

# The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 18

SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1906

THREE CENTS

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5 CENTS EACH  
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10 CENTS EACH  
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## UNION MEN

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

**WRITE US**  
**London Guarantee & Acc. Co. Ltd.**  
D. W. ALEXANDER, General Manager  
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

## THE ECONOMIC

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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

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

**COAL DRIVERS**  
**LOCAL 457**

**UNION MEN** see the above Label in on the wagon that delivers your Coal.  
WE HAVE IT  
THE COAL MERCHANTS MINING CO., Limited  
HEAD OFFICE - QUEEN ST. & SPADINA AVE.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY, JAN. 4TH

### NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

President Hungerford Elected by Acclamation for the Fourth Term  
Secretaries Kennedy and Gardner by Acclamation

Meeting called to order at 8.15. President Hungerford, Presiding. Delegate F. Moses, acting as Fin. Sec. in the absence of Jno. Gardiner. The Credential Committee were Messrs. Rawlinson, Tweed and Elliott.

The following presented credentials: M. Stewart, H. Moffat, E. Fenton, from Garment Workers; D. W. Kennedy, W. T. Todd, J. J. Schmidt, D. M. Henderson, W. Robinson, T. Anderson, Bidler, Ineson, from the Cigar Makers; Geo. Shipman, F. Todds, Chas. Dix, Leather Workers; L. Bear, G. Hutchinson, H. Green, from Cabinet Makers; T. Stevenson, P. Egan, Jno. Harding, Coopers; T. Rowe, Carriage and Wagon Workers; J. C. Fannon, W. T. Rawlinson, L. T. Owens, Piano Makers, Local 34; J. Godfrey, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; R. Glockling, W. C. Flint, W. T. Hentz, W. Glockling and C. Goldsmith, from the Bookbinders; A. Hill, F. Jackson, A. Dearbone, from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; F. Breen, H. Honnell, J. E. Virtue, from Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers; A. Ward, R. Major, E. H. Lewis, from Brotherhood of Silverworkers, and Jas. Dampbell, from the Blacksmiths.

Delegate Doudiet of the Typographical Union was seated pending the arrival of his credentials. Delegate Hill apologized to council and was allowed to be seated.

A communication was received from the Deputy Minister of Labor, acknowledging receipt of letter from this council re fair wage clause in contract, and stating that the council communicate with Mr. F. W. Morse, General Manager of the G. T. P. at Montreal.

A communication was received from the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association asking for the Council to appoint two representatives to that Board.

The nominations for officers for the next six months were as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT, Delegates W. T. Thompson, R. Hungerford, W. V. Todd, B. Aikens, F. Moses, J. E. Virtue, F. Bancroft. Delegates Todd, Virtue, Thompson, Aikens, Moses, Bancroft withdrew their names; thus President R. Hungerford was re-elected President, by acclamation, for the coming term. This will be Mr. Hungerford's fourth term as President in succession.

VICE-PRES. Nominations were, W. T. Thompson, W. T. McIntyre, R. R. Elliott. Delegates Elliott and McIntyre withdrew, leaving W. T. Thompson elected by acclamation. RECORDING AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, D. W. Kennedy, by acclamation.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY, Jno. Gardiner, by acclamation. TREASURER, I. H. Sanderson, F. Perry, J. Tweed. Delegate Tweed withdrew. Delegate Perry being absent, Delegate Sanderson was elected.

SECRET-AT-ARMS, J. H. Kennedy, H. B. Oakley, W. Miles, J. E. Virtue, Bolton, Wilson, A. Hill, Rawlinson, Geo. Thoms, J. Simpson, J. McIntyre, Jas. McDonald. All withdrew but A. Hill.

OUTSIDE TYLER, C. L. Wilson, J. H. Kennedy, J. Lavoie, M. Stewart, Jno. L. Richardson, L. Ineson, all withdrew but Delegates Richardson and Ineson, leaving a contest for next meeting.

TRUSTEES, R. Glockling, J.

Tweed, Ford, J. McIntyre, J. Simpson.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, F. Moses, Jno. Tweed, J. Ward, Bancroft, J. E. Virtue, W. Ford, J. E. Stewart, W. Miles, J. Boddy, J. McDonald, Walmesley, J. Newman, D. Henderson, J. Doudiet, C. Lavoie, Ralph. Delegates McDonald, Newman, Griffin, Lavoie, Boddy, Doudiet, Bancroft withdrew, leaving a contest.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, Delegates J. F. Richardson, Cox, J. Gardiner, D. M. Henderson, J. Bancroft, C. L. Wilson, J. E. Virtue, R. R. Elliott, J. E. Stewart, E. Lewis, W. Bolton, J. A. McIntyre and J. Simpson, all withdrew but Richardson, Cox, Gardiner, Simpson, Elliott, E. Lewis, J. A. McIntyre.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, Jno. Tweed, Doudiet, J. E. Virtue, Mrs. M. Darwin, Boddy, J. McDonald, J. Newman, D. W. Kennedy, W. V. Todd, Bancroft, F. Moses, I. H. Sanderson and Rawlinson. Moses, Kennedy, Sanderson, Virtue, Newman withdrew.

LABEL COMMITTEE—J. Richardson, Mrs. Darwin, C. Lavoie, D. Henderson, M. Meyers, J. Moffat, J. Harding, Volden, were nominated.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—J. H. Kennedy, A. McIntyre, A. Dearlove, A. Hill, Major, J. Richardson, R. Hungerford, were nominated.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EXHIBITION BOARD:—Jno. Tweed, R. Glockling, J. Simpson, F. Bancroft, J. Newman, A. Callow, R. R. Elliot, Librarian, Mrs. Gardner, by acclamation.

Moved by R. R. Elliot, Sec. J. Newman, and carried. That a committee composed of R. Hungerford, D. W. Kennedy and J. H. Sanderson, wait on Mayor Coatsworth, to ascertain his views on his suggestion of an advisory board, appointed by the Trades and Labor Council, to confer with him on matters coming before the city council pertaining to labor.

A motion was voted on and lost, changing the Hare-Spence system of voting, by changing Section 2, Article XI, of the constitution, and inserting the following: "All officers and committees or their representatives of this council shall be elected by a majority of all members present and voting."

THE LABEL COMMITTEE:—Reported two institutions in the city has each sent out a circular to all the Locals asking for aid that do not bear the union label, and the delegates were requested to have their locals call their attention to the fact and asking that they have the label put on.

Meeting adjourned at 10.40.

Editor Tribune:  
Dear Sir,—Is it not time for us advocates of free education to ask ourselves a question as to the wisdom of having a principal of a business college occupying a place on a free school board. Is it not more paradoxical than it appears at first sight. Are we not aiming at securing for our children the best possible education, and are we not paying our taxes with that end in view? At the same time we have allowed for two years a principal of a business college to represent us on our free school board, whose part duty it appears to be to canvass our free school and homes for students and make as much as he thinks proper out of them in fees for the very education that ought to be now and will be free in the near future.  
Now how are we to obtain our end if we do not persistently remove every

obstacle that comes in our way. At the present time we often hear it said that boy and girls on leaving the public schools are ill-prepared to take any position of responsibility. Whose fault is it? Certainly not that of our painstaking and inestimable staff of inspectors, principals and teachers, neither is it the fault of the boys or girls whom I believe to be on the whole equal to if not better morally and intellectually now than ever before.  
If we parents would exercise a little common sense in casting our vote it would not be thus.  
Let us elect representatives who will be interested in raising the standard of free education above and beyond that to be obtained in a business college. Not vice versa. Then and only then can our children have an equal start with those of the favored few.  
Thanking you for your kind favor, I am yours for free education.

Taxpayer.

### Judgment by Magistrate Jelfs Dismissing Charge Against the Stove Mounters

*Hamilton Herald, Dec. 28, 1905*  
A man, or a body of men, can refuse to work with a man without breaking the law. It is the right of a British subject to do so if he desires. And a body of men who belong to a union and refuse to work with another man because he is not a union man, are acting within their rights as British subjects.

That was the opinion Magistrate Jelfs expressed when the members of the Stove Mounters' union were tried a week ago on the charge of conspiring to prevent Herbert Bowman from following his trade as a tinsmith at Burrow, Stewart & Milne's foundry.

This morning the magistrate gave judgment in the case, and his opinion had not changed.

He said: "In the charge of conspiracy against the workmen at Burrow, Stewart & Milne's, I'm satisfied in my mind that the evidence did not disclose any breach of the statute law, and that there is no occasion for me to send the case up for trial."

"The defendants are dismissed, then?" asked W. T. J. Lee, of Lee & O'Donoghue, Toronto, who acted for the defendants.  
"Yes," was the reply.  
No Conspiracy.

In the case of Bowman against members of the local Stovemounters' union the police magistrate this morning decided that a prima facie case of conspiracy had not been made out, and he therefore refused to commit the defendants for trial.

It seems to the Herald that this decision is in accordance with justice and common sense, whatever the statute law may say on the subject.

These defendants were accused of conspiracy because, being members of a labor union, they went to their employer and notified him that so long as a certain non-union man was employed in the shop, they would refuse to work there. As a result of this notification the non-union workman was dismissed and the strikers went back to work. The dismissed workman was the complainant in this case.

Surely workmen ought to have liberty to work when and for whom they please. This liberty involves the right of workmen to strike whenever they choose to do so and for any cause which they deem sufficient to justify such action. The only exception to this rule should be in the cases of workmen employed on some public service a sudden stoppage of which would cause danger or inconvenience to the general public. If it were unlawful conspiracy for union workmen to refuse to work with non-union workmen in the same shop, the unions might as well give up the long struggle for the betterment of the wage-earners.

But there is good reason for believing that the police magistrate's decision is in harmony with the law as it undoubtedly is with the principles of justice and fair play. A well-known statute says that "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime." It would be absurd to suppose that any one of the accused stovemounters had been guilty of a crime if he alone had given formal notice that he would quit work rather than work with a non-union man. But if one of the union men could lawfully do that, then, the statute says, any number of union men could lawfully do the same thing.

### OFFICIAL RETURNS

City Clerk Littlejohn handed out the official returns of the voting yesterday as follows:

**MAYORALTY.**  
Coatsworth—1st Ward, 2,333; 2nd Ward, 2,948; 3rd Ward, 2,722; 4th Ward, 3,128; 5th Ward, 2,966; 6th Ward, 2,274. Total, 16,371.  
Spence—1st Ward, 1,092; 2nd Ward, 1,879; 3rd Ward, 2,178; 4th Ward, 2,795; 5th Ward, 2,305; 6th Ward, 2,079. Total, 12,328.  
Majority for Coatsworth..... 4,043  
Total vote ..... 28,699  
Total vote last year ..... 29,392

**BOARD OF CONTROL.**  
Hast-Hub  
Wardings bard Jones Shaw Ward  
1 .. 1,119 1,756 1,729 1,524 1,574  
2 .. 1,880 2,491 3,234 2,240 2,261  
3 .. 2,173 2,530 2,136 2,527 2,089  
4 .. 2,550 2,455 2,263 2,458 2,624  
5 .. 1,902 2,658 2,691 2,112 2,712  
6 .. 1,667 2,145 2,245 1,645 2,528

11,291 15,035 14,298 12,506 13,787  
Hubbard, 14,981; Jones, 14,039;  
Ward, 13,779; Shaw, 12,524; Hastings, 11,019.

**ALDERMEN.**  
First Ward—Ald. D. Chisholm, 1,973; Ald. Robert Fleming, 1,665; Ald. W. T. Stewart, 1,474; Edward Hales, 1,230; James Wilson, 1,221; J. M. Briggs, 180.

Second Ward—Ald. Joseph Oliver, 1,715; Ald. John Noble, 1,660; Ald. T. L. Church, 1,590; E. S. Cox, 1,507; James Hales, 1,358; David Carlyle, 1,137; Thomas Foster, 987; W. S. Johnston, 787; W. A. Douglas, 366; Elyderick Burrows, 179.

Third Ward—Ald. A. R. Egan, 3,100; Ald. O. B. Sheppard, 2,685; Alex. S. McBride, 2,544; J. W. Bengough, 2,375; F. Moses, 1,122; J. A. Humphrey, 1,119; John Dunlop, 204.

Fourth Ward—Ald. Dr. W. S. Harrison, 3,091; Ald. E. C. Vaughan, 3,009; Ex-Ald. George McMurich, 2,385; Fred Dane, 2,170; E. J. Humphrey, 1,414; Ed. Hanlan, 1,310.

Fifth Ward—Ald. J. Dunn, 2,949; Ald. J. B. Hay, 2,263; Ald. A. J. Keeler, 2,237; Frank Woods, 2,055; J. C. Claxton, 2,065.

Sixth Ward—Ald. J. H. McOllie, 3,417; Ald. J. J. Graham, 2,071; John H. Adams, 1,567; J. Harvey Hall, 1,065; D. E. Bell, 642; J. E. Stewart, 607; W. H. Warrington, 436; Thomas Cannon, 389; R. B. Nobis, 191.

**LICENSE REDUCTION.**  
First Ward—Tavern, Yes, 1,246; No, 1,961; Shop, Yes, 1,253; No, 2,069.  
Second Ward—Tavern, Yes, 2,113; No, 2,556; Shop, Yes, 2,112; No, 2,569.  
Third Ward—Tavern, Yes, 2,177; No, 2,598; Shop, Yes, 1,970; No, 2,615.  
Fourth Ward—Tavern, Yes, 2,781; No, 2,925; Shop, Yes, 2,764; No, 2,952.  
Fifth Ward—Tavern, Yes, 2,497; No, 2,587; Shop, Yes, 2,453; No, 2,784.  
Sixth Ward—Tavern, Yes, 2,335; No, 2,002; Shop, Yes, 2,198; No, 1,915.  
Majority against reduction of taverns 1,580.  
Majority against reduction of shops 2,154.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
Miss Clara Brett Martin, 12,067; W. H. Shaw, 9,983; W. W. Ogden, 10,066; H. A. E. Kent, 8,745; C. A. B. Brown, 8,336; M. Parkinson, 7,481; John Tweed, 6,201; Dr. W. F. Bryans, 4,164; John Galbraith, 3,429; Phillips Thompson, 2,808; F. J. Sabine, 1,169; J. H. Stafford, 1,477; W. H. Rawbone, 1,389; F. J. Peel, 1,187.

**LITHOGRAPHIC NOTES.**  
The employed members of the Lithographers' Association of Toronto entertained their fellow workmen who are still continuing the strike, to a euchre party and a supper Thursday evening, Dec. 28th, at Williams' cafe. Members of the association were present from Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Providence and Hamilton. After doing full justice to the turkey and plum pudding, the toasts of the evening were honored and ably responded to, after which the evening was devoted to speeches, songs, music and good fellowship. The lithographers have been out on strike five months and in that time only three members out of seventy-five went back to work, a very good record, which they are proud of and are still confident of winning the struggle for better conditions. The international convention takes place in Buffalo the last week in January.

**A CREDIT TO SCOTCHMEN.**  
Grand Scottish ball was held in the large assembly hall of the Labor Temple on New Year's night. Over 150 couples tripped the light fantastic to the tune of dear "Auld Scottish music," furnished by Mr. Hamilton's quadrille orchestra, while sumptuous refreshments were supplied by W. J. Lloyd, the well-known caterer. The event was conducted by Mr. George Campbell and Mr. Thomas Bell, and under their management was a pronounced success. They anticipate holding a similar assembly in the near future of which due notice will be given.

Accounted For.—Mrs. Youngusband—Did you know that I might have married Tom Goodacre? Mr. Youngusband—No; but I have noticed he looks thankful every time he sees me.—Sketchy Bits Christmas Number.



British and Foreign

**CRAZE FOR CHEAPNESS.**  
On the authority of one in the boot trade, every shop girl in London prefers shapely brown paper and a permanent cold in the head to the old-fashioned leather conviction of all classes. Here, perhaps, is the cause of Mr. Howell's recent complaint that all the poorer classes in England were afflicted with catarrh.—H. W. in The Outlook.

**A TOUGH OLD BIRD.**  
If still the Sultan takes no heed, But keeps defiant, bold and perky, There's fear the Powers may have need At Christmas time to baste their Turkey! —The World.

**ALL EYES ON ENGLAND.**  
We are on the eve of an historical battle to be fought by Great Britain. All the other powers will follow the contest with the greatest interest, for the verdict cannot fail to influence to very great degree the statesmen and economists of other countries who will soon be called upon to solve the identical question.—Piccolo della Sera, Naples.

**MENACE OF THE TALL HAT.**  
Top hats are most dangerous. They confer upon their wearers a false air of virtue and trustworthiness, and enable them to perpetrate all sorts of villainies.—Weekly Dispatch.

**IS EXERCISE OVER-RATED.**  
The tendency is to take too much exercise rather than too little. If you pay too much attention to the development of the body, the intellect and the soul will suffer.—Dr. Kingcote in Grand Magazine.

**MR. JOHN BURNS.**  
The President of the Local Government Board has now the opportunity of his life. It is his first Ministerial appointment. His training on the L.C.C. should at any rate have made him familiar with various aspects of his new duties, and one of the earliest tasks will be to face the problem of the unemployed. In private he is popular, even among those whom he rebuses, for he constantly overshoots the mark.

**STATESMAN AS WORKING CARPENTER.**  
Advises by the Australian mail state that the Hon. W. D. Johnson (who successively filled the posts in the late labor ministry of Western Australia, Minister for Railways, Minister for Pub-

lic Works and Water Supply and Acting Premier and Colonial Treasurer) has resumed his trade as a working carpenter in Kalgoolie, after losing his seat for that town. Mr. Johnson, who was six years in Parliament, and is now aged forty, cheerfully informed a newspaper interviewer that he was certain the return to manual labor would prove beneficial to him physically. Besides, he was as poor now as when he entered Parliament, and had been obliged to return to his trade to support his wife and family.

London, Jan. 1.—The Alien Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, came into force to-day. The first effect of the new law was that the immigration officers refused to permit the landing of twenty-four of forty-two immigrants from Germany.

The net result of all the changes in wages in Great Britain during the month of July, according to a London Board of Trade report, was an increase amounting to over \$22,000 a week. More than 183,000 wage workers were affected by the changes. About 137,000 received advances, while 46,000 sustained decreases.

In Victoria, Australia, all furniture, whether imported or manufactured, must be stamped with the maker's name and address, and such stamp must indicate whether the furniture was made by European or Chinese labor.

Mr. Sam. Woods, formerly a Labor M. P., but now in very delicate health, has been granted a pension of 30s. a week by the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation.

**PREMIER AND UNEMPLOYED.**  
The deputation of workmen of London which waited on the Prime Minister, consisted of Mr. H. Quelch, chairman of the London Trades Council; Mr. James Macdonald, secretary of that body, and Alderman Banks of Poplar. The deputation said the Unemployed Act was a mere machinery measure—it wanted the fuel and motive power—and they asked the Prime Minister whether he was prepared to take steps to get from the National Exchequer the means by which the act could be put into more effective operation. They urged that charity was inadequate. The Prime Minister replied that they took him a little at a disadvantage, because he had just come into office and the Cabinet had not yet even met. He and his colleagues had, of course, the interest in the matter which came from reading the newspapers and watching

events; but they would now endeavor to obtain the assistance of the department in acquiring acquaintance with the view of the question from the side of official responsibility, and until that was acquired, it would be impossible for him to make any definite reply. He thought there was great force in all that the deputation had said as to the inadequacy of public charity, its danger in attracting people to congested centres, and the inexpediency of depending wholly upon it, however much we might admire and approve the action of those who contributed so generously. The might be sure that the Government would approach the question not only with keen sympathy, which was common to all of us, but with a desire to discover the sources of the evil and to prevent its recurrence.

Mr. John Burns said that the deputation might rest assured that during the very limited time that he had been at his present post he, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, had approached both the act, the regulations and the suggested amendment thereof with sympathy and with a practical desire to put promptly in motion what administrative agencies were already in existence and were under the control of the Local Government Board. The regulations were at this moment being commented upon by district committees and communications were being received at the Local Government Board thereon. The deputation might rest assured that whatever was possible, having regard to the limited powers of the Local Government Board, would be sympathetically and promptly carried out.

**MAMMOTH CHRISTMAS CAKE.**  
A mammoth Christmas cake was made at a shop in Leytonstone, standing seven feet high and weighing 1,660 pounds. It is a model of "Barking Windmill," and the ingredients of its manufacture are 152 pounds butter, 152 pounds sugar, 325 pounds flour, 110 pounds raisins, 110 pounds currants, 110 pounds Sultanas, 3,000 eggs, 110 pounds peel, 40 pounds chopped almonds, 15 quarts milk, 100 pounds icing sugar and 120 pounds almond pastry.

**LABORERS IN AUSTRALIA BADLY PAID.**  
A correspondent to the Daily Mail (England), writes that agricultural laborers are not paid so much as those in Britain. Australian prosperity since the break-up of the drought several months ago has increased by leaps and bounds. Some statistics sent us on Saturday by the Agent-General for Victoria show that his colony was never so flourishing as

now. Of the private wealth of Australia, amounting to \$982,000,000, Victoria claims \$311,000,000, which is an increase of \$2,500,000 over the previous twelve months. The total savings of the people of Victoria deposited in the banks amounts to no less a sum than \$50,000,000. Victoria exported during the year 1904 goods to the value of nearly \$23,000,000, whilst her production for the same period was valued at over \$31,500,000. Of this dairying and pastoral represents \$10,494,308, and manufactures \$9,185,238.

Henry Burnett, a representative of Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal zone, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, to engage several thousand laborers for work on the canal.

UNEMPLOYED.

At one end of a bench between the Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges crouched a boy of twenty and his wife, a girl of eighteen. Every few minutes the boy would be torn with a fit of coughing. The girl's arms were about him, for the shoulders of both were wrapped in her poor, thin shawl. Big Ben boomed sullenly the hour of two, and a little later they heard the steady, strong tread of an approaching policeman. He stopped in front of their bench with the usual, "Now then! Come on!" "Why can't yer let us be?" grumbled the boy. "Shut yer mouth!" said the girl quickly, and, taking him by the arm, she dragged him along the gloomy, wind-swept pavement. "Gawd, fer a drop o' gin!" said the boy.

The girl made no reply. She was thinking that it was the gin that had brought them to this. She was wrong. A feeble constitution, a feeble brain, and a feeble character were the inheritance that her husband had received from his parents. From the day of his birth the drink fiend had marked him for his own. They stepped near Westminster bridge and the boy, leaning his arms on the parapet, stared at the shining water. "Wish I'd got the pluck, old gal." "Don't talk silly, Jim. Come on!" He refused to move; the river fascinated him. "Wish I'd got the pluck," he repeated, "on'y it looks ser bloomin' parky. An' there's another thing." He looked at her sideways, ashamed. "What's that?" she asked, shivering as she heard the noise of the waves swirling across the lower steps. "You 'as ter go alone," said the boy.

**THE Sovereign Bank OF CANADA**  
Established May, 1902

**TOTAL DEPOSITS**  
on 30th April, 1903 - \$3,252,919  
30th April, 1904 - 5,707,703  
29th April, 1905 - 8,316,204  
31st August, 1905 - 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 6326

**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:  
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Merchant's Bank Building, Montreal

**QUICK LOANS**  
—OR—  
**FURNITURE**  
WITHOUT REMOVAL

Our Specialty \$10 to \$300 to 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 N. 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

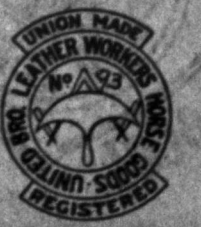
Their Office is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, ground floor. Any one having business with them, or desiring to know anything in regard to the Act under which they are employed, will please address them as above.

NELSON, MONTEITH,  
Minister of Agriculture.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE WACCON

THIS IS THE COAL DRIVERS LABEL





Union-made Cigars

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

- |                          |                              |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
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| D. W. HALL, Toronto Jct. | J. HALL, 498 Bloor St.       | R. MACDONALD, 1458 Queen W.  |
|                          | J. R. CHISHOLM, Toronto Jct. |                              |



ENGLAND'S PROGRESS.

If, during the last ten years, England has not realized any very striking progress internally, she has continued to advance at a great rate in the world. —Journal, Geneva.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has decided to send to the Azores, through the Territorial Board of Immigration, for 1,000 families of laborers, aggregating 5,000 persons.

SCOTCH MINERS CRITICIZE BOOTH.

London, Jan. 1.—General Booth's immigration plans have been pronounced "economically bad" by the Scotch miners in convention. The general's reply is a vindication of the unity of the Empire. He thinks it better to send men to another part of the Empire than allow them to starve here.

"I see," he said, "no difference between sending a man to Edinburgh, Bristol or Leeds and sending them to Toronto."

United States

"TEMPERANCE" THE WATCH-WORD.

Temperance has been adopted by the members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 as a watchword in their struggle to secure an eight-hour day in book and job offices throughout the city. An agreement has been made between their leaders to obtain entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors until the strike is ended.

EIGHT HOURS OR MORE PAY.

Rumored Change on the Pennsylvania Is Said to be Sure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 23.—Persistent rumors are afloat among railroaders here that employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are to be put on an eight-hour day in a short time. A year ago the railroad brotherhoods asked for an eight-hour day.

Nothing came of it, but the possible success of the eight-hour movement is still discussed in the lodge rooms, especially since President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, declared for fewer hours for railroad men.

It is believed President Cassatt's recent visit to the White House had something to do with the rumored change. The report is that every man who earns more than \$125 a month is to be given the eight-hour day, and those who earn less are to receive a ten per cent. advance.

Seventeen labor leaders and brick manufacturers at Chicago have been indicted for criminal conspiracy in combining to fleece the rest of mankind who buy and use brick.

TAMMANY AND ENGLAND.

The city of New York did not entertain the British fleet. It did not appropriate one cent for it. That is not the way the city of Southampton by its mayor meets and welcomes our ambassador when he touches British soil. It is not the way that London has honored representatives of our army and navy. Not welcomed by the city, the squadron was warmly welcomed by the people. It is Tammany, only Tammany, and the worst of Tammany, that held the mayor's hands. We are ashamed for the city thus disgraced.—Independent, New York.

Call for the Label.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

- Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; Burlington, Ia.; Edwardsville, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Owosso, Mich.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Erie, Pa.; Miami, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Gulfport, Miss.; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Red Bank, N.J.; Waterbury, Conn.; Bradentown, Fla.; Washington, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Santo Rosa, Cal.; Pueblo, Col.; New Orleans, La.

Following a walkout of 700 glass workers who refused to accept the terms offered by their employers, the United Glass Manufacturers' Association met in Chicago on December 1 and decided to maintain "open shop" hereafter.

Bakers' strike still on.

A report recently issued at Washington, D.C., says the number of employees on construction work for the Panama Canal now aggregates 17,000, about 4,000 having been added to the force since the last report from the isthmus. Of the 17,000 about 1,500 are white Americans.

E. A. Calvin, representing the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, told the American Federation of Labor of the passage of a resolution by the farmers to buy only union goods, and asked cooperation of organized labor in the fight against cotton speculation.

Deputy Commissioner of Labor J. M. Eschelman, of San Francisco, has sworn to seven complaints charging Captain Henry Weber and Chief Engineer J. W. Spencer of the steamer Despatch with violations of the child-labor law. The complaints are the outcome of the fire on the steamer on December 8, in which lit-tle James Mitchell lost his life.

Representative Kahn has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the treatment, at Government expense, of navy yard employees injured on duty with medical attendance either at their homes or in Government hospitals. The bill also provides that the wages of the injured employees shall be paid to their families for six months after the period of disability.

A bill providing for the discharge of civil service employees who fail to pay debts contracted for groceries, clothing, rent or the services of dentists, physicians or undertakers has been introduced in Congress by Representative Dixon of Montana. After a Government employee has refused three times to pay a bill he in three months is to be stricken from the rolls.

Active steps are being taken by four great Chicago corporations to provide comfortable berths for their employees who have passed the "age limit." The Northwestern, Metropolitan, South Side and Chicago and Oak Park elevated roads have united in reserving the position of night station agent for gray-haired men. Within a few years all these night agents will be drawn from the ranks of those who have served the company for several years.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company were informed that one of their Worcester, Mass., superintendents, William F. Goldsmith, who was a candidate for mayor, had said during the campaign that, if elected, he would not approve any contract unless the work was to be done by union labor. Mr. Goldsmith was informed that as political views did not harmonize with those of his superiors, his services were no longer required. James M. Daly chief clerk under Mr. Goldsmith, has also been dismissed because he worked for his chief in the recent campaign.

A grim tale, showing the guile of the "heathen Chinese": One day Dennis Spencer, a prominent criminal attorney of Napa, received a call from a Chinese, who, without circumlocution, at once

put this question: "Splice, Mr. Spencer, one Chinaman kill 'nother Chinaman with hatchet. How much you charge make him clear?" "Oh," said the lawyer, carelessly, "I'd take his case for \$500." In about a week the Chinaman returned and laid the sum of \$500 on Mr. Spencer's desk. "What's this for?" asked the lawyer. "You say you take case for \$500," explained the Oriental. A light burst upon Mr. Spencer. Horrified, he exclaimed, "You mean to tell me that since I saw you last one of your countrymen has been killed?" "Certainly," calmly answered the Chinaman, "I kill him last night." —Ex.

NEVER BEEN EXPLAINED.

The most constant and faithful devotee of tobacco cannot tell whether or not his cigar is burning if you blind-fold him or put him in a pitch dark room. He may resort to unlawful means. He may burn his fingers at the lighted end or he may inhale the smoke. But, in default of one or the other of these expedients he has not the faintest idea whether he is, or is not, smoking. Take off the bandage or light the room so that he can see, and in a second he comes the expert, and can discriminate between the genuine Vuelta Abago article and the best cigar produced in any other part of the world. No one has ever yet explained it.—Ex.

He who would do some great thing in this short life must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces as, to idle spectators who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity.—Foster.

There is many a man whose tongue might govern multitudes if he could only govern his tongue.

ABOUT MATCHES.

If all of the matches made in a single year could be put together, they would make seventy-eight matches each long enough to reach from the earth to the moon. Each match would burn for several years and would give out as much heat energy as would be consumed by three freight locomotives in a

day. Forty of these matches would be of the safety variety, twenty-three would have sulphur tips, and the rest would be of the strike-anywhere sort. Only one would be a wax match, and that would fall a trifle short of the proper length, say 700 miles.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

IN DOUBT ABOUT THE HEAD.

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed, was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp new \$100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked. "Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

Memory is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven.—Richter.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.—South.

Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

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

Labor Conventions

Jan. 2, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.

Jan. 3, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

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

When demanding the union label on any purchase be sure you get the genuine article. Many bogus labels are in the market, particularly in the clothing line. Beware of imitations!

UNION MEN CHEW UNION-MADE TOBACCO'S British Navy

STRICTLY UNION-MADE AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST

MANUFACTURED BY

McAlpin Consumers Tobacco Co'g, Limited

TORONTO.

What will you have FOR Xmas? FREE Take Your Choice

Handsome Presents for Boys and Girls Selling Our Picture Post Cards

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

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

Two weeks more till Christmas. You have time to earn a Present for everyone in the family and yourself as well. Call for the Cards as soon as you can. We're open from 8.00 a.m. until 4 p.m. every day except Sunday.

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

The Colonial Art Co.

194 YONGE STREET (Upstairs) Opposite Eaton's Yonge Street Entrance.

Advertisement for The Colonial Art Co. featuring various gifts for Christmas: Fine Imitation Mink Hat, Large Beautifully Dressed Doll, Large Magic Lantern and Slides, Punching Bag and Boxing Gloves, Large Magic Lantern and Slides, Sing, Talk, and Play, Powerful Six-Cylinder Engine, Pearl Knife, Boy's or Man's handsomely engraved Gold-plated Watch, Henry Baker's Nickel-plated Hockey Skates, Solid Gold Diamond Rings and Imitation Diamond Rings, Death to Rats, Cats, Sparrows, All-Steel Combination Air Rifle, Boy's Hand some Watch, Fountain Pen, and Composite Printing Press.



**COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.**

On Dec. 27th, the last regular meeting of 1905, Local No. 180, Coopers' International Union, elected the following officers for the year 1906: Thomas Stevenson, President; John Harding, Vice-President; Joseph Shea, Financial Secretary; Fred W. Schmidt, 55 Sumach Street, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Patrick Egan, Treasurer; David Johnson, Journal reporter; Edward Bland, Sergeant-at-Arms.

**Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**

The Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union, Local No. 5, at their last meeting elected the following officers: President, E. Shaw; Vice-President, J. Cole; Financial Secretary, F. Gunter; Recording Secretary, W. Cole; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Hodge; Treasurer, James McGarry; Guide, James Olmstead.

Business is fairly good, although only working eight and a half hours per day, but the employers of the Langmuir Mfg. Co., are happy again for they are being paid full time, nine and a half hours pay for eight and a half hours work, and this is the third season that this firm has done this favor to their employees, so now it is up to some of the other firms to follow the M. Langmuir Company's example and see how it would be appreciated.

R. J. Hodge, Cor. Secty.

**Outlets and Trimmers**

Cutters and Trimmers' Local Union No. 185, of the United Garment Workers of America, held their regular meeting in Harmony Hall, Forum Building, on Friday, Dec. 22nd, at which some very important questions were disposed of, one of which was the amalgamation agreement between the United Garment Workers and the journeymen tailors, and also the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, M. Stewart; Vice-President, G. Courtney; Recording Secretary, W. E. Mallory; Financial Secretary, W. E. Duffy; Treasurer, F. Bush; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Hepton; Guide, K. Fraser; Trustees and Auditors, E. Fenton, F. McFarland, Moffat; Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, M. Stewart, E. Fenton and G. Silkstone.

**Lathers Local 91**

The new officers of the Lathers' Local, No. 91, for the coming year are: President, Wm. Johnston; Vice-President, W. Hoekbridge; Recording Secretary, Peter Harrison; Treasurer, Chas. Calhoun; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jas. Reid; Trustees, Deerville, Bowen and Taylor; Executive Committee, Reid, Taylor, Vaughan and Calhoun. Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, Johnston, Deerville and Jackson.

**Plasterers**

The plasterers held their regular meeting on Thursday night when three new members were initiated and seven new ones proposed. The business was routine. A banquet is on tap for the near future. They had two visitors, Mr. J. Connors, of Chicago, who was a member of this local twelve years ago, and Mr. C. Hodgins, of New York, who was a member here five ago.

**Malsters**

The Malsters' Local, No. 317, elected their officers for next year on Thursday night last. They are: President, Alf. Cheesman; Vice-President, John Seymore; Financial Secretary, T. Jenkins; Recording Secretary, Alf. Cheesman; Corresponding Secretary, J. Blackburn; Inside Guard, Chas. Vignos; Outside Guard, J. Miller.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers**

The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers held their regular meeting on Thursday night. A discussion on the label took place, and a special meeting will be called for next week.

**Structural Ironworkers**

Structural Ironworkers installed the following officers for the incoming year: President, Bro. McIntyre; Vice-President, Bro. McCabe; Recording Secretary, Bro. Jones; Financial Secretary, Bro. McGrath; Treasurer, Bro. Higgins; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bro. J. Shannon; Conductor, Bro. Godfrey.

A communication was received dealing with the American Bridge Company, New York, advertising in various channels for men to take the place of strikers. Some advertisements are very misleading.

**Brass Workers**

Brass Workers, No. 53, met on Tuesday night with President J. Haskins in the chair. The business was routine. A communication from the striking polishers in Newark, Ohio, was read, stating the strike was still on.

**Bricklayers**

Bricklayers met on Tuesday night, when their new officers were installed as follows: President, D. McCurdy; Vice-President, H. Hall; Treasurer, T. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, W. Smithson; Financial Secretary, L. Holman; Trustees, J. Phillips, J. Adams, M. Gillard. They voted \$35 to the Sick Children's Hospital and \$45 to the Children's Aid Society; also presented John Murphy, the retiring Corresponding Secretary, with a gold watch.

**Builders' Laborers**

Builders' Laborers installed their officers on Tuesday night; also initiated seven new members and received thirty-three new propositions.

**Musical Protective**

It is rumored that the same old trouble is on for the musicians in the orchestra of the Grand Opera House, London, that will in all probability affect the Toronto house controlled by Manager Small.

**Cabinet Finishers**

The Interior Cabinet Finishers met on Wednesday night, when two more members were added.

Interior Cabinet Finishers No. 286 are billed for Rooster Advt. \$2.55, and they have only been in existence four weeks.

**Piano and Organ Workers**

Piano and Organ Workers met on Wednesday night, when they had three initiations and five propositions. The business was mostly routine.

**Iron Moulders**

The Iron Moulders met on Wednesday night and elected their officers for this year as follows: President, Wm. Worles; Vice-President, John Groeves; Treasurer, Jas. Revell; Recording Secretary, Henry Pope; Financial Secretary, Richard Wilkerson; Doorkeeper, John Geleman; Inside Doorkeeper, A. McCurdy; Cor. Rep., Wm. Skimerton; Executive Board, Emmett, Skimerton, Revell, Wilkerson, Pope; Trustees, Shea, Slack, Gilsley; Delegates to Trades Council, John Richardson, J. Stuart, G. Myers, Wm. Worles, D. Flanigan.

**REPORT OF CAPMAKERS.**

Meeting opened with A. Coam in the chair. The following Executive Board were elected: St. L. Dardin, L. Perloes, Newfield, J. A. Alexander, M. Applebaum, J. Applebaum, L. Applebaum, Shuttam; General Label Holder, B. Snow. A motion was made and adopted to suspend all members owing over eight weeks' dues. Meeting ended, all being well satisfied with results.

**STRIKE OF 300 MEN**

At the Smelters in Greenwood and Boundary Falls, H.C.

The men demand an eight-hour shift, instead of twelve, and at the same pay. The company offer the eight-hour, but at a proportionately reduced pay. The old schedule goes from \$3 to \$4 per shift of twelve hours. The new schedule is for \$2.70 to \$4 for eight hours.

**HUNDREDS TO TAKE PLACES.**

1,200 New York Printers Are Out Both Sides Are Confident.

New York, Jan. 2.—Twelve hundred union printers, the employees of 44 book and job printing concerns, to-day began their struggle for the 8-hour day.

Members of the local Typothetae, against whom the strike was declared, asserted to-night that hundreds of non-union printers from various parts of the country are hurrying here.

Representatives of the Typographical union declare the 8-hour day principle already has been won in New York, and that the percentage of men compelled to strike is small.

To provide non-union men the employing printers have established an employment bureau here, which will be run in connection with similar offices in other cities. It is said no discrimination will be made against union men.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitation, to waste a moment on the yesterdays.—Emerson.

No liberal man would ever impute a charge of unsteadiness to another for having changed his opinion.—Cicero.

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



Dec. 27th, 1905.

Editor Woman's Column:

Dear Madam,—The question of license reduction seems to be a burning one at the present time. I have watched the arguments pro and con with considerable interest. I have not seen one from a woman. Your answers to your correspondents on various subjects have been interesting and to the point. Will you give us your opinion on this question of license reduction. Women are supposed to hold very decided opinions on the temperance question, and it will no doubt be interesting to have your idea on this matter.

One of Your Readers.

The question of license reduction is, as you say, one of burning interest, and more particularly to women, whom I believe to be the chief sufferers from the drink habit. I believe in temperance, not only in the use of liquors, but in everything, but how the cutting off of a few hotel licenses is going to bring about the result claimed by our teetotal friends I fail to see. With the economic phase of the question I do not wish to deal. I will leave that to the male portion of the community, but with its moral aspect, I will deal with as I see it.

One of the correspondents of last week makes the statement that there are not half a dozen dives in Toronto at the present time. The gentleman is surely willfully blinding himself, or else his knowledge on this subject is very limited. There are a very much larger number of these places than the gentleman states, and if the licensed houses are cut off there will be a larger number still. This has been the experience wherever restrictions of the liquor traffic have been tried, and I wonder if our temperance friends have ever thought of the demoralizing effect on character that the illicit sale of liquor will cause. If men have to obtain surreptitiously what they should be able to get openly, it will have a tendency to weaken the character of the man. Another thing, it will be bad from a monetary point of view. Moderate drinkers perhaps would not put themselves to the trouble of walking any distance for a drink, but if the means is at hand, in the shape of a dive, they will patronize these places, and they will invariably have to pay more for their drinks than they would have to pay if obtained in a legitimate way. Our temperance friends may say that this is visionary argument, but it is not so, it is facts that past history has driven home to us—and what has been done will be done again.

One gentleman said to me that dives would be impossible in Toronto; that the law would be enforced. Would it! We have factory laws and factory inspectors, but we see the law infringed every day, as it would be in this case. While there is a demand for the stuff there will be a supply, and it is not along the lines of restriction that our temperance friends can hope to bring about the results they are working for. Drunkenness is not as prevalent as it once was, considering the increase in population, and I do not think that it is restriction that has brought this about, but education, that the idea that the drink habit is not respectable, and the more men are educated along this line the more quickly will the use of liquor disappear as a beverage.

And after all, I think it is generally admitted that intemperance is largely the effect of certain conditions.

Francis Willard (of glorious memory), after a long life spent in the cause of humanity, gave it as her opinion that economic conditions created more intemperance than all other causes combined. Make it possible for men to live healthy, normal lives, and intemperance will soon be a thing of past history.

I would like to say much more on this subject, but the Editor-in-chief will be reminding me that space is valuable, and if I want so much of it I had better run a little paper of my own, so I will have to close, with the hope that the license reduction law will not pass, as I, for one, do not think it will accomplish anything in the interest of the advocates of total abstinence or the temperance party.

M. D.

Dec. 27th, 1905.

Editor Women's Page, Tribune:

Dear Madam—The man with a long name, "Gentleman Who Sat Down," pops up in last paper with some strange phantasies. Why any one should put such stuff on paper is unconceivable; to publish it is ridiculous.

Whether "Truth" is man or woman is of no moment. Truth tells things as they are. Truth is not poetry—Hugo, Dickens, Lytton. In our own day Zola never acted as magician to the fair goddess, but told of things as they were. There may be men in the employment of the Street Railway Company as motormen and conductors who are arrogant, men who would sooner stop the car and put you off than let you on; but I have not met them. All employees understand that their positions are held through ability to make cash returns. Civility, courtesy, right conduct to all interested—the public and the employer—makes efficiency possible. That the street railway employees are insolent or rude is entirely the reverse.

No, Truth, don't figure it out that working people would walk in preference to riding on crowded street cars. Working people pay tribute for transportation because they must. They have no time to waste; to their work, from their work in the shortest possible time is their necessity, not their choice. When a chance offers to ride, it's better than waiting, though one has to hang on by adhesion.

No time to waste! Seven or 8 a.m. comes very soon in the early hours. Working people have to take service at their disposal; the fewer cars to carry same means fewer employees; cheaper service means greater dividends for the railway company. If well-groomed, nicely-groomed ladies had to stand in the aisles or on the platform when the common public rides a slightly better service might obtain.

"Truth" dislikes to see any woman stand in any car; still, it would be better that the "privileged" sex of the idle class stand than some poor woman who pays her fare and is entitled to a seat, is held up through the plasticness of purchased legislators in the interest of those who have already been allowed to get too rich at our expense.

We are being taught but too well the ethics of supply and demand. When the people realize that they can obtain their

supplies through positive demand, not till then, will we have car service to meet present requirements. Yours truly, Truth.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam—I have read remarks from some of your correspondents in regard to the Stratheona gift to the Labor Temple. They seem very true to me. How can we, as union people, ask gifts as a stockholding company from any one not identified with the labor movement.

Personally I am open to conviction, yet I think that the directors of the temple should show to us as union people that their position is correct.

Your correspondent "Thought" is right. Let the directors of the Labor Temple show the difference between Stratheona and Carnegie as philanthropists. We are awaiting reply.

Justice.

An apology is due to my correspondents for delay in answering their letters. Unfortunately my copy was received at the office too late for publication, as the paper had to go to press a little earlier than usual.

To one of my readers I wish to express my satisfaction at the result of the vote taken on the license reduction law, as it was an unjust measure, and when the people have an opportunity to say what they wish done, they can be depended upon to decide what is right.

Jan. 2nd, 1906.

Dear Editor—Will you kindly give me a few names of the bakers who put the union label on their bread. I like to buy union label bread, but am much perplexed when there is no label on it, to tell if it is union bread or not.

Reader.

The only baker I know of using the union label on the bread is Lawrence Bros., although there are many firms in the city who are fair to the bakers; but it lies with the women to have the label placed on all bread manufactured in Toronto. You have only to demand that the label be put on your bread, and refuse to take it unless it is on. There will be no difficulty then as to whether you get union-made bread or not.

Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1906.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam—I have been a constant reader of the Tribune, know the value of your articles, and the work for good your column is doing in the cause of labor. I was very sad to note that there was no Women's Department in the last issue.

The Tribune is doing great work in the cause of labor, yet I think in order that our paper might be successful the Women's column is a necessity.

Personally I missed it very much. To my mind, your (our) department is the best feature of the paper on labor lines. Hoping you will continue the work you are doing in our interest, I am, very truly yours, Subscriber.

I thank Subscriber for the words of appreciation of the Women's Page. Subscriber will see that the omission of the page in last week's issue was an accident—that shall not occur again if it can be avoided.

M. D.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Waggon, 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 3015. Cor. Yonge and Richmond Sts.

We wish you all the  
Season's Greetings

**A. C. CHAPMAN, Limited**

The Only Union Glove Shop in Canada



"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at 106-108 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO CANADA PHONE MAIN 181

Subscription \$1.00 per Year, paid in advance Single copies 3 cents each.

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

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

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

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

LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Five workmen were candidates in the municipal elections of the city, and every one was defeated. So it has been in the past.

Is it not time that Organized Labor adopted a different policy, so as to get success instead of failure? Municipal Labor candidates can be elected if we go the right way about it.

First, do not let Labor's candidates be self-nominated in the present haphazard manner. There ought to be unity of action in the nominations, and only strong candidates should be put in the field.

Secondly, under present conditions, these prospective candidates cannot always be trades-union wage-earners, because that narrows the field of choice too much.

Thirdly, if any wage-earner is found to have strength enough in his ward to give him a good chance of election, and is chosen as a candidate, then, in the event of his election, a regular salary should be paid to him during his term of office.

Fourth, no municipal candidate can be elected without proper organization. Proper organization means an expenditure of time and money that the average Labor candidate cannot afford.

Fifth, let us cultivate the plumping habit. When we go to the polls, let us select the one candidate we want, give him one vote, and quit right there.

ABOUT PLUMPING.

Plumping means that where a voter has two or three or four votes, he should use only one of them, so as to concentrate all his voting force upon the one candidate he wants.

It is on this single vote idea that the Hare-Spence system is based, as used in the District Labor Council. In that system each voter has only one vote which finally counts.

Giving one man several votes is based on an unsound principle. It enables a bare majority of the votes to put in all the representatives, which is grossly unfair.

As plumping is the only way in which Labor can put in its municipal candidates, wouldn't it be a first-class idea for trades unions to cultivate the plumping habit by using the single vote plan in selecting their own committees?

At St. Paul's Methodist Church on Sunday night Mr. Chown, of the Moral Reform branch of the Methodist church, asserted that he had direct knowledge of attempts to induce certain people to act as personators at the elections.

Mr. Chown also claimed there was no moral claim for compensation for anyone who might be cut off. There is no wonder that that Jap asked him why Canada sent missionaries to Japan instead of teaching right and wrong in our own country.

Mr. Chown also asserted that the Citizens' Committee was used as a CHEAT FOR DEVILTRY and DEBAUCHERY. On looking over the list of names on that committee we find many of our FOREMOST LABOR LEADERS, as well as some of the FOREMOST BUSINESS MEN of the city on it, and such men have, according to this man, been used as cheats for deviltry and debauchery.

Comrades, push the Tribune. We have started out in a great race, with a magnificent start. Don't falter by the way-side. Keep it up to the finish. We look with confidence to our fellow-unionists to help their own paper along by SEND-ING IN THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS at once, as well as new subscribers.

In his sermon on "The Tendency of the Age" at Knox Church, Rev. Dr. Parsons said that lawlessness in Toronto was on the increase. There was plenty of laws, good laws, civic affair laws, temperance laws, that were being broken on every hand, all because there was too much money.

The reverend doctor should have said there was too much money in certain coffers and that it should be divided up better. This is what our tradesmen want, and are trying to get—with a more equal division there would be less grounds for the doctor's remarks.

We are desirous to hear from those interested in our co-operative store scheme. All suggestions are asked for from those interested.

If you buy non-union goods, when union products can be obtained, you are helping to keep some non-unionist in a job, and you are helping to keep some union man out of a job.

We trust that now we have such a strong combination in the City Hall. THINGS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. VIZ: The Yonge street bridge. The cars to stop at all places required by a long-suffering public.

Mr. Spence said the people did not know their own mind. The people replied emphatically.

Mr. Coatsworth said what the people wanted should be law. The people replied emphatically.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir,—I have pleasure in endorsing the statements made by W. D. G. in your column regarding Mr. Simpson's error relating to the people piling up a bigger vote in favor of license reduction and prohibition.

Some of the papers have commenced a crusade against the money sharks who have been charging a hundred or two hundred per cent. besides sundry additional charges. This is villainous and should be remedied.

Mr. Urquhart made a statement for which he should be called sharply to account for his half concealment of truth. He stated that a man assessed on a house worth \$3,000 received all the advantages of city government for about twenty cents per day.

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

Man to man, shall brother be, when we have the religion that gives to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

"We need a great deal of honesty at the City Hall," said one of the speakers at Mr. Coatsworth's meeting. There is no question of the truth of that statement. Honesty is needed more than anything else.

There are two distinct religions in the country. The one religion delights in singing psalms, making long prayers, giving tithes, sitting in the chief seats in the synagogue.

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A Few Remarks on the Label

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

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

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

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

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

Imagine the cigar makers who point to the sign "Smoke Blue Union Labeled Cigars" and censure a man for taking a non-union cigar, while he smokes a non-union cigarette and wears a scab-made suit of clothes.

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

Every thoughtful union man should and must educate his wife in union labelism. This we have also been selfish in, for few women know that there is any but one label in existence, and that the label of the union to which her husband belongs.

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

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

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

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

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

Hungerford.

Editor Tribune: In official report of the Labor Council I wish to correct the statement in your paper of the 30th inst. in regard to "Capmakers' report."

I did not say that the Cooper Cap Co. was using a bogus label at all. I stated that the Palter Cap Co. had been using our label at different times, and had been supplying two firms in Hamilton with them, but we could not get at them because he claims he bought them some years ago, and of course we know that they cannot last very long, as he cannot get any more.

St. Leger Durbin.

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

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St. Leger Durbin.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

48 DAVIES' STORES 48 SATURDAY SPECIALS Not often that right on the heel of the holiday we can make you such a day of specials as to-morrow will be in Canned Goods—away under the market value—but excellent quality. 500 Cases of Canned June 5c. a Can. A great special at 5c. Can 800 Cases Canned Corn. 7c. a Can. Newest packing. Special 7c. Can 800 Cases Tomato Catsup. 7c. Selling regular 10c. Cans for 7c. Smoked Salmon. This is something specially nice and at the price 15c. is just above cost. Are you a regular patron of ours, and are you acquainted with Davies' Specials? Such as: Davies' Cooked Meats Davies' Hams Davies' Bacons Davies' Sausages Davies' Sausage Meats Davies' Pickles Davies' Chow-Chow and DAVIES' TEAS. The Wm. Davies Co., Limited

Call for the Label. 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.



# 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.**

**FOR THE MORALIST.**

"Reform delayed is revolution begun."—Burke.

We have press reports of attendance at service at St. Paul's, London, of England's greatest city's landless, homeless, hungry, free-born Britons. They had previously asked for justice and received charity soup. With Burke's epigrammatic statement and current events before us, should we not ask, has England delayed reform too long!

It is considered dishonest for starving men to steal a bit of bread, but he who steals the land, without which there can be no bread, is made a noble lord, judge, or law-maker.

"Poverty takes away so many means of doing good, and produces so much inability to resist evil, both natural and moral, that it is by all virtuous means to be avoided."—Dr. Johnson.

Our present system is to take private property, houses and goods, labor products, for public use. The Single Tax would take land value, public property for public use.

G. C.

**TWO POINTS OF VIEW.**

The Vine Street Congregational Church, with which the first ten years of my professional life have been spent, and of which I am still pastor, was organized in 1831 as an anti-slavery congregation.

Until ten years ago this church was not unlike other Cincinnati churches, except that it was especially venerated by those who knew its past, because of its courageous leadership in the anti-slavery cause.

In the last ten years this church has experienced a revolution. It has come to take an extreme interest in what it believes to be another anti-slavery movement, and this interest has overshadowed the doctrinal and theological tenets and interests which were shared by its founders three-quarters of a century ago.

**The Test of True Religion.**

There are one million, seven hundred thousand of the nation's children under school age wearing their little lives away in the mines and factories. This, too is slavery. This church says in effect to those seeking membership: "We do not ask you what peculiar view you hold about God, or what you think of the nature of Jesus. What do you think of these little children? Do you pity them? Will you help to free them? This is the test of true religion to-day."

The message of this church to the world is: "The vice, the crime, the misery for which poverty is responsible—these are the penalties men suffer for the violation of God's laws. Our first duty is to give men hope and opportunity. This is a social problem. It is an economic problem. It is not directly reached by the gospel of individual salvation which the Church preaches. It comes of ignorance of economic forces, social laws which inhere in the nature of things, and which we disregard to our cost. Cruel slavery yet remains. Does your heart rebel against it? Would you know the cause of it? Would you gladly do something to stop it? Then come with us. Theological differences are insignificant. Let us strive to learn to do justice here, not only individually, but socially also, assured that the love of our fellowman and the genuine desire to mitigate his misery is the only test the Christian Church can make without departing from the spirit of its founder."

**New Occasions and New Duties.**

Those whose minds have not awakened to the hatefulness of our social conditions; those who do not see that the poverty of to-day, like the plague of former times, is due to ignorance; those who have not conceived the freedom and happiness that would certainly result from the social recognition of the great law which Henry George, the Newton of political science, pointed out to the world; it is inevitable that such people should misunderstand the attitude of this church, and that some even should regard with bitterness what they look upon as a misuse of a church with a splendid past and a generous endowment. That is one point of view which I can understand, if not approve.

The other point of view is expressed in a recent letter from a prominent and respected citizen of Cincinnati, who is not a member of the church.

The following excerpt is of interest because in its appreciation it links the old with the new, and has respect for both:

"I beg you will take it in good part if I say a word about the old Vine Street Church. I have known it for more than sixty years. I frequented it some in my boyhood. I venerate it, and wish to endorse and encourage it and yourself. I have heard Rev. Mr. Boynton pray in his pulpit, I dare say, a half a hundred times, and never that he did not entreat, 'O that the shores of Ethiopia may be lifted up.' It was indeed the 'cradle of liberty' in the west, the 'Faneuil Hall' of the Queen City. It is perhaps more so now than ever before. If I understand its theology now, a man may be received, whatever are his intellectual convictions, provided he live 'the good life.' That is the church for me. I venture to prophesy that it is the faith and the church of the future."

Herbert S. Bigelow, Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1905.

**THE LABEL'S THE THING.**

If union men will with one accord insist upon the label, and with indomitable persistence refuse to buy anything without it, they can make unfair goods so unpopular that merchants will refuse to handle them. No merchant not impregnated with a bitter prejudice against the principles of organized labor will long consent to handle the goods which a large number of his patrons refuse to buy. Few people in any class of life ever object to the label. Only the most rabid antagonists of unionism do that. The great majority of the people outside of the unions are in different in the matter, or if they have a preference at all it is for the label. If the labor unionists themselves will but demand it in a united, insistent, determined voice, the label must eventually prevail.

Union men have only themselves to blame that the label is not in better odor than it is. This arises from their own indifference—a thoughtless selfishness that limits the efforts of the craftsman to looking after his own label to the neglect of those of other crafts.

Take the case of the United Garment Workers. All over the country the Employers' Association is bending its energies to the destruction of the organization in this craft, because the organization is composed of women and girls and is weak. It only remains for the sturdy manhood of the country—and particularly the union craftsmen—to unite in an inflexible determination to buy no garment of any kind without the label, and label goods will become in such great demand that the employers must come to terms. The laboring man's trade is the cream of the merchant's business. No sensible merchant will refuse to handle what that laboring man demands. What the merchant demands the manufacturer must furnish or go out of business. Demand the label and properly support the demand, and unfair goods will become the self-worn stock of the non-progressive tradesman. The United Garment Workers, as an organization, will be saved from destruction and label goods will become a necessary commodity in every merchant's store.

**TRADE UNIONS**

- Foster education and uproot ignorance.
- Shorten hours and lengthen life.
- Raise wages and lower usury.
- Increase independence and decrease dependence.
- Develop manhood and balk tyranny.
- Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.
- Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
- Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
- Create rights and abolish wrongs.
- Lighten toil and brighten man.
- Cheer the home and fireside and

**MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.**  
All wage workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.  
Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.  
Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.  
Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.  
Don't think it impossible; two million organized workmen prove different.  
Don't weaken; persistence wins.

**WIVES OF WORKERS**

**HOW WOMEN CAN AID THE CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR**

**By Demanding the Union Label they will Strike at the Root of Industrial Slavery—Need of Education Along this Line**

The greater part of the earnings of trades unionists is spent to promote and perpetuate non-unionism, to foster sweat shop conditions, keep convicts lashed to toil and feed scabs, says C. J. McKerrow in Wool Workers' Journal.

Assuming that the majority of union men in their direct purchases take cognizance of union labor by insisting upon label goods, let us see to what extent most men are purchasers. An occasional suit of clothes, a collar, shirt, necktie, shoes and a shave will about conclude the necessities to his personal appearance, of which he is the buyer. Cigars, tobacco and other aids to sociability are about all he buys of things not exactly necessary, though good.

If he is an unmarried man he can without any great effort spend most all his wages with the exception of the price of his board for the above named articles. If he is married, he would like to, but can't. A family man must manage to pass over the greater part of his week's wages to his wife, to be distributed by her to the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker. She is the buyer for the household, gives orders to the storekeeper's driver at her door and is the purchasing representative of the home in every department store in the land. If she says no, none other than a union driver can deliver an article at her home, whether it be a pound of meat or a ton of coal; none but a union clerk can serve her in the store; she can demand and get union-made shoes, clothing, hats, caps, brooms, bread, furniture and all household necessities. She can swell the membership of the unions now in existence and create new ones, and will be pleased to do so, for her children's sake, when the union man of the house educates her to trades union principles.

This great purchasing power has been and is now applied with but little regard to the upbuilding of union labor.

To get the most for the dollar in quality and quantity, with no thought of the conditions under which the articles were produced, has been the chief aim of the frugal housewife. By this procedure she and her husband are playing at counter purposes—he is paying dues and assessments to and is actually engaged in the promotion of unionism, while she spends his wages to defeat this object.

The greater part of the earnings of trades unionists is spent to hold back, check and throttle the union, in striking a blow at higher wages, the shorter workday, happier homes and independent manhood for which the union stands and to nourish, build up and sustain the open shop, low wages, convict labor, child labor, poverty, ignorance and degradation, for all of which non-unionism stands.

The institution of labor cannot progress with the opposition of itself. If it cannot find friends within its fold, it certainly cannot hope to find them without. We earnestly urge the women members of our organization to carefully apply themselves to the work of extending the influence of trades unionism, to demand label goods and union clerks and to take a keener interest in the affairs of our union. It is suffering for want of their co-operation and can never realize its ambitions without their active support.

The men of our organization should endeavor to interest their wives and women folk of their homes in the cause of organized labor, convince them that to buy label goods is the best economy, encourage them to be union builders, to enlist them as their colleagues in constructing an institution for a truer Christianity and a better humanity.

First Business Man—That new typewriter girl I've got is no use. She can't spell; but I don't like to give her the sack. What would you advise me to do? Second Business Man—I'll tell you what. Say you are very sorry to part with her, but that she's so pretty the clerks can't get on with their work for looking at her.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

**American Federation of Labor**

The American Federation of Labor endeavors to United All Classes of Wagoners Under One Heart, Through Their Several Organizations to the End.

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ITS EXISTENCE IS BASED UPON ECONOMIC LAW,**

To Wit:

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

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

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

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

**AGAIN.**

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

That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

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

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

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

Manager of Shop—I can give you a post in the children's clothing department, but I warn you that you will find it very trying. Applicant—Oh, I don't mind a little thing like that. I worked three years in a women's shoe department.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

"Look at me," exclaimed the leading lawyer warmly. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together." "Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician, "I never went into law in my life, and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

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

**HOUSEHOLD HINTS**

**SOME RECIPES FOR COOKING CORN.**

**Corn Chowder.**—Fry in butter or pork fat, in a deep kettle, two sliced onions. When tender, add eight potatoes, sliced thin. Season well with pepper and salt, cover with hot water, cook a few minutes, then add sweet corn, cut and scraped, from eight good-sized ears, adding more water, and boil half an hour. Add a quart of boiling milk and two teaspoonsful of butter rubbed smooth with a tablespoonful of flour. Add further seasoning and let the whole boil up twice.

**Corn Sauté.**—Cut the corn from six large ears, turn into a saucepan containing two tablespoonsful of hot butter. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and half a saltspoonful of nutmeg. Fry for ten minutes, tossing it well. Turn on half a cupful of cream and cook one minute. Serve hot.

**Corn Fritters.**—Beat two eggs without separating, add one cupful of milk, one pint of pulped green corn, two-thirds of a teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper and just sufficient sifted flour to make a thick batter—the amount varying according to the milkiness of the corn. Beat for a moment, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of baking powder, and drop by spoonful into hot fat. Turn as they brown and serve very hot.

**Cream of Corn Soup.**—Scrub down the grains and press out the pulp from six good-sized ears of corn; add to this in a double boiler one quart of milk, a teaspoonful of grated onion, not more than one-eighth of a teaspoonful of ground mace, about a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper, and if you like, a teaspoonful of sugar. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add to the soup and stir until thick. Serve in a hot tureen after passing through a puree sieve.

**HINTS AND REMINDERS.**

Cauliflowers should be turned head downwards in cooking, so that no steam may by any chance settle on the white portion.

It is not generally known that eggs covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for five minutes are more nourishing and easier digested than eggs placed in boiling water and allowed to boil furiously for three and a half minutes.

Clothes pegs should be scrubbed in hot soap and water and boiled for twenty minutes, and then taken out and allowed to drain till dry. They will last much longer and will not split if this is done.

Keep an oyster shell in the teakettle and it will attract to itself the earthy particles which would otherwise form a crust on the inside of the kettle.

The very best cure for insomnia is sunshine and plenty of exercise in the fresh air.

Use the egg shampoo every fortnight if the hair and scalp are to be kept in good condition.

Falling hair denotes an impoverished condition of the system. A good tonic should be taken.

Tincture of benzoin should always be added to any mixture drop by drop. This will prevent curdling.

Castor oil rubbed into the scalp often stops falling hair, especially when the scalp and hair are dry.

Olive oil taken internally one tablespoonful every morning before breakfast, is an excellent remedy for liver spots.

Equal parts of powdered Castile soap, pearl red orris root and prepared chalk make an excellent and inexpensive tooth powder.







WHO WAS RIGHT

SMITH, JONES OR BROWN?

or "TO SAVE AND HOW TO SAVE"

They were no longer "getting money from 'ome."— married and aged 41, 30 and 25 respectively. Having now nothing to depend on for their livelihood or that of their families but the fruit of their daily labor, they soon realized the imperativeness of laying something aside for their old days. "To Save and How to Save" was a problem that was often discussed, but never solved, until one day they agreed to save 50 cents a week, and invest it to the best of their judgment, and here is what happened:—

Smith favored the Savings Bank, and he accordingly invested his 50c. in one of them. Six months later he goes deer hunting, and his widow drew from the bank \$13.00 (just enough to pay the plumber for the last washer he put in the kitchen tap). If Smith had taken out an INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY instead, Mrs. Smith would have received from the UNION LIFE \$490 instead of \$13.00

3c. A WEEK UPWARD and we call for it.

Jones decides in favor of a Fraternal Society. It is now thirty-six years since he rode the goat. He is an old cripple, friendless and destitute, yet he cannot draw any benefits from his investment unless he is sick or "dead." Had Jones' choice been an INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY, he would have drawn one half of all the money he paid in, or \$260 after twenty years, and have received a new policy for \$350, and four years hence he would again be entitled to another half of his premiums or \$260 cash, and a new policy for \$130, in all a total value of \$650.

Brown is younger but wiser than either Smith or Jones, and taking advantage of his young age, he takes out a UNION LIFE SAVINGS BANK POLICY for \$718. Twenty years later, while still in his prime, he gets a Paid-Up Life Policy for \$500 and \$285 in Cash. Had he followed Smith's example and gone deer hunting, or fallen foul of one of those I-did-not-know-it-was-loaded things, Mrs. Brown would have received from the UNION LIFE \$718.00 instead of \$13.00.

Who Was Right, SMITH, JONES OR BROWN ?

Ask our District Manager, R. M. GIFFORD, 54 Adelaide Street East

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AGENTS WANTED

JOKES OF THE DAY.

(Home Made.) Cost price.—She—She had a lovely wedding. I was told it beggared description. He—I was told it nearly beggared her father.—Pick-Me-Up.

On the Spot.—She—The doctor says I want a change of climate, and I don't know where to go to. He—You don't need to go anywhere. If you stay in England you'll get it all the time.—Pick-Me-Up.

Wife—I think it was awfully mean of the minister to preach against woman's extravagance in dress. Husband—I don't see why that should trouble you. The gown you had on was plain. Wife—That's no reason why he should call everybody's attention to it.—Judy.

The New Industry for the Unemployed.—Cabinet making.—Punch.

"Let Youth but Know."—First Schoolboy (reading a placard)—I say, the King's sent for C.B. Second Schoolboy (also in the eleven)—Good old Fry!—Punch.

Overheard at a Motor Meeting.—Inquirer—I wonder what they call those large long cars? Well-informed Friend—Those? Oh, I believe those are the Flying Kilometres—a French make.—Punch.

A Sufficient Reason.—The Amiable Hostess—And do you really intend to remain a bachelor for the rest of your days, Mr. Simick? Simick—You've hit the point exactly, madam. For the rest of my days is precisely why I shall remain a bachelor.—Ally Sloper's Half Holiday.

Quite in Error.—Prisoner.—You'll pardon me, yer honor, if I say a few words. Judge—You're quite mistaken. I wouldn't pardon you if you talked from now till next Christmas. Six months.—Butterfly.

Mamma—to a friend who is lurching with her)—I don't know why it is, but I always eat more when we have company than when we are alone. Tommy (helping himself to a third piece of cake)—I know why it is. 'Cause we have better things to eat.—Illustrated Bits.

Robbie—Mamma, why have you got papa's hair in a locket? His Mother—To remind me that he once had some, Robbie.—Illustrated Bits.

Ill-Timed.—"You say your playing created a great deal of talk?" said the friend. "Yes," answered the pianist, "but unfortunately it was mostly during my performance!"—Sketchy Bits Christmas Number.

A Simple Method.—Guest—'Fou my word, your chef is a genius! How does he think of so many new dishes? Waiter—Well, sometimes, sir, he just changes the names of the old ones.—Comic Life.

The Mother—I wonder what's wrong with baby? I've sung to him for half an hour and he won't cease crying. The Father—Suppose you stop.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Jeannie—That nice young Mr. Brown danced with me six times last night. Mary—Ah, it was a charity ball, wasn't it?—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

Mr. Flirtington—Tommy, you little rascal, you saw me kissing your sister in the conservatory, but I'll give you a shilling not to tell. Tommy—Ah, but I want two shillings, 'cos I saw you kissing my other sister at the top of the staircase.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You was only a dog but I wish I was you, when you go mit your bed in you shust turn round three times and lay down; ven I go mit the bed in I haf to lock up de blaas, and wind up the clock and put the cat out, and odress myself, and my frou wakes up and scolds, den de baby wakes up and cries and I half to walk him mid de house round, den maybe, ven I gets myself to bed, it is time to get up again. Ven you get up, you shust stretch yourself, dig your neck a leade and you vas up. I haf to light de fire, put on de kiddie, scrap some mit my wife already and git myself breakfast. You play around all day and have plenty of fun. I haf to work all day and have plenty of drubbie. Ven you die you vas dead; ven I die I haf to go to h— yet!"

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