:

A pair of scab shoes never leads a union man straight.

Ye'll soon be wantin' union underwear; moind they are union-made.

Sapkin ov schnaps, wot's th' matter wid life insurance for aisy money?

Attind th' sessions ov yer local at all times; if ye don't yer a week-kes.

Ye never know how varry lucky ye are till ye discover th' other felly's bad pinta.

Th' printhers would be in the middle ov a bad fix if th' Eyetalians could take th' jobs.

Th' min wot have th' money take up the most ov th' space in a daily paper nowadays.

Ye see th' union button an' th' union pin on min who use a scab coat fer to hook it into.

Now 'tis th' farmers as have begun to organize unions. Look out fer a harvest hand strok!

"If ye'll cut loose from th' union," says th' good har-rted employer, "I'll fix ye." An' he does, just that.

Ye foind min in th' union iver ready to yell "scab" at a felly whin a strok is on but they be "stroik breakers" whin buyin' tabacca.

Thirty-seven per cent more is what it costs ye to live than what it did seven years ago. How much ov an increase in yer wages did ye git?

An' now tis said Vice-President Kendrick ov th' Santaffy is about fer to quit ontirly; I was told in March last that 'twas his ne was lokin' fer another sit.

To the carpenter—Be square
To the lather—Hit the nail on the head.

To the plumber—Look out for a lead-pipe cinch.

To the farmer—Sow no wild oats.

To the blacksmith—Never have too many irons in the fire.

To the conductor—Be courteous to the fare.

To his passenger—Everything comes to him who waits.

To the doctor—Have patience.

To the lawyer—First see if a cause is feasible.

To the hodcarrier—Make your life sublime.

To the undertaker—Let your countenance be grave.

To the poddler—The mill is not the only place where bosh is found.

To the sign-writer—Study the signs of the times.

To the printer—Make your life justify to the Golden Rule.

To the editors—There is nothing new under the sun, but you are supposed to dig up many new things each day.

A Question of Value Received

The shrewd man always insists on getting the best value for his money. If he is buying a house, a suit of clothes, or a pair of boots, he will not close his bargain until he is convinced that the house, the clothes, or the boots are the best his money can buy. Life Insurance Policies are not unlike other commodities. Some are good, others are better. Some are offering more liberal terms than others and guarantee larger cash returns proportionate to the size of premium demanded. That's the style of policies the Union Life issues—the kind which shrewd men choose—and that YOU should choose.

3c.
A WEEK
and we call
for it.

We invite all those who wish to place insurance on their lives or that of their children, not to close their bargain until they have had an interview with one of our agents. It will take him about ten minutes to convince you that some Union Life Policies offer the most liberal terms, guarantee the largest cash returns, and the easiest to keep in force.

Your name and address, please, and one of our agents will be glad to show you the value of our

Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy

COPYRIGHTED AND ISSUED ONLY BY

THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Why it is superior to other policies, and why you should have it in your house. A Savings Bank and a Life Insurance Policy combined—3 cents a week.

THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Capital Fully Subscribed ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Head Office: TORONTO

H. POLLMAN EVANS, PRESIDENT

Agents Wanted—Apply R. M. GIFFORD, Dist. Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

AN ANCIENT WRONG.

Ye whose love of right is strong
See ye not the ancient wrong?
Men from land divorced are sold
Unto bondage, want and cold.

All that Nature's lavish hand
Gives to man is in the land—
Fuel, Raiment, Dwelling, Food,
Every luxury, every good.

Loss of land entails the strife
Waged for liberty and life.
Landless men are social slaves,
From their cradles to their graves.

Tyrants need not sit on thrones
Who own the land the people owns!
He can rule with iron hand;
Let him but usurp the land.

See the helpless slave from birth,
Who can claim no spot on earth.
From another he must buy
Land whereon to live or die.

Where he may lie down to sleep,
Where he may his loved ones keep,
Where at last to lay his bones,
Must be bought from one who "Owns!"

Secret, this of unknown woes!
Hence industrial slavery flows!
Who by land investment thrives
Preys on homes and human lives.

Toilers, make a steadfast stand;
Claim the value of the land;
Use it for the common good,
As becomes a brotherhood.

Ye whose hearts are brave and strong,
Rise, redress this ancient wrong!
See this wrong from power buried—
See ye then a happier world.

THE HORSE AND THE MAN.

The president of the trust, in an affable, after-luncheon mood, stopped to converse with old George, a stableman, says the New York Press.

"Well, George, how goes it?" he said, taking a dollar cigar from his mouth.

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. "Fair to middlin'."

And he continued to curyoomb a bay horse, while the president smoked and looked on in a good-humored silence.

"Me and this here boss," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen years."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guilty of George's seven dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both highly valued, George, eh?"

"I'm," said George. "The both of us was sick last week, and they got a doctor for the boss, but they just docked my pay."

The painters in the New York Fire Department had their wages raised 50c a day.

One hundred moulders walked out of the Allyn Brass Foundry Company's plant at Cleveland because of the "open" shop.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

Senator Cummins of Indiana, in a speech before the Chautauquans, took for his subject, "The Reign of the Common People," and sounded a warning to the people of the United States. He said in part:

"We need in this hour more than ever before a new baptism in civic righteousness, in public honesty, in the patriotism of peace, in the courage to say what we believe to be true, and to do what we believe to be right. We have become altogether too tender to the wrongdoer—too indulgent to the man who fails to use his public trust for the public good. We will be unsuccessful in preserving the high standards of upright, impartial and just government unless the voters are strong in virtue and active in fulfilling the duties of citizenship. We have a better chance than any other people on earth, but it is a chance which, if neglected, will consign us to a more dismal defeat than any other nation can suffer."

Talking of the trusts and combinations of manufacturers, the speaker paid his compliments to these earth grabbers in pointed style, saying:

"They want duties on imports so high that, having stifled competition, they can sell at home at their own prices, even though they sell profitably abroad for much less. Having either bought their rivals or overcome them by unfair practices, they want to be let alone, and every effort for fair regulation, every demand for square dealing, is met by a combination of wealth and influence against which only the most resolute integrity can stand without terror and dismay."

"I do not accuse them individually of dishonesty, but the system reeks with falsehood, trickery and corruption. It seems like a paradox, but it may be true that in the vastness of their operations the profits of dishonest flow clean and pure into the pockets of their saintly leaders, but, if so (I am not here to ask whether their money is tainted beyond sanctification), then let them pour their fortunes into the channels of atonement and leave the government to the common people."

There is a pleasant story being told just now of a preacher who, taking leave of the congregation, gave his reasons for going: "You do not love me, for you have contributed nothing to my support; secondly, you do not love each other, for I have not celebrated a marriage since I arrived; thirdly the good God does not love you, for He has not taken one of you to Himself—I have not had a single funeral."

They say a camel can go eight days without drinking, but who wants to be a camel.

Buy only shoes and hats that bear trade union stamps.

Music

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Everything known in Music and Musical Instruments will be found in our stock. We are equipped to supply every requirement in these lines. After the completion of our stocktaking we find on hand a number of Factory Samples and Odd Lines of Musical Instruments such as VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, CORNETS, CLARIONETS, FLUTES, PICCOLOS, AUTOHARPS, etc., not listed in our regular catalogues, that go into our Bargain List while they last. Every Instrument Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded.

VIOLINS.

Complete with Bow.

No. 281. Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model and finely finished, \$4.50 reduced to \$3.00.

No. 282. "Guarnerius" model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished, \$3.00 for \$2.00.

No. 278. "Staener" pattern, varnish, reddish brown color, nicely figured wood, and highly polished ebony trimmings, \$3.00 for \$2.50.

No. 283. "Guarnerius" model, reddish brown shaded varnish, ebony trimmings very finely finished, \$2.00 for \$1.25.

MANDOLINS

No. 284. Mahogany finished flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, reduced to \$3.00.

No. 285. seven ribs, natural wood ebonyized fingerboard, inlaid around sound hole, nickel tailpiece, \$4.50, for \$3.50.

No. 286. Nine ribs, Mahogany and Maple, mahoganyized neck, ebonyized fingerboard, and bridge, inlaid around sound hole, patent machine head and tailpiece, \$7.00, for \$5.00.

No. 287. eleven ribs, rosewood and mahogany, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid around the sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$6.00, for \$4.00.

No. 288. thirteen mahogany and maple ribs, inlaid between the ribs, mahogany neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, imitation tortoise guard plate, inlaid around sound hole and edge, patent machine head and tailpiece, highly polished, \$12.00, for \$8.00.

GUITARS

No. 291. Mahogany finish, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebonyized fingerboard, position dots, patent heads, well finished, standard size, \$4.00.

No. 292. Quarter cut oak, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebonyized fingerboard and bridge, pearl position dots, inlaid strip down back, patent heads, standard size, \$5.00.

No. 294. Rosewood finish, white celluloid edges, front and back colored wood around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebonyized fingerboard and bridge, position dots, patent heads and nickel tailpiece, standard size, \$4.00.

CORNETS

Our stock of Cornets varies in price from \$10, \$12, 12.50, \$15, \$16 \$18, \$20, \$25 to \$45 each.

All well made, easy to blow, and splendidly in tune.

AUTOHARPS

REGINA MUSIC BOXES
MUSIC ROLLS, BAGS AND SATCHELS.



Canvas Cases for Violins, Guitars, Mandolins and Banjos. The best in the world, each \$1.50

CLARIONETS

In the keys of C, B Flat or A. Grenadilla wood, 15 German silver keys, 2 rings, etc.

No. 911, B Flat, Albert system \$15.00
No. 912, C, Albert System \$15.00
No. 913, A, Albert system \$15.00
Other Clarionets, from \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 to \$75 each.

FLUTES

No. 97, key of D, Grenadilla wood, 8 German silver keys and tips cork joints, special, \$4.00.
Other Flutes, from \$7, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$30 each.

STRINGS

The "IMPERIAL" Strings, for all stringed instruments, are the best in the world. Ask your dealer for them. If he don't keep them, write us direct.

ACCORDION

No. 309 Accordions, ebonyized case and moulding extra fold bellows, nickel clasps and corners, leather handles, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, each, \$2.00.

Other lines of Accordions, varying in price from \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 to \$10.00 each.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED

Ask for our new list of Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, Music Books, Folios and Instruction Books for all instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited, 158 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

The most expensive chair in the world is owned by the Pope. It is made of silver and cost \$30,000.

In Japan sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled laborers. It was six cents ten years ago.

The name of the Empress of Japan is O-Hara—"Spring." The name of the crown prince is Yoshi Hito.

Locomotives of American pattern are used on the new fast express between Cologne and Berlin.

The Kongo dwarfs, six specimens of which have recently been brought to London, never live to be over forty years of age.

It is stated that for the first time within the memory of living man every Turkish official received his full salary on the first of April.

The sum of \$40,000,000 will be spent by the Argentine republic within the next five years on new railways and branch lines.

'Tis well to look before you leap, Lest, leaping, you should fall; But oftentimes it doesn't pay Too carefully the chance to weigh. Or you may look and look away, And never leap at all.

Wives of union men—the purchasing power of organized labor—can stop the strikes and boycotts by purchasing union label goods.—Devatur Labor World.