

The Tribune

Labor Gazette

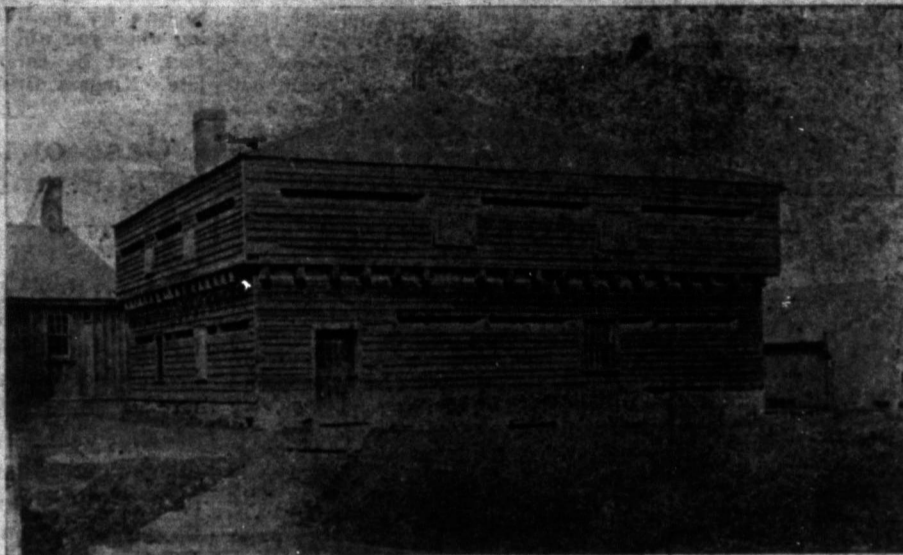
Ottawa

VOL. 1, NO. 7

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1905

THREE CENTS

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



BLOCK HOUSE, OLD FORT, TORONTO

**USE
CONNELL'S
COAL**

HEAD OFFICE:

Cor. QUEEN & SPADINA

Phone 4020 & 4021

Union Label on all our Wagons.

LEE, O'DONOHUE & O'CONNOR
LAWYERS

Dineen Building Toronto

The Mechanics Laundry

J. ARCHER, PROP.

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

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

S. & H. AND GATOR CIGARS

ARE UNION MADE. WE CARRY IN STOCK ALL MAKES OF UNION TOBACCOES, CIGARETTES AND CIGARS.

The W. H. Steele Co., Limited, 40 SCOTT ST.

**UNION
MEN**

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

WRITE US

**London Guarantee & Accident
Co'y Limited**

D. W. ALEXANDER, General Manager

CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

Labor Press

ORGANIZED LABOR HOODWINKED.

"The ordinary laboring man," writes J. R. C. in Union Label, "does not realize the importance, yes, even the necessity, of supporting the labor press.

"What do I mean by the labor press? Certainly not every paper that claims to be the friend of the workingman. Not at all! I mean by the labor press those papers that are published exclusively in the interest of the wage earners.

"Why cry out that labor papers do not give you the news. You must have your newspaper and you begrudge the extra expense of the labor journal.

"The labor journal does not give you the news, and the capitalists do give you the news, that is your claim. The truth is that the capitalists give you the news they think best to give you, and suppress the rest. They give you garbled accounts of labor disturbance, and no account at all of many other happenings. Consequently if you take a capitalist paper and no labor paper you remain in ignorance of the very things it is most important that you should know.

"Why do I say capitalists papers? Because the ordinary newspaper is owned by the capitalists and run for the interest of the capitalists. Its object is not merely to make money for its owner, but to manufacture sentiment in favor of any project they desire to advance, and to arouse antagonism against any

persons or objects which obstruct their path to wealth and power. And in order to influence sentiment for or against person or object these papers report falsely, magnify or suppress news as the case may be.

"The corruption of the public press of the country is hardly guessed at by the average man. Take up one of the daily papers and examine it carefully. You will find trifles magnified to ridiculous proportions in the news columns; great outcries and appeals to sentiments on behalf of the people of some distant land; records of the follies and fashions of the imbecile spendthrifts and do-nothings of the 'upper-ten'; silly advice to love-sick girls, etc. And the next day you will hear quite outside of your newspaper that this and that financial policy has been quietly made without a word being spoken to anybody until it is too late to do anything. Great suffering among certain masses of our citizenship is entirely unmentioned or receives only an inch or two of space. Or there is a labor war, and cruelty and hardships are endured by our own citizens which would be reported with glaring headlines if they happened in Russia, but, strange to say, your city newspaper does not say a word about them.

"What does this mean? It means that so-called newspapers are the organs of the employing class, and are controlled in the interest of that class.

"Sometimes the employers get into a quarrel and then one or both parties fish for the working-

man's support in their quarrel. Then they get plenty of 'news' of a sort. The pot shows up how black the kettle is, and vice versa, but where do you come in? nowhere, unless you will play cat to pull the monkey's chestnuts out of the fire. Their quarrels are not our quarrels, nor their gain is not our gain, and the quicker you realize this and fix your eye attentively upon your own ends, the sooner we will all come to an intelligent understanding of social problems.

"When the subject is thoughtfully considered it becomes evident that it is at least as much a union man's duty to support the labor press as to buy union-made goods of any kind."

Bakers' strike still on.

NOTICE.

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

CANADA

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir,—Just a short story to illustrate why all workmen should be unionists. Travelling in a train one day not five miles from Toronto, several fellow passengers fell into conversation. Among the number were some bricklayers going to a job up country. I happened to ask them if they belonged to the union. Another passenger sitting nearby jumped at my question, and replied, both the unions.

He said, "Now look here. I can do a little at bricklaying, carpentering, plumber work and painting, and no union can interfere with me, yet if I catch any of you meddling with my trade I will have you put into prison."

We were all very eager to know what his trade was, so we asked him.

He said he was a doctor.

Therefore, dear readers, you see it is important that we as artisans should protect ourselves. Yours truly,

J. S. R.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir,—Through your columns I learn that our City Fathers are going to try to get legislation to compel the Toronto Railway Company to provide proper conveniences for their employees. They are trying to compel a company to do what they have failed to do for the citizens of Toronto themselves. Thousands will back me up when I say that this is one of the worst cities on the American continent for the public. We are forced by the hundreds into hotels, and as a compensation have a drink not needed. If the Temperance Alliance carry the reduction of fifty licenses it will make this feature much worse. The Alliance should take this up, and see the City Fathers make provision, and it would be the means of a good deal less drinking.

I am, yours, etc.,

J. S. R.

ARRESTING FOR DEBT.

We do not now arrest for debt. But the same thing is accomplished by sending the debtor to jail for what is called "contempt of court." That is, the debtor being unable to pay the debt is brought up before the judge on judgment summons and ordered to pay so much a month. If he does not pay it the judge has power to say that he (the defendant) has been guilty of contempt of court, and send him down for so many days. We are like the ostrich—we hide our heads in the sand when the enemy is in sight, thinking we cannot be seen. That is, we believe the people at large will not know we are sending the poor devil down for debt. Where the injustice comes in is this: No such procedure is found in the higher courts. It is only where the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Police and Division Courts that the plaintiff is able to send him down amongst jail-birds for not paying the debt. If he owes a sum outside of the jurisdiction of the Division Court he cannot be brought up on judgment summons and sent down. The so-called upper classes take good care that the procedure in petty debts shall not be extended to large debts, as it might affect them. Therefore, should not the workmen keep pounding away until imprisonment for debt is done away with?

E. A. Forster.

LAW REFORM.

As a rule everybody's business is no one's business. But it seems impossible to get the majority of people to leave the beaten tracks without a struggle. Magna Charta and every reform since then has only been obtained by constant pounding away until the people woke up to the fact that the law the "agitators" or "reformers" wanted to change needed changing, and then they would wonder why they did not take a hand in before to help the good work along.

When a man is arrested, the "Crown," or people, step in and prosecute the ac-

cused. All the wealth of the community is at the back of the Crown Prosecutor, while the accused has only his own resources to depend upon. The Crown Prosecutor is only supposed to see that justice is done in the premises. And therefore one who is continually prosecuting is apt to get into a "rut" and believe every one who is arrested is guilty. And therefore feels justified in making use of all the machinery that is at his command. This course is justifiable when it turns out the prisoner is guilty of the wrong complained of. But suppose he is found to be innocent, what then? After being dragged into court and placed in the dock amongst felons and found not guilty, the court discharges him, and he walks out thanking God he is free, but forever resting under a slur, and perhaps ruined by spending all his money in defending himself from an unjust accusation. Now, is it not time for the workmen to take a hand in and get an Act passed to remedy this wrong? You or I may be the victim to-morrow. Ought it not to be the business of everyone to help in this good work? If a man is arrested wrongfully the Crown or the community represented by the Crown should pay all of his expenses, including his lost time. And if he has been unjustly imprisoned, then in addition his expenses pay him an adequate amount to recompense him for the wrong done him by the people or the Crown. And a minor injustice is being done every day by putting the accused in the dock before he is found guilty. The dock should not be used until the crime is proven. We live under English, and not French law.

E. A. Forster.

TROUBLE AT MONTREAL.

Grand Trunk Engineers and Firemen Differ With Officials.

Local Grand Trunk engineers and firemen received information from Montreal to-day that all is not lovely between their representatives and the management. The representatives of the two brotherhoods have been in the eastern city for some time holding joint and separate conferences with Third Vice-president Fitzhugh and Mr. Robb, superintendent of the motive power department. It is understood they have come to a deadlock because Mr. Robb, it is alleged, refused to confer with the firemen alone. There is a general mix up about the state of the locomotive department, brought about by the strike of the machinists, and it is said some of the men are refusing to go out on the engines because they are not kept up to a proper standard. The local officials deny that there is any serious trouble at Montreal. They admit that there is a little. They believe the request of the men will be adjusted. They also deny that their department is in bad shape. From the same source comes the statement that one of the head officials in the motive power department has been asked to send in his resignation.

Not the Same

A counterfeit of the Hatters' label is in use; it is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in design are the words, "Individual liberty." Many dealers are handling the "scab" hat under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

PAINTERS STRIKE.

Fort William, Oct. 15.—(Special)—Painters here and at Port Arthur struck to-day for thirty cents per hour. About thirty men are out.

A new Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union has been organized in London, Ont.

The Iron Molders are still out on strike in Sarnia. The Goodwin and Doherty firm are in a bad shape. The union claims the press does not give them fair play, but they are bound to have justice, in spite of the misrepresentation of the press.

The time is fast approaching when the working people will stand in a booth, thinking and splitting tickets for what they think is the best man, but will the time approach when they will wake up to the fact that they are in the same boat as they were twenty years ago, voting and cursing themselves that they cast their vote this or that way. Do you not realize that you can never be satisfied until you put in your own Laboring Men? If you care not for yourself, why, how can you expect others to care for you. There is a time coming when you will open your eyes to the fact, but be careful you are not too late.—Niagara Breeze.

Case of the Canada Foundry Co.

At the close of last year, the management of the Canada Foundry Co., probably, growing alarmed at the numerical superiority of the Union Machinists in their employ, proceeded to make thing unpleasant for them. Taking advantage of the yearly stock-taking they discharged indefinitely about fifty men, telling them they would be sent for when they were wanted. In the local papers and in old country papers as well, an advertisement appeared at the same time, and for a few weeks previous, for machinists of all classes. This set the boys thinking. Why should they discharge men, at a time when, according to their advertisement they wanted them?

They then introduced their one-sided individual contracts, which they asked those machinists still in their employ to sign, and all new applicants as well. Their motive was plain—namely: to eliminate the union element from the shop. The next token of their esteem was the premium system of working. The harmony which had heretofore existed, ceased. The last imposition was more than even a machinist could stand. Matters came to a crisis, a committee was appointed and waited upon the management. After several interviews, which were destitute of any approach to a settlement, it was decided by unanimous vote to use the only weapon available under the circumstances. Accordingly on the 17th of May last, eighty machinists went on strike and others followed later. It is now about five months since the men went out, most of them have secured positions elsewhere, and an impression seems to exist in the public mind that things are running smoothly at the works, that the strike is by this time merely a faint recollection in the minds of the officials, of a little unpleasantness, which for a brief period inconvenienced the workings of that magnificent system (at once, the pride of the management and the citadel of the stockholders), which governs the works. That is the impression! At least, that is the impression which a few scaly individuals (who have got to do something to earn

SOVEREIGN

A Bank Account is both desirable and necessary

THE
SOVEREIGN BANK
OF CANADA

—o—

Main Office - 75 KING ST. WEST
Labor Temple Bldg. - 167 CHURCH ST.
Market Bldg. - 106 KING ST. EAST.

BANK

SECURITY

SAVINGS

their salary, wish to create. Things are not running smoothly by any means. They have got men it is true, but, very few machinists. Their position is that of a shop filled with apprentices. It is only in rare cases that a piece of work is turned out right the first time, and men are continually being discharged for spoiling work. With conditions like the above in the shop, those still on strike are as confident of success to-day as they were the first month of the strike.

UNION MAN.

He Got Another Heater

An Episode of the McClary Strike.

Quite recently, in a meeting room on Richmond Street, a couple of individuals were engaged in conversation when the statement was made by one of them that he was going to buy a new stove, and he wanted to know where he could get one from a firm where no trouble was on with the union. The other gave him the necessary information and then added "I am building a new house and it is to be heated with a furnace. I never bothered my head about where the furnace was made until the moulders strike took place and then I took the trouble to enquire. The architect informed me that he had decided to put in a McClary furnace, when I told him that kind of a furnace would not suit at this time and that he must put in another make. I was decided that no strike heater should go in a house of mine, and so the result was the McClary Furnace did not go in, and my advice to anybody who is building a house and putting in a furnace, is to find out where said furnace comes from and see if it fills the bill." The editor of the Banner heard this conversation and can give the names if required. We simply state it as an item of news that we know to be absolutely correct, without any comment which we think is unnecessary.—Industrial Banner.

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

ACROSS THE SEAS

The Hatless Fad

London, Oct. 14.—The Rev. George Metford Parsons, vicar of St. Crantock, Cornwall, who recently preached a sermon on "Christian Modesty," in which he denounced in scathing terms the practice of women entering church without hats, has received a strong if indirect reproof in the current number of the Medical Press and Circular.

The hat, the article declares, is for the most part grotesque, extravagant, and absolutely unfitted for any rational defence against the sun. It is often loaded with the plumage of innocent birds, and, worse than all, "has been provided at the cost of sweated work-girls and underpaid milliners. A thousand times better let a woman come hatless to church than worship in a fantastic hat obtained under such conditions."

Women and the Unemployed

The women of Poplar, in public meeting assembled, have resolved to petition the King to summon Parliament at once for the purpose of voting money to give useful work for the unemployed.

The women of Bow and Bromley will shortly be called together to pass a similar resolution, and then an attempt will be made to march the women in a body to Buckingham Palace to present a petition personally to King Edward.

"Ours is a cry for national defence, and Parliament must see to it," declared Mrs. Crooks, the wife of Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., who presided at the women's meeting held at Poplar Town Hall, at which nearly eight hundred were present.

"I would give my life to have his Majesty see this meeting of the mothers of his industrial army," said Mr. Crooks. "He would then take care that these women had the sustenance necessary to make good citizens of loyal subjects."

Boon the new paper, The Tribune.

Self Mutilation by Boys

Colonel Hoskin, State Commandant of the Salvation Army, told an extraordinary story, writes a Sydney correspondent, at an anti-gambling meeting held at Collingwood, a suburb of Melbourne.

He had, he said, received on the previous day a letter from a friend in Victoria, in which it was stated that two boys in his neighborhood made a bet of a shilling that one would go further than the other in cutting off his fingers. Each boy cut off a finger, and one of them cut off a second finger. The other boy was in the act of amputating his second finger when someone came on the scene and put a stop to the process.

"No Foreigner"

The following is a copy of the inscription, hand-printed on a card and fixed on the side of a street piano now being played in Northampton:

"THIS IS NO FOREIGNER.
But a ENGLISHMAN."

The exhibition of the card appears to please the public immensely. The instrument belongs to a local blind man, whose "runs" are being too freely worked by foreign invaders.

Bogus Donations to Charities

Several Bristol charities have recently received bogus donations by cheque. About a year ago a partly used cheque book was missed by a local firm. One cheque bore the signature of a director, which was copied on about twenty others. Amounts were filled in as donations to the Royal Infirmary, to General Booth's rescue work, and to the Bishop of Bristol's Extension Commission. Notice having been given to the bank of the loss of the book, the cheques were stopped, and efforts are now being made to trace the perpetrators of the stupid hoax.

NO RECREATION



Poverty—Open Shop
Saturday, 6 p.m.

RECREATION



Prosperity—Organized Labor and Fair Conditions.
Saturday, 2 p.m.

—Iron Moulders' Journal

Pauperism in England

The returns of pauperism in England and Wales for August, issued this week, show an increase over that month last year. The indoor paupers have increased from 228,889 to 235,094, which is the highest number on record, and the outdoor paupers from 509,518 to 523,798, which is the highest figure since 1888. The total, 758,892, is the highest figure since 1872.

The Unemployed Bill

While the Government has passed the Unemployed Bill as a temporary expedient, said Mr. Pretyman, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, at Ipswich on Saturday, a remedy was needed which would give the managers of the nation's business a free hand in making terms with other nations for the fairer treatment of articles of British manufacture.

The North Pole by Airship

To go to the North Pole by airship is the ambition of Mr. Edgar Wilson, of Pimlico, who is building what he calls the "first full-sized, true airship ever constructed" for this purpose. He has written to the Admiralty for the assistance of a cruiser with wireless telegraph apparatus.

The railroad companies of England and Wales employ between them 312,000 men. The Scottish and Irish companies employ 40,000 men between them.

Sir Henry Irving's Funeral

The body of Sir Henry Irving was cremated. A spot alongside David Garrick's grave in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, has been selected for the burial of Sir Henry Irving, whose remains will therefore lie directly beneath the statue of Shakespeare. The bodies of Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens are nearby. King Edward will be represented at the funeral. Twelve hundred cards of admission to the Abbey will be issued.

It is announced at Wellington, New Zealand, that the subsidized service of steamers between New Zealand and South Africa will cease in October, and that the Government will not renew it.

A Belfast correspondent states that borings have been going on for some time at Ballycastle, County Antrim, and that a seam of coal has been struck which is over four feet thick.

One result of the recent revival in Wales was that no intoxicants were provided in the luncheon tent at Corwen (Merionethshire) Agricultural Show. Some visitors, however, brought their own whisky flasks.

During excavations on the site of an ancient Roman camp at Newstead, near Melrose, a perfectly preserved Roman altar has been found bearing an inscription in praise of the "valiant and victorious Carolus, centurion of the Twentieth Legion."

Be sure that the label is on the wagon when ordering your coal.

The question of providing religious instruction at the Steyning Workhouse, in Sussex, gave rise to some strong remarks by the Rev. G. Fowler at the meeting of the Steyning Guardians. He said: "The inmates of the workhouse are simply a colony of heathens. They live and eat and die in the dark, without reference to their latter end, and nobody takes any notice of them. They live and die like sheep without reference to their religion."

The Swedish Socialist party adopted a resolution to call a general strike of workmen in the event of war being declared between Sweden and Norway, and its members have resolved not to take arms in such a struggle.

Incensed at the introduction by their employers of workmen to fill the places of men on strike at Glynea Colliery, near Llanelly, the strikers and their sympathizers on Monday night resorted to violence. Windows were smashed in Llwynheridy and Cwmfelin, and there was a serious disturbance. When the police arrived from Llanelly they were stoned, and Inspector Rogers eventually decided to charge the crowd. This was done in face of a shower of stones. The crowd at last too, flight and order was restored. The strike has lasted ten months.

No less than 54.6 per cent. of the female population over fifteen years of age, according to the report of the Dundee Social Union, are occupied in earning a living in that town.

Israel Zangwill, the Jewish author, has declared his expectation that his plan for a Jewish autonomous State under a British protectorate will be realized.

THE ECONOMIC

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Whatever you want in the way of Men's Furnishings, Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, aim straight for our store and we will save you money on every purchase

PHONE MAIN 2036

THE ECONOMIC

436 QUEEN ST. WEST

S. H. COUCH - MANAGER

WAYS OF SWEDEN.

It is light all night in summer and dark all day in winter.

Although drinking is common, one seldom sees a drunken man.

Everybody trusts you, and you are expected to trust everybody.

You take off your hat when you enter a shop and return the shopman's low bow.

A servant who brings you something says, "So good." You say "Tack" (thanks).

You get a bill every day at the hotel. This permits you to correct any mistakes at once.

A barber will shave you for 6c, but you have to wash your own face and comb your own hair.

Tips are everywhere given, but they are small. Ten ore (2½ cents) is the ordinary tip to a cabman or porter.

A lady always waits for a gentleman to speak, instead of the reverse, as in America.—Minneapolis Journal.

Chinamen Not Tolerated

Chinamen are not tolerated by the miners at the democratic Wolfram (Queensland) camp, excepting one, who visits that place once a week with vegetables he grows twenty-five miles away, and he is being fast knocked out by a local European grower.

The dispute between the great Berlin electrical companies and their employes threatens to assume considerable proportions. The men claim that the cost of living has increased so much through the high price of meat and other necessities that their present wages are insufficient. The men at present affected by the lockout number about 8,000.

While thousands of Jews were promenading the public parks in Warsaw the police closed the gates, searched all persons, and made 200 arrests. A dismissed workman shot and killed the manager of the Kijoks Brewery in the morning, and at night two soldiers were wounded by shots.

The British Trade Union Congress adopted a resolution recommending trade unions to take an active part in the formation of co-operative productive stores, with the special view to provide work for those who have been victimized in connection with their trade union, or displaced by non-union labor during a dispute. The unionists of Germany have taken similar action.

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

Fifty thousand Bengalis recently met in the Temple of Kalighat, East Indies, and resolved to boycott all foreign goods and workmen, as a protest against the position of the Province of Bengal.

Andrew DeWet, nephew of the famous Boer, Christian DeWet, has been arrested at his residence in a suburb of Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, with four Boers, accused of plotting to overthrow the German rule in Southwest Africa, to create a Boer republic.

Across the Border

Big Coal Strike On

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 16.—All efforts to adjust the differences between the employes of G. B. Markle & Co., of Jeddo, have failed, and to-morrow one of the most stubborn strikes since the big strike of 1902 will be inaugurated as the entire operations of this firm will be tied up, throwing out between 2,500 and 3,000 men and boys.

Injunction Against a Union

Chicago—Judge Holcomb to-day granted an injunction restraining Typographical Union, No. 16, and its members from interfering with employers and members of the Chicago Typothetae against whom a strike has been declared by printers of the union.

Carpenters Affiliated

More than 3,000 mechanics, members of the Carpenters' Union, recently affiliated with the Allied Builders Trades Council of Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Musicians

Union musicians employed by thirty-seven Chicago theaters have been granted an increase in wages. They had been receiving \$20 per week. Hereafter \$25.00 will be paid for each performance over eight.

Under False Pretences

Last week a number of switchmen went out on strike at Elsdon, Ill., and a gang of men were brought there from Detroit to take the strikers' places. When the Detroiters learned that they had been gulled into going to Elsdon to take the places of the men who were on strike they rebelled and demanded that their fares be paid back to their homes. They were shipped back on the first train, and as they were members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the switchmen have no fears from further invasion from that source.

250 Firms Sign Contract

Chicago Typographical Union has issued a statement concerning the printers' strike, which shows that more than 250 employing printers have so far signed contracts guaranteeing the eight-hour day.

Aged Exempt

The Boston Pavers' Union has voted that all members more than sixty years old are exempt from paying dues or assessments.

Amalgamated

The International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Car Inspectors, Car Builders and Railway Mechanics have agreed to amalgamate.

Average \$630 a Head

The number of men on the payroll of the railroads of the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, and the wages for the year aggregated \$817,398,810, making the average \$630 a head.

A bill introduced in the Washington Legislature to repeal boycotting and repeal the eight-hour law was lost.

The Church and Labor

Boston Typographical Union has appointed a special committee to promote a feeling of amity between clergymen and trades unions. The members believe that the time is ripe for a closer connection between the representatives of the churches and the trades unionists, both of which are working along lines for the common good.

"DUN'S REVIEW"

Failures this week.

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 214, against 195 last week, 240 the preceding week and 208 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 25, against 22 last week, 21 the preceding week and 24 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 81 were in the east, 59 south, 49 west and 25 in the Pacific States, and 67 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for October to date are \$761,566, against \$2,181,120 for the same period last year.

A Look Forward

Clarence Darrow, in his Labor Day address of Galesburg, Ill., spoke of the growth of labor unions and the beneficent things they have accomplished. He referred to the time when it was regarded as almost criminal for laboring men to demand an increase in wages, and contrasted it with the present, when the wage question is one for mutual consideration. Deprecating the harshness of the struggle between labor and capital under the present conditions, he expressed the hope that the time would come when there would be no labor unions and no capitalists, but instead one great brotherhood of man.

Employment of Convicts

A new experiment in the industrial management of convicts is about to be criminal labor, it is proposed to establish industrial camps and set the convicts to reclaiming waste and worthless land, of which the Bay State possesses enough to keep them at work for generations.

Want Big Trust Goods

Fully 800 Minneapolis flour mill employes are idle owing to the fact that nine out of twenty-two mills are shut down. The shut-down is indefinite, owing to the poor demand for "trust flour."

How Is This For High

The following advertisement appeared in Sunday's Cincinnati Commercial: A.—COMPOSITORS — Non-union, for strike-breaking purposes at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Springfield and Toledo; permanent positions as long as strike lasts; low wages and long hours.

BIG VICTORY FOR CIGARMAKERS

S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y., now Conducting Strictly Union Cigar and Tobacco Factory

After long years on the unfair list, the large cigar and tobacco manufacturing firm of F. Hess & Co. has come to a satisfactory agreement with the Cigar-makers' and Tobacco Workers' Unions, and are now working in harmony with both organizations.

This news will cause rejoicing among the members of both unions, as well as organized labor in general, not only in Rochester, but in all parts of the country, as the differences have been of long standing.

What a Difference

Jap labor in Colorado earns 78c a day and lives on 12c. American labor earns \$2.50 a day and lives on \$2.00.

Every stone yard in Boston, with one exception, is closed on account of a strike of the planners, who have asked for \$3.50 a day.

Skirt and Cloak Makers in Boston, after a day's strike, secured an increase of 15 per cent. in the shop of the Majestic Skirt Manufacturing Co.

The Workingman's Store

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

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

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

Right Goods. Right Prices. Prompt Service

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.

Fleeing Workman Chased Through The Streets

Unparalleled Spectacle Witnessed in Dayton, Ohio—National Cash Register Co. In Hot Water With Its Employes.

FIVE THOUSAND MAY BE THROWN OUT OF WORK INDEFINITELY

It is the Most Remorseless Trust in the Country—Brief Sketch of Some of the Characteristic Methods of the Trust to Stifle Competition.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 11.—At a remarkable meeting of 4,000 employes of the National Cash Register Company to-day, President J. H. Patterson announced positively that the company would not grant the eight-hour day to the members of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Patterson declared he was tired of labor contentions and that he would leave to-night for New York and would remain a week or a year, all depending upon the week's developments. It is predicted that the plant will be closed indefinitely, though local typographical officers assert that an effort will be made to adjust matters.

During the meeting an employe jumped to the floor after Mr. Patterson had said that it was generally commented upon that men at the register works had plenty of time to loaf, and that it was notorious that they "soldiered." The employe explained that the work was not ready for them when they were loafing, as it was not furnished by the foreman. "That's good," said Mr. Patterson. "Mr. Treasurer, give that man \$50 cash for the suggestion he conveys. Draw an order for that sum." Soon afterward another employe made a similar suggestion and was rewarded with a \$10 order. Thousands cheered the men and Patterson flayed the employes mercilessly.

When the office and factory forces were dismissed at 9 o'clock to attend the meeting, and remain all day, if necessary, numbers of men were seen running to catch street cars to go home, and were followed by President Patterson and General Manager Chalmers on the run, who tried to bring them back. They were unsuccessful, and the workmen were discharged and told never to darken the doors of the register plant again. Exactly how many were discharged summarily in this manner is not known. It is said that the plant may lay off 500 men on Monday, or the entire force.

President Patterson has gone to New York, and he characterized his departure as having been driven out of his home city and his factory by the men working for him. It is the general impression that he may go abroad next week if the factory is closed.

Among the monopolies that are daily and hourly oppressing the people, none is more unscrupulous than the Cash Register Trust. This has become possible through the shelter afforded by the Patent Office in Washington. But the day of reckoning is approaching, and its supremacy is seriously threatened by a combination of English, German and New York capitalists, who propose to make cash registers as cheap as typewriters.

Three hundred molders discharged from the National Cash Register plant last Saturday for refusing to attend the meeting called by President Patterson, were reinstated Monday, when a general strike was ordered.

LABOR NOTES.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

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

The new constitution of the hotel and restaurant employes has been defeated by a referendum vote of 13,697 to 9,001.

The National Association of Railroad Blacksmiths, at its annual convention, changed its name to international instead of national.

The business agent of the Baltimore painters saw non-union men on public work. He notified the Mayor, who announced that no unfair labor should be employed, and caused union men to be put to work.

An organization known as the Anti-Age Limit League has been organized in Chicago to fight the age limit of forty-five used against workingmen.

Cloak Makers' Union of New York City is preparing to demand a new and increased wage scale and recognition of the union.

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

The papers announce that the aldermen are to hold committee meetings to listen to complaints about the Assessment Act. This is the chance for the labor unions. The hand of industry has to furnish the whole of the taxes at the present time and to support an idle aristocracy at the same time. The taxation on the buildings, personalty and income should be abolished, and the taxes confined wholly to the value of the land. At present, as the city grows there must be a larger tax bill, and at the same time there must be larger ground rent. Therefore there comes to industry every year two agents—the one demands more tax for the government, the other demands more ground rent for the land owners. After these two claims are met, the industrious man has a pittance wherewith to support himself and his family.

The bigger the tax the bigger the fortune of the land owner, the bigger the double-barreled obligation of industry. Is not that a pretty way to govern humanity!

It is reported that some men are coming all the way across the ocean to try to arouse a religious revival. Jesus Christ taught this doctrine: "If thy brother hath sinned against thee, first be reconciled to thy brother, then bring thy gift to the altar." Now, if these men come to this city from the other side of the world to teach this kind of religion, it will be an immeasurable blessing. Society is now split in twain. One part charges the other part for the opportunity of existing on the face of the planet. Thus, one man must do all the work and the other man get the fortune. Here is irreconcilable hostility. It denies the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; it makes those rich who should be poor, and those poor who should be rich; it puts idle speculation in the palace and industry in the stuffy tenement; it gives honor and favor to the unholy dollar, the tainted dollar, and crowds down into humility the honest hand because it is horny, and it splits every city into two monstrosities, the one of wealth excessive and the other into poverty hideous.

The unions should not fail to make arrangements to place their protest against the tariff before the commission at the opportune moment. The establishment of this so-called protection system was based ostensibly against foreign competition; but in its operation it was a subtle scheme for the employers to reduce the pay of their men under the specious pretence of giving them employment. The employers complained that they had to pay higher wages than were paid on the other side of the ocean. Consequently they got the tariff raised against the workers, and at the same time they kept the flood-gate wide open to let in the immigrants, and thus keep wages low. Consequently, if anyone gained any advantage from the high tariff, it was not the men who had to pay three dollars for two dollars' worth of goods. The scheme all the time has been free trade for the capitalist when he goes to buy, and protection when he goes to sell; while for the workers it is exactly reversed. It is free trade when they go to sell and protection when they go to buy. And all the time there was the completest protection to the man who owned the centze lots of Montreal or Toronto, who could collect his fifty thousand dollars yearly, and not raise so much as a pound of goods in a generation. The worker was protected into the slum and the idler into the swell mansion. That can be cured only by the total removal of the tariff and the substitution of a tax on the value of the land. How long will the workers, who form the large majority of the voters, continue to vote themselves into slavery?

There are several ways for industry to escape from its present thralldom. There is very little chance for them to

get anything like fair representation in Parliament, at least, not in this country. But there is the possibility of the industrial classes getting the supreme power by direct legislation. Get once the power of the initiative and the referendum and labor becomes supreme; it will then be able to force a vote on any question without the slightest thought of the party bosses. The present method of voting is in many respects the greatest farce. All the conventions are ruled by a half dozen men, and the political parties are under the sway of the men who provide the money to carry on the party organizations. At the times of election some question is forced to the front, or a few questions come in a confused way, so that the wisest man would often be puzzled to decide which way to vote. And all the time the question of questions, the question of enthroning justice is pushed away to one side. The vote of the laborers counts for nothing.

According to the returns of the Assessment Department, the population of the city increased from 226,945 in 1904 to 238,642 the present year, while the assessment of the property increased from \$148,846,954 to \$169,195,316, an increase of over \$20,000,000. The increase in the assessment is generally equally divided between land and improvements. Until we get the details, we may infer that the increase in the value of the land was not less than \$10,000,000. The increase means greater fortune to the land owner and greater obligation to the worker. We are a progressive nation, growing as fast as possible after the fashion of the Old World, the castle with its leisure and its luxury on the one hand and the hut

with its degradation and poverty on the other hand. The patriots could go with the wildest enthusiasm to shoot the Boers. Where are the patriots who will lift so much as a finger or a tongue to fight against injustice?

English Labor Market Improving

England.—As is usual at this time of year, employment in August, says the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, showed a slight falling off as compared with July. The cotton trade continued to be very busy, and in the pig iron and

iron and steel manufacturing industries a further improvement was reported.

Compared with a year ago, employment has improved. A marked improvement is shown in the pig iron, iron and steel, and tin plate industries, as well as in the cotton, woollen, worsted, and hosiery trades. Certain other trades have also improved; on the other hand, coal mining was at about the same level as in August, 1904, and the building trades showed some decline.

Two dogs at Bristol, known as Punch I. and Punch II., both of which have just died, between them collected 60,000 coins, representing £209, in fifteen years for a local hospital.

FREE Good Bye to Long, Dull Evenings

Everybody Can Now Have a Grand Singing and Playing Machine in Their Home.



Sings Songs, Tells Stories and Plays for Dancing. . . .

All we ask is that you buy your Records from us. We present you with the instrument absolutely free of charge. The Records are the longest wearing, smoothest and most musical Records made. We won't ask you to pay any more for them than is asked for inferior makes, and we won't ask you to invest any more money in Records than any other music store would ask you for the instrument alone. You cannot realize until you hear it what a pleasure such an outfit will be in your home, how it will cheer you up when you come home tired at night—sing, talk, play, laugh and joke until you'll feel glad you're alive, and it will cost you nothing, and very little more for the Records. Only one thing more, we reserve the right to cancel this offer at any time, should we be unable to keep up with the demand.

Splendid Outfits as Low as \$12—\$1 Down, \$2 a Month.

JOHNSTON'S LIMITED

191 YONGE STREET

Open Evenings

COPY OF TELEGRAM

10.30 A.M., Oct. 19

24 PD., 7 Ex.,

New York, N.Y., Oct. 19

Mr. Fred Perry,

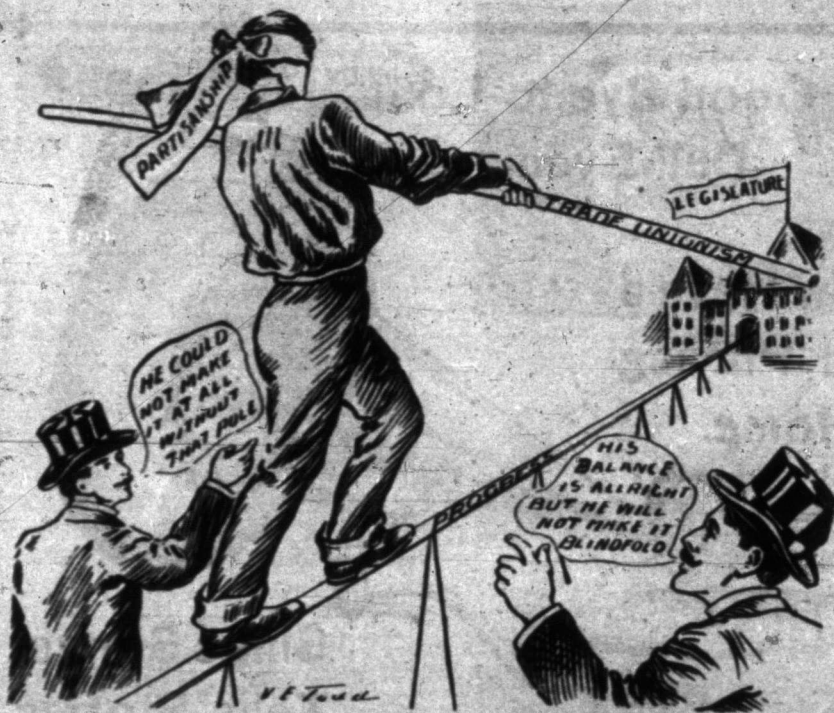
The Tribune, 106-108 Adelaide St. West,

Toronto, Ont.

The convention has decided to stand by the Toronto Bakers Union 204, to the finish.

A. Callow,

405 87th St. East.



The Workingman Doing the Blindfold Act

- 1 Comic Song "The Garden Outside Iver" *Hunter*
HARRY M. BENNETT
- 2 Violin Solo "Gavotte" *Popper*
MAUD BUSCHLEU
- 3 Baritone Solo "The Two Grenadiers" *Schumann*
H. RUTHVEN MACDONALD
- 4 Serio Comic Selection "Pepita Macquire" *Souchi*
EVA CUTHBERT
- 5 Humorous Monologue
"Mr. O'Toole's Shopping Day" *Cashman*
PEARL O'NEIL
- 6 Contralto Solo "Sons of the Empire" *Marcheroni*
LAURA G. SHILDRICK
- 7 Instrumental Selections
(a) "March Militaire" *Holzman*
(b) "Popular Airs"

- TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND VARSITY MANDOLIN,
BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB, Geo. F. Smedley, Conductor
- 8 Comic Song "The Scarecrow" *Dumly*
BERT HARVEY
 - 9 Duett "When Thou Art Near" *Nevin*
MISS SHILDRICK AND MR. MACDONALD
 - 10 Comic Song "Welcome" *Shaker*
HARRY M. BENNETT
 - 11 Violin Solo "Ungarische Idyllen" *Kelen-Bella*
MAUD BUSCHLEU
 - 12 Character Song "Niccolini" *Dogotti*
EVA CUTHBERT
 - 13 Baritone Solo "Good Bye Sweet Day" *Zannah*
H. RUTHVEN MACDONALD
 - 14 Reading "A Child's Monologue" *Patterly*
PEARL O'NEIL
 - 15 Contralto Solo "In May Time" *Buck*
LAURA G. SHILDRICK
 - 16 Instrumental "Tunes the Band Play" *Jennings*
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND VARSITY MANDOLIN,
BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB Geo. F. Smedley, Conductor
 - 17 Comic Song "The Unhappy Maid" *Wendon*
BERT HARVEY

Storm Movement and Final from Overture to
William Tell *Rossini*
MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, JOHN SLATTER,
BANDMASTER 48TH HIGHLANDERS.

Patrol "British America" *Dalby*
MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, G. J. TIMSON,
BANDMASTER QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

Hallelujah Chorus *Handel*
MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, JOHN WALDRON,
BANDMASTER ROYAL GRENADIERS,

MRS. W. E. RAMSAY, - Piano Accompanist

The Artists for this Concert are secured from THE HARRY RICH CONCERT
AND ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU, Toronto, Ont.

Programme

OF THE

Labor
Temple
Grand
Concert

MASSEY
HALL

Saturday
Oct. 28th

Editor Tribune:

I think Herbert N. Easson is right. He says the man that would not strike for his rights is lower than a rabbit. While we have gained much through strikes, and I am proud of our organization for its fighting record, I feel that our greatest strength lies in us having consideration for each others well-being. And the moulders are very grateful for the consideration and moral support we have received in the past. Personally I feel quite satisfied to let the Gurney Co., McClery Co., Dougherty Co. and the Huron Stove Co. spend their millions fighting organized labor so long as we are able to turn the flow of trade as we have done in the past. For instance, the firm I work for has increased their trade four times in four years, very largely on account of the attitude of the Gurney Co. towards organized labor. Fellow trade unionist if you will give us the moral support that is at your command we will make these great I ams come down a notch. Some of those hungry employers puts me in mind of a hungry calf, they ball and ball and ball, they care nothing for anybody else so long as they get satisfied. Just take a note: carry one of our reference cards and you will not make any mistake in directing the flow of trade, thanking you for your loyal support in the past. Believe me, the moulders will be ever ready to help in time of need.

J. E. STEWART,
Iron Moulder.

Are you supporting the paper that is supporting you?

385 CHURCH ST., TORONTO,
OCT. 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—In your issue of October 14 you state that the Street Railway Union of America has adopted a scheme to provide pensions for their aged members, and you say that this union is the first in America to adopt this scheme, but they are not the first, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, although they are an Old Country Union, they have branches all over this continent; have payed for years and do still pay a pension to their aged members, provided for in Rule 42.

SUPERANUATION BENEFIT—RULE 42.

Any member not disentitled to benefit in accordance with tabular form, Rule 8, Clause 2, who is fifty years of age and incapable of earning the usual amount of wages of the locality in which he is employed, if he has been twenty-five years successively in the Society, shall be allowed \$2 per week for life, and any member of the same age who has been eighteen years successively in the Society shall be allowed \$1.75 per week for life if applied for, irrespective of any period such member may have been in receipt of sick benefit previous to his application. A medical certificate of sickness shall not be a disqualification for this benefit.

Rule 8, Clause 2, is a tabular form of suspension from benefits according to arrears in contribution, so, sir, I claim that my union is the first in America to pay pensions to its aged members.

Yours truly,
CHAS. J. BISHOP.

P.S.—Trusting you will rectify this in your next issue.

Bakers' strike still on.

The Grades of Crime.

- Stealing \$1,000,000—A brilliant financial coup.
- " 500,000—A clever deal.
- " 250,000—Questionable affluence.
- " 100,000—Tainted income.
- " 50,000—Speculation.
- " 25,000—Misappropriation.
- " 10,000—Fraudulent shortage.
- " 5,000—Embezzlement.
- " 1,000—Defrauding.
- " 500—Grand larceny.
- " 100—Robbery.
- " 1—Common theft.

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.

Toronto District Labor
Council Label
Committee.

GREETING.

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

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

The Label Committee feel that this method of advertising your label will have good result, as it will be brought before the people continually, whereas a label directory would not be so effective. The Label Committee are continuously met with the objection "we do not know the label when we see it." If this method of advertising your label is followed this objection can no longer exist.

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

When in need of furnishings look over the fine stock carried by The Economic, which is choice, and at prices that are right.

Farmers Armed Against the Chinese in Africa

WHAT CANADA MAY EXPECT

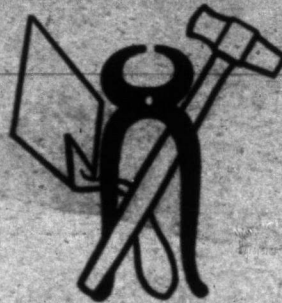
TALES OF RAPINE AND MURDER ON EVERY SIDE.

The South African papers brought by the last mail are full of light on the working of the Chinese labor experiment. True there is nothing in them to prove that from the mine owners' point of view the experiment has wholly failed. They explained that for them the Chinese labor policy was a policy of resistance to the employment of white labor. If that policy were pursued, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was assured in a famous address, "there should be no opening for discontent amongst the working classes, no opening for that trail of the serpent the formation of labor unions." Or as Mr. LIONEL PHILLIPS, with cordial frankness, told his countrymen, "Your good, honest workman we cannot afford." There is certainly nothing in the latest Transvaal newspapers to indicate any progress in the formation of white labor unions, nor is there reported such destitution among the heads of the Johannesburg mining syndicates as the employment of good, honest workmen was expected to occasion. As an immediate prophylactic against the good, honest workman and his trade union the Chinese labor policy has confessedly been efficacious. But it is at a certain cost—not borne by themselves—that Mr. PHILLIPS and his friends have been spared the annoyance of employing much British labor. The Transvaal papers give lists of items from the bill. One day it is a gang of runaway Chinese who attack a lonely farm, murder the farmer, and are luckily disturbed while proceeding to murder his wife and two children. Another day a European storekeeper is murdered by Chinese raiders in his store. Another day two Indians are murdered in their hut by twenty Chinese. Sometimes the Chinese murder each other; a band of them raid a Chinaman's shop and murder him; a Chinaman is found slashed to death on the velt; Chinese and Kaffirs meet and a Chinaman is killed; and so on, and so on. By way of summary the Johannesburg "Star" of September 2 says that "it becomes more evident every day that the country district is literally infested with small parties of Chinese deserters, and the farmers are in such a state of panic that they will be tempted to resort to most violent measures to check the marauders."

We are told that over here we must not think for ourselves what ought to be done in South Africa, but ask the "man on the spot." But this gifted man does not seem in this case to say any one thing. A Rand mining engineer who writes in the "Illustrated London News" thinks that the Chinese miner, generally speaking, "would not flinch from any action, however

monstrous," but that he "can work well when he likes, and is not too well treated by his overseers." This sounds nice and firm, though its cogency is a little impaired by the next sentence but one, in which the writer describes a general turnout of the camp at night to save an overseer who had followed the precept from being burnt alive. And the Johannesburg "Express," which, too, is on the spot, says that it has "grave reason for fearing that the average white miner who has the overcharge of John [Chinaman] in the depths of the mine is not disposed to spoil him with gentleness," and hints that the Chinese miner is so often found deserting, looting, and murdering because he "has grievances which induce him to protest in his own guileless and illogical way." According, then, to the men on the spot, the Chinese break out because they are treated too badly and because they are not treated badly enough. Again, as a Johannesburg correspondent tells us to day, the white farmers and storekeepers, the people who have furnished the victims of most of the murders, argue that the mine owners ought to fulfil the promise they undoubtedly gave that the Chinese were not to be allowed free access to the towns nor to mingle freely with Europeans. The promise was one of the means by which Parliament was induced to let the Chinese Labor Ordinance pass uncensored. But now the mine owners have many fine reasons for not keeping it—to do so would make the Chinese more fractious, it would be mere slavery, and it would rob the white farmers and storekeepers of the blessings they now derive from the Chinamen's "power of spending practically the whole of their wages in the country." Yet again, the classes which supply the runaway Chinamen's victims urge that—as the constabulary are clearly unable either to patrol the districts which the Chinese terrorise or to "corral" or "round up" the deserters now at large, or to keep others from deserting—the mine owners should pay for an increased police force. But to this the mine owners, who usually live in London and find the Metropolitan Police adequate to their personal needs, reply that all would be lost if fresh burdens were laid upon the suffering mining industry, the hope and stay of British South Africa; and some of them, being versed in literature, tell the farmers and storekeepers the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs; if more police are wanted, let the farmers and storekeepers pay for them, and not tamper with the sources of the country's prosperity.

To the solution of the question LORD SELBORNE has made two contributions. He has ordered all farmers and other whites in the infested districts to be supplied with firearms, and he has "reminded" a meeting of the imperilled persons of the "interdependence of mining and agriculture." One need hardly say that it is one of the ordinary steps in elementary



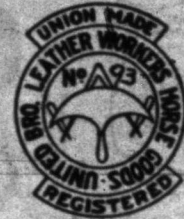
Tile Layers Int. U. 37

civilization when you cease to have to work and sleep with a revolver near your hand, and can leave the ordinary discipline of thieves and murderers to the police. The drawback of the more primitive system is not so much that you are at the inconvenience of shooting vagrant murderers as that people who think they have to be always ready to shoot are found to have an extraordinary aptitude for shooting the wrong person and for extending insensibly the categories of persons whom it is legitimate to shoot. Of course there are plenty of robust souls among us who think these steps of return towards our beginnings are wholesome correctives to the namby-pamby tendencies of over civilization. But why did they not say all these virile things before the Boer War? Why not, with their fine outspokenness, have justified their agitation for the procuring of that war by holding out the hope that when the Transvaal was ours the white farmers in it would not have their moral fibre weakened any longer by adequate police protection against robbery and murder, but would enjoy the bracing discipline of living with nothing but their own alertness and marksmanship between their families and the risk of murder and outrage? Virility is an excellent thing, but the virility of our political virilists is rather too occasional. When war was desired we heard only of the substitution of a higher for a lower civilization; it is only now that we hear of the serving out of revolvers as the best guarantee that we can offer for life and property in one of the appropriated countries. It is hardly surprising that bitter remarks are reported from the farmers in lonely homesteads whom LORD SELBORNE instructs to shoot Chinese marauders if they can and to meditate on the interdependence of mining and agriculture.

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



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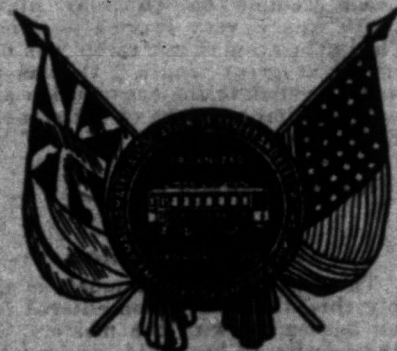
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FRIENDS OF LABOR: Be Consistent, Patronize Home Industries, WEAR UNION MADE GLOVES



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THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO'S.
NO. 642

A Specimen of a **BIG 4 GLOVE** Manufactured by

530 FRONT ST. WEST TORONTO THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO. THE ONLY UNION GLOVE SHOP IN CANADA.

FOR SALE BY

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J. ARENT	424 Queen St. West	144 King St. East	Yonge St.	East Toronto
W. BLOIS	L. DUNCAN	R. POYNTZ	SOUTHCORBE & SON	ROBT. SEE,
1436 Queen St. West	Queen St. West	360 Queen St. West	484 Queen St. West	844 Yonge St.
F. COOPER	THE ECONOMIC	RICE LEWIS & SON	M. TAFT	WEIR & SONS
512 Queen St. West	Queen & Spadina	King St. East	VOKES HARDWARE CO.	Yonge St.
CROTTIE, M. J.	W. H. PATTERSON	E. R. ROGERS,	111 Yonge St.	THOS. BABE
936 Queen St. West	326 Queen St. West	Toronto Junction	STYTHES BROS.	1322 Queen St. West
			Dundas St.	JOHN BARWICK
				680 Queen St. West

**OPERATIVE PLASTERERS,
LOCAL 48.**

There was a very large attendance of the Operative Plasterers at their meeting held on Oct. 12. The election of officers took place, when the following were elected for the ensuing term: President, D. A. Webber; Vice-President, Wm. Blayburgh; Recording Secretary, James Ward; Financial Secretary, Frank Fowler; Treasurer, Harry Naylor; Tylers, J. Heron and F. Fowler; Auditors, A. Beard and J. Betterman; Executive Committee, J. Larkin, Geo. McGill, J. Smith, Wm. Hamilton, F. Fowler; Business Agent, Edwin Kendall.

Look at Johnston's, Limited, advt. in this issue. It is very interesting.

UNITED BRO. OF LEATHER WORKERS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Oct. 12. It was reported that Mr. Fred. Rowe, 1153 Yonge Street, had put the union card in his shop. More to follow shortly.

Stone Cutters

A special meeting was held in the Labor Temple on Thursday night. There was a very large attendance. The importation of cut stone was discussed at great length. It was resolved to stick to the constitution and refuse all importations of cut stone.—F. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Bakers' strike still on.

Plumbers' Union

The position of the Plumbers is simply this, that the Union entered into an agreement with the masters, and they desire to keep said agreement in its entirety.

Woodworking Council.

The regular meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Oct. 17, which was fairly well attended; President Wm. Pelz presided. A good report was received from the Organizer showing the activity in the amount of new members coming into the organization. The council will run some high-class balls in the Labor Temple during the winter months.

Hamilton

The Molders' Union have decided to donate \$100 towards the local consumptive sanitarium fund. Other trades organizations in the city are likely to do something for the cause.

District Labor Council.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

Oct. 19th, 1905.
Your committee in this their second report big leave to submit that Delegate John Tweed was elected Secretary and Frank Moses Chairman of the Committee.

In the matter of Municipal elections referred back to them for plan to lay before the council, your committee would recommend that the Secretary of the Council prepare a communication to be sent to all the Local Unions asking if they were in favor of this Council placing candidates in the field for municipal offices, and if they would support such candidates financially and otherwise, and that a special committee be appointed by this Council to visit the Locals and urge upon them the necessity of supporting the movement.

HOUSE RENTING PROBLEM.

Your committee while perfectly willing to give to every one a fair return for money invested, feel that the situation so far as the rents now being demanded by the landlords are concerned is totally out of all reason, and

very serious steps should be taken by this Council to lay before the City Council to induce them to apply for legislation for power to deal with the question. When the Council has power to restrain the cabman and express driver from charging what they please, surely the same logic would hold good in the case of landlords who take advantage of peoples necessities to force up rent beyond their ability to pay. We would recommend that the City Council be memorialized to apply for legislation to the effect that a landlord should not charge more than a certain percentage (defined by the City Council) upon the assessed valuation of the property.

WORKING MEN'S DWELLINGS.

While the conditions are such that the men who produce the wealth and build the mansions of the wealthy are condemned to live in the cheapest houses, and while we who are Union men are trying to better our condition so as to enjoy a few of the comforts of life, are handicapped in every way and obstructions placed at every turn. Your committee feel that something should be done and efforts made to make the conditions of building less oppressive upon those who are not able to comply with the building by-laws as they now exist. Outside of the brick limit the city owns lots which in legislation was granted them could build workingmen's homes, and either sell or rent at a moderate valuation. We would recommend that the City Council be requested to apply for such legislation as would meet the requirements of the case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
FRANK MOSES, Chairman.
J. TWEED, Secretary.

Don't think because you have paid your subscription your duty ends there. We want your moral support as well.

SICKNESS & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The time to take out Sickness and Accident Insurance is

NOW!

and the Company is

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"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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TORONTO CANADA

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

THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to be in every essential a first-class newspaper, and zealously labor to further the trade union movement and economic progress. 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 PERRY,
106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

Robert Hungerford President.
W. T. Thomson Vice-President.
D. W. Kennedy Secretary.
Jno. P. Gardner Fin. Sec'y.
I. H. Sanderson Treasurer.

The Board of Control should be just. Justice should have been met by stopping the betting and allowing the trotting, especially for the widely advertised Saturday event in connection with Dan Patch. Evidently these horsemen thought they were right, or they would not have permitted the books to have been made. A controller's position is not one for prejudice to be worked.

On one of the most prominent stands in the city, just by the Manning Arcade on King street west, opposite Jordan street, the Majestic Theatre have placed a large frame containing eight pictures, four of which show murder in all its horrors. There are other stands besides this one. Is the law being carried out, or is it merely an oversight on the part of the inspectors?

Now that the winter is near us and the coal question arises, we beg to remind our readers that there are union coal drivers in the city. See that the card is on all wagons and carts.

Have you sent in your subscription for The Tribune? If you have not, you are missing lots of good things.

Have you ordered your coal and secured the cheapest rate. Any member of organized labor in good standing can secure this through The Tribune office. All grades for \$6.25 per ton. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

The street car is not the only thing that can run you down.

While monopolies are crushing the life out of the smaller concerns, why should anyone object to the boycott?

Ald. Lynd has done wisely by leaving the Council until those bribery charges are investigated.

The City Council has very properly ordered a thorough investigation into the alleged scandal in reference to the granting of a permit to Puddy Bros., and until this investigation is held it is only fair to the aldermen named to withhold comment.

Whatever the result may be of the enquiry, we approve of the principle of encouraging the establishment of new industries, and we think that a view of the location of the abattoir, situated as it is in a large open space, at very considerable distance from any other building, will convince those who have not seen it that few places better adapted for the purpose could have been selected.

Speaking of civic investigations, recent events have recalled to the public mind the statement of a certain reputable hotelkeeper early in the year, that he was approached with a request for a subscription to a fund being raised for the purpose of influencing members of Council at the time of the movement for license reduction. Would it not be well to dig up this matter at the same time the Puddy Bros. investigation is going on?

A very great deal of unnecessary fuss has been created over the alleged intention of the City Council to destroy the Old Fort by tearing it down in order to build a car line through the Garrison Commons to the Exhibition Grounds. As we understood the matter, it was never the intention of the aldermen to interfere with any of the historic buildings. There is a road there now, why not a car line? Are the people to be obliged to cross the deadly level crossing forever at the Dufferin street gates in order to get to the Exhibition? Then again, the members of the historical societies can drive in their carriages and automobiles to view the Old Fort and the other buildings of historic interest at Garrison Park, so why should the poor man not be permitted to take a street car there for the same purpose? Is veneration for the glorious deeds of our ancestors to be encouraged in the wealthy only? Why?

What is the Board of Control doing with Ald. Jones' motion relating to holidays for regular employees? It was adopted in Council in July last, and yet no report. What is the matter?

See that your goods are put up in wrappers that bear the allied printing trades label. This is one means you can take to help your fellow workman. Unions giving entertainments and desiring notice in these columns, kindly send in copy to editor.

AN APOLOGY.

By an oversight, we picked up what we supposed was copy for publication from the secretary's desk of the Plasterers' Association, that was purely a private matter, and never intended for publication.

The directors of the Labor Temple Co. have sold this week 2,300 shares, of which the Bricklayers' Union last night took 1,000.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES' CONCERT.

The Toronto Civic Employees' Benevolent Union held their sixteenth annual concert in the Massey Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 17. There was a first-class programme given, and the house was packed.

International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Pipe Fitters and Helpers will apply to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Pittsburg in November, for a separate charter for an international body.

Why not wear union made gloves, when quality, workmanship and price are considered?

Demand the Union Label on all products.

On Wednesday of this week another car ran away down McCaul street, and the motorman did not get it stopped until it had rounded the curve on to Queen street. The motorman kept ringing his gong, and fortunately a Dundas car approaching heard him and backed clear of the crossing, thus preventing what surely would have been a catastrophe. What excuse have the company for this? The motorman lays the blame on the rails, and a prominent street railway man who knows what he is talking about lays it on the rails and brakes and want of proper sanders. But as long as the management have an unfortunate motorman to lay the blame on in case of accidents they are not in a hurry to apply a remedy.

FREE MUSIC.

We would call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Johnston's, Limited, in this issue. The offer they make and the terms on which they make it should appeal to everyone who cares to entertain their families in their own home, and it is by entertainment in our own homes that our children will voluntarily stay in at nights and learn to appreciate the finer arts of life, and thus grow up into refined men and women. This offer is within the reach of all.

It will be just as well next year to leave at home any aldermanic candidate who has had the least hint of suspicion thrown at him. Birds of a feather usually flock together, and a coat of whitewash is only skin deep.

Last January Mayor Urquhart was preparing for the expropriation of the street railway. At least, so he shouted on the street corners, and the little item seems to have slipped His Worship's mind until this last week.

Insomnia never bothers an alderman at any season of the year but the autumn, and then the cool evenings keep him awake. He's impervious to heat and mosquitoes in mid-summer.

Some of the zealous members of organized labor have taken on themselves the duties of distributing companies by carrying around advertising matter for some fair firm. They do not realize that while they are doing this they are knocking some other firms just as fair. Also that they are stealing advertising from their own paper, as no merchant is going to pay for what he can get for nothing. These same people in many cases would throw off the label tomorrow if they could without losing by so doing. If they appreciate the value of your label, let them do so by advertising in your paper. If they want your trade, let them pay the same return for it they have to do to the other newspapers. Your paper has got to live as well as theirs.

The street railway have inspectors who can be seen hiding behind trees and telephone poles in an effort to catch a conductor on the front end of a car talking to the motorman, for which offence the conductor is called on the carpet and in many cases suspended. This seems to be much more important to the company than the lives endangered daily by poor equipment, or the obeying of the City Engineer's demand for more cars, or new rails.

Avail yourself of Johnston's, Limited, offer in this issue. You will be glad if you do when the long winter evenings set in.

The building of the Yonge street bridge promises to be a rival of Longfellow's Brook—"For men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever."

If the enquiry into the Puddy Bros. permit is drawn out as long as the Yonge street bridge it will be difficult to know who to vote for January 1st.

Messrs. A. C. Chapman & Co. have kindly consented to have anyone thinking of advertising to organized labor refer to them as having direct results from the columns of The Tribune. In one case a merchant having a call for the Big 4 union-made glove at 7 o'clock in the morning, and knowing where to get them, the customer showed him a copy of The Tribune carrying the Big 4 advertisement. The merchant placed a large order in the factory before 9 a.m. same morning. This is only one instance of many.

To our minds, one of the most striking instances of the inefficiency of our Public and Private schools, colleges, etc., is the very fact of a large and wealthy corporation like the Canadian Bank of Commerce taking the trouble to advertise in the Glasgow papers for boys for their junior clerkships. So determined are they to get these boys that they are offering to pay the large salary of \$243 per year, about \$4.68 per week, just about enough to promote a certain playfulness among these boys, so far away from home.

Problem in Arithmetic.—If it costs \$1,200 to get a permit for a building, how much is the speedway worth per foot frontage?

Stock Reports.—We are sorry to report that the vote market is declining. An aldermanic vote is quoted at \$100 bid, two hundred asked. Ordinary votes for next January are 30c bid. Holders waiting for raise in market.

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

The Difference

If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

If the editor makes one there is a lawsuit, swearing and the smell of sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish.

A doctor uses a word a yard long without knowing what it means, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it.

If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he charges for the visit, but if the editor goes to see another man's wife he gets a charge of buckshot.

When a doctor gets drunk, it's a case of "overcome by heat," and if he dies it is heart trouble.

When an editor gets drunk it's a case of too much booze, and if he dies it's a case of delirium tremens.

Any old college can make a doctor.

You can't make an editor; he has to be born.

FUR COATS

We have some men's fur coats and fur lined coats that cannot be duplicated in Canada beyond our doors.



COON, WALLABY, ETC.

FUR CAPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Special Fur Lined Overcoats, Best Beaver Cloth outside \$50

DINEEN

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STS

Health and Beauty

Unless the scalp is kept scrupulously clean and the hair well brushed the glory crown despairs and becomes ill. Broken ends result, the hair grows dull, lifeless, unlovely and unhealthy.

When any part of the body is weak or ill we call in a physician and it receives attention. Why should the complexion or the hair suffer? These are parts of the human body which should be well taken care of, for more of our happiness and comfort and prosperity depends upon our looks than most of us imagine. The girl who works for a living probably knows this better than anyone else, for as long as she looks young, tidy, dainty and clean she has a good show for getting employment. Certainly the pretty woman has every chance—and the ugly one every discouragement.

"Beauty is only skin deep." This ancient falsehood has been repeated so often that many people have come to believe it a truth. But it is not. Nothing can be false. Beauty is heart deep, soul deep. I have seen faces perfect in outline and coloring, yet so dull and cold, or hard, or expressionless, that they stirred no feeling of admiration; nay, in many instances they aroused a feeling of antagonism or repulsion.

Every human countenance registers with the accuracy of a phonograph the dominant sentiments of the soul. Study your face carefully, then, and see what it says to the world. Has charity softened its outlines, and has magnanimity left a trace there? Has the spirit of love and helpfulness illuminated it with a divine light? Have unselfishness and the love of truth made it aglow with a beauty that no mere flesh-tinting can give? Is it refined and spiritualized by high thinking and noble doing? Or is it growing hard and coarse and brutal by familiarity with base passions and motives?

All real and enduring beauty must come from within. Notice how angry passions, evil emotions, worry, fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, malice, even though they be but momentary feelings, will distort and destroy for the time being the most perfectly fashioned face. If evil thoughts or deeds be persisted in the transient effects will become lasting.

The story of the two paintings by Leonardo da Vinci is one that may be paralleled every day in actual life. The great artist had painted the face of a lovely child, and was so fascinated by the picture that he kept it constantly before his gaze in his studio. The sight of the beautiful child face tranquilized his soul in sorrow or in anger. He resolved to paint a picture which should be its opposite. Long and patiently he searched for a model, but could find no face had enough to parallel in hideousness the angelic beauty of the young face in his studio. Many years afterwards, when he had given up the search, he looked upon the almost inhuman countenance of a criminal, lying in despair on the floor of a prison cell. At length he had found the model for which he had been looking. He painted the terrible face, and then learned, to his amazement, that the crime-hardened man and the angel child were one and the same. Brutal passions had transformed the seraph into a demon. The body had been re-fashioned by the mind.

Many a so-called successful business man would be shocked if he should compare his hard, greedy, bulldog visage of to-day with the photograph of the sunny, responsive, generous optimistic boy he was at the time he graduated from school or college. He never dreamt, as he stood on the threshold of active life, that his face would one day harden into lines of selfish avarice and anxious striving for place and power.

Many a woman richly gowned by nature at the outset can hardly recognize in the crabbled, sour, seamy face that looks back at her from her mirror to-day a trace of the winsome-faced girl of twenty years ago, who was followed by admiring eyes wherever she went. The years of fretting and fault-finding, of envy jealousy and uncharitableness have scored their ineffaceable marks so deeply that all the world may read their story.

Subtle and sure beyond all other forces is the power of thought to make or mar the beauty of the face. The thoughts which dominate you, the motives which are strongest in your life, will reappear in your face, will speak aloud in your manner. Your very gait will tell the story of your life.

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

THE OTHER HIM.

Nell—You'd better come to choir rehearsal to-night.

Belle—I can't.

Nell—You'd better. We're going to try a new hymn to-night.

Belle—So am I going to try a new him. That's why I can't come.

FAMILY PRIDE.

"Huh," said the first little boy, "my pa's got a title, he has. When folks write to him they put M. D. after his name."

"Huh," retorted the second little boy, "my pa's got more of a title than your pa has. When folks send him things they write C. O. D. after his name."—Chicago Tribune.

LOOKING AHEAD.

Visitor—Why are you crying so, Bobbie?

Bobbie—Boo-hoo! 'Cause de Russians an' Japs are havin' a war.

Visitor—What a kind-hearted little boy!

Bobbie—An'—boo-hoo—some day I'll have ter study about it in school.—Judge.

THAT'S THE TROUBLE.

All things come

To those who wait,

But when they do

They're out of date!

—Answers.

NO EXCEPTION.

Burglar—All I want is your money, lady.

Old Maid—Go away, wretch—you're just like all the other men I know!—Smart Set.

LOVE TAPS.

Agent—Does your wife use a carpet sweeper?

Man of the House—If that's the nearest thing she can reach when she starts after me!

WANTED A NEW ONE, TOO.

Little Ethel—Don't you think I ought to have a new doll, mamma?

Mamma—Why, dear, your old one is just as good as ever.

Little Ethel—Well, I'm just as good as ever, too, but the angels brought you a new baby.

ON SOUND FOOTING.

"I met an old friend of mine on Broadway recently," said "Jack" Flaherty, manager of a theatre. "He did not look particularly prosperous, and I knew that his recent theatrical ventures had not been profitable. But he was smiling and chipper.

"How are you getting along?" I enquired.

"First rate," he answered. "I don't owe a dollar in the world."

"That's good," I hazarded.

"Yep," he continued. "I have just borrowed the money and paid all my debts."

Household Hints

Vanilla Ice Cream in Puff Shells.—Put one-half pint water, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, one-half teaspoonful salt over the fire to warm. When butter melts add the flour and stir to smooth paste; return to fire and stir until the paste leaves the sides of the pan and rolls around the spoon; remove from fire; add four eggs, one at a time, and beat thoroughly after each addition. The paste should now hold its shape when dropped by dessertspoonfuls two inches apart on to oiled pans, forming the batter into ball shapes; brush tops with egg; bake in a quick oven forty minutes will do. When cool, cut a hole in top and fill with frozen cream or whipped cream and fruit.

Broiled Lobster.—Split a boiled lobster down the back, remove intestines and stomach, brush with butter and broil until a delicate brown over a hot fire.

Lemon Sauce.—Heat juice of six lemons and add six tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

Tomato Sauce.—Cut slice from top; remove pulp and add to minced celery and naturtium pods cut in two; add boiled cream dressing and refill shells; serve each on a crisp lettuce-leaf.

Macaroon Pudding.—To one quart of boiled custard add one pint stale macaroons crushed, flavor with vanilla and freeze.

Baked Oysters on Toast.—Set the scrubbed oysters in a hot oven until shells open; remove six oysters to a neat slice of buttered toast; dust with salt and pepper.

Bread Sauce.—Soak stale bread in milk until soft, then add one teaspoonful grated onion; cook until onion is done; press through sieve, season with salt, pepper and butter; serve very hot.

Potato Puffs.—Add to one pint mashed potato, salt, pepper, butter, one teaspoonful minced parsley, stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; one-fourth pint sweet cream; turn into a buttered dish and bake a delicate brown or until it looks puffy.

Beet Salad.—Scoop cooked beets out to form a well, which fill with sliced celery and boiled cream dressing; serve in bed of watercress.

Jellied Apples.—Steam pared and cored apples until tender; remove to a handsome dish and pour this sirup over: Boil one pint sugar with one-fourth cupful water until it spins a thread; then add one-half cupful raspberry or currant jelly; set on ice.

Orange and Celery Salad.—Remove skin and white membrane from sour oranges; slice one-eighth inch thick and remove seeds, then divide slices into halves and arrange in layers with crisp celery cut into thin slices. Dress with mayonnaise.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In winter, paste should be made very firm.

Never take lobster when the shell is encrusted; it is a sign they are old.

If soups are too weak, do not cover them in boiling.

Hair trunks rarely fail to attract moths.

The rind of young bacon is always thin.

Boiled fish is lighter than roasted.

When meat is hanging, change its position frequently, to equally distribute the juices.

The color of dried sea-weeds may be preserved by brushing them carefully with the following solution: In two-thirds of a small phial of turpentine dissolve two or three small lumps of gum-mastic.

Gratitude is the memory of the heart. A good kitchen screen to keep currents of air from meat when it is roasting is essentially useful.

Hair, or even straw mattresses, are more healthy to sleep on than feather beds; never put children on these heating beds.

Veal and lamb spoil sooner than other meat.

JOLLYING HER.

Mr. Newliwed—By the way, dearest, did I ever tell you about that beautiful heiress who once wanted me for a husband?

Mrs. Newliwed—No, dear; you have never told me a lie yet that I know of.

BREAKFAST TABLE REPARTEE.

"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way!" said the funny boarder, who wanted some milk for his coffee.

"Here, Jane," said the landlady ironically, "take the cow down where the calf is bawling."—Kansas City Journal.

WHAT STOPPED THEIR QUARRELING.

One of the first persons a Hyde Park woman saw upon returning from a summer trip to the Michigan lakes recently was her negro washerwoman, who called at the house ready to return to work. During the conversation that followed the woman asked:

"Mandy, do you and your husband quarrel like you used to?"

"No'm," replied the negress.

"That's nice. Aren't you glad he doesn't quarrel with you any more?"

"Yee'm, 'deed Ah is."

"Well, Mandy, what caused you two to stop fighting?"

"He died," replied the washerwoman.

THE DIFFERENCE.

One—Are you certain that you love the girl?"

Tuther—Certain? Why, I can't sleep nights for thinking about her.

One—That's odd. I get the same effect from my tailor's bills.—Judge's Library.

THE EFFECT OF MOONLIGHT, PROBABLY.

Miss Seashell—Cholly, why are you like that lighthouse?

Cholly Pebble—Really, Miss Seashell, you flatter me. Is it because I am so brilliant?

Miss Seashell—No; your light in the upper story.

A SOLDIER'S LOVE.

Soldier (to cook)—Ah, if you only knew what my emotions are, how I am drawn to you by an irresistible power—may I dare confess to you my feelings?

Cook—Speak it right out, my dear, you know I have long been fond of you.

"Ah, dear, good angel—but you mustn't refuse me."

"Don't be afraid—you make me too happy."

"I—I—am hungry."—Fliegende Blätter.

The man with a boil on his neck never borrows trouble. He has enough of it.—Boston Courier.

DIDN'T KNOW BEANS.

Little Willie (to his sister's bean)—You can't guess what I've got in my pocket, Mr. Blinker.

Mr. Blinker—No, I cannot guess. What is it, Willie?

Willie—It's beans. Mamma said you didn't know beans, but I thought I'd try you.—Arcola Record.

Military Training

BY HENRI RESTELLE

In the August number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," Rev. H. Russel Wakefield, Mayor of Marybelone, defends universal military service on the ground that it conduces to health, discipline and morality. This justification of militarism, however, cannot stand criticism. Something may indeed be said for military training from the standpoint of health and discipline, but by no feat of the intellect can it be shown that a soldier's life makes for morality. War is an iniquitous business, and any apprenticeship to it is not likely to make for righteousness. Moreover, the army is notoriously a hotbed of corruption, and the volunteer corps are hardly any better. There are much better schools for our youth than armouries and barracks.

It cannot be denied that military exercises are beneficial in a physical sense, but the benefits accrue to only a limited number. Moreover, all the training given to the ordinary militia amounts to very little. For a sum of money less than that now lavished on armies and armaments a most effective system of physical education could be provided, the benefits of which would extend to men, women and children alike. Every school, college and university could be provided with well equipped gymnasias, baths and play-grounds, where the men and women of to-morrow would have the benefit of a thorough training in physical culture. Every city and town could have public baths, gymnasias and athletic fields for the recreation and exercise of its adult citizens. Those menaces to public health—the slums of large cities could be pulled down and model dwellings erected in their places, if, yes, if the money which now goes to foster ill-will among the nations and destroy what it has taken decades to build up were used for the welfare of humanity and not for its destruction.

The argument that military training is necessary for the discipline of a people has wide acceptance. Now no one will deny that discipline is a good thing, that self-control and orderliness are excellent qualities to have. It is well, aye, it is necessary that a self-governing people be taught to act together and to act with precision, but these lessons may be learned in other than military schools. Moreover, the kind of discipline taught in the army is not the kind of discipline required by a democratic people. The man with a vote needs to learn how to think and act for himself, how to do things at his own initiative, and how to work in conjunction with his fellows for a specified end. Does militarism teach these things? No, militarism does not. The discipline of the army is the discipline of doing without question what somebody else tells you. It is the discipline of implicit obedience, a

discipline well suited to absolute monarchies, but ill-adapted to a self governing people. When a man joins the army he ceases to be a man, but becomes a mere automaton set in motion by the lever of another's will. The whole institution of militarism is incompatible with democracy, and is destined to be overthrown by it when the people wake up to the fact.

In the article we are here criticizing a good deal was said about patriotism. Now there is no more sacred word in the English tongue than patriotism, but it is a word which has been turned to the most ignominious uses. In its name the greatest of national crimes have been committed, just as in the name of religion the most revolting atrocities have been sanctioned. But of what does patriotism consist? Does patriotism mean standing by your country right or wrong, plundering neighboring states and bullying inferior people. Does it mean shouting yourself hoarse for the old piece of bunting, applauding the man on the stump every time he slanders a Yankee or a German or a Russian, and throwing your cap into the air at the news that twelve thousand of the enemy have been slain? God forbid! If that is patriotism, then it is a hellish thing. But no, that is jingoism, a thing as far removed from patriotism as vice from virtue. What then is patriotism? Is it not love of native land and devotion to the welfare of one's fellow citizens? Is it not giving one's time and energy and treasure to the internal development of your own state, seeking to add to its art and literature and science, striving to perfect its institutions, and combatting each and every evil which manaces its progress and the happiness of its people? This, and this only, is the true patriotism which should fill the breast of every citizen.

There is one thing higher than unreserved devotion to one's country, and that is devotion to justice and the larger claims of humanity. With these true patriotism has no conflict. When one's native land becomes aggressive and threatens to encroach upon the rights of others, or in any way violates the principles of justice, then it is the duty of the patriot to rebuke his fellow citizens, and, if necessary, to side in a most positive way against them. It is no sin to defend a foreign people against one's own kinsmen when your own kinsmen are clearly in the wrong.

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well organized labor.
3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working eight hours; they can prove it; they can show a union card also.
4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of States.
5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.

6. Because it gives men self-reliance.
7. Because it develops fraternity. (Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at the best.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the 75,000 mouths controlled by organized labor, with their sympathizers, ate union made Bread, there would be no Bakers' Strike on.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

A man went home the other night and found his house locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife reading: "I have gone out. You will find the key on the side of the step."



..FACTORIES INSPECTORS..

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

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

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

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

THE "ELLIOTT"

CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

THE ELLIOTT has again been taken over by Mr. John Elliott, for the past thirty years one of Toronto's leading hotel men. Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels.

In connection will be found a bar in which purely unadulterated goods are disposed. A share of your patronage will be appreciated.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

If you believe in fair conditions you will assist your fellow workers by demanding

Union Label Articles

UNION MADE TOBACCO

always bears the Union Blue Label



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

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Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.

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

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Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders

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BURGER'S
B
CHOCOLATES

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

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

H. POLLMAN EVANS President.

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

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

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY

(3 CENTS A WEEK, UPWARD)

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

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UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office, TORONTO.

Capital Fully Subscribed
One Million Dollars . . .

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

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

Official Report of District Labor Council Meeting.

HELD OCTOBER 19TH.

The meeting opened at 8.15 p.m., President Hungerford presiding.

The Credential Committee reported favorably on the following credentials from Pattern Makers' League, appointing Wm. Cherry, Fred Bancroft, Andrew Robertson.

Womans' Label League, No 177, appointing Mr. J. A. Ball.

The Executive Report was read, dealing with correspondence, received also; submitting a circular letter, calling upon the Locals in the city to give greater support to the new Labor Paper "The Tribune." Such letter to be sent to all Local Unions. The council has purchased \$500.00 of stock in the Labor Temple Co., and paid for same. The Council owns at the present time, over \$800.00 of stock in the Labor Temple, fully paid up.

Correspondence:—

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society are bringing Mr. Ernest Crosby of New York, to Lecture in St. George's Hall on Nov. 14th. Lecture will likely bear on the peace problem, and possibly some reference to "Tolstoi," and "Nationalism." All Trade Unions are requested to inform the members of this proposed Lecture, which will be interesting. Letter from the Trades Congress, showing that they intend to start early in placing their matters before the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments.

Several bills were ordered to be paid. The President made several strong appeals to the delegates to remain during the entire meetings of the Council and not act unfair by having their attendance cards checked and then leave the meeting shortly after.

The Report of Educational Committee was read by Delegate Hill and adopted. The report is printed elsewhere in this issue of the "Tribune."

The Report of Municipal Committee was read by Delegate Tweed. This report was debated at considerable length, on the question of nominating labor candidates in the coming municipal elections. The report was adopted and appears in another column.

The Council adjourned at 11.05.

D. W. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Call for the Label.

GENERAL DECREASE OF LIQUOR LICENSES IN ONTARIO.

The law is being vigorously enforced, and the inspectors are watched most carefully. In 1903-04 there were 2,890 licenses in Ontario; in 1904-05, 2,831; in 1905-06, 2,655; a decrease of 244 in that time.

District Labor Council.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Toronto District Labor Council:

Your Educational Committee met at Labor Temple Sept. 21st, 1905. Members present were: Delegates Mrs. May Darwin, Annis, Saunders and Hill. There is one vacancy owing to R. Stevenson leaving the city, who asks that his resignation be accepted. We would also recommend that another delegate be appointed in place of Delegate Robinson, who has never appeared on the committee.

Business transacted was: Miss Martin's plan to segregate the sexes in certain parts of the city was fully discussed and strongly condemned, as the following may tend to show.

From reports in the press it is argued that the plan, as tried in New York City amongst some thousands of pupils, to the good, in opposition to the co-education system as used here.

Greater cheapness apparently being one of her aims to exploit what, in fact, to your committee's idea, would be legislation of a very pernicious character. Mere cheapness should not be considered, otherwise the result must prove poor in quality. Those who favor the new plan think the moral status of the pupils in some districts are bad; new plan would improve its tone; would also insure better order and discipline. For instance, it is argued by them that our delicate educators are not equal to the test put upon them. In that respect it is assumed by them that present system fosters insubordination. Proposers of new plans are making the beneficent arrangement of delicate, cultured educators for one portion of our children; for the other half teachers of the class who depend upon strong arm methods, brawn, weight and muscle in lieu of brains, will-power, and tact. Why is it stated that the working class children are bad, immoral, insubordinate; that stricter supervision is needed over them than any other class?

Do not figures (statistics) prove our people as orderly, honest and good as any class. Ministers of the Gospel and educators included, your committee believe the segregation of the sexes in our Public schools would have the opposite result to what they aim at; that the presence of both sexes acts as a buffer against disorder and coarseness; in study it stimulates pupils to excel; in manners, courtesy and grace, in sports and games the fullest possible rivalry.

We do not think that our children are worse than were the children of past generations, but brighter, quicker, better in all the counts touched on. But we do believe that the animus behind the

whole matter is of an economic nature. To make the division between the sexes on economic lines larger, its effect worse. woman's entrance into the labor market as man's competitor will soon be minimized, in the end destroyed, through association, intelligence and education.

Segregation of our children in school life, when it is as natural for them to be together as the sun to shine, would destroy much of the work accomplished by the labor movement up to date; would pervert their natures. Is segregation natural? What is not natural is unnatural!

Your committee is also of the belief that: The small-pence methods of the Board of Control, in failing to provide proper accommodation to meet the necessary wants of our growing city in Public schools accommodation, cannot be too strongly deprecated and condemned by this Council.

More High schools are needed in the west, the north, and notably east of the Don River. We believe that the parents of scholars should be reimbursed by the city for car fare incurred by them owing to the exigencies of the school situation, which makes a bill of expense which many of our people can ill afford.

Past and present benefits to the youth of our city of the Technical School cannot, we think, be too highly commended by this Council.

A plan is on foot by some of our leading artists, educators and others who are interested from various motives, to add an art course to its curriculum, such as will meet the requirements of the Board of the Ontario Central School of Art.

We understand that an innovation to use the Technical School for High school courses of study is on foot. We believe that any action on the part of the authorities to use the building for purposes other than the original intention should be hindered by this body to its fullest.

May Darwin, chairman.
A. Hill, secretary.

Through a question asked by Delegate D. W. Kennedy of the Educational Committee, for detailed statement of Act providing for free text-books, a special meeting was called Oct. 13th. All were present excepting the newly appointed member, Delegate Montgomery.

Following business was done: As far as committee's knowledge goes, free text-books are provided, distributed by the principals of the schools, no favor shown to any pupil, anything but ordinary wear and tear charged to the guardians of the pupils. (Comment here).

The Management Committee of the Board of Education, through report of sub-committee at their last meeting, decided to superannuate the following principals in the order named: Mr. McAllister, \$400 per annum; Mr. MacDonald, \$400 per annum; Mr. Crane, \$300 per annum. Reason for granting a lesser amount to Mr. Crane was, the lesser number of pupils under his charge. Trustee Mar-

tin was opposed to the resolution, arguing that if 100 women were to come before that body and ask like favors that they would be turned down. She demanded that the same treatment be accorded to all. We think that this Council should endorse the stand taken by Trustee Martin in that case, believing that the principle embodied and put into effect is iniquitous and pernicious in the extreme. Those men were receiving good salaries, as pointed out by Trustee Martin, and all things considered, should be in a position to live retired lives. On the other hand, she also showed that the feminine teachers were underpaid for service required. If the present system now being put into force by our various governments of superannuation is continued our taxes must necessarily increase out of all proportion to our capacity as wage-workers to meet. Hence we argue: The present need is most thorough and determined opposition to this latest phase of the question, and in order that our position as the representatives of organized labor and their friends may be fully known, we urge that this report be given to the press.

A. Hill, secretary.
May Darwin, chairman.

Motorman Dean Gets Bail

Motorman John Dean was released from custody yesterday. At noon Justice McMahon, after glancing over Mr. T. C. Robinette's application, signed the order for bail without a word of comment, as it had the consent of the Attorney-General. Dean is granted his liberty on one surety of \$2,000, which has been given by John Wilson, 50 Bellevue avenue, a personal friend of the motorman.

Question

In our Galesburg, Ill., Local Union No. 294 there are a couple of members who have let contracts for the building of homes for themselves to non-union labor. The question arises, "What should be done with them?"

We wonder if they are not deserving of being placed upon the unfair list, and even boycotted, the same as we and they would have done and would do now with a business institution or anyone else who would take action similar to theirs!

Scabbing is of different degrees, so it is that we are in doubt as to what degree of scabbing their action is.

Can someone answer the question?

The Cost of Living

According to Dun, the cost of living has risen 37 per cent. in the last seven years. With the exception of a few workers in some of the highly organized trades, this increase is much greater than the increase in wages for the same period.

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.

The Correspondence Column is open to all, and questions of interest to women will be cheerfully answered.

Toronto, Oct. 17, 1905.

Women's Department, Tribune:
Dear Madam,—I am a single woman, and think of going to Vancouver to better myself. Can a girl travel alone? Is there a place for a girl to go to when she gets there? What is there for a girl to do when out there? Do you think it a good place to go. Yours,
M. Fredericks.

From all I have heard of Vancouver, I should say it was a very good place for a girl to go. Yes, in Canada or across the line a girl can travel alone with perfect safety. Personally, I have met with much kindness at the hands of railroad officials whilst traveling alone, and I believe this is the experience of many others. I understand that the Young Women's Christian Guild have branches in Vancouver, and I think there are no safer places for girls who are alone to go to than the boarding houses run under the auspices of this association. As to what a girl can do would, I think, largely depend on her qualifications. If you decide to go, I wish you all success, and would like to hear from you after you get settled.

My thrice welcome Enquirer, I shall send your letter on for publication, because it is both interesting and instructive. I should like to discuss these great questions with you, but time will not permit this week. I shall look forward to your future letters, believing that a free discussion on social and industrial questions will be advantageous, not only to ourselves but to our readers generally. It is indeed a privilege to have at our command a medium through which we can air our views on these questions. I sincerely hope that organized labor generally will recognize the advantage it will be to them, and avail themselves of their opportunities.
M. D.

Toronto, Oct. 17, 1905.

Dear Madam,—It's a great benefit to organized workers and their friends of this vicinity to have a newspaper—one that gives us an opportunity to enlarge upon our knowledge, and at the same time air our own little peculiarities on social, industrial and other subjects of paramount importance to wage earners. Your readers will recognize that Enquirer values the privilege. I was hoping that my "stuff" would have to "lay over" through your having better material. In the main, your replies were very fair to my queries of last week. Later I hope to discuss the question of social freedom with you more fully. Glancing backwards in a retrospective way, it is wonderful the amount of progress made by women, and entirely

unaided, in the last, let us say, twenty-five years. Did I say unaided? That is wrong! For she has had to contend against the most bitter opposition from her so-called natural protector—man. When woman vindicated her ability to work on broader lines than mere housework; demonstrated her equality with the more favored sex in ability, trustworthiness, etc., then her character was assailed. To be sure, those who assailed her didn't believe it; they knew that women who could earn a livelihood were above that sort of thing; it was only a contemptible means to drive her back, away back to the jungles of mediocrity and dependence from the fort of independence, freedom and knowledge which she was forming under the banner of "I Will."

The effect that the New Woman will have on the industrial world is usually tinted by a very decided shade of blue. Yet methinks that she is the harbinger, the material factor needed toward the making possible, through necessity as man's competitor, the new time. Prior to her coming into those lines of trade, work and art, man was a quasi-satisfied chattel, grumbling but more or less content. Everything points to the indisputable fact that woman is the natural leveling, economic force which will destroy the false and pernicious systems of our day through man's necessity.
Very truly yours,
Enquirer.

Toronto, Oct. 12, 1905.

Dear Madam,—Reading in the Women's Column of your most valuable paper questions which, I must say, are admirably answered, I have a question which I would kindly ask you to answer. Should a union man smoke non-union made cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos, when union-made goods are not as palatable?
Enquirer No. 2.

Being a woman, and not accustomed to the use of tobaccos, I cannot decide between the merits of union and non-union tobaccos, as all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes look alike to me, but I can discuss the question on broad principles. If you are a man or a woman, understanding the principles of trades unionism, you will know that to live up to these principles will entail sometimes a little self denial. Now, I take it for granted that the workmanship in the union made goods is in no way inferior to the non-union made article; there may be a difference in the raw material, but you will admit that the workmen are in no way to blame for this. If the employers of union labor are using labor organizations for the purpose of pushing the sale of an inferior article, it is only one more reason why the union made goods should be demanded. Remember I am not saying this is so on the part of the manufacturer, but we will say it is so for the sake of argument. Can't you see that by a persistent demand for labelled goods you will decrease the demand for unfair goods, and force the manufacturers of non-union goods to adopt the label for their own protection? If you

will be content to use the unpalatable article for a while you will soon be in a position to use the one which is more pleasing to you. Another thing, trades organization is for mutual protection. If you belong to a craft that has trouble on its hands, you look to other crafts for assistance to help you out. Do you think it is fair to expect something and give nothing in return? By all means, my dear Enquirer, use union tobacco; use it all the time and any old time; use your influence to induce others to use it also. If you do this you will not have to smoke the unpalatable article very long.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1905.

Dear Madam,—I would like you to tell me through the Woman's Page of your paper, why it is that so many of our workmen are so blind to their own interests that they will not demand the label on all they purchase? And if they did demand it, how long would it take to get all union label marked goods on the market? And oblige,
A Worker.

My Dear Worker,—Your questions are indeed very pertinent ones. I also would like to know. Perhaps someone wiser than you or I can solve the riddle for us. I sometimes think that these men are self-hypnotized, forgetting in their selfish indifference to their own interests that they are making things harder for others also. But the day is surely not far distant when they must wake up. The union label is such a very easy proposition, that like many other simple remedies, it is overlooked because of its simplicity.

To my mind, if a well organized effort on the part of union men and women was made on behalf of the label, it would only be a matter of weeks before we would have union labeled goods on the market. We well know that manufacturers are never blind to their interests. If they found that the employers using the label were getting the bulk of the trade, they would not be long falling into line.

Toronto, Oct. 17, 1905.

Bakers' strike still on.

Women's Department, Tribune:
Dear Madam,—I was in one or two of the departmental stores, and was surprised to see children whom I am positive could not be more than ten or eleven years of age, working. I believe there is a law governing the employment of children. Can nothing be done to prevent these children working when they should be at school? Please answer through the columns of The Tribune. And oblige,
Justice to All.

The factory law says that no child under the age of fourteen shall be employed in a factory or workshop. How this law would affect the children employed as cash boys and girls in the departmental stores I do not know, as I expect they would not come under the head of factory employes. But there is a way of getting at this matter. The school law says that children up to the age of fourteen must be sent to school. The Truant Officer could be instructed to look into the matter if the names of the children were handed to him. The deplorable thing about this matter is that only too often the little pitance earned by these children is needed in the homes from which they come.

Toronto, Oct. 16, 1905.

Editor of Women's Page, Tribune:
Dear Madam,—Could you give me a good cure for tan and freckles acquired during the summer months? My arms and face are tanned almost as dark as an East Indian. Would be pleased to hear from you, as the winter dances are commencing and I am almost ashamed to enter a ball-room.
Sincerely yours,
Nigger.

I gave an excellent remedy for freckles in last week's paper. For tan or sunburn there is nothing better than the remedies used by our grandmothers. Bathe the face with hot water, hot as can be borne, for about ten minutes before retiring, and then rub buttermilk well into the skin. There is nothing better than this.

To the Editor of Woman's Column:
Dear Madam,—Can you kindly inform reader if there are any paper box unions in the States, and particularly in New York City? If there are, can women belong to them, or are women excluded from joining?
Boxmaker.

Dear Boxmaker,—I regret that your letter reached me too late to get the information for you, but will endeavor to get it for you in next week's issue of paper.

Woman's Column of Tribune:
Madam,—I am much interested in a lady, Mrs. Annie Besant I think her name is, and to settle an argument, will you tell us if you can if she is a theosophist? And if she is, would like if you could to hear a few of her ideas.
One Interested in Theosophy.

Mrs. Annie Besant worked for a number of years in the slums of London, England, as a social reformer. She did excellent work among the working girls of London. She afterwards met Madame Blavatysky, embraced theosophy, and became a pupil of the madam's, who was at that time co-leader of the movement with Col. Olcott. After Madame Blavatysky died her mantle of leadership fell on Mrs. Besant, who is now leader of the European section. As to what Mrs. Besant's own ideas are, I would refer you to some of her writings—The Seven Manuals of Theosophy, and her Ancient Wisdom. Mrs. Besant's ideas on theosophy are, I believe, the ideas of all advanced Theosophists, and not Mrs. Besant's ideas at all. The two fundamental principles of Theosophy are reincarnation and karma, or the law of cause and effect. If you are interested in Modern Theosophy, I have forgotten the author's name, but you could no doubt get the information from the secretary of the branch here in Toronto. They meet at Forum Hall.

The attitude of Miss Clara Brett Martin on the superannuation of Principals McAllister, Crane and Macdonald is to be heartily commended. It is a well-known fact that our women teachers are underpaid, and if the principle of superannuation is good in the case of one or two, why should it not apply to all? If the Board of Education owes such a men for service rendered that it finds it necessary to pension and provide for these gentlemen, who have earned large salaries for a long term of years, how much more necessary it becomes that our lady teachers, who have earned much less, but who have rendered just as good service, should also be provided for! Many of these ladies have grown grey in the service of the board, have done just as faithful work as any man teacher, but I have yet to learn of any lady teacher who has been superannuated after she has given her life to the work. There is another class of people in the employment of the Board of Education who (if it be true that cleanliness be next to godliness) are just as necessary to the welfare of our school system as the teachers themselves, the caretakers. These men and women, considering the length of their working hours, are the worst paid body of people in the city, but we never hear of a caretaker being superannuated after he has grown too old to perform his duties.

I had the pleasure of conversing with a very intelligent young Englishman this week—a new arrival. I asked him what his impression was of Canadian girls. He said that in his opinion they were quicker, more intelligent and very much more sociable than English girls. Hurrah for the Canadian girls! It is up to the boys when they want a wife to patronize home production.

THE NON-UNION SHOP.

Stands for Degraded Home Life and Child Labor.

I submit that the union shop, sometimes misnamed the closed shop, is justifiable from every standpoint, says C. L. Baine in Boston Globe. Persons who are opposed to the union shop because it interferes with individual liberty either forget that there is no such thing as individual liberty, or they have never given sufficient thought to the subject to reason out this fact. National, State and municipal law is an interference with what is called individual liberty. Individual liberty is anarchy under another name.

The union shop says to the man whose standard of life is low and whose environment is degrading and who has no home or family ties that the citizen having high ideals and responsible family ties shall not be dragged down to the level of the irresponsible and shiftless.

The non-union shop, which is termed the open shop, is desired by some employers because the non-unionist can be used to tear down the living and moral standard of the better class of workers.

In the social life, the handsome streets, dwellings and restricted districts of the so-called better classes represent the union, while the slums represent the mis-called free workman or non-unionist.

The union shop protects the home and keeps the children at school. The non-union shop degrades the home and furnishes a treadmill for the children who should be at school. The union shop forbids one to burn his home in the exercise of his individual liberty, because he endangers the property of his neighbor. The union shop forbids one to maintain a nuisance of any kind which endangers the health of the community. What any community may do to protect itself against danger of any kind and to advance its material interests, the trades union may justly do, and it may with the same legal and moral right frown upon, resent and prevent any invasion of its rights, as can any community, State or nation. For the reasons herein given and for many others, the union or closed shop, is just, hence elevating.

THE SLANDERER.

The following article from the Cigar-makers' Journal could very well be applied to certain individuals in this city who think they are the "whole thing" when it comes to running a union:

"The foul tinge of slander often does more damage to the labor movement than the opposition of employers and even non-union men. The unprincipled puppet who willfully or maliciously lies about a fellow workman is worse than a scab. The fellow who goes about slandering and lying about officers or members is, in nine cases out of ten, a scab at heart, and worse than the meanest thug, who only robs one of his money and valuables. Honest, true union men only have their character, and this they are entitled to until it is shown by facts that they are not worthy. The sneaking character assassin who will rob another of his character has no decency and is the meanest kind of a criminal, and should be shunned by all decent men. One of the surest ways to destroy a union, discourage the non-unionist from joining the union and giving the union a bad standing with the public is to lie, vilify and slander the officers and active members thereof. Things who do this should be rounded up and expelled, and the sooner they are the better it will be for all concerned."

Advertising in a union paper is worth much more per inch to the merchant than in any other kind of publication. The union paper circulates strictly within a class of citizens, and that class is loyal to all interests—among them its paper. Besides being union men, they earn good wages, and are therefore good customers.

The advertiser in the labor paper enjoys many advantages that the advertiser in many other mediums do not.

He appeals to the very best of the industrial classes and the classes that earn the highest wage, and hence have the most money to spend. They are the prosperous classes, and the people who live well, and occupy good houses, who eat good food and wear good clothing. They are necessarily the most desirable patrons and the most profitable, because receiving good wages themselves, they do not seek profit by buying the cut-rate products of others.

The day has come when all true union men should show their colors. In other words, the loyal union man will present himself at all the meetings of his organization, and then and there have the manhood to do his share of work, rather than absent himself from time to time and daily criticize the doings of the faithful attendants.

Bakers' strike still on.

TRADE UNIONS.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and fireside and

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

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

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

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

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

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

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

Patronize Our Friends.

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

Mary Ann Thatcher, who has just died in Tonbridge Workhouse, was an inmate of that institution for 24,123 days—more than sixty-six years—and she cost the ratepayers £1,062 13s.

Labor Conventions

Nov. 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

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

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

IN 1906.

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

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

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

GRAY HAIR



Readily Dispensed with by using the New Discovery

Trade COLORATOR Mark

It is clean, not sticky. A delightful toilet preparation. Black, Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Chestnut, Auburn, Golden Ash, \$1.00 and \$2.00 sizes, for sale at druggists, hair dressers and departmental stores or direct from

The Seven Sutherland Sisters,

Sole Distributors for Canada, 129 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont.

J. H. BAILEY, Foreign Manager

Lady attendants. Call any time

This paper is seeking to advance the Industrial Interest of our City. It closely represents a class whose purchases make the business of the town; it, therefore, confidently solicits the Patronage of every business man in the city.

Chas. Bush

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By sending us TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, with the cash, we will send you the Paper for One Year FREE.

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Directory of Trade Unions

Amal. Wood Workers' Int., Cab. Makers' Sec., L. 157, meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 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 276. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 293 Jarvis. Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St. Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue. Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 124. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W. Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St. Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 161 Manning Avenue. Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av. Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E. Brass Workers U., L. 53 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St. Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Sec. Blackburn Sec., 213 Wilton Ave. Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 304 (L. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St. Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St. Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All., L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave. Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place. Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verrill Ave. Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Shepperd St. Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helleny, 184 George St., Sec. Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 1225 Queen St. W. Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 353 Spadina Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adanson, Sec., 224 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., 13 1/2 Broadbalt St. Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 268 St. Clarendon Ave. Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., L. Temple. John Pamphill, 55 Church St. Room 106. Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave. Civic Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W. Clockmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. L. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 29 Gould St. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Solomon Handman, Sec., 138 Elizabeth St. Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 467 (L. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St. Coopers' Int. Union, Local 196. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. Hoefner, Sec., 21 Alice 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. F. E. Becket, Sec., 61 Duke St. Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. S. Charvat, Sec., 24 Clair St.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. George Mathews, Sec., 637 Dundas St. Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc. Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 29 Bellevue Ave. Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Beh. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc. Excelsior Assembly, 238 E. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave. Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 346 Huron St. Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202, meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St. Gliders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 3960 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 4 Home Place. Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 123 Berkeley St. Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1125 Queen W. Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St. Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 5. Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. C. Little, 530 Front west. Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 14 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St. Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 123 Esther St. Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. H. Barnett, Sec., 3 Royal St. Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 1. 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. Lathers' (Wood, Wire and Metal), Int. U., L. 57. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. W. Weller, Sec., 299 Queen W. Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U., L. 33. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto Junction. Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road. Longshoremen, L. 646 (L. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 167 Armstrong Ave. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 583. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Portland St. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Junc. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 506, Toronto Junc. Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St. Malters' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. 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., 26 St. Paul St. Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St. Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U., L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. F. C. Letts, Sec., 73 Foxley. Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U., L. 21 (M. P. B. F. & 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. 1. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W. Patternmakers' Assn. Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 84 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave. Photo Engravers', Local 35 (L. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 61 Broadview Ave. Piano Makers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 425 Givens St.

Piano 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., 81 Spadina Ave. Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northern Place. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave. Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin. Printers' and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O. Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randell, Sec., 25 Oak St. Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave. Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 38. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Esther. Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave. Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. William Farr, Sec., 125 Broadway Ave. Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Stratheona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 572. Stonemasons' U. L. 26, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 279 Hamburg Ave. Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. S. L. 113. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m., L. Temple. Geo. Coney, 176 Spadina Ave. Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 132. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple. Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 662, Toronto Junction. Team Drivers' 495 (I.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St. Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St. Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W. Tile Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond. Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lavoie, Sec., 137 Dalhousie St. Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 209 Palmerston Ave. Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Ossington Ave. Typographical Int. U. L. 81. Meets 1st Saturday, L. Temple. A. E. Thompson, Sec., 192 Seaton. Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St. Varnishers' and Pol. L. 41, P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 112 Birch Ave. Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St. Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W. Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 197 Sherbourne St. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 57. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 209 Lisgar St. LADIES AUXILIARIES—Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 12. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 47 Shaw St. Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Mehan, Sec., 53 Phoebe St. Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 3 B. L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul. Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 255 Manning Ave. Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 24 Halton St. Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 3. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 4 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., 173 Huron St. Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave. Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O. Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St. Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto. Locomotive Firemen, 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 255. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc. Freight Handlers and Baggage-men, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St. Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont. Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc. Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 39 Wellington Ave. Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 68 Gwynne Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 372. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 388. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 17 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc. Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge

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THE BOY OF THE PERIOD

Chooses His Loves From Picture Post Cards.

By A. Leverton.

Not long ago Eric suddenly sprang on me the information that, if he could not marry Miss Violet Vanblue, he would jolly well remain a bachelor.

I was distressed at the news. Eric is a great friend of mine; and eleven is young to take so stern a resolution. As gently as possible I told him that I feared his ambition could not be realized, as the eminent actress in question is already married to Mr. Arthur Voucher, the equally eminent actor.

He took it, as the modern boy takes these blows, without a word—without the slightest change of expression. He is always outwardly impassive, and generally has an air of self-restraint slightly out of proportion to the occasion. He went into the garden with a wooden pistol.

Knowing it was loaded (with damp "caps") I had no fears of a rash act. When he came into tea I said, "What have you been doing, Eric?"

"Snail-shooting. There's nothing like sport to make you forget a woman."

After tea—I noticed he took rather more jam than usual, but it seemed to have no effect on him—he leant back in his chair, took out a packet of chocolate cigarettes (best penny-in-the-slot brand, Americans), and said:

"Well! All I can say is, I hope she's happy!"

I reassured him.

"Mind you, if she likes Voucher, that's her business. Isn't it?"

"Undoubtedly," I said, gravely.

"And, after all, what does it matter? I don't care. You women are all alike!"

"Oh, don't be cynical, Eric," I said, pained at his reckless tone. "Don't let it make you hard on us, dear. Besides, that's nonsense! Women aren't all alike. They're all different."

"Are they? Well, perhaps you know. You seem to know a lot. Fancy you knowing she was . . ."

The case of Eric may be an extreme one. But it is not uncommon. Boys are not what they were.

I sat through an enormously long orchestral concert next to an Eton boy of fourteen, who had offered to escort me. He never "turned a hair" or "moved a muscle"; he hardly changed his position during two hours, except to pass the programme. Yet his face expressed little joy in the music, only calm, polite, tolerant interest.

I said, "Are you fond of music, Claude?"

"Yes, I like music all right, thanks."

"Who are your favorite composers?"

He glanced at the programme.

"Oh, Paul Rubens, I think. Wagner's all right, too."

He did not know one note from another.

I have had the honor of being confidante to my brother Savile, who is sixteen. He is, of course, still easier to talk to, as he is older, and we have great fun. For me he removes his mask of cool politeness at times. The other day he confronted me with the following problem:

"I say, I've got a rather awful trouble. What is a chap to do when—?"

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"Well, it's like this. If a chap—say a chap has a girl, say, awfully keen on him, and he is frightfully keen on another girl who is awfully keen on another chap—a tremendously decent chap, mind you. What's he to do?"

"What's who to do?"

"Why, the chap! Me, you know!"

"Do explain more clearly!"

"Well, this is how I stand. Last holidays I proposed to Dolly Clive—in the square, you know. She accepted me. Very well. This holidays I've gone and fallen in love with another girl—the real thing, you know—but she doesn't care much for me; and I don't care for Dolly. What's a fellow to do?"

"I should break it off with Dolly. It might interfere with her lessons—and

her mother wants her to go in for those physical exercises—what are they called?—in her holidays."

"I know. Swedenborgian, you mean. I hate 'em. Yes. Well, mind you. I left Dolly perfectly free—I mean it was fixed up that if she met a man she liked better when she's out, she's to chuck me—not but what I jolly well intended to punch his head—but there it was. Well, say it's off with Dolly. How does that help? About the other?"

"Who's the other girl?"

"Not exactly a girl, you know. But—oh! the way she sings 'Comin' Through the Rye!' Rippin's the only word for it."

"Savile! I hope she's not married."

"Well, I like her all the same."

"Oh, Savile!"

"Well, I do. It's only a sort of—"

"Distant worship?"

"That's it," said Savile, nodding.

"I suppose the Dolly affair was only a boy-and-girl affection," I observed;

"but this—this is going to last, eh?"

"By Jove, you are clever! You've hit it in 'nce, old girl!"

"Well," I said, considering. "You can't see much of her. I don't see what you can do. I should leave it as it is."

He nodded.

"How long has this been going on. How many concerts have you been to?"

I asked.

"Only one. A charity concert, in the season. Lady May took me—don't you remember? And that's where it happened."

"Then it is—?"

"Yes. Adelina Patti."

"You're just like papa, Savile! Papa was madly in love with her at your age."

"At my age!" said Savile, turning away contemptuously. "What did a man like papa know of love at my age!"

And he went—I suppose—to break it off with Dolly.

HOSPITABLE.

"Well, doctor, how did you enjoy your African journey? How did you like the savages?"

"Oh, they are very kind-hearted people; they wanted to keep me there for dinner."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

SCENE IN A STREET CAR.

Every seat was occupied when a woman with a baby in her arms entered, followed by a stout German. An American rises to give his seat to the woman, but the German with great presence of mind gets into it first.

Americus—Here, you big loafer, I gave that seat to this lady.

Germanicus—Dot's all right; you got up von dot seat an I take him.

Americus—Haven't you a wife and children of your own?

Germanicus—You bet, a wife and nine children, and ven I vant to sit down dey stand up, I bet you.—*America.*

THANKS, AWFULLY.

She (to gentleman who has fallen on the ballroom floor)—I hope you are not hurt, Mr. Bounder. Pray let me help

He—Thanks; but I would rather sit this dance out. I am very comfortable where I am; besides, I am tired—*July*

HELEN'S LETTER.

Helen's aunt was leaving and stopped to kiss her good-bye.

"Oh, auntie," the child exclaimed, the big brown eyes filling with tears,

"I wish you didn't have to go. When are you coming again?"

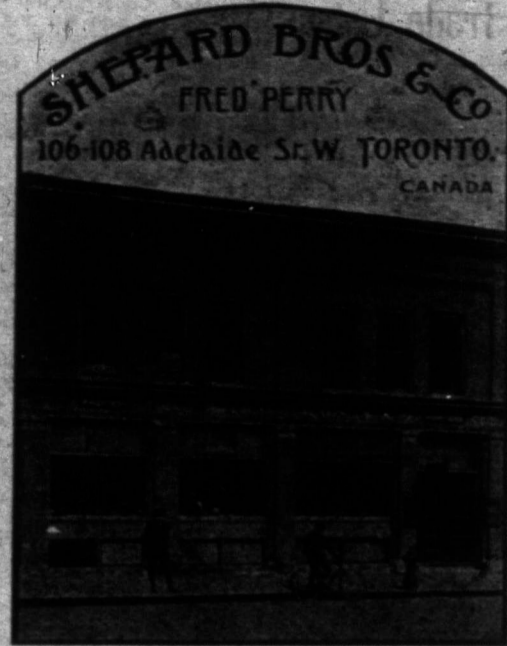
"Why, I'm coming back soon, dear," her aunt replied, cheerfully, smiling down at the up-turned face, "very, very soon."

Two days later she received the following letter:

"Dear antie:

"I am gladd you are comein bak soe soon but I wish you wer comein sooner.

"True lovein neese,
"HELEN DELL."



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