

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 16

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1905

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Toronto District Labor Council

HELD AT
Summoned Meeting in the Labor Temple, Saturday Night, December 16th, 1905, to Discuss the License Reduction Question
And the ENDORSATION of CANDIDATES for Coming MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

An able Debate on Strictly Parliamentary Lines—A Fair and Open Field for all—Many able Speakers took part in the Debate.

The Temperance Party principally held the floor, and decided after a lengthy debate that the Reduction of Licenses would be of no use, as it was not in the best interest of True Temperance, and certainly not the wisest way to teach the law of temperance. That the clubbing of men to show them how was useless; but that a manly and moral training was the only true solution of this great question.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15, by President Hungerford. Roll call of officers: President Hungerford, Secretary D. W. Kennedy, Financial Secretary John Gardiner, Treasurer L. H. Sanderson, Trustee Robert Glockling.

The credentials committee, Messrs. Tooner, Todd and Robinson, presented their report, which was read and confirmed, and Messrs. Frank Walkem, J. F. Cosgrove, D. Cleary and W. H. Miles were admitted and seated.

After some discussion, it was decided that the question of license reduction should be the first order of business proceeded with.

The following resolution was moved by Delegate Todd, seconded by Delegate Henderson:

"Whereas, the municipal voters of the City of Toronto will be asked to vote next January on a by-law to reduce the number of liquor licenses, and

"Whereas, such a reduction we believe to be in the worst interests of this city as a whole, tending to create a greater monopoly than now exists,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this District Labor Council go on record as opposed to any reduction of liquor licenses."

Carried by a majority of 71 against 15.

Delegate Stewart was opposed to the reduction. In the first place, it was ridiculous and impossible, and that all that true advocates of temperance could do was to educate the people to build up strong moral characters; that there is no moral violation of any law in any man drinking intoxicants, and that at no place in history could any town or city be shown where prohibition was a success.

Delegate Simpson said the liquor license was a great evil, which could be controlled, and which the temperance party is aspiring to improve; that the men thrown out of employment by the reduction would only mean a change of industry, and directly hurt no one, and would not be any fault as regarding prohibition. That the bars of this city were not the workmen's club, and that the Trades and Labor Council would not send a clarion note forth and insult intelligent workmen by claiming that hotels were the workmen's clubs, and that they must get above vital personal interests in this question; and in this way, and in this alone, would the workmen be able to have homes of their own.

Delegate Taylor, who interrupted Mr. Simpson, was requested by the president to leave the room.

Delegate Miles claimed that aldermen and others who voted for reduction could go to banquets, etc., where they drink on every occasion. Several names were quoted.

Delegate Gardiner said that the reduction tended to create a monopoly, and encourage dives of the lowest order, and in such dives the worst of liquor and cigars would be the order, and that the capitalist knew that if the workman had no place to enjoy himself less wages would do for the workman. The church people also claim they would get more change; they try and legislate for us and try to keep us down. Where else could a poor man go for a club? The rich man has his, which is barred to the poor man. The bar is as good, and can be made better than some of these clubs, and that "I believe in equal legislation for us all."

Delegate Hill wanted to know how Delegate Simpson would transfer these men who would be sacrificed to other trades. For an instance against reduction of licenses, Switzerland has more licenses and less drunkenness than any other country in the world. This was legislation in favor of the larger hotels. This is a wage class movement, and we should stand shoulder to shoulder; that we were wretchedly trying to kill the effect without the cause.

Delegate Kennedy said this was a question being worked on sympathy lines, but that it should be on economic lines, and that we should stand by our brothers

who are facing the destruction of their livelihood. That 150 hotels was not too many for a city of nearly 300,000 inhabitants. If these hotels do not keep up to the law, then they should be made to, or the licenses given others that would do so. That these men put out no criers in order to sell their goods, the same as many stores; that the business was legitimate and lawful. That some time since Controller Spence himself had eulogized the hotel keepers of Toronto and said Toronto was the cleanest city on this question on the continent, and now he wants to cut off 25 per cent of the industry, thus hurting this and kindred trades; that most all trades would be affected.

Delegate Bancroft believed in reduction but not in prohibition as that was coercive; but anything that would tend to stop drunkenness would be the right thing to do.

Delegate Cosgrove expected the support of the council against the proposed reduction as many of the members would be thrown out of work as well as kindred trades.

Delegate Newman, one of the strongest temperance men in the meeting, desired to place himself on record as against the reduction, as it would be a detriment to temperance, as the social system would be increased tenfold. He had been all over the continent, and found wherever prohibition was in force it was abortive.

Delegate Body said that the cause of temperance would not be benefited by the reduction of licenses, and trusted that broadmindedness would prevail. Rights are being threatened, and in all fairness we should cut off all or none; that the only real way to stop the traffic was to stop the manufacture.

Delegate Montgomery urged that reduction of the licenses was the best course to bring the drinking habit to a minimum.

An extension of the time limit was voted on and carried.

Delegate McIntyre was against reduction as a means to temperance. The evil would only increase.

Delegate Sanderson said it was not a question of sums or economics, but how far would any of these arguments go in feeding those we propose to throw out of work; that he believed in example, as carried out by his own living, and that would tell in the long run.

Delegate Glockling is not in favor of legislative enactment for controlling the ethics of the class, while in thorough accord with the temperance question. No benefit could come of reduction, but the reverse, as it would cause many meetings that are now avoided, and many would go home with empty pockets to their families, whereas now the families get the most of the cash.

Delegate Rawlinsong, in his experience, had not seen or heard of any prohibition place that has reduced the drinking habit. In Ohio, where any one with the cash could get a license, less drunkenness prevailed than any state he had been in; that the reduction would only concentrate the evil and certainly not lessen it.

The resolution was then voted on, and carried by a majority of 71 against 15 for reduction.

The municipal committee next presented their report, and recommended their candidates for the coming election. After a lengthy discussion pro and con it was decided that only the labor candidates for aldermen and school trustees would be endorsed, with the exception of Controller Ward, and that all opposition be given those candidates for re-election who disobeyed the mandate of the people on the \$700 exemption, who should be reelected.

The committee showed the great unfairness of the present school board in the matter of the printing contract towards organized labor. Moore Bros., a fair firm, who had done the work satisfactorily in the past two years, lost the job because it was offered for \$50 less by a Mr. Johnson, who is not fair to organized labor. It was given to Johnson by

a vote of 5 to 3. Those who voted for the fair firm of Moore Bros were Trustees J. Simpson, H. Simpson and Levee. Those voting for the unfair firm were Trustees Martin, Shaw, Kent, Dineen and Rawlinsong. It is recommended that organized labor do its utmost to defeat those candidates for the school board who voted to give the contract to an unfair firm and against honest conditions whenever the opportunity presented itself.

The question of endorsement was then proceeded with, and after an exhaustive discussion it was decided to leave out all candidates but the actual labor candidates with the exception of Controller Ward, and by the vote of the council the following gentlemen were endorsed by the council for the support of organized labor at the coming municipal elections:

For Controller: J. J. Ward.
 For Aldermen: Ward 1, James Wilson; Ward 2, no endorsement; Ward 3, Frank Moses; Ward 4, no endorsement; Ward 5, Frank Woods; Ward 6, J. J. Stewart (unanimous).

For School Trustees: John Tweed (unanimous).
 The letter from Mr. John Galbraith asking for endorsement was sent back. The meeting then adjourned.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE PRINTING TRADE?

The employing printers, and the typothetæ in particular, level their great guns at the employes in the printing trade and blame them for the condition the trade is reduced to. "The exactions of unionism," the lack of faithful workmen, etc., etc., are given as reasons for loss of profit. But here is a little catechism from *The Drop of Ink*, a monthly sheet published in Chicago, that throws the brilliant light of truth on the conditions created by employing printers:

Q.—What ails the printing business?
 A.—Low prices.
 Q.—Who makes low prices?
 A.—The printer.
 Q.—What would make the printing business better?
 A.—Higher prices.

Q.—Who should make higher prices?
 A.—The printer.
 Q.—Well, if higher prices would make the printing business better, why don't the printer ask for better prices?
 A.—He is afraid to.
 Q.—What makes him afraid to?
 A.—He is afraid to ask better prices for fear he wouldn't get the job.

Q.—Well, if it had to be printed and he lost a job because of higher prices, who would print it?
 A.—Some other printer.
 Q.—Why don't the other printer raise his prices?
 A.—Because he is afraid the other printer won't raise his prices.

Q.—What's the matter with printers, are they afraid of each other?
 A.—Yes, that's it; they pretend to be friendly with one another, but just as soon as an opportunity occurs they go after each other's customers.
 Q.—Will they ever get wise and remedy this condition of affairs?
 A.—O, yes—after they get tired of losing money.

If the typothetæ and the employing printers would do their plain duty in regulating competition, instead of sitting up nights studying how to force their workmen to work longer hours and for less money than conditions and prices would warrant, they would be in better business and in better financial shape.—*Typo. Journal.*

BAKERS' STRIKE.

We have been asked to start a co-operative bakery, but as twenty-seven firms have signed Local No. 204's agreement, and who are acting in good faith, the time is not yet.

Should the Bakers be driven to the necessity of starting a co-operative bakery in the city of Toronto, there would be such havoc made in the business of the other shops that would make them wonder at their short-sightedness in not complying with the request by signing an agreement identical to the one in vogue for the last three years.

The financial side of internationalism has been the backbone and salvation of the Toronto striking bakers throughout the present trouble. The support we have been receiving is more than surprising the one or two smart Alecks who judged trades unionism from their past experiences in the movement.

The present trouble is not in any way going to debar the bakery workers from holding their annual affair. They are going to hold a dance and entertainment in the St. George's Hall on Saturday, January the 13th, and invite all friends of labor to be present. Tickets, single, 25 cents.

HEAR, YE PRINTERS!

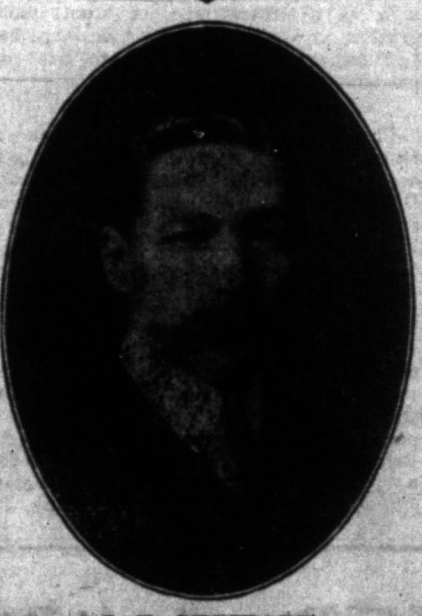
The open shop, long hours and small wages are the only things that are good for you, and the Typothetæ will see that you are blessed with them abundantly. Here is a gem from the organ of the American Manufacturers' Association. You might think that it was from some European sweeter of a half century ago, but it is up to date, new and crisp:

"ONLY THE OPEN SHOP WILL STAND.

"A shorter work day to 90 per cent. of the members of the International Typographical Union means more hours in the saloon, greater dissipation, more money expended for intoxicating beverages, and less attention to home and less of the necessaries and comforts for wife and children; hence a shorter work day will do harm. This holds good in almost all classes of wage earners, but the experience of the writer with the printers gives him the estimate above made."

This argument is beneath the notice of any sane man or woman, but it is very characteristic of the Employers' or Manufacturers' Association. However, it is just as fundamental as the argument put forward against every effort of labor men to uplift or improve the conditions of their fellow men. Do they base their argument upon the statements of some members of the Typographical Union regarding hotel reductions in Toronto.

Many a big head contains a narrow mind.



J. E. STEWART
 Labor's Candidate for Alderman in Ward Six



FRANK MOSES
 Labor's Candidate for Alderman in Ward Three



JOHN TWEED
 Labor's Candidate for the Board of Education.

A PRAYER.
 Gracious Father, again we lift our hearts to Thee. Every day we need fresh supplies of grace and strength, and Thy store is inexhaustible. Breathe upon our souls to-day and woo us by Thy love to nobler things. Thou who dost know what is human toil, renew our tired minds and bodies, so that we may rejoice in the blessing of life. Watch over our homes, and may they be filled with true gladness. May affection bind heart to heart, kindness be shown one to another, peace reign among all. Give faith and courage for the future, and a trust in Providence that cannot be shaken.

NEWS ITEMS

FAILURES THIS WEEK.

Failures in Canada number 27, against 24 last week, 23 the preceding week, and 25 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 91 were in the east, 83 south, 43 west, and 19 in the Pacific states, and 85 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for December are \$3,462,339, against \$4,324,687 for the same period last year.

MEN OF IDEAS.

Irish journalists, statesmen, warriors, promoters, party bosses, leaders of every kind, in all parts of the English-speaking world, attest the fact that the Irishman is first and foremost the man with ideas.—Public Opinion (New York).

TO ASSIST EMIGRANTS.

The suggestion made recently that people should assist men and women to emigrate to Canada with money which would otherwise be spent upon unnecessary Christmas presents, has led the Cambridge Wells Colonizing Association to appeal for subscriptions to enable them to send a number of young men to Canada next February. The honorable secretary states that not a single individual will be allowed to go to Canada unless ample work is assured.

It is stated that Mr. Rockefeller's fortune amounts to \$100,000,000. His income for the current year is \$8,000,000.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE JEWS.

Lord Rosebery, in writing to the Jewish Chronicle, in connection with the 50th anniversary on Monday next of the Whitehall Conference, which was convened by Oliver Cromwell, and was the first step towards the resettlement of Jews in this country, says:

"In Great Britain, perhaps, alone, of all the countries of Europe, the Jews meet with loyal and equal treatment. Elsewhere they are but tolerated, or lampooned, or degraded, or massacred. Here they are fellow-citizens, and the best of citizens; they are equals; they are respected and esteemed.

"Let us, then, remember gratefully the act of the great Protector, not merely the Jews themselves or those connected with them, but all in this empire who are proud of it as the open home and shelter of freedom."

WHAT ENGLAND TEACHES.

Doubtless we Germans can laugh at much that is English; but in the matter of respecting our own nationality we can still learn much from the English.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

ENEMIES OF IMPERIALISM.

The most dangerous enemies of same imperialism are the enthusiasts who try to force on a formal union between England and her colonies, instead of stimulating the spirit of unity and letting forms slowly—it may be very slowly—develop themselves in accordance with the dictates of a new state of feeling.—The Nation (New York).

COMPULSORY LABOR.

The British workman himself, speaking generally, is very largely responsible for a diminution of employment, and may reasonably be called upon to endeavor to correct some of the mischief which he has done. As for the wasters, the men who want wages without work, the only plan of dealing with them is the penal labor colony—compulsory work for those who will not work voluntarily.—Lancet.

LIFE SAVERS ON STRIKE.

The men of the Buckie Rocket Apparatus Company have gone on strike owing to their being kept waiting an hour on parade for the inspecting officer, Lieutenant Humphreys. When he appeared the men refused to drill, and their captain, Mr. Johnston, was dismissed for insubordination. The men demand an explanation of the officer's lateness.

A GERMAN REJOINDER.

There is nothing too idiotic nowadays to be said about us Germans. We are as likely to be considered as much the cause of the earthquakes in Italy as of the mental paralysis that has seized our good friends in England, America, France and Russia.—Der Bund, Berlin.

Mr. Edward Terry, who was condemned to death for murdering a Chinaman as a protest against alien immigration, at Wellington, New Zealand, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Chinamen, four of whom have been arrested, blew up a store kept by a Jew near the Simmer mine, Johannesburg. Dynamite was used, and the Jew was killed.

THE SEARCH FOR LABOR.

The hard fact is that the conditions of native life are such that the labor needed cannot be obtained. There has been no lack of trying. The mines do not support the 143 stations of the Witwatersrand Native Labor Association as a part of a gigantic game of bluffing the British public. In the days before the war, the mines, by the exertions of years had secured 107,000 laborers. Today, de-

spite that shattering of organization, the Rand mines have 104,000 Kaffirs. This does not look like creating an artificial scarcity. But these 104,000 are not sufficient. They have been supplemented by 50,000 Chinese. And yet the cry is still for more men. The mines want 5,000 more Chinese at once, and if there is a sufficient revival of confidence to proceed with the development work planned, another 30,000 unskilled laborers will be needed within the next year.

To-day compulsory labor is unthinkable. "Tax the native higher," cry the over-sea saviors of South Africa. But the native is fairly highly taxed already. Directly and indirectly he pays £1,337,814 a year to the upkeep of the country. And if you tax him higher still you will only drive him farther from the farmer. "Pay more wages," say the home people. You will not solve the problem. Wages are quite high enough now, and if you doubled them the Kaffir would but work half the time he formerly did. The last state would be worse than the first.

REMEMBER BOSTON AND 1773.

Thrust aside political agitation for the moment, forget the outrages of the criminals among the Chinese, and come down to the basic problem from the Rand's standpoint. The mines are employing 50,000 more laborers than they were in the best days before the war. South Africa today cannot—the proof is conclusive unless all the high officials and leading men of the Transvaal are liars—supply these 50,000 men; may not be able to supply the other thousands who will be wanted before long. If you repatriate these 50,000 tomorrow, thus ending the outrages and riots, what could the industry which keeps South Africa solvent do? There is only one thing. It must sit down and watch ruin spread over the land.

There is no use mincing the matter. Repatriation means that just as the slump seems drawing to a close, and the trade returns are improving, another crushing blow will hurl the country back into the Slough of Despond. And the irony is that the political party who would strike the blow lay aside their own pressing problems to threaten with ruin a country seven thousand miles away.

These are the things which make the Rand determined and bitter. Determined because there is no way of escape from ruin if by any chance repatriation was ordered; bitter because the campaign is engineered—by people who do not understand the reality of the difficulty—simply for party purposes. For the voices which shout for repatriation utter but a parrot cry. They suggest no remedy, no practical alternative. They would repatriate if the heavens fell.

ignoring the danger of those most nearly concerned.

This is what made the "Transvaal Critic" say, "Remember Boston and 1773." And the phrase is not condemned.

Bakers' strike still on.

STRIKE IN ROYAL DOCKYARD. Portsmouth, Eng., Dec. 17.—A strike was begun at the dockyard here yesterday among the men who are building the battleship Dreadnaught, on which work is being pushed with all speed, though the exact reason for the unusual haste has not transpired. The men have been required to work overtime, and Friday evening the riveters decided their pay was inadequate, and refused to resume work until their grievance was adjusted. After some delay their chief promised to recommend the reform they requested, whereupon the men returned to their labor.

This, it is stated, is the first time a strike has taken place at the Royal dockyards.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 17.—The union printers who struck yesterday for an eight-hour day held a meeting last night, and decided not to go to work. They say that single men will receive \$5 a week and married men \$7 from the International Union, while they are out. Their late employers in the four offices where they worked say that will be a long time.

Call for the Label.

SEQUEL TO THE PENRHYN QUARRIESMEN'S STRIKE.

A deputation of workmen employed at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries had an interview with Mr. Young, the chief manager, touching the reduction of 10 per cent in wages, which is to come into operation with the New Year. Mr. Young stated that there was no possibility of reducing the figures. Owing to the strike the produce of foreign quarries had got into the market. The reduction, which affects some 3,000 hands, is viewed with great concern at Bangor and Bethesda.

Labor Conventions

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

Jan. 5, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

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

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30th April, 1904 - 5,707,703
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NELSON MONTEITH, Minister of Agriculture.

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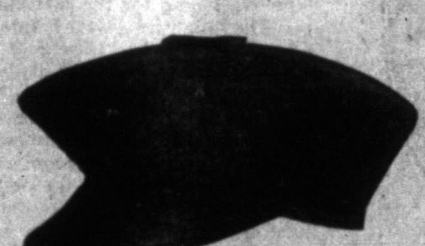


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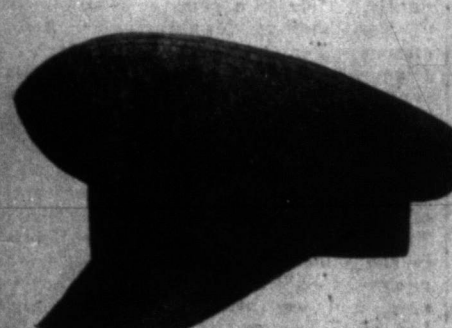
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UNIONS ORGANIZE; DENY RUMORS OF GENERAL STRIKE

Many American Federation of Labor Organizers at Work in Montreal Marching all skilled and Unskilled Labor into Line—Object is to Fight Socialism says Chief Organizer Flett.

For some time past there has been going on a quiet move in Montreal labor circles, whose avowed object is to enroll every workman in Montreal—mechanic, skilled and semi-skilled laborer, or simple working man—within the ranks of his appropriate union—and to have that union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This latter organization, it is emphatically declared, uses the title "American" in the continental, not the United States, sense.

This is the avowed object of the active missionary movement that is being conducted by Mr. J. A. Flett, Dominion Organizer for the A. F. of L., and a number of assistants. But such unusual activity has been displayed here during the past month and is still continuing, that it is feared in many quarters that it portends labor troubles of more than usual magnitude in the spring—that the labor elements are being welded into a homogeneous whole under the aegis of the American Federation of Labor in order to be in position by spring to make extensive demands upon the employers for increased pay.

This thing is characterized with considerable vehemence as a nightmare by the leaders of the labor movement, but it is an idea that will not down. It has taken pretty firm hold in various quarters, and may result in further protective combination amongst the employers, so that they may be ready for any emergency.

Besides Mr. Flett, the following officers are actively engaged in the missionary work for the American Federation of Labor: E. W. A. O'Dell, Boston, general organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers of North America; Hugh N.Y., general secretary of the Shirt and Laundry Workers; O. F. Hogan, Boston, grand president of the United Boot and Shoe Workers of North America; Hugh Robertson, organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and such well known labor leaders as Messrs. Verville, Garipey, Mathieu, etc.

As a result of their efforts there have been quite lately organized unions of the tanners, quarriers, brass workers, and laundry workers, all affiliated primarily with the International Unions, and secondarily with the A. F. of L. Strong efforts are now being put forth to organize the Street Railway employees, and many other branches of skilled and unskilled labor. "Not looking for trouble, but so as to be quite ready to meet it fairly if it comes," as one of the organizers remarked to the Herald.

HERE NIGHTMARE OF DISEASED IMAGINATION.
"All this talk of impending trouble is the mere nightmare of a diseased imagination amongst our enemies," said Mr. J. A. Flett, the leader of the movement, to the Herald. "There is nothing of the sort brewing. But to give you an idea of what is going on I must give a historic sketch of the A. F. of L. movement."

With this Mr. Flett plunged into a history of the International Labor movement.

"The American Federation of Labor," he said, "with 'American' used in its continental sense—has 118 International organizations, and about 27,000 local unions affiliated with it, with an aggregate membership of over 2,000,000 people. Besides this there are a number of international unions outside the Federation, so that it can be said there are some 3,000,000 workers connected with international organizations. The movement in Canada is part of that continental effort."

"But in addition to this there are some labor organizations of a questionable character, which were at one time attached to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. But owing to their questionable character and their non-connection with any responsible international organization, they were excluded from the Congress. Since getting rid of these questionable elements the international movement in Canada has forged steadily ahead, despite the continual opposition of the employers' associations."

"But these excluded associations got together and formed what is called 'The National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.' This movement, however, has not gained strength, and to-day it consists of a mere handful of men in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Its membership is less than 1,000, although its secretary recently had the presumption to tell the Tariff Commission that he represented 10,000 men."

"This we have evolved from the crude methods of years ago to the present position, when we are highly organized, and have our business representatives on the road. A good many of these representatives are now in Montreal to-day. That is simply following the business principle that we must have men to look after our interests."

MANY ORGANIZERS NOW IN MONTREAL.

"In Montreal we have about 7,500 members, but we have very few business agents to look after their interests. Each international body has its own business agent ('walking delegate') and the A. F. of L. has what is known as a general organizer to look after the interests of the International organizations."

"Most of these representatives in Canada are Canadians, but our movement is absolutely continental. The reason most of our headquarters are in the

United States is because they must be as near as may be to the centre of population.

"Trade unionism is the natural outgrowth of the economic conditions of the times, and it has inevitably come to stay. It is an evolutionary, not a revolutionary, movement. It takes different forms, but we are all seized with the practical utility of the movement against all other issues or schisms. We live in the now, but we keep an eye to the future, and we want results for both."

"But there are other labor organizations of a revolutionary character, who seek to precipitate immediate crises and decline to respect the rights of capital. We are not of that school, and we oppose it."

"At the present time there is an organization known as 'The Industrial Workers of the World.' It is a Socialist organization pure and simple, and opposed to the methods of trade unionism, and more especially to the policy of the A. F. of L. This organization is endeavoring to gain a foothold in Montreal and other Canadian cities, but I do not anticipate that the working people of this city or Province will take these people or their theories seriously."

"If there is more work going on in Montreal just now it is simply to counteract the efforts of this Socialistic body. It is our intention to keep organizing until every working man of whatever degree, gets into his respective trade organization. That is all we are doing here."

"These rumors that there is to be trouble in the spring and that we are getting ready for it are mere nightmares of people who are always looking for trouble, or trying to oppose our growth. Their efforts will be about as useful as Mrs. Partington's attempts to sweep back the tide with her broom. It is ridiculous, absurd."

"If honorable employers who are sometimes inveigled into these organizations would meet the workers' representatives in something like the Civic Federation on the other side, when we could select some common ground on which we both could, without loss of

dignity or self-respect, discuss matters of collective bargaining and mutual relationship: I am satisfied this prejudice against us in the minds of the employers would be wiped out. If instead of discouraging their men to go in it would result in the very best of their employes taking offices, with the result that a better class of men would be elected to take charge of the movement, to the mutual benefit of all."

"But there is no suspicion of trouble in the air now," concluded the Dominion organizer.

—Montreal Herald, Dec. 11.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

APPLES IN MANY WAYS.

Stuffed Apples.—Select five even-sized apples, wash and core and fill the cavities with sugar. Place in the dish in which they are to be baked a cupful of water and the juice of one lemon. Bake twenty-five minutes, remove to a serving dish or in the baking dish and place a spoonful of meringue on the top of each apple; brown lightly in a very moderate oven. Serve cold.

Apple Souffle.—Stew nine good, tart apples in very little water; mash smooth; add a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter while warm. When cool add four well-beaten eggs. Put in a shallow pudding dish and bake in a medium oven until browned over.

Apple Omelet.—Prepare an omelet after any nice recipe. Before folding spread with one cupful of sifted, unsweetened apple sauce; the tarter the fruit the better the result, for fruit omelets should be rather piquant. A half saltspoonful of salt and half a bay leaf allowed to each cupful of sauce cooked will give an added zest.

Apple Bread.—Make up two quarts of dough, precisely as if for rusks; when it is very light roll out a cake of it half an inch thick; spread stewed apples over it, and over that another cake rolled like the first; put in a pan to lighten for a short time; bake it; have some thin slices of stewed apples, very tender, when the cake is baked, lay these

apples all over the top, sprinkle them well with sugar, some small bits of butter, and either nutmeg or cinnamon, whichever you like; put it back in the oven long enough for the sugar to form a coating on the top; take it out, and when cold slice it up. This is an excellent bread for tea.

Apple Sauce with Horse Radish.—Cook about ten medium-sized apples, pared and cored, with a very little water (steaming is preferable, as they should be very dry when cooked), pass through a fine sieve and add to the pulp a saltspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one-third of a cupful of fresh grated horse radish. Mix fold in an equal bulk of cold cream. Scitable accompaniment for young ducks or geese. If liked, gooseberries (canned or preserved) may be served instead.

Apple Pudding, No. 1.—Fill a pudding dish half full of apple sauce, well seasoned with butter, sugar and nutmeg. Pour over it a batter made of one and a half cupfuls of flour mixed with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of lard. Moisten with three-quarters of a cupful of milk, which

should make a batter as stiff as for biscuits. Cook in a steamer for three-quarters of an hour, and serve with either liquid or hard sauce, as preferred.

Delicious Apple Pie.—Pare and core six or eight tart apples; boil a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water five minutes; add a heaping teaspoonful of butter and one of almond extract; stir, lay in the fruit, cover, bake until tender and set aside to cool. Line a deep pie tin with puff paste, prick with a fork to keep it from blistering, and bake; fill with the fruit, heap a meringue made of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar over the top, sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of shredded blanched almonds, dust with a teaspoonful of sugar, brown slightly in a cool oven and serve very cold.

Apple Float.—Pare and quarter eight ripe apples, preferably greenings; after taking out the core stew them until soft in a little water, to which has been added a stick of cinnamon and sugar to sweeten. Press them through a sieve, and beat into them the whites of four eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat until very light, then serve with whipped cream.

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Lady's Solid Silver Watch
Lady's Solid Gold Watch
Gold Folding Bed
Dolly Sleeping
Fountain Pen

The Malsters

The Malsters met last Thursday night to nominate officers for the coming year, but owing to a pressure of business the nominations are postponed till next meeting night. The delegates from the Malsters to the Trades and Labor Council were instructed to attend every meeting while license reduction was being discussed, to be on hand to vote against it when a vote is taken. They endorsed John Tweed. Three members of the Malsters were suspended for unbecoming conduct. A unanimous vote was given the resolution against license reduction.

Fur Workers

The Fur Workers No. 2 held a well attended meeting on Thursday night last. They are making arrangements for their annual at home in the near future.

The Plasterers

The Plasterers held a good meeting on Thursday night of last week. Seven new applications and six propositions to become new ones in the amount of the increase in membership. The business was mostly routine. They voted \$10 to the Sick Children's Hospital; endorsed John Tweed for school trustee, and strongly endorsed the \$700 exemption.

Hat and Cap Workers

The Hat and Cap Workers had a large meeting on Thursday night, when six propositions were received. They voluntarily decided to send financial support to the locked-out men in Detroit. Montreal are asking for union made hats and caps, and another shop in Toronto is organized.

Glass Workers

The Glassworkers met on Thursday night last. Business before the chair was light. A communication was received from headquarters, stating a strike was on in Chicago. One from the Lithographers, asking for moral support, and one from a scab in London, asking to be taken back into the union. The annual election of officers, which also took place, resulted as follows: President, Wm. Jarrett; Vice-President, R. Cheson; Financial Secretary, Geo. Parkis; Recording Secretary, J. H. Sullivan; Conductor, F. Carter; Tyler, A. King; Trustees, H. Roberts, F. Carter; Auditors, R. Luckock, A. Lowsbury, R. J. Baker.

Tobacco Workers

The regular meeting of Tobacco Workers' Union Local 63 was held Thursday evening, at which officers for the term of 1906 were elected. The results were as follows: President, Charles Lavoie; Vice-President, Herb. Thorne; Recording Secretary, Thos. Hughes. Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. Nowdwell; Auditors, D. W. Dorgan, J. Reith, J. Dineen. It was unanimously decided to support all labor candidates for aldermanic and Board of Education honors. The Tobacco Workers are just in receipt of a large quantity of new Union Label Calendars, which they will have placed in the different cigar stores and barber shops in the city. The demand for blue label tobacco in the city is steadily increasing, and all members have been kept very busy for some months past.

Moulders' Union

A most successful and enjoyable entertainment was held by the Iron Moulders' Union last Friday evening in the assembly hall of the Labor Temple. There was good talent and an appreciative audience.

Womans' Label League

A very pleasant and enjoyable at home was held by the Woman's Label League No. 66 in the Labor Temple on Wednesday, Dec. 15. There was a large attendance.

Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the I. A. of Machinists elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Singer, President; Mrs. Farquhar, Vice-President; Mrs. Holmes, Treasurer; Mrs. Crawford, Recording Secretary; Miss Holmes, Financial Secretary; Mrs. McMillan, Chaplain; Mrs. White, Guard; Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Graham, Auditors.

Cigar Makers' Union

The semi-annual elections of the Cigar Makers' Union were held in the Assembly Hall of Labor Temple on Monday evening, President Joe McCarthy in the chair. The following officers were re-elected by acclamation: President, Joseph McCarthy; Vice-President, D. J. Walsh; Secretary-treasurer, John Pamphilon; Sergeant-at-arms, J. Kyle; Interpreter, A. Pagan; Trustees elected, A. L. Gadsby, H. Fumerfelt, P. Tarley; Auditors, D. Walsh, B. Thornton, Jas. Slidders. A Sick Committee of three each was elected for north, east, west and north-west districts of the city. The Executive Board is composed of the officers and the following members: B. Walsh, E. Ridler, W. Robinson, M. O'Connell, and A. Caron. Label Committee: J. McCarthy, J. Kyle, R. Haberstock, D. W. Kennedy, J. Slidders, A. Caron, M. Fletcher, A. Melwain, W. V. Todd, C. Miller, J. Pamphilon. Delegates to District Labor Council: D. W. Kennedy, W. V. Todd, J. J. Schmidt, W. Robinson, D. M. Henderson, T. Anderson, E. Ridler, A. Ineson. Delegates to Licensed Trades League of Toronto: D. W. Kennedy, W. V. Todd and J. J. Schmidt.

A donation was granted to the striking printers of Winnipeg, amounting to over thirty dollars. A donation was also made to the striking bakers of this city, amounting to twenty-five dollars. An assessment of twenty-five cents

per member was levied for label advertising. An assessment of fifty cents per member to assist local members on sick list or out of work, as a special Christmas gift, this benefit being an addition to any international benefits provided by the Constitution. Meeting adjourned at 12.20.

Commercial Telegraphers

Commercial Telegraphers' Union No. 63 was addressed last Sunday morning in the Labor Temple by their International President, S. J. Small, of Chicago, and Third Vice-President D. Campbell, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who is also a member of the Commercial Union.

President Small spoke on his recent conference with the management of the Postal Telegraph Company, of the United States, who have agreed to certain things towards the improvement of the working conditions of their telegraph operators. He also spoke on the rapid growth of the organization and of the several schedules already obtained.

Bro. Campbell dwelt on the good that would result from a close affiliation of the two orders and which he believed was not far off.

General Ex-board Member Landers, of the United Garment Workers of America, says, according to the returns of the vote coming in at the General Office of the U. G. W. of A., the proposed amalgamation between the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the United Garment Workers of America, will be defeated this time. Mr. Landers says: "This is only natural. We could hardly expect so gigantic a scheme to go through the first time, and without a hitch. Our general officers and the officers of the J. T. U. of A. have already decided on another meeting to adopt new plans, etc., the matter of course will not be permitted to drop, but will be again submitted to a referendum vote, and it may take three or four referendums before it eventually carries, but during all this time our members are being educated in the matter. When it does finally become law, we will have an organization called 'The International Clothing Workers' Union,' with a membership of 125,000, and will be one of the strongest in affiliation with the A. F. of L."

The strike at the Lowndes Company, wholesale clothing manufacturers, which took place during the week, is over, and the 200 men and women who went out are happily at work again. The cause of the strike was the proposed introduction of a system which the firm claimed was only a check system, but the employees scented in it, and declared it was nothing more nor less than a "task system," or the sweating system which the United Garment Workers had spent years of time, barrels of money, and tons of energy to successfully abolish in the large cities of the United States, and the Toronto Garment Workers were not going to permit its introduction into the Queen City of Canada. The walk-out was complete, leaving only two departments employed—cutters and pressers; these two were members of Locals 188 and 185. Those out were of 202. A committee of the Cutters and Pressers waited on the manager and notified him if the matter was not settled at once they would have to leave with the rest. At this stage the manager was willing to confer with the strikers' international representative, who was then in the city, and in charge of the strike.

Mr. S. L. Landers, of Hamilton, at a conference at the Rossin House, said matters were partially arranged, and the strikers decided to return to work on the following conditions, which were agreed to by the firm: 1st, two men, members of the union, who did not come out on strike, to be dismissed; 2nd, all notices posted referring to task work be removed; 3rd, one man discharged a day or so previous to strike be reinstated, or given first opening; 4th, that Mr. S. Landers be in future recognized as the representative of the men in any controversy; 5th, the workers in the different branches be consulted when endeavoring to arrange a basis of wage scale as to work on time in any particular branch. The manager conceding to these requests, the strikers voted unanimously to return to work, which they accordingly did, after voting votes of thanks to the girls who came out on strike and who were not members of the local union, and an extra vote to their General Executive Board officer. As a result of the whole affair Local 202 is the gainer of 50 new members, as about that many were initiated during the trouble.

Federated Building Trades

As the next regular meeting night of the Federated Council of the Building Trades falls on Christmas, it was decided to postpone the meeting till the first meeting night in January.

The next meeting will be held on the second Monday in January unless further notice is given.

Frank C. Weese, Secretary F.C.B.T.

Broth. of Carpenters

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union, Local No. 27. President, W. J. Bolton; Secretary, F. T. Short. There were twenty-four initiations and eight applications. The election of officers for the ensuing half year resulted as follows: President, W. J. Bolton, Vice President, Jos. Harris; Financial Secretary, John Tweed; Recording Secretary, F. T. Short; Conductor, Ed. Owen; Ward, Jas. Lilly; Auditor, A. Williamson; Trustee, D. Brown; Business Agent, John Tweed.

Granite Cutters

Granite Cutters' International Union met in Labor Temple on Monday, December 18th. A large and enthusiastic number of members were in attendance, six new candidates were initiated and several applications were received. The question of affiliating with the Dominion Trades Congress came up for discussion and will be dealt with at a subsequent meeting. This union has been recently formed and takes the place of the Granite Cutters' local union, which had no international affiliation. The new union has already become a power and has nearly every granite cutter in the city within its ranks.

Upholsterers' Union

Upholsterers' Union met in Labor Temple and elected their officers, as follows: President, W. O'Dea; Vice President, Bro. Robinson (re-elected); Financial Secretary, G. Saunderson, 286 Euclid avenue; Recording Secretary, W. Axtell; Treasurer, F. McLean (re-elected); Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Brooke. Next meeting will be held on Friday, December 29, in room 3, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amalgamated Carpenters, Branch No. 1, held their regular meeting in room 1 of the Labor Temple on Monday, December 18th. The large attendance of members was very gratifying. Branch No. 1 has now attained its maximum number of members, i. e., 250, which is by by-law limited to that number, and the many applications now coming into the hands of the officers will be transferred to the other branches, of which there are five. The business agent presented a very elaborate and satisfactory report, which was received by the membership in a most gratifying manner. The report showed that fifty new members had been initiated during the past month.

Stereo. and Electrotypers

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union will hold forth in the Labor Temple on Thursday, February 15th. The event will be their annual at home and will be held in the large assembly hall, which will be beautifully illuminated and decorated for the occasion. Sweet melody will perfume the evening atmosphere from one of "The Finest" union made orchestras in town. And the wants of the inner system will be thoroughly attended to by the renowned caterer, Mr. Burrell. If you want to see something up to the mark, remember the date. Come and see for yourself. Double tickets \$1.25.

Cabinet Finishers

Cabinet Finishers' Union held a most successful meeting in room 6 of the Labor Temple on Monday, the 18th inst. Five new members were initiated, and four applications were dealt with. The attendance was large and the members, one and all, manifested great enthusiasm in their new organization, which has been formed quite recently and which bids fair to be one of the most progressive and most perfect unions in the woodworking trades. A grand turnout meeting will be held in the reading room of the Labor Temple on Wednesday, January 3, at 8 o'clock, when every Cabinet Finisher is most cordially invited to be present, union and non-union men alike, as much to their interests will be discussed.

EPIGRAMS.

In all your gifts show a cheerful countenance.
Cheerfulness lengthens the days of man.
The greatest liars cannot bear that others should lie.
There is no true greatness without virtue.
Civility attracts the regard of men.
No man should be confident of his own merit.
The more servants a man keeps the more spies he has around him.
Let your child's first lesson be obedience.
All conditions sit well on a wise man.
Laziness begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains.
They who think least generally speak most.

MUNICIPAL COMPLICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—The voter going to the polls on January 1st and desiring to vote intelligently will find that the wily politicians have provided complications to keep him guessing.

Perhaps the first matter he has in mind is the license reduction vote. He has to remember that this was initiated by the paid factotum of the prohibition interests; also drawing salary from the taxpayers for being the prime mover in the disfranchising of the voters who struck for lower rents with the \$700 exemption vote.

In the face of this, are we expected to be so simple as not to see the game? Had not this move been played, would not the \$700 exemption and the rent question been the topic this election? Would the discussion have redounded creditably to the name of the king pin of our municipal cabal, which apparently entered into a conspiracy of silence last year on this issue. Now the music must be faced and the cowardly politicians think it unsafe to stand before the bar of public opinion on their record; hence the new issue, as public attention must be distracted at all costs.

It is a recognized fact that long hours of exhausting toil weakens the will power of the worker, creating the desire for stimulant. Then the army of chronic drunkards simply recruits from the ranks of the over-worked, under-paid and poorly housed slaves to the wheel of labor.

A man buys drink for himself or his friends entirely as a free agent. The hotelkeeper can take the wages out of no man's pocket. The landlord, however, arbitrarily dictates to all concerned the terms on which their families may be housed. He can say how much money shall come out of the drunkard's pocket for his hovel in the slums and how much the hotelkeeper will pay—adjusted proportionate to the business he does. To make this man's power more certain, arbitrary and absolute, we tax houses, limiting the number built, with consequent excessive rents; and further aid and abet the social crime by special legislation exempting two-acre blocks at a farming land value. It is these vested wrongs, this poverty and crime producer, that Messrs. Spence and colleagues have been endeavoring to conceal.

As one of the disfranchised, I should like to know for this election the names of the men who qualify under the following heads, viz.: (a) Present aldermen who obeyed the people's will; (b) present aldermen pledged and who this year maintained their integrity, and (c) the new candidates who have pledged themselves to carry out the people's will as expressed in any referendum votes taken.

If the above information can be secured from the Majority Rule Federation and furnished to Tribune readers next week, listed by wards, readers will know what candidates are trustworthy.

It is evident, without argument, that men who spend our money in the transaction of public business should be willing to obey our will before we hire them; otherwise we may be certain they do not desire to represent us, but to rule us to the satisfaction of whatever monopoly interest may predominate at the City Hall. G. C.

CANADIAN TRADE UNIONISTS RE POLITICAL ACTION.

Editor Tribune:

The action taken by the Toronto District Labor Council at the special meeting held last Saturday evening, the 16th inst., was only in accordance with past actions of that body, inasmuch as while it endorsed members of organized labor only it by obligation nor in any other way attempted to control the franchise of the individual delegates of that assembly, carrying with it also the membership of the organization the delegates represent, an utter impossibility under the present system.

Organizations affiliated look to the Toronto District Council for advice upon all questions pertaining to municipal affairs, and to act accordingly as a body upon questions affecting theirs or other bodies, but when it comes to instruction of the Central Council or organization as we are constituted at the present time, its upon the principal of the trades unionist we are to rely upon only for the simple reason that he has not obligated himself to be compelled to use his franchise this way or that way, according to the dictates of his union, unless the union to which he belongs has gone into political action.

"There is no politics in municipal affairs" is what the citizens are being continually told and its continued repetition is an evidence of the lack of truth in the assertion most generally made by a ward heeler, an independent feels like breaking through the sham and starting a clear-cut propaganda against the two political parties, who both try to be-

little the trades unionist and claiming he (the voter) is not consistent, because he fails to elect the choice of either of these parties.

I have often asked myself how much longer are these conditions going to last. I acknowledge that twenty-five years ago we had no other alternative, but at the present time are we lacking the intelligence of our co-unionists on the other side of the Atlantic. No; we have the intelligence, but we are wanting in that self-sacrifice of our leaders in initiating a movement fully explained to us by David Gilmore in his recent address. There is a possibility of this being brought about through the expression of the Dominion Congress, and as the Toronto District Council hold a charter from that body, it is possible to start on the lines of political action when time might efface and ever remove, the impediments that the international laws of some of our organizations are compelled to abide by. We certainly must move or there will be other quans moving to displace us in that field of activity in which we should as trade unionists have a great deal to say, but handicapped through our limited position.

JOHN GARDNER.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

Editor of Tribune:

Sir,—I ask you for a little space to call your attention to an injustice which exists in our Assessment Act, section 40, by treating two acres or more in our city to be assessed as farm land. Of such a class in Toronto there are 655 acres assessed as farm land at \$356,826, and the taxes \$13,688. If they were assessed on the figures or basis of adjoining lands the amount would be \$589,760 and the taxes \$18,114, or an exemption of \$4,426 to landholders. This is equivalent to taxes on 465 properties assessed at \$500. Just think of it! Why should there exist such an unfair discrimination against the workingman's house in favor of land speculators?

Candidates should be pledged that if elected they would ask the Ontario Legislature to have this iniquitous discrimination removed as soon as possible. Thanking you for space, I am,

JOHN GALBRAITH.

1906 1906

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COATSWORTH AS MAYOR

1906 1906

Kindly Vote for the Re-Election of

Controller **J. J. WARD**

FOR 1906

LABORS BEST FRIEND

Mark Your Ballot thus:

FOR CONTROLLER

WARD, J. J. - - - X

WARD No. 1 - 1906

VOTE FOR

W. T. STEWART AS ALDERMAN

1906 WARD 2 1906

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FRED PERRY,
106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"Injustice there is Strength."

Don't wait for things to pick up, get out and pick them up yourself.

The Temperance people say that a city the size of Toronto could do with less hotels. How large would the city have to be before they would say that more hotels were necessary?

If the temperance agitators must be hired, why don't the "Tea Total Gang" pay them, without putting the city to the expense of demonstrating the fact that they are doing something for their money.

The Globe says that surely 150 hotels would sell more liquor than would one. That is a real wise saying for the "Globe" but the proposition is not to reduce the hotels to one.

If every man in Toronto who "hits the booze" votes against the reduction its defeat will be overwhelming. Aldermen take notice.

Scotch whiskey is a strong drink for aldermen who voted for the reduction of hotel licences.

How amusing it is to hear a man that never was in a saloon in his life or never smoked, or used tobacco in any way, telling us all about the effects of liquor and what should be done to stop the traffic.

Members of the Employers Association say that workmen should not have so much time to spend in a saloon; by the way, if the employer had his way, the worker would have neither time nor money to spend anywhere but in the shop.

Mr. Coatsworth says "he is in the running for Mayor until the last ballot is cast," and then the other fellow will have it all to himself.

We don't know how about Mayor Urquhart, running for a fourth term, probably he thinks it will be "all right." Mr. Gooderham seems determined to throw those detective McPherson off the scent this year.

While the office of mayor is looking for contestants this year it might be well to remember that the Post Sabine is available.

Owing to the fact that Jimmy Simpson was elected for two years the Socialists will be compelled to lay low for another year.

Owing to his connection with the Paddy meat industry, it looks as if Dr. Lynn will be compelled to remain in cold storage until after the elections.

While we have listened to the many arguments for and against the reduction of liquor licences, in which some writers attempt to show the poverty caused by intemperance among the poorer classes, we hear nothing of the intemperance caused by poverty among that class which is to our mind the greater cause of insobriety among the poor.

Uplift the working man; let the employer give to him his just share of his products and he and his family will become better citizens and have less misery to drown by the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Improve the conditions under which the poor are compelled to live by the greed of the employer. Educate him to become a sober and good citizen, and the cause of temperance will triumph. But to take him by the throat and try to force him to do what he has never been taught to do and the result will be the same old thing—FAILURE.

Mr. Moses, fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. paid us a visit. He addressed the Pattern Makers in the Occident Hall on particular topics.

The Municipal Campaign

The Tribune has laid before its readers full particulars about the record of the present City Council on the paramount question of obedience to the will of the people and the keeping of pledges made to organized labor. In doing so we have spoken out freely as to the conduct of the candidates. The election being now close at hand, we are brought face to face with "practical politics," so to speak, in the municipal arena.

Practical politics means often a choice between evils, rendering it needful to take the lesser one. In regard to candidates, it often means that our only choice is the election of one out of two or more men, none of whom we like very well, although one of them is less distasteful than the others. It seems as if we shall be in that position at the present election. For instance, we may have to choose between Controller Hubbard, who broke his pledge, and Alderman Jones, who absented himself from the vote. Then Jones gets it. Or, as between Controller Spence, an active opponent of the \$700 exemption, and Controller Shaw, who kept quiet and did not vote on the question last March—Shaw is our choice. That is the view of the Tribune, in which probably most of our readers will agree.

We start this week a list of the candidates who are acceptable to this journal, from a labor point of view, and from the point of view of being willing to obey the will of the people. Some are straight labor candidates; some have proved their faithfulness by their votes, and some have pledged themselves to the principles of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule.

Boston, Dec. 13.—At the municipal elections the city again declared in favor of licensing the liquor saloons, by a great majority.

THE LABOR PRESS.

The action of a great many of the business concerns, in following the advice of the Citizens' Alliance, to withdraw patronage from the labor press, is unjust, short-sighted and silly, says the Labor Compendium. The labor papers, to be sure, are to a great extent responsible for the better pay, the better conditions. More intelligence, more pay to the workman, begets a greater desire and the necessary means, not only for the bare necessities, but some of the conveniences and luxuries of life. In fact, the prosperity of the workmen means the prosperity of the community—the country. If it be true, then, that the labor press did a large share in bringing about these conditions, and we invite contradiction, then it follows that they should be given the most liberal support by the business community.

As a rule, the labor press cautions against violation of law in all its forms, it advocates conciliation and arbitration in place of strike and lockout, its advice to the labor unions is to enter into agreements with employers for the maintenance of peace and good will and to keep said agreements when made, inviolable. It wars against the occasional practice of violence during strikes and successfully. Why, then, this boycott? It seems absurd. Yet there is no question of its existence.

Because the average trades unionist himself is most ungrateful. While he could easily compel a patronage for his benefactor, the labor paper, in patronizing the firms that do advertise therein, he oftentimes begrudges the fifty cents or dollar per— and does not read the labor paper except if it is furnished gratis.

Because the labor unions themselves or some of them or their officials, in many instances, lend themselves to discourage and injure the labor paper, by granting concessions either for a small remuneration, or for the sake of "good-fellowship" to professional solicitors of all kinds of "fake" balls, programmes, and directories and similar "souvenir" publications, that are not only usually unreliable, but the actual number of copies published simply covers the number of advertisers secured. In order to pull the leg of the politician or business man, all kinds of "fake" stories are invented by these "professionals" as to the disposition of the "coin" to some charitable object; while in truth a small percentage of the ill-gotten gains is perhaps paid to the organization or its officers and the bulk remains in the pockets of the "schemer." Some of them have even planted themselves in the labor unions for the sole and only purpose to conduct their nefarious game more easily and thus not only injure the labor paper, the reputable solicitor, but cast odium on the organization whose credentials they carry.

That this is not idle talk is proved by the fact that the American Federation of Labor has long since placed its disapproval on all of such "souvenir" publications and directories. It is high time that all organizations of labor should follow suit and thus protect their own good name and their labor paper as well. If any publication of that sort is required it is but an act of justice, and a wise precaution by an organization, to place it in the hands of the abused, illy patronized and deserving labor press—Union Label.

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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

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

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

Four more Broken Pledges

We have already printed the broken pledges of Mayor Urquhart and Alderman Coatsworth. Here are the pledges of four other delinquents:

HUBBARD'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

Dec. 30, 1903.
Dear Mr. Simpson,—I replied to your questions as soon as received. I sent it with a lot of other mail, and regret much if you have not received it. My answer to your questions was "yes," except as to raising of money for special purposes. This must be decided by the qualified voters, as the Municipal Act provides. We have no option in the matter.

Yours very faithfully,
W. P. HUBBARD.

There is on file along with this a question form, with answers written in by Controller Hubbard's handwriting, but not signed. Receiving the unsigned form was probably the reason why Mr. Hubbard was written to a second time. On receiving his letter, a comparison of the handwriting showed that the unsigned form was Mr. Hubbard's, and this is borne out by the mention of the "qualified ratepayers" and "qualified voters" in each document.—Following is the unsigned form:

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city; "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?
Answer—Yes.
2. To give effect to the will of the majority, are you in favor of the people's veto by optional referendum and of the direct initiative by petition or collective request, as explained below?
Answer—Yes.
3. Concerning the people's veto, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to support the optional referendum in the City Council in regard to the subjects specified below?
Answer—Yes.
4. As regarding the direct initiative, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure that is asked for by eight per cent. of the electors?
Not answered.
5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken?
Answer—Yes.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND METHODS IN BRIEF.

1. The people's veto.—That any by-law or resolution relating to certain important subjects (specified below) shall wait thirty days in the City Council before being finally passed. If during that time five per cent. of the electors by petition ask for its submission to a popular vote, it shall be so submitted, and the decision of the voters shall be obeyed by the aldermen.
2. Following are the subjects above mentioned in which the people's veto can be applied:
Granting, amending or renewing franchises.
Application for legislation to change the city's government.
Application for legislation to raise money.
The words "to the qualified ratepayers" are written here in Mr. Hubbard's handwriting.
Granting exemptions from taxation.
3. The direct initiative.—That if eight per cent. of the electors by petition present to the City Council any by-law or resolution that they desire to have passed, and the Council declines to pass it, then it must be submitted to a vote of the people not later than the next municipal election, if presented in time, and the aldermen must obey the will of the voters as expressed at the polls.

FLEMING'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

Alderman Fleming's pledge is on a printed form like that on which Controller Hubbard wrote his answers. Mr. Fleming simply wrote "yes" after each question, so that it is needless to print the form over again.

SHEPPARD'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city; "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?
Answer—Yes.
2. To give effect to the will of the majority, do you favor the adoption of the people's veto by optional referendum and of the direct initiative by petition or collective request?
Answer—Yes, when signed by a number sufficient to justify such referendum.
3. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to obtain the adoption in the City Council of rules of procedure, providing for the optional referendum and the direct initiative along the lines of the proposed rules of procedure herewith appended, so far as the same are within the legal powers of the City Council?
Answer—I have not information sufficient to justify me in answering this.
4. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority, as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken?
Answer—Yes.
5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure (within the legal powers of the Council) that is asked for by three thousand electors?
Answer—I do not think 3,000 is sufficient in a city the size of Toronto, but if a petition signed by that number was presented it would be a very strong inducement for me to support it.
6. Will you, if elected, make special efforts to obtain any Provincial legislation that may be necessary to establish the optional referendum and the direct initiative as a part of the city government, along the lines herewith appended, or in some similar efficient and workable form?
Answer—I will always abide by the will of the people entitled to vote, and will do all in my power to secure legislation to carry out their wishes.

Answer—I will always abide by the will of the people entitled to vote, and will do all in my power to secure legislation to carry out their wishes.
O. B. SHEPPARD,
104 Pembroke St.

Dec. 31st, 1902.
Then follows the "proposed Rules of Procedure," which do not affect the present question.

Notice the care and discrimination that Alderman Sheppard has shown in answering these questions. The term of questions is that used in 1902 for the 1903 elections. This form was shortened and simplified for the 1904 elections, one reason being that the obtaining of need legislation rendered the last question superfluous.

McGHIE'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

Alderman McGhie wrote his answers in a form similar to that just printed. The first and second questions he answered "Yes." A glance above will show what these questions are. Then Mr. McGhie answered the other questions as follows:

3. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to obtain the adoption in the City Council of rules of procedure providing for the optional referendum and the direct initiative along the lines of the proposed rules of procedure herewith appended, so far as the same are within the legal powers of the City Council?
Answer—Yes, provided petitioners are taken on a percentage of those entitled to vote, and not fixed at 2,000.
4. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken?
Answer—Yes, when referendum submitted by the city for the purposes of the city.
5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure (within the legal powers of the Council) that is asked for by three thousand electors?
Answer—Yes, the number should be fixed by a percentage of those entitled to vote.
6. Will you, if elected, make special efforts to obtain any Provincial legislation that may be necessary to establish the optional referendum and the direct initiative as a part of the city government, along the lines herewith appended, or in some similar efficient and workable form?
Answer—Yes.

J. H. McGHIE,
217 St. Clarena Ave.

Dec. 31st, 1902.
Here again is care and discrimination exercised in answering the questions, showing that it was no hasty, thoughtless act. Alderman McGhie, in his answers to the third and fifth questions, suggests a percentage of the electors instead of a fixed number, and this suggestion was adopted by the Federation in the questions for 1904.

What possible excuse can these men offer for breaking such deliberate and careful written promises, made on the eve of their election!

SOME REASONS FOR VOTING AGAINST THE LICENSE REDUCTION BY-LAW.

Toronto's hotel accommodation is already much below the needs of the city. As our population increases, more rather than less, accommodation will be required.

A movement has been begun in the hope of increasing our population to 500,000, and one public-spirited citizen has already donated \$5,000 to aid this good work. Would it not be utter folly to pass a by-law to render such a movement abortive?

Why should the small hotel, where the comforts of the poor are considered, and which are, in a sense, poor men's clubs, be discriminated against?

The passage of the by-law would aim a severe blow at the livelihood of a large number of Toronto's wage workers.

What Toronto needs is more factories, not more fads, more people who mind their own business, not more self-constituted guardians of their neighbors.

The city is freely spending money to attract visitors. Shall we pass by-laws to keep them away?

Ours is a sober, not a drunken city. Shall we, by our votes, slander it by declaring the contrary?

Be sure to mark your ballot on January 1st against the by-law by placing a (X) opposite the word "NO" in each case.

The delegate of the printers did not mention the fact that the Bartenders had put up \$500 to help that body in their struggle for the eight-hour working day. When talking of men's livelihood being cut off as one of the everyday occurrences, supposing all the different bodies had refused help, where would the printers be to-day—
Was this the voice of the printers?

About the only people of the cloth who are able to judge of the wisdom of license reduction are the Salvation Army officers, who know the question in all its phases from an hard-earned experience, and they will tell you that to close legitimate places and open up dives (as would surely happen) would be one of the worst things possible for the elevation and sobriety of mankind.

That there was no put-up job, or fake, in the first meeting of the Council on the license reduction question was more than answered by the action of the special meeting called for the purpose of discussing the question, when the temperance men declared it was not a wise move for the cause of temperance, and not in any way beneficial.

The Best we Can Get

Following is the Tribune's list of municipal candidates, so far as at present known, from whom a choice may be made. Next week the list will be full and complete:

- MAYORALTY.**
CONTROLLERSHIPS.
Controller Ward. Kept his pledge.
ALDERMEN.
FIRST WARD.
James Wilson, Labor candidate. Ald. Chisholm. Kept his pledge. Ald. Stewart. Kept his pledge.
SECOND WARD.
Alderman Noble. Kept his pledge.
THIRD WARD.
Frank Moss, Labor candidate. J. W. Bengough, cartoonist and single taxer. Pledged to T. F. M. R.
FOURTH WARD.
Ald. Harrison. Kept his pledge.
FIFTH WARD.
SIXTH WARD.
Mr. J. E. Stewart, Labor candidate. Alderman Graham. Kept his pledge. Alderman Lynd. Kept his pledge.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.
John Tweed, Labor Candidate.

Mayorality Methods

The News has an article about the jockeying for a place in the Mayorality race, caused by the candidates wanting to find out how many will be running, so as to avoid the loss of votes caused by a third or fourth candidate cutting into the vote of another in the same interest.

A very simple change in the election law would prevent all that. Let each elector mark his ballot with a first, second, and third choice. Then, in counting the votes, if no one got a clear majority on first choices, the lowest man would be declared out, and all his ballots would go to those candidates marked second choice thereon; and the process would be continued until someone got a clear majority. Two Liberals or two Conservatives could then run without cutting into each other's vote, because the supporters of one Liberal or Conservative would "second choice" the other Liberal or Conservative, and all the votes would ultimately concentrate on the most popular man. We would have no more "minority Mayors" then.

That is the way they elect officers in the District Labor Council. We could teach legislators a thing or two if they did not stick like glue to stupid old methods. But, then, these old ways are good for the party "machine."

That Five Hundred Thousand Club

The Toronto World, and William Mackenzie, and other men and newspapers, are getting enthusiastic about increasing the size of Toronto. There is to be a "club" to try and double our population. It seems that we are not crowded enough; that there are not enough of the extremes of poverty and wealth which are always found in great cities; that there is not fierce enough competition for work. Oh, no. Let us crowd people closer together; let us pile families one on top of another; let us increase and multiply slums; let us shut out more of God's blessed sunlight and fresh air—for what?

To make land dearer; to make broader and deeper the golden stream of land rents and land values that flows into the rich man's pocket. The more people, the more land value. We, the people, make it; they, the landlords, get it, under our present foolish laws. No wonder Mr. William Mackenzie offers \$5,000 towards booming Toronto. A much smaller increase in population than 250,000 will amply repay him.

We say deliberately that it will be better for the health and morals of the people of Toronto and of the Province if the greater part of that quarter of a million increased population were to be distributed amongst the other towns and cities of this fair province, instead of being crowded and congested here. Toronto's fair share of increase is enough for her, without applying any artificial stimulation.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTES

Licensed victuallers of Preston district have uttered a strong protest against the action of the corporation in issuing, at the ratepayers' expense, posters and handbills calling attention to the evils and physical degeneration caused through over-indulgence in alcoholic liquors. Two local trades societies are taking joint action, and have resolved to test the legality of spending the ratepayers' money in the promotion of total propagandas.

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



IMPORTANT NOTICE!

WORKING MEN, ATTENTION!

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

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

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

—Write a Post Card to—

ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

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

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir—In the last issue of The Tribune over a column of space was taken up by a letter from Mr. D. W. Kennedy, dealing briefly with the question of license reduction, and extensively with me and my attitude on that important question.

I have no desire to cultivate the use of personalities in replying to Mr. Kennedy, because they have no direct bearing upon the question at issue; but I am particularly anxious that organized labor at large should know where I stand on the question of license reduction. The gauntlet has been thrown down, and I gladly accept the challenge.

Organized labor is now being used as the tool of the Brewers' Association and the Licensed Victuallers' Association to assist them in continuing the exploitation of the workers from both ends. The miserable wages they pay have been forced from them at considerable cost to the Brewery Workers and Malsters, and in no branch of industry do the workers receive such wages as in the brewing industry. The brewers not only squeeze their profits from the labor power of their employes, but the workmen who consume their product pay more in proportion to the cost of production than they do for any other commodity, and when their hard-earned money has gone they have nothing to show for it but an empty pocket, a dissatisfied appetite, and a whole catalogue of evils in proportion to the moderate or extravagant indulgence in the brewers' beverages.

The third volume of the census returns of the Dominion, just published, shows that for every million dollars invested in the liquor making there are 168 persons employed, with a yearly wage bill of \$92,256.88. In other manufacturing industries there are 797 persons employed for every million dollars invested, and a yearly wage bill of \$265,000.74. Making the comparison for the Dominion the figures are as follows:

	Liquor Making	Other Mfg.
Capital	\$19,561,648	\$427,354,839
Hands	3,294	340,741
Wages	\$1,804,677	\$111,444,673
Materials	3,192,696	263,335,163

Another splendid comparison is afforded in the city of Rochester, where a careful census has been taken. In the brewing industry \$6,455,000 has been invested, giving employment to 434 men, and paying in wages \$381,000 annually. In the clothing industry \$6,150,000 has been invested, 3,132 persons employed, and \$1,561,000 paid in wages. In the boot and shoe industry \$3,281,000 has been invested, 4,863 men employed, and \$2,431,000 paid in wages. The investment in the clothing and boot and shoe industries is only one and a half times more than in the brewing industry, but gives employment to 7,561 more people and pays in wages \$3,211,000 more.

In the face of these figures what is there to fear if the reduction of licenses means a corresponding reduction in the consumption of liquors? Is it reasonable to suppose that the capital not invested in the liquor business will lie idle, or is it reasonable to expect that the money not spent over the bars will remain in the pockets of the working classes? The money which is now transferred from the pockets of the workers to the license holders will be spent in better furniture, houses, clothing, pianos, and many other things which they have to do without because of too much spent in the barroom. This will tend to stimulate legitimate industry and will afford employment for more men than would be thrown out of employment in the liquor industry.

War and the liquor traffic are two of the greatest evils resulting from the present capitalist system, and any curtailment of these evils is in the right direction. Organized labor is unanimous in its opposition to war, and yet is it not a fact that if war were abolished the standing armies of all the great powers would be dissipated and would have to turn to productive industry. All the gunsmiths and rifle makers, builders of men-of-war, and all the men employed in making death-dealing machinery, would have to look for new occupations. Would the men now employed in the liquor industry urge the continuance of war, simply to keep these millions of men employed?

The Brewers' Association and the Licensed Victuallers' Association, in their memorial to the city council, state that there will be no diminution in the consumption of liquor if there is a reduction in licenses. The men employed in the liquor industry tell us that their material welfare is in jeopardy because less liquor will be consumed. There is a con-

dition of opinion here, but I believe with the latter that there will be a reduction in the consumption, and that is why I favor license reduction. I admit that there would be a displacement of labor, and that the men now engaged in the liquor business would have to seek new positions. The same, however, can be said of the introduction of machinery into all lines of industry. Hand production has had to make way for machine production, and because of the increased productive power of the machine a great army of men have had to seek a new market in which to sell their labor power. Through the efforts of trades unions and working class political parties the labor market will gradually be adjusted and the workers will come to their own. The process will of necessity be painful, but we must face the situation as men and not as pignies.

I have no sympathy with the demagogue who advances the argument that to the extent the working class abstained from drink as a class so economically would they suffer by their wages being reduced by the proportion and to the extent of their abstinence from liquor. I submit to all workmen that it is a fallacious argument to contend that the more a man spends in liquor the greater chance he has to maintain a high standard of wages. The sober, saving, industrious workman maintains the highest standard of living, and he will fight harder to maintain that standard than the intemperate spendthrift. I believe with John Burns that the workmen who spend the least on drink have the best homes, are most regularly employed, and are better prepared to resist encroachments on their wages. The drunkard plunked invariably undersells his fellows in the labor market to the extent of the looseness of his tastes, which rarely rise above treachery to his trade, disloyalty to his home, and contempt for all the elementary virtues of thrift, sobriety, and civic decency.

A brief reference to New Zealand is quite pertinent to the question of license reduction. When labor leaders are speaking on government ownership or labor legislation they take special delight in referring to the advances made by the government of New Zealand, and I think I may be pardoned if I go so far for a splendid illustration to show what the working class of a sister British colony thinks of the question of license reduction and prohibition. It is the practice in New Zealand, to submit a referendum to the people every three years on the questions of continuing the licenses at the present number, license reduction, or prohibition. If a majority is not obtained in favor of license reduction or prohibition the number of licenses remain as they are. If a majority is obtained the licenses are reduced, and when a two-thirds majority is obtained a prohibitory law will be passed. Each time the question is submitted the working classes pile up a bigger vote in favor of license reduction and prohibition, and the last time the vote was taken prohibition was carried in six districts, licenses were reduced in nine districts, and while the population has increased the temperance vote has greatly outdistanced the liquor vote. From 1896 to 1902 the votes were as follows:

	For	For	For No
	Cont'nce	Reduct'n	License
1896	139,580	94,555	98,312
1899	143,962	109,449	120,542
1902	148,449	132,240	151,524

The votes show the steady growth of temperance sentiment among the workers in New Zealand, and the combined votes of the license reductionists and prohibitionists greatly outnumber the votes of the license continuance advocates. In the opinion of Mr. Kennedy and those who reason as he does, the workmen of New Zealand are fanatical agitators and narrow-minded.

Referring to the anxiety of the cigar-makers in this license reduction campaign, permit me to say that the cigar industry would be placed on a more respectable level if it was entirely dissociated from the barroom. The associations of the barrooms are not the most elevating, and the workmen who do not indulge in alcoholic beverages should not be compelled to go into the barroom of the hotel to get a cigar. Young men who innocently go into barrooms for cigars on the invitation of their friends are placed in the way of temptations to become drinkers. The barroom cigar stand is a detriment to the legitimate cigar and tobacco dealer, and when the Cigar-makers' Union joins hands with the Brewers' Association and Licensed Victuallers' Association in opposition to li-

quor reduction to protect the sale of cigars in the barrooms, they are giving the men who run cigar stores a slap in the face. I am strongly of the opinion that when men cease spending money for alcoholic beverages they will have a little more to spend on cigars, which are not so injurious, and instead of the cigar industry being injured it will be directly benefited. Just as the retail merchants dislike to see the expansion of the departmental store, the retail cigar dealer dislikes to see the cigar case in the barrooms. The hotelkeeper is enabled to undersell the man who conducts a cigar and tobacco store because of the profits he receives from the liquor sold. He runs his business on the principle that the cigar stand helps the bar business, and if he can draw a large custom to his cigar stand by selling cheaper than the outside cigar dealer, he runs a good chance of increasing his sale of liquor. The percentage of cigars bought, and wasted is very small, and can have very little effect upon the output from the factories.

I fail to see how the reduction of licenses can seriously affect the glass bottle blowers, when the greater part of liquor consumed over the bars comes from barrels. For arguments sake we'll admit that there is a large quantity of bottled beer drunk in the barrooms, but even if this trade was cut off entirely by the reduction of licenses the glass bottle blowers would have to make more bottles for soft drinks, which would be sold in greater quantities.

We are told that license reduction means the creating of a monopoly and therefore the workers should be opposed to license reduction on that ground. A monopoly or a number of separated industries that cannot be called a monopoly will always be detrimental to the best interests of the people so long as they are controlled by private individuals for the profit they can get out of them. This leads some labor leaders to suggest that the liquor monopoly be taken over by the people (or government), and conducted without any profit. By doing this the incentive to profit would be removed and there would be no reason for making men excessive drinkers and inebriates. This undoubtedly would be an improvement upon the present profit-making license system, but it would not remove an evil. The people have a right to take over legitimate industries and have the necessities of life produced and distributed for use and not for profit, but the liquor manufacturing for beverage purposes cannot be classified as a necessary industry. The ideal of life is to make men perfect—physically, mentally and morally—and medical science has given its emphatic verdict that alcohol in any quantity is of no benefit whatever to a healthy person. Observation teaches us that men's intellectual and moral faculties, the muscles of his body, and his respiratory nerves are affected injuriously by the action of alcohol upon the brain, and when we see men making fools of themselves, sometimes unable to walk, and in some cases found dead, as the result of a drunken debauch, we are impressed with the truth of the statements of medical science. For this reason I cannot classify the liquor industry as a legitimate productive industry, and therefore favor the reduction of licenses as preferable to either the present license system or government ownership without profit. Partnership in an industry that is detrimental to human progress has no attractions for me.

Speaking on this important phase of the liquor problem recently, John Burns, the well-known English labor leader, said that "the chief stepping stone is that of personal abstinence—the best as it is the most enduring of all remedies. Then follows in order of effectiveness the policy of reduction of licenses, of which Liverpool, Bourneville, Battersea, London and other places are examples. To this policy I attach great importance, as I believe that in proportion to facilities given to certain sections of people so are the opportunities for drinking and temptation increased."

After dealing with drink as a cause of sickness and death, Mr. Burns discussed the question whether poverty is the cause of drink, or drink the cause of poverty. The theory dogmatically asserted, that poverty causes drink is rudely shaken (he said) by the fact that the expenditure per middle and upper-class family who have the means is two and a half times greater than the working-class family, although the effect of such is less apparent to them through other causes. But the strongest answer is the statistical fact that as wages rise general drunkenness follows, insanity in-

creases, criminal disorder due to drink keeps pace with all three. The converse generally holds good in rural districts, where wages are low; drunkenness is lower, and insanity due to drink is scarcer.

I agree with John Burns on this important phase of the question, and direct the attention of the workmen to the fact that owing to the development of Canada during the past few years and the consequent available opportunities for employment there has been a marked increase in the consumption of liquor per capita in the Dominion. So serious has Labor Day dissipation become that a resolution was moved at the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Montreal last year, calling for the closing of the bars in Montreal on Labor Day, and the Congress adopted a resolution urging upon union men throughout Canada to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquor on that day. The police court records of Toronto show that on last Labor Day there were more arrests for drunkenness and disorder than on any preceding day in the history of the city. In view of these facts it seems strange that leading labor men should be traveling arm in arm with the liquor interests to prevent the passage of a by-law to reduce the number of licenses in Toronto. It seems to me that we are prostituting the grand and noble mission of organized labor and trampling under foot the aspirations and ideals of a movement consecrated to the emancipation of the working class.

We are impudently told by some blind leaders of that blind that the barrooms of Toronto are the workmen's clubs, and if the licenses are reduced the workmen will be deprived of their rendezvous for social intercourse and general good fellowship. No greater insult was ever hurled at union men in the house of their friends. The capitalists of Toronto have their National Club, Toronto Club, and other clubs where they meet, and the union men of Toronto have a Labor Temple, almost unsurpassed on this continent, for recreation, educational and organization advantages, and there is no excuse for the statements that the barrooms of the city are the workmen's clubs. If the money spent by workmen in the barrooms of the city were spent in paying off the debt of the Labor Temple and in acquiring more land to the south, which is so necessary, there would be erected to the memory of union men now living a monument that would stand throughout the future as a strong testimony to the solidarity of the labor movement and the wisdom and self-sacrifice of its leaders. Barroom discussions on labor union matters have been a reproach to our movement, and if there was less of it there would be less division and more unity.

Another argument against license reduction I wish to refer to is that which leads the unthinking to conclude that the number of dives will increase if the licenses are reduced. At the present time there are not half a dozen dive keepers in Toronto making a living from the illegal sale of liquor, while in the City of Montreal, with its 1,200 licenses, there are over 500 places where liquor is sold illegally. I am indebted to Mr. John H. Kennedy for a statement in the District Labor Council when he was speaking against license reduction, to the effect that during the past five years nearly all the dives had been cleaned out. It is only reasonable to conclude that where the number of licenses are low the Police Department have more time to look out for dives. In Montreal the police have all they can do to watch the 1,200 licensed places, and they have very little time to keep posted on the dive trade. It is argued by at least one labor leader that notwithstanding the large number of licensed places in Montreal there is less drinking than in Toronto. If that statement is true, it can be accounted for by the fact that wages on the average in Montreal are 25 per cent. lower than in Toronto, which only proves the previous contention that where wages are low there is not so much drinking. The brewers and hotelkeepers, in their memorial to the City Council, quoted a number of opinions expressed by prominent visitors to the city, to show what a law-abiding, Sabbath-observing, and temperate people the citizens of Toronto are, and I am of the opinion that our few licenses have been an important contributing factor to bring Toronto up to such a high standard. There are better things in store for us if we can only carry the by-law for license reduction. JAMES SIMPSON.

Sir,—After reading the Tribune, I concluded that it was a very one-sided paper, on the license reduction question at least. Wherever you mention the subject, your attitude is distinctly unfair, and your arguments against such reduction are simply those of "the trade," and are entirely superficial.

In your report of the matter at the District Labor Council you can find space to print some tiresome twaddle as to why the reduction should be opposed, but no room for the "many good arguments" of Mr. Simpson "in favor" of reduction.

Again, "There surely cannot be any sentiment in a question that will seriously affect such a large portion of organized labor." There is no sentiment in the case at all. It is stern reality from first to last, and there won't be anything like 1,000 men thrown out of employment. But any section of "organized labor" whose operations tend to lower the moral life of our city and cause misery to those who cannot defend themselves, ought to be stamped out and rigorously kept out. The men who will lose their jobs at the coming reduction will doubtless find other jobs.

I also am a union man, but I am not a temperance man, that is, I belong to no temperance organization, and I've never signed any pledge, but I shall use all my influence to see that the reduction is carried. I can cheerfully contradict your blatant assertion that "on this question we have every organized labor man with us." You have not. I know a whole lot of "organized labor men" who will vote reduction; men who have no fear of "falling" because they are "divided" from "the trade," and who have no foolish sentiments about forcing a small number of the community to find something else to do. I remain,

CHAS. BAXTER.

42 Emerson Ave.
864 Palmerston Ave., City,

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir,—In the issue of The Tribune for December 16th I notice a letter by D. W. Kennedy bearing upon a discussion in the District Labor Council "re the reduction of liquor licenses," and especially directed against a member of the Council who, it appears, expressed opinions somewhat differing from himself. Whilst I have particularly nothing in common with the temperance party, James Simpson or D. W. Kennedy, I do have some feeling of respect for common decency in participating in a newspaper controversy. In the letter referred to the writer either lacks this quality or has completely lost control of his better self when writing. Tolerance is becoming of all men, and more extreme the circumstances the greater this virtue when exercised. Arrogance and intolerance are practices only worthy of the mental degenerate or those temporarily affected; much less worthy of a man of the type of D. W. Kennedy. His letter is conspicuous by a lack of sensible, reasonable argument to support his contentions. Moreover, the arrogant intolerance and abuse displayed "whilst lacking any sensible argument," is unworthy to occupy valuable space in any paper. The contention of Mr. Kennedy "from this letter and a previous one," seems to be that there should be no efforts put forth to curtail the evils of the abnormal use of liquor and tobacco because such efforts would affect the interests of a number of workmen engaged in these industries. Has Mr. Kennedy nothing to say about the effect of the abuse of liquor and tobacco, "morally, mentally and physically," upon the human race. Let us carry out the arguments of Mr. Kennedy further. Let us say there shall be no efforts put forth to suppress crime and vice, for the police, the judges and the jailer will lose a job. Let us say there shall be no efforts put forth to build up the health and physique of mankind, for there will be less doctors and druggists needed. And let us say there shall be no laws to protect human life on the streets, on steam railways, on building construction, etc., for there may be less hospital attendants and undertakers needed. No, Mr. Kennedy, reasonable argument could be advanced in defence of the men concerned, but such as you have put forth will not do. If you desire to debate the reduction of liquor licenses through The Tribune, do so, and I have no doubt you will find many union men ready to debate with you. But let arrogance, intolerance and abuse remain in its proper sphere—"with the mental degenerate." Yours truly,
John Fickles.

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 \$130 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 \$130 cash, and a new policy for \$130, in all a total value of \$390.

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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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. In other words you are doing practically, what the strike breaker does. And you are doing it in such a underhand way that you are not even called a "hero." It has been said that a child asking for the label on goods is a more potent force for the advancement of unionism than a man on strike.

The sentiment expressed in the above paragraph is one that must commend itself to all holding trades union principles, too little attention has been paid to this phase of the labor question, one that is so mighty in its potentialities that all past efforts made in labor cause pales before it.

We are nearing the end of another year in labor history—let the coming year be one of stirring interest in the cause of the union label—let every woman whose nearest and dearest is allied with the labor movement do her duty, not only to them but to herself—let us hope that the year 1906 will be a record breaker in the demand for the union label.

To my correspondents one and all, I wish A Merry Christmas.

Toronto, Dec. 19th, 1905.

WOMEN'S DEPT. TRIBUNE.
Dear Madam: The limelight of the Centures in its significance is an epoch in our thought transition, as an anniversary is on us. The Christ who sacrificed Himself endeavors to perpetuate His name through us. Our lives, our works, our desires, in order that His unselfishness might obtain, must be manifest through us as men, women and children. If as men we follow His precepts, right will be might, and the children of men have no need for fear of wrong might. His anniversary is on us, not that we might or should make joy out of His sufferings, but that we should have pleasure in doing as He would have us do. We will do His will. When He drove the money-changers and the powerful out of His temple did He mean that our ways should be separate? The

path of the rich was full of traps and pitfalls for the poor. Did He not mark out for us a path of our own? Told us through our acceptance of righteousness we would be saved? Did He not mean we should stand for success on our own merits? Warn us of the means used by the despoiler to weaken and ruin us? What is this Strathcona bequest to the Labor Temple? Something unneeded by us but an evidence of hell's might against His doctrines. Are the hosts of labor to be weakened by such cheap bribes? Because the poor are simple enough to allow themselves to be robbed are we to take the Judas' pence?

Your correspondent is right! The Strathcona money is none of ours! If Labor Temples cannot exist only through the blood money of the Carnegies, let them build libraries to shackle us with their false views, and notions, wrote by their paid teachers to make us think that crime, privileged by statute law to destroy possible christian life is not of our seeking.—If the leeches of modern society, those men who scruple at nothing in order to compass their ends can square themselves for their crimes to society by cheap gifts, it were better that the master had not come—else it would seem that he had come in vain!

Let our labor temple directors answer. Yours truly
THOUGHT.

DEAR MADAM.—I was pleased to see in last week's issue of the paper a letter from a woman shareholder condemning the Board of Directors of the Labor Temple for accepting money from Lord Strathcona to Temple Fund. I have been watching the columns of the TRIBUNE, hoping to see something of the kind, and am glad that one woman at last has had the courage to voice her disapproval. It is up to some of our union men also to tell us what they think of the matter.

ANOTHER WOMAN SHAREHOLDER.
Editor of Women's Column, Tribune:
DEAR MADAM.—In your last edition appeared a letter from "Truth," who

merely says my say with a difference. She (I take it that "Truth" is a female, because poets and painters of all time have been in the habit of personifying this abstract quality as a female), has evidently read my letter while running, and those who read as they run sometimes do not read rightly.

In my letter I said that the fault of overcrowding could be easily traced to the Railway Co. itself. I did not state that the motormen or conductors were to blame at all in this matter. What I did say of these high officials is this, that they (some of them) are habitually rude and insolent, and that most of them often forget that they are paid by the company to show all possible courtesy toward its patrons.

I hardly understand "Truth's" rather enigmatical remark to the effect that more well dressed ladies were to take the cars than there would be more cars run during the busy hours.

"Truth" is in my opinion wrong again when she says that the Street Car Company makes greater dividends by running less cars. If she figures it out she will see that on seeing the crowded cars many people who would otherwise ride prefer to walk rather than stand the discomfort ensuing from crammed street cars.

One thing is certain, we can draw from the above statement, that the Street Railway Company does not understand the laws of supply and demand, otherwise they would not fight against their own interests by providing an insufficient number of cars.

Yours truly,
The Gentleman Who Sat Down.

If "Truth" is a woman as the Gentleman Who Sat Down supposes, then I have to give the palm of understanding to the woman over the man. If the Gentleman Who Sat Down will study this matter from an economic standpoint he will have to admit that "Truth's" statements are correct when she says that the Street Railway Co. are running their plant on cheap lines and the company's losses by people who prefer to walk rather than be crowded is very small compared with what they save by running this service on cheap lines. What "Truth" meant by her reference to the well dressed woman I will leave "Truth" to answer if she feels so disposed.

Toronto, Dec. 19, '05
To the Editor of "Interest to Women's Column":
Dear Madam,—

Can you give any reason in considering the vast amount of money that is appropriated for street cleaning why our streets should be in such a filthy condition. Do you not think the street commissioner is dillatory in regards to performing his duty? If he would give us a few crossing sweepers the sidewalks would be much cleaner and there would be a great many less ruined skirts and boots, to say nothing of gentlemen's overcoats.

As one who has been down town today, I most heartily sympathize with the lady. As for giving a reason why

our street commissioner is dillatory in his duty; it is very hard to account for these gentlemen and their vagaries. Perhaps the commissioner is too busy just now preparing the good things for Christmas to bother about such small things as dirty streets. Give him a chance. After the holidays are over no doubt he will attend to this matter. In the meantime, what does a few spoiled skirts or boots matter; perhaps Dr. Sheard is in the boot and shoe shine combination. How would it be if Crown Attorney Curry should order an investigation.—M.D.

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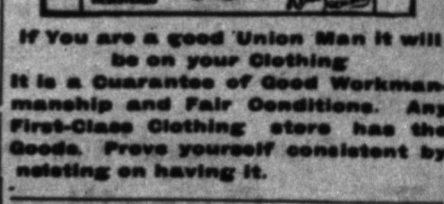
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