

# The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 12

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1905

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

OLD CITY HALL,  
 Pittsburg, Pa.,  
 November 13, 1905.

Pursuant to the regular meeting of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers called the convention to order at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.

A band composed of members of Local Union No. 60 of the American Federation of Musicians played "Post and Peasant" overture and "My Maryland," and were heartily applauded by the delegates and visitors.

President Gompers introduced Mr. J. A. Robinson, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Association.

Mr. Robinson said: I should like to have Mr. Joseph Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians, come forward. Mr. President and Mr. Weber, I have been selected to perform a duty this morning which gives me infinite pleasure. As the representative in part of the local business agents and organizers and the members of Local No. 60 of the American Federation of Musicians, I have been selected to perform this pleasant duty. We all recognize the fact that on coming into the world the song of the baby strikes a chord in the hearts of the parents that nothing else can do, and that even in our moments of intense anger we can be soothed by the melodious strains of music. There is, therefore, nothing so appropriate to aid in bringing into life this twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor as a welcome by musicians who are members of the American Federation of Musicians.

I have been requested to present to Mr. Joseph Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians, this floral emblem. I hope, Mr. Weber, you will receive it in the way it has been tendered, as a gift from the trade unionists of Pittsburg.

Mr. Weber: In a convention of my own organization I am never at a loss for something to say; but now I am so taken by surprise that I can think of nothing to say except to thank you and ask to be allowed to present this token of your kindness to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

It is not many years since musicians were not looked upon generally as wage earners; now they are, if last not least, in the movement, and whenever the musician is called upon to come to the aid of his fellow workers, you will find him in the front ranks every time.

President Gompers: Mr. C. C. Douglas, president of the Iron City Trades Council, the central labor organization body of Pittsburg, will address you.

Mr. Douglas: Mr. President, delegates and visitors: In behalf of the organized workers of the Allegheny County and Pittsburg, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this, the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to welcome you to our State, our city and our homes. Our city is not one beautiful with roses or famous for historical points, but it is known throughout the world to be the workshop of the Keystone State. This is a city of which it can be said that the hammer mark of its mechanics is given preference in every city in the world. Our chief industry in Pittsburg and the places surrounding it is the manufacture of iron and steel. We must not be unmindful of the fact, however, that we possess in this city mechanics as well as millionaires; but if rich or poor, if wage earner or manufacturer, you will find in this city as loyal and as hospitable citizens as you have found in any city you have ever convened in. For twenty-five years this organization has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and has now come back to the Mother City, a full grown man, fully developed in power, intelligence and honor. That is acknowledged throughout the world by all thinking people. Notwithstanding the fact that, with the exception of the building trades, which are second to none in the City of Pittsburg, you may find other cities better organized than we are, we intend to go on with the work until it is thoroughly organized. You must remember that in this city we have received many knocks and bruises, which have, however, only stimulated us to renewed efforts to advance the labor movement and make Pittsburg the banner organized city of the world.

We hope your stay in this city will be of great benefit to those you represent, and that it will also be of benefit to the City of Pittsburg and to the great labor movement of the world. We hope when you leave the city you will carry to your homes and to your native lands fond recollections of your stay in Pittsburg, and that you will carry home

a good impression of the Smoky City we so dearly love.

I again bid you welcome to our city. Stay as long as you can, and may the All-Seeing One who has a watchful eye over us every day, be with you in your deliberations in this convention in behalf of the great labor movement of the world.

At the close of Mr. Douglas' address the band played "America" and "Everybody Works But Father," and was heartily applauded by the convention.

President Gompers: I now have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. James B. Drew, who will address you as the representative of Mayor Hays, who is unable to be with us this morning.

Mr. Drew: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the convention: His Honor the Mayor, who could not be present this morning, has authorized me to extend to you a hearty welcome and to give you the freedom of the City of Pittsburg. You have come here from every part of this great republic, and from many foreign shores; you are here from the north and the south, from the east and the west, to deliberate and to enact laws for the government of almost three millions of working men. I take it that never before on this continent was there assembled a labor convention in which so many hundreds of thousands of workmen were represented. I believe the delegates here represent more men than there were people in the thirteen colonies of the United States at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I know there never was marshalled on any field of battle in this world an army which in number contained anything but a small percentage of the membership of the great organization you represent. Alexander, and Hannibal, and Caesar, and Napoleon all conquered their worlds, and they did it without having at their back either the might or the right of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

And how fitting and proper it is for the greatest body of organized labor in the world to bring its annual convention to the greatest industrial city on earth! It matters not what can be said in praise of other cities, it cannot be truthfully said that there is a city anywhere which is the equal of the City of Pittsburg as an industrial center. We have here more than five thousand shops, mills and factories, which give employment to more than five hundred thousand men. The great coal fields, of which Pittsburg is the center, give up more than thirty-five million tons of coal a year, and it is estimated that they will continue to do so for more than seven hundred years. The tonnage of Pittsburg is more than the combined tonnage of Chicago and New York. There is nowhere a city which as an industrial center, compares with the city you have honored by bringing your convention to it.

Gentlemen, we are proud to have the convention of the American Federation of Labor with us, and we offer you the freedom of the city, and hope while you are with us you will have a good time.

We will do everything in our power to contribute to that time. You represent many thousand of organizations, and, as I am a very ardent advocate of the labor union, I am glad to be able to welcome its representatives here to-day. It was the labor union that has struck from the limbs of the workers the shackles of ignorance and misery; it was the labor union that took the young children from the wretched conditions under which they worked in factories and mills and workshops and gave them to the public schools and to God's out-of-doors; it was the labor union that demanded and secured the installation on railroads and in workshops of safety appliances, and it is the labor union that is now doing away with the slums of our cities and the awful disease-breeding sweat shops. The labor union is doing much for the men; it is raising the standard of womanhood and it is giving the children a better chance for an education. The labor union stands for order, for intelligence, for prosperity and for Christian brotherhood. The labor union has lifted the workman up to a plane which he never occupied before.

You men in your organizations need no apologists, your enemies are the common enemies of us all and they are the enemies of our government. Every advantage you have gained in the way of reduced hours of labor, better wages and better living conditions, every opportunity you have obtained for culture and refinement, all are directly traceable to the labor union, and to no other source. And it might be said that to the labor unions is due the liberty which the American people have to-day. For it is because of the constant agitation, because of the militancy of trade unions in these days of cut-throat competition that the conditions we now enjoy are preserved to us.

Gentlemen, in my humble judgment, the labor union is the greatest moral force of this age. There has been nothing done on this continent which has done more for a greater mass of people than has the labor union, since Washington and our forefathers founded this imperishable republic. (Applause.)

We are very proud to have you with

us. You men, we believe, are the heroes of organized labor. With your union cards and union labels, with your annual conventions year after year, you go forward from victory to victory for the good of us all and for the upbuilding of the race.

Mr. President, you are very welcome to the City of Pittsburg, and I present to you the key of our great gate. (Applause.)

Mr. Drew presented to President Gompers a large key decorated with the Pittsburg colors.

President Gompers: Mr. Drew, permit me to express the keenest appreciation of your kind words of welcome, and more than all, of your splendid tribute to the efforts of organized labor. We are accustomed to have cordial and hearty greetings and welcomes extended to us, but I think I am safe within the limits of truth when I say that at no time in a speech of welcome to a convention of the American Federation of Labor, or to any other organized body of workmen, has there been such an epitome of truth and philosophy and sound economy combined in so short a speech. In brief, it summed up the activities and the achievements of the labor movement to which, to the fullest limit of our humble abilities, we contribute our efforts. In the old past, in the days when men of labor bore their burdens and their yokes, it was an awful time, and from then to now is a wonderful stride in human progress. I can do no better to illustrate my conception of the old time than to relate the story of two boys, one of whom had an apple, and it was suggested that he divide it with his playmate. After a while he reported to his father, who asked him if he had divided the apple. He said he had, and his father asked him how he had divided it. He said: "I gave him the best part of the apple." "Well, what did you give him?" asked his father. "I gave him the seeds." And that, in the past, was typical of what the men of labor received from the industrial apple—the seeds. After all, however, by proper nurture the seeds have proven the best part of the apple; they have taken root in the hearts and minds of the workers who are growing thousands of industrial apples and are now securing a larger share, not of the best part of the apple—the seeds—but something more substantial from the apple itself.

And so the seeds of industry are spreading, so the seeds of intelligence, so the seeds of discontent with wrong conditions are spreading among the people of our country, and the organized workers give it expression. Surely we have a labor problem, surely we have labor troubles. I might quote here with a great deal of propriety the President of the United States, who a few weeks ago said: "Of course we must expect labor troubles; of course there is a labor problem; there will be, and must necessarily be, where there is labor to do. There is no labor trouble or labor problem where there is no labor to do."

We cannot expect to emerge from the dim, dark past into an enlightened present or into a still more enlightened future without paying in travail and work and application. It is the organized labor movement that is the conservator of the peace of the country, notwithstanding our great industrial development. (Applause.) We aim to do our level best in the interests of our fellow men, and although we are primarily interested with those who associate themselves with us in our movement, yet there is not one act that we can perform, there is not one expression we can make, not one movement we can inaugurate for the improvement of our members, but must have an uplifting effect upon every workman, regardless of whether he is a member or a non-member of our unions. And we shall aim to do our best to the fullest limit of whatever ability we possess.

In this City of Pittsburg, where the American Federation of Labor was founded, there occurred a great, historic incident, of which I shall speak in my formal report. It is a great satisfaction and gratification to find this altered feeling towards us; this change from indifference to friendliness and fraternity. Pittsburg, smoky! Yes, and so long as you are dependent upon coal for your fuel it will be smoky. Lord bless the smoke of Pittsburg! Whilst in Porto Rico in the early part of the year I found almost continuous sunshine on the island, only darkened by the end of the day. I was speaking to our friend, Iglesias, when he showed me a specimen of coal that had been found there. Although I am not much of a judge of what constitutes coal, I could see there wasn't much hope for Porto Rico from that sort of stuff. I asked him how he would like to have the sun of Porto Rico obscured for a while by some of the smoke of Pittsburg, and he felt so exultant as he thought that he almost prayed for it. Yes, this smoke of Pittsburg, coming from the coal, whose flames light up the heavens, speaks of the great throbbing hearts of its men and women, and shows its splendid development. And the workmen of Pittsburg—well, the workmen of Pittsburg—the men who produce the wealth of the city, need not apologize for the smoke and soot. Hats off to the men who produce the wealth of the world!

I want to assure you, Mr. Drew, that you have not only presented us with the key to the city, but it is a key that has opened our hearts to you in the eloquent and manifestly sincere address of welcome you have extended to us. In behalf of this convention and the American Federation of Labor, I want to assure you that you have our gratitude, our appreciation and our well wishes.

### THE POINT OF VIEW.

"Democracy," remarked Dr. Tracy, of Toronto University, "is a failure." I have heard other highly educated men utter almost the same words. But are they true? Is it true that democracy has proved a failure? The answer depends wholly on what we are to consider as failure. If by failure is meant the unrealizations of the fond dreams cherished by early pioneers of popular liberty, the charge is true enough. It is clear to everyone that society has fallen short of the ideals depicted for it when into the hands of the people should be given power. The masses have their shortcomings as well as the classes, the Demos as well as the Gilded Kings. But this is a false standard wherewith to judge the success or failure of any system of government.

Maybe Dr. Tracy and thinkers like him are disgusted by the monstrous evils prevalent in the great democratic countries of the world. Maybe they forget to recall the evils prevalent under other forms of government. They are living in the very midst of these evils, and probably do not view things in the right perspective. Perhaps they hold the multitude in contempt anyway. Whatever the explanation of this charge laid at the door of democracy, the charge itself is indefensible. If democracy is a failure, what order of society has proved a success? What order of society ever recorded on the page of history has secured the greatest good for the greatest number? Have absolute monarchies, have oligarchies or the rule of the few, have aristocracies or the rule of the privileged, have timocracies or the rule of the propertyed, have democracies or the rule of the people? We assert that of all these orders of society, democracy has wrought the greatest for the greatest number. Taking the most advanced democracies of modern times as our criterion, when and where and under what other conditions, we ask, has justice been so truly administered, the material welfare of the people so good, morality so high, public order so guaranteed, progress so rapid, and the average intelligence of all classes so high? Absolute monarchies breed automatons, oligarchies breed worms, aristocracies breed serfs, timocracies breed lackeys, plutocracies breed toadies, all these breed servility and woe, but from the loins of democracy issue forth men, men with minds and souls of their own, men worthy of all that pertains to citizenship.

We do not deny that democracies have their weaknesses and unlovely aspects. We only say that democracy, as we know it, is the best commodity in the market. But democracy as we know it is not pure and unadulterated. We are democratic only in our political and social organization, and plutocratic in our industrial organization. And what does it avail us when our industrial organization is not democratic? The dominating interests are controlled by any one class, we have democracy only in name. Unless we have industrial democracy, that is, the control of all industries by the people, our boasted political liberty is an illusion. The class that controls the great money interests of a country controls its government. Is not this true in every country of the world to-day? What power have the people in the Parliament of Canada or the Congress of the United States? Do these bodies truly represent the people? No; they are the political machinery of plutocracy, and every session betrays the fact. The interests of the public are only looked after when capitalist interests are not jeopardized and political self-preservation demands it.

Society is not yet rid of humbug. The people are not yet freed from happy illusions. They still cling to shams, and think they have the real thing. Of these shams, popular government is perhaps the grossest and yet the most desirable. If there ever was a farce, representative government is one. It is played this way: Corporations or certain interested parties nominate for political office men of their own stamp, who will faithfully look after their particular interests, bring them before the public, and label them "the people's representatives," that is, the people's excellent souls they are, how they have always loved and befriended the masses in the past, and exhort them to stand by the men who have always stood by them. To make the game more lively, another set of men with another set of interests, nominate another lot of "people's representatives," present them to the public, entertain them with slinging mud at the "enemies of the people," and with many courteous words advise their hearers to stand by the men whom they can trust! The two parties dub themselves Liberal and Conservative, Republican and Democrat. Both parties are going to make

the poor richer and the rich poorer, and give health and wealth to everybody. The people, always ready to be gulled, go merrily forth on election day and vote for their representatives. Election day is certainly the most gloomy of all days for sons of Lazarus. Dives come forth and extend to him a most friendly greeting, gives him a free drive in a cab, ushers him into the little polling booth (and other kinds of booths on the side), and in parting presses into the palm of his hand a most acceptable little piece of metal or a greenish kind of paper.

Is the comedy of it all somewhat overdrawn? It matters not. The fact remains that corporation and class interests are represented in our legislative halls, and not those of the people. And the people's interests will never be subserved until the people send men of their own choice to Parliament. Labor interests will never be defended until organized labor sends its own representatives to Parliament. Put not your trust in others. If you do not fight your own battles, nobody else will.

Nor will this suffice. Representatives do not necessarily carry out the people's will. The history of all legislation proves this. We shall never be assured of real democracy in government until the will of the people is made supreme. And the will of the people will never be made supreme until in them is vested the power of legislation, until they possess the initiative and referendum and the right of recall. Our political organization is not yet perfectly democratic, and our industrial organization must be made so. Not till then shall we have pure democracy, and any criticism of it will hardly be justified. Henri Restelle.

### Canadian News

#### LABOR TEMPLE FOR LONDON.

At its last meeting the London Trades and Labor Council appointed a hustling committee to take hold of the matter of providing a labor temple for the union organizations of the city. It is proposed to erect a structure at a cost of about \$15,000, and its promoters are greatly pleased at the manner in which trade unionists and citizens generally are encouraging the project.

The failure of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to arrange a settlement with the Grand Trunk officials is causing considerable uneasiness among the men. They are not willing to continue working under their present conditions. The committee have been in Montreal for nearly six weeks and nothing has been done. They have been put off from day to day by the statement that this official or that official was out of town.

At Montreal the Plasterers' Union has accepted the proposal for the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to decide upon the disputes between masters and workmen. The Master Plasterers' Association has also signified its intention of accepting the proposal.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Four men have been summoned to appear in the police court to-morrow morning on charges of having desecrated the sanctity of the Sabbath by having worked on Sunday on the new dairy building at Lansdowne Park.

The charge has been laid by a policeman, and officers stated to-day that the Lord's Day Alliance committee had not instigated the prosecution.

### Across the Border

#### BRITISHERS SUCCEEDING.

New York, Nov. 18.—John A. Hobson, the English labor leader, who is in this country to lecture on the labor movement in England and kindred topics, addressed the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night.

Mr. Hobson firmly believes that the condition of the working classes can only be bettered through their active participation in national politics as a distinct party. Among other things he said:

"The law courts, in disputes between employer and employee, have given a series of judgments that have altered the position of the labor unions. The trades unions are apt to be sued for the illegal actions of their members, and may be depleted of their funds for damages and costs. Other judgments have impaired the power of catching and besetting men during a strike, even when this is done peaceably. The result of this has been more and more to force the trades unions to enter politics that they might change the laws.

"The British workingman is going into politics. The independent labor party is now the nucleus. In the next three months there must be a general election, and there are now fifty manual labor candidates for Parliament. Probably half of them will be elected.

"In the legislative conflict vested interests will have the advice of the best legal talent, because it can pay the biggest price. It must be fought with the same weapons. Don't make your fight so much for wages, but for the higher education and moral life of the people, that they may win their way to the legislatures."

Paper sacks are made by Russian Jews, in New York, who live like rats in one or two rooms. They have to make 150,000 a week in order to earn \$6. The sacks are made at home, and boys and girls, four and five years of age are pressed into the work.

Thirty turners employed in Hillard and Taylor's shoe factory at Haverhill

struck, five non-union men were at work and the "plank" system, which they alleged the manufacturers agreed to abolish, was used. The strikers threaten to call a sympathetic strike of 300 operatives in the factory.

The printers' eight-hour day will go into effect in Boston, February 1, present contract expiring on that date.

Boston has sent a big contribution to the iron molders of Sweden who are locked out.

Plumbers and paperhangers of Birmingham, Ala., by striking, won an increase of 20 to 50 per cent. in their wages.

#### TO PROMOTE PEACE.

The new Philadelphia arbitration board will spend \$128,000 a year to promote industrial peace between the members of the Building Trades' Association and the building trades' unions. This immense amount of money will be raised by a tax of 10 cents a month on every member of the various unions.

At the Textile Workers convention in New York last week it was shown that the sum of \$158,340 was donated to the 26,000 workers who were on strike at Fall River, Mass. Although the organization went through one of the fiercest battles in the history of organized labor, it is in as good shape as ever. All told 932 members were lost while 979 were gained.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a cablegram to Count Witte, at St. Petersburg, in which he says:

"While all the world applauded the great achievements of Russia's workmen in the great work of liberty, the hearts of American workmen were aglow. The cause of liberty and justice should not be smirched by atrocities and crime."

The shops, roundhouse and all available tracks inside of the "bull pen" of the Santa Fe yards are packed with broken down engines waiting to be repaired. It is a certainty that the shops cannot do it, as they have tried and failed, and now it is up to the company.

In most of the trades in Woodlawn, Ala., the hours have been reduced from ten to eight hours.

Paper-box makers and iron molders of Los Angeles, Cal., are on strike.

#### WILL GRANT AN INCREASE.

It is understood that within a short time the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association will grant an advance in wages to the operatives, of whom there are now upwards of 25,000 employed in the association mills.

The inmates of the New Jersey State prison have stopped making mail bags because of the law prohibiting the use of convict labor on government contracts. A Trenton factory employing 100 persons has taken up the work.

Electrical Workers of Macon, Ga., after a six weeks' strike, secured an increase in wages and the nine-hour day.

A Central Labor Union has been organized at Derby, Conn. The carpenters of that place received an increase of 30 cents a day without striking. Butchers, clerks, freight handlers and stationary engineers are organizing.

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

After a strike of five months against the "open shop," the machinists of Fuchs and Lang, East Rutherford, N.J., were victorious and hereafter the works will be considered union closed shops.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, reports having increased the membership by about 50,000.

The bricklayers' union of San Francisco is considering a proposition to build a home for their superannuated members.

In 1890 there were 3,914,571 women employed in gainful occupations in America. In 1900 the number had increased to 5,329,807.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—Fred Fleck, an old locomotive engineer of the Pennsylvania road, says he has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, enclosing a check for \$1,000, to pay for a luncheon which Mr. Carnegie ate in Fleck's engine cab years ago, when he was riding with the engineer. Mr. Carnegie, it appears, was ravenously hungry, and gladly dined on the contents of Fleck's dinner pail. He has now paid for that meal.

The Manufacturers' Association at Fall River on Tuesday announced a 5 per cent. increase in wages of cotton mill operatives and a profit-sharing plan to take effect at once. Under the present market conditions the profit-sharing plan should net an additional 8 per cent. In July, 1904, a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages was made, and a nine-month strike followed. The present proposal of the manufacturers not only restores the old scale of wages as requested, but makes a slight advance. The new plan affects directly some 25,000 employees, but it is believed that, if adopted, it ultimately will be taken up in every cotton mill centre in New England, as

Fall River's influence in this section is paramount. The plan proposed by the manufacturers is, with slight modifications, that suggested by Governor William L. Douglas last April, when, acting as arbitrator, he brought about the settlement of the strike.

Trainmen on the New Haven Railway have been notified that whenever they feel they have a grievance they will be entitled to a hearing before the executive officers through any of their fellow-trainmen they may select to represent them for the purpose.

#### FEARS ABOUT ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

Great Britain, which has often been regarded as a tacit ally of the United States, has entered upon a close alliance with Japan. The commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States will contain the elements of armed conflict; if such a conflict should unfortunately occur, for any reason, the United States could certainly not expect the sympathy of Japan's ally, England.—Argonaut, San Francisco.

#### NEWS ABOUT ENGLISHWOMEN.

The Englishwoman makes little of a ten-mile walk before breakfast, so that she has red cheeks and good muscle.—Independent, New York.

The Builders' Exchange of Jacksonville, Fla., has declared for the "open shop" and in consequence the building trades are locked out.

Los Angeles Labor Temple sells enough union cigars to keep twenty union cigar makers employed.

The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted resolutions calling upon the members to aid employing printers to fight the demands for an eight-hour day.

In its June number The Open Shop contained the following bit of interesting information.

"Millions of Hindus live, marry and rear families on an income which rarely exceeds fifty cents a week. They never eat meat and need little clothing."

Yes, they have the "open shop" over there. It was a bit indiscreet, however, for The Open Shop to admit what sort of existence it really believes is good enough for the American workman.

The first journal ever published in America by a labor union was The Awl, which was got out by shoemakers and was really the grandfather of the present Shoe Workers' Journal. The Awl was published by the shoemakers of Lynn during the years 1844 and 1846. In 1845 its name was changed to The True Workman.—Ex.

The Indianapolis Typothetae has lost its president, treasurer and both delegates to the national body at Niagara, all of whom have surrendered to the printers' eight-hour day.

#### Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

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

### ACROSS THE SEAS

By a vote of 5 to 1 the British railway employees decided to levy themselves a shilling to create a fund to elect men to Parliament from their own ranks, instead of voting for politicians of the old capitalistic parties. Isn't it about time for the workers of this country to follow suit?

#### LANARK.

Activity in the Boiler Trade.—The West Scotland boiler trade is showing almost phenomenal activity both in land and marine sections, and on this account prices have gone up. Marine boiler-makers especially are overwhelmed with orders, and decline to guarantee the delivery of goods, which are generally seriously behind, notwithstanding that all the leading shops are working overtime. Contracts have come from the East, Australia and South Africa, while home colliery owners have placed orders very freely.

#### LIFE-SAVING DISEASE.

Lord Rosebery occupied the chair at the inaugural meeting of the session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, when Sir Frederick Treves delivered an address.

Sir Frederick said that the processes of disease aimed not at the destruction of life, but at the saving of it, and that the manifestations were the outcome of a natural effort towards cure. Its origin was benevolent and protective, and if it were not for disease in the popular sense the human race would soon be extinct.

Lord Rosebery, in acknowledging a vote of thanks for presiding, said he felt proud of sitting where Gladstone and Carlyle and Macaulay had sat. Referring to the subject of the address, his lordship said:

"So much did I enter into its spirit that, sitting by a constantly open door, I almost became conscious of the fact that I was about to suffer a slight bacterial invasion (laughter). I am not sure I shall not suffer (laughter) and I hope so to train myself by reading the address over again as not to say in a tone of distress, 'I caught a horrid cold in the hall the other night' (laughter)

but, 'I glory to find I have several magnificent symptoms that I am repelling the germs that have entered into my person.'" (Loud laughter.)

#### ARMAGH.

Defining Cadgers.—Mr. Channing, of the Newry Board of Guardians, has defined the distinction between what he termed "cadgers" and "tramps." The necessity for the definition arose out of a report from the local government board inspector in favor of better treatment for the latter. "Tramps," he declared, "are men of some particular avocation in quest of work, while the cadger is one who makes the circuit of the three kingdoms living on the 'rate-payers.'" Cadgers, he added, should be made liable to imprisonment.

#### 10,000 MILES OCEAN RACE.

Leaving Caleta Buena together, the Gwydr Castle and the Rontenburn, two British vessels, entered upon a 10,000 miles' race for Falmouth. They sighted each other after eight days and remained together six days. After this they were sixty days apart, but met again, and "crossed the line" together, parting immediately, only to meet again a month later.

Then, however, the Gwydr Castle drew ahead, and has reached Falmouth in 118 days, while the other vessel has not been sighted.

#### HINDHEAD FOR THE PUBLIC.

Hindhead, a hill in Surrey, 900 feet high, with its spacious commons and famous Devil's Punch Bowl and Gibbet Hill, has been purchased by the Commons' Preservation Society and becomes public property for all time.

The property belonged to the late Mr. Whitaker Wright, and was purchased at the Lea Park sale on Thursday last.

The British Trade Union Congress at Hanley, by a vote representing 1,253,000 members against 26,000, declared for free trade, asserting that "any deourture therefrom would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, upon whom the burden of Protection would press the most heavily." The resolution also expressed the opinion that a system of preference or retaliation would "pose a hindrance to international progress and peace."

#### HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

It is, perhaps, as well for the generality of people that, while they have many suspicions, they can know very little of what goes on in their houses. The code of honor which proverbially exists among thieves is also rigidly observed among servants, and it is not until long after the departure of the most iniquitous delinquent that any information is vouchsafed by her fellow-servants.—Ladies' Field.

#### BEAUTY CRAZE.

The craze for beauty which is said to prevail now, which shows itself in patronage of physical culture and massage, is but a mild, colorless pursuit compared with that stern devotion to perfection of the body which animated both Greek and Roman.—The Lady.

#### DISCREET FESTIVITIES.

The festivities in England for the Nelson centenary have been discreet, and even deferential towards France. England has wished to show her loyal and chivalrous feeling towards the nation to which she is recently attached by true political friendship. And, on her part, France has even tried to excel in courtesy.—Mattino, Naples.

#### FORM AT OXFORD.

Many, I believe, sip a pint of beer in the morning—but the confirmed "soaker" is a rara avis in Oxford. It is bad form to soak.—The 'Varsity, Oxford.

FACING DEATH IN A SUBMARINE. Lieutenant Martin E. Nasmyth, who was in command of Submarine A4 when the vessel met with an accident in Stokes Bay on October 16, has been formally reprimanded by a court-martial. A tribute to the lieutenant's gallantry and coolness was, however, included in the finding of the court.

Lieutenant Nasmyth was charged with hazarding the vessel, inasmuch as, when she was trimmed for diving, the ventilator was not closed, whereby a large volume of water was admitted.

At the time of the accident experiments in bell signalling were being carried out on board the submarine, in company with torpedo boat No. 26, and in order to let the torpedo boat know when the bells could be heard, a boat hook carrying a flag had been pushed through one of the brass tube ventilators of the A4, which was trimmed so that the coning tower remained partly above water.

A couple of her tanks, however, did not blow quite so quickly as they should, and she suddenly dived down to a depth of over 90 feet. Water began to pour in through the open ventilator, and Lieutenant Nasmyth tried to stop the leak with his own and other men's caps, but finding this to be of no use, he pulled off his jersey and pushed it up the pipe.

Meanwhile the submarine was standing upon her head in the depths of the sea, and the incoming water got into the accumulators and put out the electric light, and the crew were in an inky darkness.

The pumps were started and Lieutenant Nasmyth ordered the ballast tanks to be blown out. Fortunately the men knew the boat well and were able, despite the darkness, to carry out the orders, and the submarine came to the surface within three and a half minutes.

Lieutenant Nasmyth ordered the crew to the top deck in the open air, and he then went down below and closed all the valves he could. Upon counting

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the crew over the lieutenant discovered that two were missing, and again entering the dark interior of the boat, he found his missing men at their posts by the pumps. They were quite cool, and had not heard the order to leave the ship. Lieutenant Nasmith paid high tribute to the courage and coolness displayed by Sub Lieutenant Herbert and the crew when they found themselves within an ace of a terrible death.

It is said that the wages of the workers in the Scotch shipbuilding trades are rising on account of a boom in that industry.

There are 609 labor unions in England, with a total membership of 1,905,116, and of this number 122,644 are women.

Handsome baths for the exclusive use of Jews have been opened in Leeds by the Lord Mayor.

So many constables have been withdrawn from their ordinary duties in Surrey in order to set traps to catch motorists that burglaries are being committed with impunity.

A Sidney, New South Wales, undertaker was recently fined \$6 6s. and costs by the arbitration court, on the application of the Master Undertakers' Association for hiring vehicles for funeral purposes from persons who were not members of the bosses' union, this being a breach of the court's award and the association's rules.

Editor Over-Sea Daily Mail.

Sir,—In the British press I have constantly seen references to the unemployed as "rabble."

No doubt many of the readers of the Over-Seas who have left the old country had at some time or other known what it is "to hunt for work and not find it," and hence they will be able to sympathize with the unfortunate out-of-works, whom it is hardly fair to designate by the term of "rabble."

The mere thought that eight million acres of land are held by thirty-nine individuals in Great Britain is sufficient to take away the breath of democratic New Zealanders. Here in New Zealand the Government are buying up the large estates and cutting them up into small blocks. Why do not you do the same at home? Yours faithfully,  
J. Pieton, New Zealand.

**PROTEST BY MURDER.**

Kum Yung, an aged and feeble Chinaman, was shot dead in the Chinese quarter of Wellington, New Zealand, one night last month, writes our correspondent. The following morning a refined, gentlemanly man, a tourist from England, who gave the name of Lionel Terry, surrendered to the police as the confessed murderer.

Terry is the author of a pamphlet condemning the admission of aliens to Australia. He is a native of Kent, England, and is well connected; was educated at Eton and Oxford, and is said to have served in the Garrison Artillery and Horse Guards Blue. He was at Bulawayo during the Jameson Raid, saw service in the Matabele war and has since visited South Africa.

After the crime he spent a calm evening with his friends. At breakfast the next morning he was bright and cheerful, and went to a bookseller's to inquire about the sale of his book, "The Shadow of the Empire." On being told that it

was not much inquired for, he said, coolly, "It will sell better to-morrow," and went off to give himself up to the police.

About the same hour Lord Plunket received the following letter, signed by Terry:

"Sir,—Having spent several years in various portions of the British Empire inquiring into the results arising from alien immigration, and being convinced of the evil consequences arising therefrom, I have decided to bring the matter before the public eye in a manner which will compel attention. To make this decision perfect, I have this evening put a Chinaman to death in Haining street."

At the coroner's inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

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

When a blind man was admitted into the workhouse at Wolverhampton, the authorities discovered the sum of nearly £40 hidden in his clothing.

In the New South Wales Assembly recently the Premier was asked if he would introduce a provision into the Amending Old Age Pensions Act, providing that drovers, shearers and all others except seamen, who were at present provided for, of 25 years' residence in the State, should be eligible for a pension, even if they were absent from the State for an aggregate of two years during that period. The Premier promised to give the request every consideration.

The Sydney, New South Wales, eight-hour demonstration, held on October 9, was the jubilee—the first demonstration having taken place in 1855. The committee decided to mark the occasion by reverting to the old-time custom of holding the official dinner at night in the Trades Hall, instead of on the sports ground. This obviated the necessity of limiting the time for speeches, and the work of the officials on the sports ground was not interfered with by the usual hurried dinner.

**SHIPPING PROSPERITY.**

As an instance of the rise in value of shipping property, we hear that a firm which last month placed an order for a large steamer, for delivery in September, 1906, transferred their contract to others at a profit of £1,750, the buyers subsequently disposing of same for a further £2,000, showing an increase of £3,750 on the original price.—Shipping World.

"Fatalities often occur from the misuse of prescriptions," said the Paddington coroner. "Prescriptions given years before are used by people when their physical condition is wholly different. There should be some legal check on the use of old prescriptions."

**STRIKE ENDED.**

The strike of the Berlin Electrical Workers is ended. At a conference the delegates of the workmen voted to accept the associated companies' original offer of five per cent. increase in wages. The result is a complete victory for the employers.

**FRIENDLY ITALY.**

Italy's wisest policy is to reinforce as much as possible her precious friendship with England not only because the sympathy of our people is all for the English

nation but mostly because of the sacred memories of the struggle for Italy's independence, to which England so vigorously contributed.—Roma, Naples.

Professor Korn, in a lecture before the Electro-Technical Association at Munich, Germany, has claimed that the problem of transmitting photographs by telegraph has been solved in principle, and it was now possible to transmit a photograph or sketch six inches square in from ten to twenty minutes.

**HOW REVOLUTIONISTS WORK TO OVERTHROW CZARDOM.**

Two interviews with active Russian revolutionary workers, the one at Baku and the other in a small town in Austria, may help to show something of the underground methods of the sections attempting to overthrow Czardom.

The man with whom I held the first conversation has already, so far as I can learn, paid for his activity with his life. He was one of the victims of the September fighting in the Caucasus. He was a born rebel. Young, eager, enthusiastic, and believing that any means were justified to encompass his ends, he was well fitted for his task. At one time he engineered part of the Armenian outbreaks in Turkey, and had tasted the pains of Turkish imprisonment. He could detail the different effects of Turkish bastinado and Cossack ngaika (the lead-loaded whip), from personal experience. He preferred the bastinado, declaring that the ngaika, skillfully used as the Kuban Cossacks can employ it, is the cruellest weapon found in Europe.

The weavers in four mills at Gera, Germany, having refused to withdraw notice of intention to strike, the Association of Millowners declared a general shut-down of their factories on October 15. This action has thrown 20,000 persons out of employment, and it is expected to lead to lockouts in a number of other Thuringian and Saxon towns.

**IN SEARCH OF WAR.**

It is nothing but the desire for war experience that prompts our young officers and men in such large numbers to seek service in South-west Africa. They wish to perfect and prepare themselves for the day when the call to arms reaches through Germany, when the sons of those who made the empire in 1870 will have to defend it.—Der Deutsche, Berlin.

**WATCHING THE EMPEROR.**

The Emperor Kwang Hsu frequently sends his attendants outside the city to purchase the latest books and newspapers. On learning of this the city officials have warned the bookstalls to be careful of what they sell.—South China Post, Hong King.

"I affirm it is my conviction that class laws placing capital above labor, are more dangerous to the Republic than chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy. Labor is prior to and above capital, and deserves a much higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

**A FEW THINGS OF WHICH YOU NEVER HEARD.**

Did you ever hear of non-union death benefits? Did you ever hear of a ten per cent. raise in wages that shop employees got by not organizing? Did you ever hear of the corporation that cut the hours down from ten to eight because the workers were disrupted? Did you ever hear of a trust that put up wages because its employees were too disinclined to demand more pay?—Labor Herald.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.**

The following excerpt from G. L. Brayton's letter to the Typographical Journal is well worth perusal at this time when our statesmen and politicians are awaking to a realization of the advantages of public ownership, either to themselves or the public:

While Germany is a land of natural beauty, of history, and of romance, there is yet a more practical side which appeals to the modern visitor, for in the country government ownership of public utilities has reached a magnitude hardly approached by any other land in the world, though in some smaller countries public ownership is more complete. In this land, smaller than Texas, there are over 30,000 miles of railway, all but about 2,500 miles owned by the governing states. This system of roads is the second in the world in size, and under government ownership has reached a high state of efficiency. All the main lines are double-tracked and completely equipped with block signals, and the percentage of accidents is very low when compared with the appalling totals reached in our own land. There are few grade crossings in cities, the lines being elevated, as a rule, on approaching city limits. Passenger fares are low, the traffic being divided into four classes, and rates based as follows: First class, 8 pf. per kilometer; second, 6 pf.; third, 4 pf.; and fourth, 2 pf., which figures may be translated as approximately 2.51 cents, 1.88 cents, 1.255 cents, and 63 cent per mile. The train service is excellent, but fourth-class passengers are not carried on the limited trains. The first three classes differ mainly in furnishings and fittings of the cars, but the fourth-class stands by itself in many particulars. The coaches of this class are built with seats at end or side, with an open space in the center, and are intended primarily to enable small farmers to bring their produce to city markets. The products of small farms are generally carried to market in large baskets strapped to the shoulders, and not infrequently it falls to the lot of women to take these great loads to the early markets, for vegetables are not delivered at the customer's door, as in our country, but are displayed for sale in central squares in the cities, to which intending customers may come. Except in the early morning when passengers must expect to ride in a great mixture of cabbages, turnips, chickens and fruit, traveling fourth class is not, as a rule, disagreeable, and the coaches are generally filled with well dressed people. Fourth class passengers can not check their baggage, but must carry it in the coaches with them, but as fifty-six pounds is the limit of free as fifty-six pounds is the limit of free baggage in the other classes, it matters little. Freight rates seem higher than the average American rate, but this is somewhat deceptive, for in the United States it is the very shippers of beef, oil, coal and ore which bring the general average down, while not infrequently the farmer must pay "all the traffic will bear."

The telegraph and telephone lines are also under government control, and the service is very good. The telegraph rate is about 1.5 cents per word (minimum ten words) in Germany, where the distance, of course, would rarely exceed 300 miles. Most European postoffices seem more up-to-date than the United States Postal Department, in that, besides the regular mail services, they have also parcel post and savings bank departments. The parcel post does a good portion of the business handled by our express companies, and at a great sav-

ing to the shipper. The German post office is superior to the American in the rapid collection, dispatch and delivery of mails, partly owing to the fact that distances are short and the cities very compactly built. Pneumatic tubes are extensively used in the larger postoffices for transmission of mail to sub-stations. I did not see a single mail box from which less than five collections a day were made, even in towns of 20,000 or less.

The street car systems are almost all owned by the respective cities. Fares are low, sometimes being graduated by distance, and sometimes being a flat rate for all distances. The systems are up-to-date, in some places combining the trolley and storage battery plans, no poles being erected in the center of the city, but the cars being propelled with storage battery or motor through the heart of the city, and utilizing the trolley in the less crowded portions, where poles and wires can be placed.

Most European and colonial towns own large bath and wash houses. These constitute an important branch of public ownership in Germany, where excellent plunge and tub baths can be found at prices from 5/2c. to 11c. The larger cities also own their leading theatres and opera houses.

**A SHOE MANUFACTURERS' SERMON ON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**

"I believe that ten, or even nine, hours makes too long a day for any shoe worker to do his best work," says Alfred T. Dodge, a shoe manufacturer of Dolgeville, California, who not only has given his employees an eight-hour day, but a ten-minute recess during the middle of the forenoon and afternoon as well.

"Most of the poor work done in factories is the result of too long hours. Late in the afternoon both men and women, weary of the monotonous motions they are obliged to go through, and without realizing it, they become careless. The result is defects in shoes, which are rarely found in work that is done during the early part of the day. To overcome this we tried the eight-hour day and noted immediate improvement. But I was not quite satisfied even then, and instituted a ten-minute recess during the middle of the forenoon and the middle of the afternoon.

"This, of course, cuts twenty minutes out of the already short eight-hour day, but it has proven a great success. More shoes are turned out in my factory during the seven hours and forty minutes of labor than were ever made before during ten hours of continuous work. And not only this, but there is no longer any trouble about poor workmanship."—Ex.

**TRADES UNION BENEFITS.**

The trades union is fast becoming the workingmen's fraternal society, so far as life insurance goes. Many labor organizations pay sick and death benefits. A few pay out of work benefits.—Painter and Decorator.

The annual report of General Secretary Duffy, of the Carpenters, is full of interest. One hundred and eighty-six locals were organized, making a total membership of 161,217. During the year \$185,632 were paid out in different benevolent benefits. The report also shows that the "open shop" policy has not been forced on a single local during the past season.

**THE "ELLIOTT" CHURCH & SHUTER STS.**

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

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All our leathers being guaranteed to be just as we represent them. The combination of the most skilled workmen, the very best leather and the strongest thread are what we use in making our mitts and gloves. We now produce just 50 TIMES as many as we did our first week in business, which fact speaks for itself. We thank you for your hearty appreciation of a well made workingman's mitt and glove.

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### Brotherhood of Teamsters

The Brotherhood of Teamsters held a regular meeting on Friday night with the president in the chair. While the growth of this union is not fast it is steadily growing. Reports show good healthy condition.

### Sheet Metal Workers

The Sheet Metal Workers Local 30 held a rousing meeting on Friday night. There were three initiations, and three propositions. The placing of a labor candidate in the field was decided on, but no one was named. The trustees' report for the preceding quarter showed the union to be in good financial condition.

### Elevator Constructors

The Elevator Constructors met on Friday night with a large attendance. The report says four initiations and three propositions. There are two firms still on the unfair list and they are expected to come in in the near future.

### Local No. 27

The Brotherhood of Local No. 27, held a very successful meeting in the Temple on Friday night having thirteen initiations and thirty-five propositions. This looks prosperous.

### STOLEN TOOLS.

The Amalgamated Carpenters, Branch No. 1, at their meeting on Monday night instructed their business agent, Mr. Charles Bishop, to interview the chief of police regarding the number of tools that are being stolen. The operations appear to be spread pretty well over the city, and the thefts are becoming more frequent. There were three tool claims presented to the business agent last week. The carpenters have a by-law providing for loss of tools by fire or theft, and they feel that it is about time the police took a hand in stopping the drain on the treasury.

### Upholsterers

The Upholsterers held their regular meeting on Monday night with a good attendance. The business was principally routine.

### Cigarmakers

Cigarmakers' Local, No. 27, held their regular meeting on Monday night. There were two initiations and six propositions. D. M. Henderson was elected to the District Council, vice A. McIlwain, resigned.

### Glovemakers

Glovemakers Local, No. 8, initiated seven new members. Several new applications were dealt with. Will have to get larger meeting room.

### Builders' Laborers

The builders laborers met on Tuesday night with President Drover in the chair. They had 70 applications and ten initiations. A resolution was unanimously passed appointing a committee to wait on the Board of Control, protesting against the changing of the specifications of the tunnel contract. A vote of condolence to the family of D. Finn, who was killed on Tuesday, was passed.

### Obituary

It is with regret that we received the death of late Bro. D. Finn, of the Builders' Laborers, who was instantly killed by the collapsing of a scaffold forty feet high at the new gas works at the foot of Magee street. Bro. Finn was a respected member of the union, highly thought of and prosperous. He lived on Torrence street, Todmorden, where he had bought a lot and erected a temporary house for the winter, after which he had signified his intention of building a home for himself in his off hours next summer. The Tribune extends heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family in their sudden bereavement.

### Bricklayers

The bricklayers at their regular meeting on Tuesday night passed a resolution strongly protesting against any changes in the specifications of the tunnel contract. They had three initiations and seven applications.

### LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

The Executive Committee of the Bakers' Local 204, have decided to issue labels to all the fair firms in Toronto free of cost. The store keepers are demanding that a label be put on the bread, as their trade has been falling off. And again, it now enables the union man to know when he is getting the union goods. When the present strike started the unfair firms were getting from the store keeper one cent more for their bread than the fair ones, and now they are selling it for one cent less, and unscrupulous dealers are foisting this on the public as union bread. In view of this the committee decided to issue labels, free of cost, and organized labor and their friends will now know what they are buying.

### Piano and Organ Workers

The Piano and Organ Workers No. 34, had a good meeting on Wednesday night. A number of new candidates were initiated. A resolution was passed to give strong moral support to the striking Bakers and Machinists.

### Woodworkers' Council

The Woodworkers' Council held a regular meeting on Tuesday night. The business before the chair, while not for publication, showed the different Locals under the jurisdiction of the Council to be in a flourishing condition.

### A New Union

The Interior Cabinet Finishers held their first meeting on Tuesday night and elected their officers as follows: Pres., Mr. J. Howell; Vice-Pres., Mr. McIntosh; Financial Secretary, Mr. C. Campbell; Recording Secretary, Mr. Russell; Treasurer, Mr. Fagan.

This new union is under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers. The business was principally the routine of getting a new organization started, and if the numbers in attendance or the enthusiasm displayed augurs anything for the future, it certainly looks very bright. This Local has great expectations as to the concessions they will be able to get when they have got down to business. The Local was organized by Mr. C. W. Wilson.

### Carriage and Wagon Workers

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local, 85, held a good meeting on Tuesday night. An Amusement Committee will look after a Smoking Concert to be held in the near future, and better conditions will be asked for in the spring.

### Silver and Britannia Workers

The Silver and Britannia Metal Workers' Local, 13, at their regular meeting on Wednesday night initiated three new members and had seven new applications. The quarterly report from the headquarters in New York showed the International organization to be in a flourishing condition. The Jewelers' International have asked for a conference with a view to affiliation. Local 13 have got a concession from their employers of one half hour overtime. An Amusement Committee was appointed to consider what form of entertainment would be given by the S. and B. workers in the near future.

### Machinists

Machinists' Local, 235, held their regular meeting on Wednesday night. Mr. May of Syracuse was a visitor, and gave a glowing report of the union in his native city. The auditors presented the quarterly report which showed the finances of 235 to be in the best condition in the history of the Local, notwithstanding the heavy drain occasioned by the Canada Foundry and G.T.R. strikes. There were three initiations. At the next regular meeting the annual election of officers takes place.

To the Tariff Commission. By W. A. Douglass, B.A.:

Canada is physically unique among the nations. On the northern side she is cut off from the rest of the world by an impassable barrier, across which she cannot have a dollar's worth of trade in a thousand ages. Practically the northern part of Canada is an everlasting desert, with which it is impossible to have any trade. Nearly all the other countries of the world have free access to the rest of the planet. Canada is paralyzed wholly on one side. To the south of Canada, immediately adjoining, is a nation of eighty million people, with the best market in the world, so far as Canada is concerned.

Unfortunately, the American Union has erected between Canada and the States a tariff barrier averaging 60 per cent. Thus, on the south side Canada is cut off largely by an artificial barrier. The average cost of bringing goods from Europe to Toronto varies from 5 to 15 per cent. The same rate will carry goods from here to the Pacific, but it costs 60 per cent. to get goods across the invisible line between us and our next-door neighbors. Practically, therefore, the artificial barrier of taxation erected by the States is equivalent to half a dozen Atlantics, or half a dozen Rocky Mountains.

Paralyzed wholly on the north, and partially paralyzed artificially on the south, what should be the policy of Canada? Unfortunately, we have followed the example of other nations, and erected an additional barrier around the country, where we could have free trade, thus adding to the obstruction of nature and the artificial obstruction of our neighbors.

Thus we are pursuing a policy of trying to isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. We limit our free trade to a population of less than six millions, while the States have the advantage of free trade amongst eighty millions.

By the decisive majority of 19,000, the general membership of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators has voted to hold a convention the coming winter. It has been four years since the union has had a convention.

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

Members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor pay yearly into their respective treasuries about \$200,000,000, of which immense sum \$2,000,000 is expended on account of strikes and \$22,000,000 for sick, death and out-of-work benefits, insurance, etc.

"Procrastination is the thief of time, but every man puts off dying until the last minute." So sayeth the wise guy of yore ancient period; which can be readily made to come right up to date by adding: "And many a man puts off until it is too late the payment of his monthly dues, and leaveth behind a family without the wherewith to pay the undertaker for interring his remains decently." Such procrastinators have usually lived a "Potter's Field" existence anyway, hence their resting place is in line with their record while here on this earth.

### Bakers' strike still on.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Etc.

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

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

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

Payments can be made monthly if desired . . .

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**"The Tribune"**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**

Published Weekly at  
106-108 Adelaide Street West  
TORONTO CANADA

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

The unionists of every class in the city of Toronto are loyal to their paper, as may be seen by the way they are subscribing, not in ones and twos, but by the hundreds, each and every week. The growth of The Tribune is prodigious.

The Tobacco Workers are about to open a general campaign from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Combined Trades Unionists could soon kill any tobacco Trust.

Read the advertisements in the columns of The Tribune, and stand by those who are asking for the trade of union men.

It costs more nowadays to purchase a Bay of Quinte ciscoe than the real one used to cost that was brought all the way from the Pacific.

The officials of the Street Railway Union have sent in 1169 names for The Tribune. This is the largest yet from one organization.

The Bread Drivers have a swell agreement for the bosses, surely. They are bound not to work at their calling for one year after leaving their present employment. These drivers have no right for a kick.

The agitation of the Iron Moulders is proceeding merrily.

The people on the Pacific coast are not so wrapped up in the Chinese servant question, as they are finding the yellow fellows are not as clean as they were thought to be.

Help the Bakers' Union by purchasing your bread in their interests.

Support your unions and they will procure you higher wages and better conditions.

The judgment given in the Sheet Metal Workers' case shows us more clearly than ever that the best weapon that organized labor has is the union label and the only weapon we may expect to fight and win with.

Demand the label in every instance. This will override any injunction.

As far as the Iron Moulders of London are concerned, the McClary firm will be fought to a standstill. The International has now stepped in and taken charge of the fight, which means that 30,000 men in Canada will back the moulders to a man.

Every commodity is much higher today than ten years ago, especially air ships.

While the subject of life insurance is causing so much attention in the States, it would be as well for our authorities to investigate our own companies doing business in Canada, if only to quiet the general unrest that prevails in all circles. If our companies are in the same shape as those of the States, our prospects are not bright. To say the least, an investigation is in order.

While the authorities are busy investigating the plumbers' combine, it is to be hoped that other combines that are formed and are forming will have just as thorough an overhauling.

James G. Merrick, Secretary of the Employers' Association, was convicted of importing alien labor into this country. He was fined \$50 and costs, which was thought to be insufficient by the prosecuting lawyer, O'Donohue.

We want to know the man who cannot show us how to conduct a labor paper. This would be as an oasis in the middle of a desert.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is to-day, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

The man who doesn't read the labor papers is living in pitiful ignorance of the rise and growth of modern economic ideas.

There are some union men who are not content with not supporting a labor paper, but they want to crucify those owning it for differing from them in some particular.

The organization known as the Woman's Union Label League has done more to advance the union label than all other organizations combined, and it is the duty of every woman who spends her husband's money to become a member of the local organization.

Merchants whose desire is prosperity should encourage trades unionism because it means good wages, and, consequently, good customers. The toiler cannot buy much when he is working for starvation pay.

The fellow that persistently pounds into your ear what he would do if he had your place is not overweighted with medals for past performances, nor can he show by example just what he pretends is "dead easy."

**HOW TO WHIP A LIAR.**

(Incubator Johnston in Printers' Ink.)  
The easiest way to whip a liar, a man who lies about you, is to encourage him to lie harder. Then all you need to do is to keep straight ahead telling the truth and doing the right thing. The liar will whip himself more completely than you could have done it; besides, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have not lowered yourself in the fight. If you are right, and have made a reputation for right, you need not fear the people's sober thinking. They draw their own conclusions regardless of what we may say.

An accident occurred on Tuesday of this week which cost the life of one man and serious injuries to another which the city fathers cannot blame on the death-dealing trolley. There is a by-law which says any scaffold more than ten feet high is to be built with ropes and poles, and yet here was one forty feet high built out of ordinary scantling. A by-law was also passed appointing building inspectors at salaries of \$25 per week, part of whose duty it was to see that this by-law was carried out, and we are informed on good authority that not one of them have ever been seen on this job, which, if true, is a serious state of affairs, and if not true, why was a scaffold of this kind allowed to be erected when it was strictly against the by-law and a death trap, as it proved to be. Our council or their officials are joint slayers of that man. One official is asked to prosecute the street railway, and he doesn't; others are appointed as building inspectors and they don't attend to their business. Will someone kindly tell us when we will have a council that will be able to see its by-laws enforced by the people it pays to do it?

Again the daily papers are publishing reports showing the difficulty in giving effect to the Local Option liquor law. Municipal councils balk at submitting the matter to popular vote; then there are petitions and counter petitions and deputations to the council, and counter deputations and button-holing and underhand influence and boisterous galore. All of which would be avoided if the Legislature were to enact two simple things. First, that the municipal council MUST submit a liquor by-law when asked for by a certain reasonable percentage of the voters; say ten per cent. at the outside. Secondly, that the municipal council MUST obey the will of the people.

Why are these provisions not in the statute now? Probably because your average legislator has a habit of leaving loopholes and loose ends in laws; and then it does not do to make laws complete and efficient. It looks too radical, you know, and is too great a departure from the old-established practice. Then it might endanger the stability of the party machines and of that wise and beneficent political method which divides the whole country into two factions, and keeps them busy in fighting each other, whilst the monopolists wink and gather in their plunder.

**THE LIQUOR QUESTION.**

While there are two sides to the question of the fairness or advisability of reducing the number of licenses by cutting off some and giving the remaining ones a monopoly, no set of men in the council have the right to refuse to let the people express themselves at the polls upon an important question of this kind. If the Labor party is to be a factor, it must stand firm by its principle of the referendum and how to the line, let the chips fall where they may. The controllers and aldermen who voted to refuse to allow the people a say in the matter have voted in direct defiance of one of the main planks of our platform.

The Legislation and Reception Committee have again considered Ald. Jones' motion for the appointment of a commissioner of industries. The mayor, Ald. Church and Ald. Graham strongly supported the principle of the proposition, and it will likely receive a favorable consideration when it reaches council.

There are thirteen bankers in the Ohio penitentiary. What a sweet morsel it would be for the trade union crusher if that number of "labor agitators" were under conviction for penal offenses in a single state.—Hamilton Herald.

Messrs. Mosses and Gilmore, Fraternal delegates from England to the American Federation of Labor Convention held in Pittsburgh this week, will visit Toronto upon their return journey, when it is hoped they will address the workmen of Toronto.

"Labor unions have never corrupted a State Legislature by bribery, nor debauched a city council, a compliment to which many of the employers' associations are not entitled."—Judge James Phelan, Detroit.

The greatest mistake of some men seems to be the carrying of the impression that they can get along without the assistance of others. We are all due to get over the idea that this good old world would slip a cog if we didn't show up next day in our accustomed place.

If you expect to succeed in your undertaking you will find that it is much more beneficial to your ideas of progress to do many things yourself, for if you turn the job over to some one else, they may not remember your plan of action and spoil the "whole works."

To hear some men prate of a "square deal" one would suppose that it was the most natural thing in the world for them to handle the "Golden Rule" with absolute fairness; and yet, the loudest shout for a "square deal" will be found totting a delinquent membership book in a struggling local union of his craft. Exceptions? Yes—some.

one or two statutes beginning like that? Not exactly that way, because our Ontario statutes all begin thus:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows."

God bless King Edward, he is too good a fellow to be left out. So when we get as far advanced as to boss the Legislature instead of having the party-ridden Legislature boss us, we could have it this way:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO, enacts as follows."

That is, of course, only for such laws as the people wanted and the Legislature were too slow in granting. Their pace would be quickened if they knew that the people had the power to prod them in the rear. They might then get a move on without waiting to be prodded.

But the lawyers and the politicians and the wisecracks shake their heads solemnly. Such an innovation would never do. Why, if real, direct political power were put in the hands of a majority of the people, the workingmen, who are a majority, would learn to vote together, and might pass some law that would cut down the profits of respectable monopolists, don't you know!

So the contractor for the waterworks tunnel wants to save \$50,000 after signing his contract and specifications by having the shape of the tunnel changed from horseshoe to cylindrical, and by using concrete instead of brick. And the Board of Control actually recommended to council that permission be granted him to make the change without any reduction in price! What an easy mark this year's Board of Control is, to be sure. Council very properly refused to sanction any such unbusiness-like arrangement. For ourselves, we believe that brick would make the stronger and better job. In any event, if there is to be a saving in price of construction, the Board of Control should realize that the city, not the contractor, should reap the profit.

Speaking of the tunnel, the engineer now says that what the contractor asks will give a stronger and better tunnel. The engineer drew the original specifications. Why did he not then ask for the best?

The Board of Control did only what was just in approving of Ald. Jones' proposition that all regular civic employees should receive a weekly half holiday throughout the year and two weeks' holidays in summer. There was no reason why these years the civic employees on the streets should not have been receiving the same consideration as the clerks in the City Hall.

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**Of Interest to Women**



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

Dear Editor,—Can you tell me where I can get brooms with the union label on. And oblige,

Reader.  
I am sorry to say that it is not so easy to get the union label on the brooms as it was formerly, but I believe there is a grocery store at the corner of Seaton and Gerrard streets. I have not been able to find them in any other store so far.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam,—In answer to a letter from me in your issue of Nov. 11th, Scherzo in last issue says she agrees with me, but qualifies it with "that the working girl should have more opportunity of coming together." That is my position. The best possible course is through settlement house plan. To objection by her that working girls would not take advantage of them is disproved when we know that in Chicago they do. That girls earning no more than \$2-per week should pay to go to places of amusement was not said by me. What I did say was, that we could prove that girls were paid that wage for service. The city was Montreal; time, year ago last summer. The whole question of amusement was brought up by herself in her first letter, in answer to my plan that women should get busy on those lines in the interest of their sex. The cause, to my mind I think they are historical, that produced the American and French revolutions at least was made a handle of by the American patriots, were tax on tea coming into Boston harbor. American balked on that. Result in that connection was new set of rulers—local and largely wealthy rulers—who legislated on special privilege lines in their own interest, with the result now being made known by Thos. Lawson in "Everybody's Magazine." Of the biggest financial robbery and swindling, with all its awful horror and effects as an aftermath, the history of the world tells of. The poor pauperized, the rich enriched beyond the dreams of world-robbers and usurers of any time. A perfect saturnalia of unholy and damnable methods to exploit the free (!) American sovereign, who is fettered more fully by statute law than any chattel of past times, of his last hope to place with the rest of the capitalistic spoils, by legislative enactment jugglery on the altar of greed, guarded by constabulary and military, to be worshipped from afar by the common people, the dear public. Read Mr. Russell's articles on "Greatest Trusts in the World," which was running in same periodical all last summer, if you really want to know the effects of that war to the common people. The cost of it to the people was much hardship, great want, large loss of life. The return was as bad, or worse, possibly, than England was handing to them. What broke the back of the latter, the French revolution, was division amongst the revolutionists and outside interference on the part of other governments, who feared for themselves in the event of the revolution being successful. If, as you say, that the Russian people are in the red grasp of anarchy; apart from the red, nothing could be better than anarchy! Anarchy is self-government, non-privileged, non-taxing, non-exploiting, no rulership. What has made possible in Russia to-day the conditions that obtain but rulership in the interest of the rulers, Czar and nobles, against the ruled? What do the rulers offer the people who have gone on strike to make their demands operative? Promises! Mere empty promises! The people want free conditions. To the Russian people anarchy spells that to them. The rulership of the past has made necessary the evils of their lives to-day. Better death than a continuance of these conditions, with the man Gapon at their head they told the Czar. Bullets was their answer. On that Sabbath day the clean, pure white snow of that embittered country was stained by the red blood of defenceless, innocent women and helpless babes. The reward of loyalty at all times by all governments! War alone makes possible for freedom, when war achieves it. Freedom is peace, contentment, love. My friend, I don't say that it is not possible for a girl to rise above the common level. What I do say is that girls in the aggregate cannot rise above their present level without improved conditions, and change of environment. I do say that settlement houses are a splendid factor on those lines.

Marie Hall way have been all that you say as a violinist, past and present, yet we all know that all the great musicians have had great natural ability.

You may be able to do all you say regarding your ability to fill volumes with names of people who have through sheer force of will and determination made success for themselves. To my mind, it is you who are the sophist. I have merely taken concrete facts for my plan, garnered from the cradle of my experience. If, as you say, Providence or God, as essentials, are within us, under right opportunities, correct environment, proper tutelage, its manifestations would be very apparent in a people of the fullest intelligence, splendid physique, the highest possible order, through largest possible freedom.

I like your breezy studied way, and believe you mean right. Against your theoretical reasoning I merely place experience, the surest possible guide. If this question, through our discussion, will bring about anything calculated to help the coming mothers of the race in this land, enough! May God speed the time!

An Enquirer.  
Dear Madam,—I was surprised, going into the lobby of the Labor Temple the other day, to see a number of advertisements on the wall. I did not see one bearing the printers' or the painters' label. This, to my mind, is a very great mistake. If the directors of the Labor Temple Board do not set the example of seeing that the label is used in all that pertains to labor's home, I do not see how the rank and file can be expected to pay any attention to this matter. Shareholder.

I am sorry to say that your statement is true. But I hope, when the attention of the directors is drawn to this fact, that it will be remedied. It is, as you say, not at all a good example to the rank and file of organized labor.

Editor Woman's Column:  
Dear Madam,—Will you kindly give me your opinion regarding the question following: If a woman or man studies for the stage do you think they degrade themselves? Your honest opinion will settle an argument.

Stage-struck.  
Only the other day we had the spectacle before our eyes of the people of a great nation gathered together to do homage to the memory of a dead man—an actor. I would like to ask Stage-struck if she thinks Sir Henry Irving degraded himself by adopting the stage as a profession. If she does, I do not think the people of England would agree with her. Many good men and women have also made the stage an educational factor and in my opinion (since you ask for it) the stage can do as much to uplift humanity as the Church. Shakespeare himself was an actor of no mean merit, as well as a playwright, and I think you will have to admit that he has left his mark on posterity. If Stage-struck has real talent, and a genuine love for the work, go ahead, only your own actions can degrade—not the study of the stage. M. D.

This sign should be placed over the entrance to every "open shop": "Let those who enter here leave hope behind."

No. XLV.—Buying Asparagus.  
A greengrocer purchased, for a certain sum, as many heads of asparagus as could be contained in a string a foot in length. Wishing to purchase double the quantity, he returned next day to the market with a string twice the length, and offered double the price of the former quantity, for as many as it would contain. The salesman thought the price should be more than double, but a friend of the buyer expressed the opinion that it should be less. Which of the three was right, and what would be the proper price?

**Dineen's Small Fur**  
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.

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

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

—Write a Post Card to—

ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

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

### TARIFF BURDENS OF WORKING-MAN

Interesting Document Presented to Tariff Commission Setting Forth the Duties on Articles in the Home

The taxes which the workingman is called upon to pay were set forth by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue before the Tariff Commission Friday night in the following humorous skit, which is described as the protectionist's ideal of a Canadian workingman's home:

"The workman, sleeping peacefully upon a 30 per cent. mattress, covered with a 30 per cent. quilt and a 35 per cent. comforter, awakes to gaze upon a 20 per cent. chromo hanging on a wall covered with 35 per cent. wallpaper. Lifting his head from a 30 per cent. pillow, he steps out upon a 25 per cent. carpet, where he alights upon a 30 per cent. tack. He lifts a 35 per cent. window blind, removes a 35 per cent. flannel nightgown, slips into a 35 per cent. shirt and 35 per cent. trousers, 35 per cent. socks, 35 per cent. shoes, ties the shoes with 30 per cent. laces, and washes himself with 35 per cent. soap. The drying operation is performed with a 30 per cent. towel, and the combing of his hair with a 35 per cent. comb. He adjusts a 35 per cent. collar, after hunting for a 35 per cent. collar button, and probably finds a 25 per cent. pantalon button missing, necessitating the tightening of his 35 per cent. suspenders. The request for the replacing of the button in its proper place is met by his wife in a 35 per cent. corset and other highly protected clothing. She does the necessary stitching on a 30 per cent. sewing machine, with 25 per cent. thread, the final act being performed with a 30 per cent. needle, assisted by a 30 per cent. thimble.

#### HIS TEETH ALSO.

"Before leaving for downstairs he adjusts his 10 per cent. artificial teeth and then descends to light a fire in a 25 per cent. stove with 20 per cent. charcoal, which he carries in a 25 per cent. pail. He may, perhaps, use some Rockefeller 30 per cent. coal oil to assist matters. He then sits down on a 30 per cent. chair, at a 30 per cent. table, covered with a 30 per cent. table cloth, his knees being protected by a 30 per cent. table napkin. In due season he has his choice of the following 'protected' articles of food: Apples, 40c a barrel; bacon, 2c a lb.; cheese, 3c a lb.; butter, 4c a lb.; coffee, 10c per cent.; potatoes, 15c a bushel. He assists himself with a 35 per cent. knife, and a 30 per cent. fork, likely soiling his 35 per cent. cuffs in the operations. Before he leaves for work he arranges for his children to regale themselves with 35 per cent. sugar candy during the day; with 35 per cent. dolls, that they shall go to school with 30 per cent. schoolbags, and 35 per cent. copybooks, decked out in 35 per cent. ribbons.

#### BURDEN ON TOOLS.

These things arranged, he gaily takes his 30 per cent. toolbag, filled with 35 per cent. nails, 30 per cent. tools, 25 per cent. axe, carries a 30 per cent. crowbar, lights his 35 per cent. pipe with 50c a lb. tobacco, fixes his 30 per cent. hat firmly on his head and hustles off through the dark of the morning guided by the light from 30 per cent. gas lamps. His daily routine of work may mean shoving a 30 per cent. wheelbarrow, and wielding a 30 per cent. pick, but he works his nine or ten hours, as the case may be, and returns at night to his well protected home. His wife smiles at him through a 15 per cent. window, probably thinking of the new 30 per cent. bonnet which she has purchased, and glad of the fact that her day, too, is over, with freedom from 35 per cent. clothes-wringers, 35 per cent. curtains, 20 per cent. brooms, 25 per cent. brushes, 35 per cent. baby carriages, 35 per cent. sleds, and a 20 per cent. dog. After a protected supper he adjusts his 30 per cent. eyeglasses, lights the 30 per cent. gas coming through a 35 per cent. gas meter, listens to his wife playing a few hymns on a 30 per cent. organ, and is warned by a 25 per cent. clock that the retiring hour has come. Tired and protected to death, he seeks his bed chamber, thinking of the struggle of the morning and succeeding days with the free labor of the world, assisted to Canada by hundreds of thousands of dollars of Government money. After a few years he dies, 20 per cent. crape appears on his door, and he is finally buried in a 25 per cent. coffin."

### FREE TRADE IN PRODUCTS.

Mr. O'Donoghue, in presenting the views of the Trades Congress, said that body, represented trades unions from Halifax to Vancouver, a total number of from 150,000 to 200,000 workmen. This meant that they represented at a most moderate estimate not far from half a million people. He went on to read resolutions passed at the Trades Congress endorsing the fight of the British Trades Congress against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's policy, and setting forth that the Manufacturers' Association represented only a small minority of Canadians in this matter. He noted in passing that while 26,000 British workmen supported Mr. Chamberlain, the fact that 1,200,000 opposed his policy had been glossed over. Another resolution pointed out that if free trade in labor was good for the employer, then free trade in products ought to be good for consumers. The attitude of the Congress was that there should be no increase in the tariff at this time.

Mr. O'Donoghue called attention to the fact that those who were coming asking for more protection were manufacturers who were doing well. On all hands small factories were being enlarged and the manufacturer's scale of living was being increased, while the position of the workingman was very little, if any, improved. The manufacturer, said he, wanted to be protected against the cheap labor of Europe, but he was equally anxious to be protected from the high labor products of the United States. As a matter of fact, he believed that the wages—the earning power of labor—were as great in England as in Canada. In this connection he quoted the opinions of John Burns that the British workingman was as well paid as any workman. The argument was that protection was only desired temporarily.

Mr. Fielding said he had not heard that argument all this week.

### PROTECTION CREATED TRUSTS.

This point being admitted that permanent protection was desired, Mr. O'Donoghue went on to say that the result of the tariff in the United States was the creation of trusts. The manufacturers said they wanted protection to give higher wages, and then they came and asked for higher protection on the ground that they had to pay high wages. This was an endless chain that might go on forever. The manufacturers argued that higher duties on commodities created prosperity for the workers. The workers could just as well argue that a protection of labor would benefit the manufacturers. The manufacturers claimed they needed more protection, and yet they made three and four times the wages of a workman from his work. As proving this, he quoted from a recent trial in Toronto in which the manufacturer stated in the witness box that upon the labor of a mechanic getting \$4 per day, his firm made a net profit of \$15 to \$20. In spite of this talk about protection giving employment to workingmen statistics showed that there were fewer unemployed in free trade Great Britain than in protectionist countries.

Mr. Paterson inquired if this referred to Canada.

Mr. O'Donoghue said he did not know that it would refer to Canada in her present period of expansion, but it referred to the United States, France and Germany. He quoted from some English campaign literature to show that there were three unemployed to twenty-five employed workmen in France, while there was one unemployed to twenty-five employed in Great Britain.

### DUTIES ARE A BURDEN.

Mr. Jas. Simpson said that the burden added to workingmen and farmers by the duties on the necessities of life, such as cottons, woollens and sugar, was a very heavy one. Mr. Ellis, of P. W. Ellis & Company, manufacturing jewelers, had appeared before the commission, asking more protection, and yet when he (Mr. Simpson) came past the factory of this firm that night he found it going full blast, doubtless to fill the orders it had on hand.

He also called attention to the fact that practically all the manufacturers asked for a high tariff on finished products and free trade in raw materials. On their own showing that was a poor policy, because it was retarding the development of Canada's great natural resources, and putting a premium upon the development of a foreign country. The argument that to reduce the duty would wipe out the industry was fallacious, because when the duty on the products of Toronto's greatest industry

was lowered in 1897 that factory went on expanding and to-day was making immense additions to its plant. People who had watched the development of Toronto manufacturers in the past ten years could not believe that they were suffering. Some years ago he worked for a man in a modest way of business. Since then the factory had quadrupled its output, the proprietor had built a palatial residence in one of the best parts of the city, and it was said he had a surplus of \$50,000 a year to invest in other enterprises. Under such circumstances he would have fancied these gentlemen would have been ashamed to come and ask for further protection.

He said that the workingmen could not agree that they were better off because of increased protection given the manufacturer. The manufacturer made increased profits, but he did not equally share these with his employes, but devoted them to a defence fund to keep down labor, and to further investments. He followed up Mr. O'Donoghue's statement that the cost of living had increased faster than wages. This was shown by the statistics gathered by the United States Department of Labor. Canadian labor departments had not been organized long enough to permit of comparisons. Mr. Simpson held that the woollen men who had added 50 per cent. to capital, and paid dividends on that, evidently were doing well enough without further protection.

Mr. Fielding said he had not heard that argument about woollen men. It was said of a cotton concern twenty or twenty-five years ago.

### Duties Should be Raised and Not Lowered

	d.	c.
Hookdown cap, 8/4, cost to make in England	4 1/2	or 9
Hookdown cap, 6/4, cost to make in Canada, cheapest	30	
Good cap, 8/4, large crown, good linings, England	1s 1 or 26	
Good cap, 8/4, large crown, good linings, Canada	70	
King Edward, England	8	or 16
King Edward, Canada	60	
Linings made in England, common	1/2	or 1
Linings made in England, good	1	or 2
Linings made in Canada, good	2	
Linings made in Canada, common	5	
Per Cent.		
Duty on cloth to manufacturers in Canada	30	
Duty on cap peaks made in England	25	
Duty on paper bands made in England	25	
Duty on caps made in England	25	
Cloth is being brought to England from Germany or Italy free, and cheaper than it can be manufactured in England.		

### Editor Tribune:

Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to say a word to the women buyers.

Dear madam, to you this is a serious question. Do you want your husband's wages reduced. Think of the little children; you are one of the great buying public and as such I wish to state our case. The baking firms of Bredin, Weston, and Tomlin are at war with the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 204 on this vital question. Those firms want to run their business, paying as little wages as possible; the union wants them to pay the same wages as other bakers are paying, will you help them in the fight by deciding to purchase elsewhere until an agreement is reached, that will give to the bakers employed in those firms the same wages as are paid to others in the baker's trade? We have used every effort to deal fairly with those firms, but to no avail. We are asking only what is reasonable and hope for your assistance in getting it. You can do a great deal for us by purchasing elsewhere until those firms recognize the right of labor to its share of the proceeds of what it produces. To you has come the opportunity of doing a service for all workers in showing to those firms that they cannot sacrifice human flesh and blood in their efforts to get large dividends.

Stand by the men who are making a gallant fight and we will win the fight for justice.

Remember, to-day it affects us, to-morrow it may affect you.

Yours for justice,

I. Woolner.

Pres. 204 Bakers' Union.

### THE PEOPLE'S VETO.

In these days of franchise grabbing, when greedy corporations are fighting against municipal ownership, the People's Veto part of Direct Legislation is of great importance. It is simple and effective. Provision is made that certain measures shall not become law for thirty or sixty days, or some such time from date of passing. If during that interval a petition signed by a certain percentage—say five per cent.—of the qualified electors is presented, asking for a popular vote on the measure, then it must be voted on by the people, and if they say No, that measure does not become law. The people have vetoed it. And the mere fact that such a veto exists, makes the council or Legislature very careful what proposed laws they pass.

Experience shows that this popular veto has been of much value, and that the mere fact of its existence is of great benefit, even when no votes are actually taken. For instance, its effects in the State of Oregon have been these:

1. Exploiting schemes have been kept out of the Legislature through fear of this veto power of the people.
2. Good measures that had been vigorously attacked by interested corporations were allowed to stand, the people refusing to sign their petitions for a call for a referendum, thus showing the trustworthiness of popular judgment, and incidentally refuting the slander sometimes made that "anyone will sign a petition."
3. The comparative absence of charges of corruption and partizanship in the Legislature. The newspapers have generally spoken well of the last Assembly or said nothing, while for the previous ten years at least the rule has been that some bitter things were printed about the legislators. Altogether, the session of the Oregon Legislature since the passage of the Direct Legislation amendment was the best for many years.

Then in Detroit there is now in existence an ordinance of the city council—or a by-law, as we in Canada call it—which provides that any ordinance granting, renewing or amending a franchise for a public utility shall be held over to enable a vote of the people to be taken on it, and that the vote of the people shall be obeyed. This ordinance was got by pledging the candidates, just as the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule has done here; only the Detroit aldermen stuck to their pledges, and some of ours did not. Let us show at the polls that we do not forget and cannot be fooled.

### SO-CALLED REPRESENTATION.

So there is just one Conservative elected in the whole of the great Province of Alberta. Does anyone think that there are so few Conservatives there that all the representation they are entitled to is one lone, solitary man? Of course not. Is such a method of representation fair, or even decent? Why no. The Toronto Trades and Labor Council can teach the Alberta politicians a lesson. It uses in its elections the Hare-Spence system, which would render impossible such an outrage on common sense and common justice as Alberta has suffered from. More than that, it would give workingmen a chance to elect candidates of their own, in exact proportion to their numbers, in spite of all that the party machines could do.

It is not even necessary to go as far as the Hare-Spence system to get this result. All that is really needed is to group together six or seven of the present single-member constituencies into one big electorate, and then let each voter have only one vote, with the whole twelve or fourteen candidates to choose from. See if you can think out how that would work. It is the principle on which the District Labor Council elects its committees.

### THE UNION BUSINESS.

The man who stays away from the meetings of his local is responsible for what is done wrong. The absentee does more harm than all other disrupters put together; he is of no benefit to the organization that increases his wages and gives him better shop conditions. There are plenty of union men who never go to a meeting unless they are out of work, or want assistance. Wake up, brothers, and attend the meetings of your local.

It is very necessary that locals hold regular meetings, and it is also essential that all members be present; you

can then make a kick in the hall and not knock on street corners and in saloons, if the business of the local is not conducted to suit you. This is a business proposition and it should prompt you to do right and work in unity in building up your local.

The good union stands just as ready to see the employer treated fairly as it does the member. If it is to grow and prosper its decisions must be fair and equitable; the more extreme its fairness the greater its prosperity. Justice to all should be the motto, and from this there should be no deviation.

Labor unions are organized for the betterment of the workingman's condition; they are not organized for the purpose of challenging the employer for a fight. The laboring man tried for years to better his condition individually, but failed. The only course to pursue was to unionize with his fellow-workmen.—Exchange.

### THE ECONOMICS OF PROTECTION.

In the Star's report of the Tariff Commission proceedings at London on the 21st is the following news item:

"A letter was read from the Real Estate Owners' Association of London, asking that the duties of bituminous coal be removed."

Of course, the duty should be taken off this class of coal. Free coal means cheaper coal. Cheaper coal encourages manufacturing. Where manufacturing grows more workers are required. As workers centralize toward the industries the pressure for housing intensifies, rents rise and the selling price of land soars skyward. Why wouldn't the Real Estate Owners' Combine petition for reduction on tariff of bituminous coal?

Incidentally this illustrates the mysterious disappearance of prosperity, or that measure of it that succeeded the adoption of free trade in England. An editorial writer on the Telegram recently scored Jerome K. Jerome for opposing Chamberlain's bread tax. The inference to be drawn by the reader was that starvation now rampant in England is due to the free trade policy. I suppose if the aristocracy of England were to develop leprosy, spavin, and other horse diseases with their gout there would still be some protectionist, writers for revenue only, who would attribute that to free trade?

The ranks of labor enjoyed the blessings of free trade in England only till the landlords had time to make an estimate how great an increase in rents would absorb the new prosperity. Here is the sink-hole into which has poured, as a Niagara, all the prosperity that invention and scientific advance have made in five hundred years. Two hundred and seventy years before the invention of the steam engine, we have the authority of Prof. Thorold Rogers that in 1495 the ordinary English peasant could provision his family for a year by fifteen weeks of ordinary work, and that an artisan could achieve the same result in ten weeks.

With the inception of landlordism, the modern phase of slavery, industrial freedom, waned. The clergy preached contentment, and children were taught to take off their hats to their lords and masters, spoon-fed on the cream of England's prosperity, called rent.

Organized labor in England is rapidly unlearning the antiquated lie that protection increases wages, as is evidenced by their vote of contempt on the bread tax proposals of the political contentions, Chamberlain, the one-time free trader. Attention is rapidly turning to the land rating proposals of Bannerman, and if religious or other fake issues are not introduced England may shortly become the emancipator of labor from the yoke of monopoly, as she was the pioneer in abolishing chattel slavery.

G. C.

If our trades are honorable methods of employment, then it's a foregone conclusion that our insignias are as honorable to wear as any under the sun. The member of the organization who sports a fraternal insignia in preference to his trade union button may imagine he is some pumpkins, but all of the Omega, from Dan to Beersheba, can't smother the fact that if it were not for his trade and the opportunity to work at it he would not be a fraternalist, for the good and sufficient reason that it takes coin to hand out the "high sign."

Every minute in every hour of the day or night is the "right time" for the fellow that is willing and really anxious to do things right.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

If we cross the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic and make a diagram representing the wages of common labor, we would have to draw two parallel lines, for practically labor is just as poorly paid in one place as another—a bare living close to the margin of a possible existence.

But if we draw a line representing the contour of land values, we will find it rising at Vancouver to the height of possibly half a million dollars per acre, then sinking to nothing on the desert lands, then rising in Winnipeg again to half a million dollars per acre, falling again to nothing when we reach barrens, and then rising to mountain heights at every city through which we pass. The highest value of land in Toronto rises to about \$100,000 per acre per annum, while in New York it is a common thing for the landlords to collect \$1,000 per acre per day. With every increase in the population, with every improvement in science, with every new railroad or steamboat connection, it goes the value of the land. Rain or shine, good times or bad times, the land owner without making the slightest exertion, without bearing the slightest burden of civilization, can reap all its advantages to the full, often many times over. On the other hand, somebody must raise crops every year, some must keep the railroads going, some parties must attend to the renewal of the clothing and the buildings, the law of labor is constant and inevitable.

The question now arises, Who pays all this tariff tax? Is it the man who can live a life of luxurious ease, or the man who must work ten hours daily every working day in the year?

A moment's consideration will show that this method of taxation inevitably places the whole burden on one portion of the community. It does worse than that. It not merely compels the industrial classes to bear the whole burden of supporting government, but also to provide for the maintenance of an idle aristocracy. It divides society into two parts, compelling one to do all the work and enabling the other to enjoy the wealth.

With every increase in the population the tax burden must necessarily increase; with every increase of the population the ground rents inevitably advance, consequently so long as we maintain this method of taxation industry is doomed to bear a twofold obligation, increasing, continuous, and irredeemable.

Under this method of taxation we are developing as rapidly as possible the worst form of European civilization, with its excessive leisure and luxury at one end, and with its degrading, depressing toil and impoverishment at the other end.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

Who is the man who gets the protection? We talk of protecting industry, and then we arouse the worst rapacity of speculation to get hold of all the valuable sites best adapted for production, not that they may use them for the production of goods, but that they may hold them for the extortion of an everlasting tribute from the men who work.

Who gets the protection? The man who must toil in hardship and poverty from his childhood until his broken down old age, or the man who can collect a thousand dollars per day for the opportunity to occupy the land? Is it not evident that this tariff system crushes industry and exalts extortion and monopoly.

DISCRIMINATION OF THE TARIFF.

The dutiable goods last year amounted to \$150,000,000, while the free goods were \$100,000,000. If we deduct \$13,000,000 duty on coal that leaves \$87,000,000 other free goods. Out of these free goods, I would like you, gentlemen of the Commission, to tell me a single dollar's worth that was bought by the laboring classes. "Tea," replied Sir Richard Cartwright. "Very good," said Mr. Douglass. "Tell me another?" No reply. So far as I can find by the tariff everything the workman buys is subject to a duty of 30 or 35 per cent. If we add to this the profits of the wholesaler and retailer it brings it up to 50 per cent. That means the workman must again and again take to the market \$3 to buy \$2 worth of goods.

The free list is wholly in favor of the employer. The workman enjoys no share therein. Thus the employer is often enabled to increase the price of his goods 30 per cent, and to buy his labor and raw material free. This enables him by law to buy in a free trade market and to sell in a protective market.

With the workman this law is reversed. It compels him to sell in a free trade market and to buy in a protective market. It makes him sell cheap and buy dear.

In addition to that, labor had to contribute last year nominally \$800,000, but really very much more than that, to bring immigrants to this country from the cheapest labor countries in the world, so as to enable the employers to have abundant labor at the lowest prices and to keep wages down to a minimum. The law enables the employer to buy cheap and sell dear. Can you, gentlemen of the Commission, tell me a single instance in the history of Canada in which the law has done this for the laboring classes?

We have heard much of the protection of the laboring classes from the competition of the pauper labor of Europe, but are we not doing everything we possibly can to pauperize the laboring classes of this country?

According to the census of 1901, for every dollar's worth of furniture imported, sixteen dollars' worth were manufactured in this country. What is there to prevent the manufacturers adding the duty, so that the people have to pay \$17 that one dollar may reach the treasury?

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF HOTEL LICENSSES IN TORONTO.

I consider it my duty at this time to offer some very plain talk to those who are so fanatical in urging a reduction of liquor licenses in this city, and at the same time to warn those opposed to any reduction to be up and doing, or the temperance gentlemen, in their great zeal to assist the poor workman in escaping from his poverty (?) will succeed in creating a greater monopoly in the liquor business.

Why are these temperance advocates so anxious to secure reduction of liquor licenses? Why are they always talking of local option or prohibition? Is it because they believe any of these measures will lift up those who have to toil hard for their daily bread, and give them a more cheerful road to travel?

Let us consider carefully the contentions of our anti-liquor friends.

As a basis for their opposition to the hotel bars they believe (or pretend to believe) that the poor workman is steeped in poverty as a result of his drinking habits, or in other words, that drinking of intoxicating liquors causes poverty and much of the crime and vice. Our opponents are unguarded enough to say that the above contentions apply in the aggregate, and not in a few individual cases only. We are led to believe that by doing away with the licensed houses an era of brightness and happiness would ensue to the great mass of the toilers.

Generally speaking, what is the cause of poverty? With the exception of a very small percentage, poverty is the result of a very bad social cause—lack of work and poorly paid labor.

Many of our charitable societies, in conducting their investigations, are led to believe that intemperance is the main cause of the poverty they try to alleviate, whereas those in extreme poverty have by their continual misfortunes—enforced idleness and low wages—lost hope, self respect and strength of will long before they drink to excess, and are reduced to that state of poverty where charity is solicited.

The best poor people always fight shy of the charity society. In many cases poverty is caused by the workman refusing to stoop to dishonest actions at the behest of his employer, where business lies have to be told, and objecting to other wrong conditions of employment, the result being enforced idleness.

Our prohibition advocates are entirely free to continue the use of water, but because they have so decided, have they any right to fanatically declare that you and I and thousands of others shall not be allowed to taste liquors? A few centuries ago our forefathers forced people to have the same religious belief as they did, and even to-day many of our religious citizens look upon a non-churchgoer as an outcast who is to be pitied. Would the Church consider it fair if some outsiders, in pointing out some dishonest and untruthful church members, straightway declare all those professing Christianity to be hypocrites?

It is no more honest or justified for the temperance advocates to contend that poverty—generally speaking—is caused by liquor drinking. Let the temperance people as individuals take up the cause of the workers, and advocate more humane conditions of employment, with living wages, and let this doctrine be persistently brought before the churches, and then they will be doing something practical to decrease poverty and increase general happiness.

This is the missionary work of the trade unions, and the churches, if they desire to convince the workers of their sincerity, ought to co-operate.

If the workers are given steady employment at fair wages there will be practically no need for policemen or temperance societies, and our friends of the charitable institutions would then be required to engage in some productive employment.

Let the ministerial gentlemen worry the people less on theology, and give more attention to economics, and then preach practical Christianity for everyday use, and they would be performing a much greater work than croaking about patient submission here, so that a reward may be secured in the hereafter.

The general public should always bear in mind the varied accommodations rendered by the licensed hotels. The lavatory privileges are utilized by all, even those opposed to liquor take advantage of these public conveniences, and very often ladies and children walking about our large city are thankful that those conveniences exist.

The telephones in the hotels are used by the general public, for which little or no thanks is returned.

The temperance people in previous agitations have always contended that the hotelkeepers would only be effected if the number of liquor licenses were reduced. In the present agitation to reduce liquor licenses the stand taken by our temperance friends has been made so apparent to several of the trade unions that they have decided to take a hand in the agitation against reduction of licenses.

The Cigarmakers, Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Glass Bottle Blowers, Coopers and Malsters Unions, with a membership of over eleven hundred, are united in their opposition to any reduction, because their interests would be adversely affected by such a reduction. The above unions are directly connected with the liquor traffic, while there are several other unions whose members would be indirectly affected.

Because our interests are being threatened we are making a united appeal to all unions in the city to vote against any reduction of liquor licenses if the question should be submitted to a vote next January.

Bakers' International Union LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers' Strike Still On

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

Labor Conventions

- Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Builders of America.
Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.
Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.
Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.
Sept. 24, Toronto, Canada. Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

Directory of Trade Unions

- Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Local 101. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 84 Palmerston Ave.
Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.
Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 288 Jarvis.
Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.
Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. E. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.
Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Jour. Union, Local 128. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Molpers Division) Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 71 Berkeley St.
Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
Bread and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sani, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.
Brass Workers U. L. 53 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. Daniel, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St.
Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Halckburn, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.
Brewery Workers' Int. Union, Local 84 (U. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Starkey, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.
British Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All. L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.
Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec., 71 1-2 Shuter.
Broom and Whiskmovers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.
Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beattie, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.
Canteen Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helling, 184 George St.
Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 35 Spadina Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.
Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.
Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.
Carriage and Wagenmakers' Int. Union, Local 58. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 324 Shaw St.
Cigarmakers' Int. U., No. 37. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 88 Church St., Room 106. John Campbell, Sec.
Civie Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 131 Booth Ave.
Civie Employees, U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.
Cistmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 59 Gould St.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays. S. Handman, secretary.
Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.
Coopers' Int. Union, Local 189. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

- Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.
Electrical Int. L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.
Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 358. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec., 25 Clear St.
Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.
Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto June.
Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.
Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto June. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto June.
Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.
Fruit Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.
Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202. Meets in Forum Building 2nd Fri., L. Temple. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.
Gilders' Pro. Federal, U. L. 8980 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 230 P.M. Queen and Lagar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1123 Queen W.
Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.
Int. Glove Workers' Union of Am., L. 8. Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec., 124 Baldwin St.
Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. A. E. Freudenberg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
Horsehoesher's Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.
Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 23. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.
Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.
Laborers (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.
Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd.
Leathers' Int. Union of Jour., U. B. Int. U. L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 117 Concord Ave.
Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 185 Dovercourt Road.
Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave.
Longshoremen, L. 645 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 346 King St. E.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 689. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Bathurst. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Portland St.
Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto June. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Toronto June.
Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235. 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 6. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.
Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 25 Fair St.
Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 708 Markham St.
Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, L. Temple. December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders. Int. U., L. 233. I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willmet, Sec., 21 Mitchell Ave.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.
Metal Finishers', Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. E. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.
Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.
Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.
Photo Engravers', Local 35 (I. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.
Planomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert W. Wolfe, Sec., 488 St. George St.
Plane and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.
Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 31 Spadina Ave.
Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 North-east Place.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. W. W. of A. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.
Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union, L. 10. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.
Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.
Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Aitrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 20. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 33 Esther.
Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. E. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.
Stereotypers and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Rd.
Stencillers' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 678.
Stonemasons' U. L. 26, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 278 Hamburg Ave.

- Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 122. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.
Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto June. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 682, Toronto Junction.
Team Drivers' 495 (I.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 42 Defoe St.
Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
The Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 87 Bond.
Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lovell, Sec., 194 Parliament.
Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.
Travelers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Ovington Ave.
Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m. John Griffin, Sec., 48 Heward Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple.
Toronto Typo. U. 81. Meets 1st Saturday Labor Temple. Vice-Pres. Jas. Simpson; Treas., E. J. How; Sec., A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec., P. & O. W. L. U. Room 18, 11 1/2 Richmond W.
Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.
Varnishers' and Pol. 41, P. & O. W. L. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 113 Birch Ave.
Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.
Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 313 Adelaide St. W.
Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.
LADIES AUXILIARIES—
Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 37 Shaw St.
Typographical U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 62 Phoebe St.
Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 2 B., L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul.
Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 177. Meets 2nd and 4th Sat., Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen W.
Railroad Conductors Ladies Auxiliary No. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 288 Manning Ave.
Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 38 Hialton St.
Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 41 Arthur St.
Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 256. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., E. L. E. Hall, West Toronto June. B. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.
Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.
Locomotive Firemen, Don. Lodge 97. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St., 172 Huron St. Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto June, at 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.
Locomotive Firemen, 595. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.
Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge, 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.
Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 355. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m. 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto June. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto June.
Freight Handlers and Saggemen, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.
Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.
Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto June. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto June.
Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 39 Wellington Ave.
Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Wynne Ave.
Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 871. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.
Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto June Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto June. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurtry Ave., Toronto June.
Lodge 410. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

THE DAY WILL COME

when your earning power will cease. But your family will continue to live. What provision are you making for that time.

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We will show you how. An average saving of ten cents a day will provide a policy in the strongest and best life company on the continent.

THE CANADA LIFE

H. C. COX, Branch Manager, Toronto

NUMBER OF LICENSES SHOULD BE INCREASED.

The number of licenses issued eighteen years ago in this city has not been increased, although the city has increased in population three times over, the natural result being a strong monopoly in the liquor traffic.

The present number of hotels is entirely inadequate for our rapidly growing city, both as to bar accommodation and in number of rooms for transient and regular boarders.

The argument for a further reduction means intensifying the present monopoly, and while our temperance friends claim a reduction will stop any excessive drinking, and therefore raise the moral standing, the above unions claim that the campaign for reducing the licenses (if successful) will only aggravate any excessive drinking that may exist. We submit that by cutting off thirty-five licenses you only force a greater number into the bars of the remaining hotels, making a greater congestion, making it possible for a man to meet a larger number of his friends; natural result, a larger number of treats will follow. Now, if the number of hotel licenses is increased and spread over a larger district, it means that those desiring to drink beer or liquor will be enabled to do so in a more natural way.

The present monopoly would be made less, and a smaller number of men would gather in individual bars, thereby making it most improbable that excessive drinking would obtain. We find that the workingman, when he is in the business centre of the city on Saturday afternoon, meets a very large number of his friends, who have been drawn there by the great tendency of centralizing the hotel business, and as the people realize that no hotel exists near their place of residence, they continue to patronize the bars down town much longer than they first intended, and some cases of excessive drinking naturally follow.

Many of the temperance reformers (so called) would make you believe that they are in agony of mind because the workingman is in the habit of using liquor, which they cite as the cause of his poor financial condition.

Many of the same (would be) reformers, upon investigation, would be found to be those employers who are always opposed to their employes getting living wages.

They are opposed to you spending money on liquor, tobacco, cigars, buying an extra suit of clothes, or anything else which in their opinion uses up the larger portion of the very princely wages (I) paid to you, as they are then afraid you will point out that more wages is required to enable you and your family to live. In their opinion they have the only right to live, and those who are telling hard ought to be content with an existence. If you spend money on any pleasure you are robbing your family is their argument. I desire to say that the workers are now discerning this very prevalent form of "cant" and "hypocrisy" on the part of many would-be moral reformers.

Let me say again that if our moral reformers would put their shoulders to the movement to reduce working hours and elevate the wages, so that many comforts would be possible in the homes of the workers, then they would make impossible any excessive drinking that may exist. Usually the man who works the longest hours is induced by his physical exhaustion to use a larger quantity of liquor.

The trade unions are doing a greater work to stop excessive drinking than any society or philanthropic organization. The laws of trades unions tend to restrain any of its members from the excessive use of liquor. The trade union fights for a higher standard of living, better sanitary conditions, more comforts for the home, the abolition of child-labor and the sweat-shop, and urges development along moral lines.

If our moral reformers, including the preachers, would only realize the great struggle the masses are engaged in, and come to our assistance, then they would not be wondering why so many of the workers refrain from attending church, when so many of our bitter opponents are the main pillars in most of the churches.

Shortly before the death of the great temperance leader, Miss Frances Willard, in speaking of the progress of temperance in the slums of all large cities, both in Europe and America, expressed herself as follows: That she had at last concluded that the only way to advance the work of temperance, where excessive drinking existed, was to interest yourself in the poverty of the poor, and try and improve their material standing by helping them to improve their conditions of work. Then you can get them to listen about being temperate. Poverty is not the result of drinking, but an excessive use of liquor is a result of abject poverty.

The working man and the business man should unite to vote against any proposed reduction in number of hotel licenses, as instead of improving the situation (from a moral standpoint), the reverse would happen if a reduction by-law was carried.

D. W. Kennedy.

A distinguished and learned contem porary has figured it out that hunger is caused by the contraction of the muscularis of either the pylorus, the stomach, the duodenum, or of all together. This will bring comfort to the heart of many a bobo who has often wondered what caused him to yank up his belt a couple of notches.

The Bricklayers and Masons have over half a million dollars of accumulated funds.

Fortune smiles on the man who hustles while he waits.

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

UNIONS HELP THE HOME (By Geo. W. Perkins.)

Trade unions have done more to improve the home life and social and material well-being of women than any other agency or institution. As the husband or father's day's work is shortened, the wife's labors are correspondingly reduced and brought into a shorter compass.

Women are benefited more, if that is possible, by the good results of trade unions than the men, hence should do their part in building up and fostering the trades union movement. A certain well-known writer now in the employ of the United States Government, recently brought out the interesting fact that the number of marriages fell off greatly during the periods of industrial activity. This all proves that the more the men earn the greater the number of marriages. It must be a dull mind indeed which cannot understand that the more the men receive in wages the more they will have to spend upon the family in making life worth living, the home more cheerful. The more time the man will spend in it and away from the saloon and other places where he should not be.

The only way for man and woman to get better wages is through the trades union system of organization. Trades unionists who receive fair wages are enabled to furnish better homes. Better homes make better women. Better women make the whole world better. The unionist can afford to and does send his children to school longer. Well educated children make better citizens. The world has been made better by the trades union movement. It is the duty of every woman to do all that she can to assist the workers to organize, whether they be male or female. Every woman who works in any gainful occupation should be a member of the union of her craft. In doing so she is first helping herself—morally, materially and intellectually; second, doing her share to make the world better in every way and life more attractive and the better worth living.

Every time a woman does something to encourage the use of union labels she is working directly in her own interests. Every time she does anything to strengthen the trades union movement she strengthens and fortifies her own position for better social and economic surroundings.

Why is a tin can tied to a dog's tail like death? Because its bound to occur.

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

DESCRIPTION: Model, large size Concert Band Box, handsome Bronzed Horn Support and very large, beautifully sounding Horn, 16 inches long, with new full flaring Bell—a High Grade Instrument, in-tune and out, full \$15.00 value and guaranteed for 5 years.

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Wm. Steele, Valleyfield, Ont., writes: "Your Machine is better than a \$45 Phonograph. I got better music out of it than any \$10 instrument around here."
E. J. Bolton, Upper Grandville, N.S., writes: "My wife thinks it a wonder. We have had a hundred laughs already."

Great Amusement for the Boys: Joseph Edwards, Shute River, Ont., writes: "I must say it is a Grand Piece of Music for the money and we are all highly pleased with it. It makes great amusement for the boys."

Wouldn't Trade it for a \$35 One: Fred Peters, Sinclair, Man., writes: "It's a dollar. My neighbors are surprised at the way it talks. A man here has a \$35 machine but aims to trade his for a long way. I would not trade for the \$35 one if I could."

His Duty to Fully Insure: C. F. Heather, Upper Mid-Isle, N.S., writes: "After carefully studying your Singing and Playing Machine I feel it my duty to give it a word of praise. It is really a wonder, and all who hear it are delighted. The sound selections are perfect. It is equal to any \$25 Machine I ever heard."

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