

The Tribune

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SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1906

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Toronto District Labor Council

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AT LAST REGULAR MEETING

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT T. D. L. C.

February 15, 1906.

To the President and Delegates:

Your Legislative Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

In reference to the special business referred to this committee, we are pleased to report that we were successful in securing an interview with the Hon. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth on Saturday evening, February 3rd, when the following questions were put before the hon. gentleman:

1st. Is there a fair wage clause in the specifications calling for contracts in the construction of that part of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific known as the Government part of the road—Eastern division?

2nd. Is there a fair wage clause, or any reference to what rate of wages shall be paid the employees, contained in the specifications issued by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company?

3rd. Does the Government, by bonus-ing or in any other way, render assistance to the Salvation Army in bringing out emigrants to this country?

In answer to the first question the Minister replied that there was a fair wage clause in the specifications for their part of the road, which reads as follows:

46. The contractor shall, in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock

all his employees, and shall for that purpose employ the necessary duly qualified medical practitioners, furnish and provide all necessary medicines, surgical instruments and hospital accommodation to the satisfaction of the chief engineer.

The duties of the medical staff shall include not only the attendance on sick or injured men, but the inspection of the sanitary arrangements of all camps, dwellings and works at least once a month, or oftener, if, in the opinion of the engineer, it is necessary.

In order to compensate the contractor for such supervision he shall deduct from the wages of every man in his employment in the district or districts in which this contract is situated the sum of c. per month, or a proportionate rate for a less period.

It shall be optional on the part of the Commissioners, should they see fit so to do, to take over the medical and sanitary supervision of all men, camps, dwellings and works, and should they elect so to do, the contractor shall deduct from the wages of all employees as before stated the sum of c. per month, or a proportional rate for a less period, and shall furnish to the Commissioners, at the end of each month a full and correct statement of all such deductions, and the Commissioners shall subtract the total amount of such deductions from the moneys due or to become due to the contractor on account of estimates for that month.

In answer to the second question the

hon. gentleman replied: "That the form of contract adopted for the construction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific contains what is known as the 'fair wage' clause, reading as follows:

"All mechanics, laborers or other persons who perform labor in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labor, whose decision shall be final."

"Also that the contract let for the construction of the Lake Superior branch, incorporates, by express reference, section 6, sub-section 2, of Edw. VII. cap. 18 (Ontario Statutes) enacting as follows:

"The workmen, laborers or servants employed in or about the construction and operation of each of the said railways shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which such railway is constructed and operated."

In answer to the third question the following is the reply:

"The assistance given to the Army by way of bonus has been confined to a bonus paid in the case of agriculturalists and domestic servants brought to the country, the arrangement being simi-

lar, in this particular, to that made with the booking agents of the several transportation companies, except that in the case of the Salvation Army the amount allowed by way of bonus is somewhat larger. In no case has the Department of the Interior knowingly given any assistance to the Army for bringing out skilled workmen.

"I have brought the representations made by yourself and others to the attention of the Honorable the Minister of the Interior and have requested the Minister to kindly instruct the officers of his department to take particular care to see that in connection with assisted immigration to Canada no aid shall be given in the case of skilled workmen brought to this country."

Your committee is pleased to record its approval of the Government's action in following out the statutory laws with regard to the building of this railway. We would recommend, however, that the sanitary arrangements, as provided for in the specifications as liable to be taken over by the Government, that the Dominion authorities take over to themselves entire supervision of these matters. We regret to state that the system which still prevails in regard to assisted passages to this country. We think the time has long since passed when such assistance should be discontinued. Much abuse has resulted from the practice and great harm has been done to workmen in this country, and this committee recommends that a strong protest be lodged with the Government by this Council in connection with this matter.

The committee has decided to meet on the second and fourth Fridays.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JOHN GARDNER, Sec'y Committee.

R. R. ELLIOT, Chairman.

Paying Fares to Buffalo Just as Bad as Paying to Toronto

A fine of \$50 and costs was saddled upon R. E. Menzie yesterday for breach of the alien labor law in having paid the transportation of two men from Philadelphia to Buffalo to get them to work in the Menzie Wall Paper Co.

The men had replied to an advertisement, and asked for transportation to Toronto, but the company said that they could not pay their way into Canada, though they would do so as far as Buffalo.

"By paying any portion of the transportation you are assisting in the transportation or encouraging the transportation, the law using the term 'assisting or encouraging' the transportation, and I will therefore have to fine Mr. Menzie \$50 and costs on one action, and will dismiss the other one."

Union Men ask for and smoke Union Label Cigars. Scabs ask for and smoke the other kind.

Plumbers Have a Protest

The Plumbers' Union, through Wm. J. Storey, protested to F. S. Mearns of the Toronto Reform Association on Saturday that non-union men had been employed in placing the gas fixtures at Massey Hall for the Laurier banquet. Mr. Mearns promised to bring the matter before the committee.

Don't be a claim. If your dealer offers you a scab cigar, tell him about it good and hard.



manufactured or produced in Canada, provided same can be obtained as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price.

47. All mechanics, laborers, or other persons who perform labor for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

48. This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labor and which are or shall be applicable to such works.

49. All the works carried on under this agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Act respecting the Preservation of Health on Public Works, and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made pursuant to the said Act, or by any other lawful authority, and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the Commissioners in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on public works.

50. The contractor shall, at his own expense, make adequate arrangements for the medical and sanitary supervision of

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Unscrupulous Cigar Dealers place scab cigars in Union Labelled boxes: Keep your eye open.

DOES THIS APPLY TO YOU?

An exchange gives this plain talk to members of unions:

"What would you think of a member of your union who would get up in the union meeting when some proposition in favor of all organized union men and women was being discussed—some movement which would not cost him or any other man a cent—and would say: 'Oh, to hell with every union but our own; what do we care whether they get along or not.' Probably any man who would make a break like that in a labor organization would be thrown out bodily, and rightly, too. At any rate he ought to be. But do you know there are union men who are saying this very thing and saying it in what is more forcible than words; they are saying it by their names. Whenever a member of a union (he can't see union men) buys an article without the union label, he is practically saying 'to hell with the members of that union.'"

A well-paid workman will do more in eight hours than an underpaid one in ten.

Cigar dealers have no respect for union members who smoke scab cigars.

DO YOU KNOW HIM.

The foreman told me.

The foreman thinks.

The foreman is a fine man.

On an errand for the foreman.

The foreman wants.

What would the foreman say?

I'm afraid the foreman wouldn't like it.

Does the foreman know it?

Some one told the foreman.

The foreman thinks the world of me.

Named the kid after the foreman.

I go to the same church as the foreman.

When my wife was over to the foreman's house.

Better ask the foreman.

The foreman says the chairman is a crank.

The foreman says the union is going too far.

The foreman says the executive committee is ruining the union.

The foreman said I was a fool to vote as I did.

The foreman never goes to a meeting, and I think he is about right.

The foreman's family and mine are intimate.

The foreman thought that story of mine a rich one.

The foreman can see in an instant all through a piece of work.—Ex.

Bakers' strike still on in Bredin's, Weston's and Tomlin's shops.

BAKERS' STRIKE

Tune: You'll wish you had not used us so.
The Bakers' Union went on strike
Eight months ago to-day;
Since that day each man involved
Received the striker's pay.
E. M.—a threw the union down,
Of course you all know that;
His wife says, Dear, what's this I hear,
I'll tell you straight and flat.

Chorus.
The Bakers' Union fought for you
For years from night till morn,
Your friends and neighbors turn you down
And point to you with scorn.
You'll wish you had not used us so
Before your dead my lad,
When your own children tell you
They're ashamed of their own dad.

There's a—s—s you all know,
A man of bygone days;
He sold himself to slavery,
So Charlie Uja, Shaw says;
The union placed him where he is,
And that he can't deny,
The little children on the street
Will shout as he goes by.

The three firms that we're fighting
All agreed to never flinch,
To knock the Bakers' Union out
They'll find no lead pipe cinch.
The firms by this time realize
That strikes will never pay,
And very soon they change their tune
And to old D—k F—s say:

Our members stood out gallantly
For what they think is right;
They put their shoulder to the wheel
And pushed with all their might;
Just when they think they got us beat
Their little game we'll spoil,
It's no surprise that we despise
A man like Dilly Boyle.
—J. C. WOOLNER.

Do Union Men Remember That

The union cannot do its work properly unless dues are paid.

The "knocker" is the first man to take advantage of the labors of his fellow-worker, although the "knocker" has made the burden harder by his petty ways. Do not be a "knocker," he is next door to a non-union man.

The man who listens to impure stories and gloats over obscene pictures is lowering his manhood.

His sister and mother are women and that which has a tendency to lower other women is a reflection on his dearest female relatives.

The union man who carries out his obligations in every respect is a "king" in his own right and head and shoulders above the aristocracy that thrives on the labors of the poor.

Unclean stories should not be told in the presence of gentlemen. And gentlemen are found in all walks of life.

The friends you have are an index of yourself. Therefore, if you go amongst those who do not live up to their "obligation," then you are helping to pull down the structure built with the blood and money of countless union men and women.

He will never be the one to cause a woman to fall or by tempting her with a view of finding out whether she is virtuous and if she is by saying you will leave her alone. If she is pure you have sullied her mind with impure suggestions which can never be effaced. And if on the other hand he found that she had been unfortunate it was his duty to try and raise her to a higher level. The man who will act otherwise is not a union man at heart; but one who is entitled to admission to the infernal regions.

There is no double standard of morals. The lowest crawling reptile of a man thinks he is entitled to marry a woman whose character is as pure as snow. This stamp of person makes his own standards and thinks he is entitled to the respect of the pure girl. He is not a fit associate for the lowest animal.

Raising the character is just as important as raising the "wage." As

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75.00	" " "	2.15 "
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soon as the union man understands this and puts it into practice the sooner he will obtain his rights from the rich corporation and employer who are now getting rich owing to the union man getting asleep and disobeying his obligation.
E. A. F.

Trades Union Labels

General Demand for Them Would Solve Labor Problem.

Let's all get together and ask for goods bearing the label, says Typographical Journal. Now, Mr. Union Man, don't pass this article over. We know you are tired of reading label articles. We know that pretty nearly everything that can be said on the label question has been said. The editor of the Journal wants to make this article a personal one. He wants to appeal to you who are now reading this.

Let's get together and ask for the label. Strikes and lockouts may be abolished. Many industries can be unionized, the union shop obtained in many trades. Capital can be compelled to meet labor on the common ground of the industrial agreement. Citizens' alliances, industrial associations, etc., can be eliminated. The "labor question" can be settled for all time.

How? By asking for the label. The above may sound improbable to the average man, but think it over. Suppose the nearly 3,000,000 organized workmen of this country and the legion of workers not organized, but who sympathize with organized labor's aims and aspirations, should resolve to purchase nothing but union made goods. Don't you know that the demand created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of industries all over the country?

Let's make it a personal question. Don't you know that if every union man in a city asked for the label on everything he purchased the merchants would soon begin to sit up and take notice? Don't you know that if this was kept up these merchants would begin to order union made goods? Of course they would. They cannot be blamed for not carrying them when there is little demand. Create the demand and it will be supplied. Once more we say:

Let's all get together and ask for the label.

A Good Scheme

Another new idea comes from Chicago. The International Union of Employees has been formed. It is intended to promote the purchasing power of wage-earners and thus improve the welfare of its members. The plan of the organization is most comprehensive and includes within its scope the following objects:

To unite all men and women and skilled and unskilled toilers under one head, one agreement, one system and one understanding; to establish co-operative stores where union label goods can be purchased by members of the union; to force employers to grant the demands of the union by withdrawing the patronage of wage earners from them in the event they are "unfair"; to establish hospitals and homes for the aged and for all members in good limitation on apprenticeship, and to make eight hours the universal work-day; to care for the children of disabled members and protect women whose husbands have died or deserted them or are drunkards; for the benefit of members by appointing committees at each meeting to investigate and report on various subjects of interest; to employ a staff of attorneys to prosecute personal injury cases and to give legal advice; to establish co-operative banks.

Our Magnificent Incomes

OUR MAGNIFICENT INCOMES. We would call the attention of those who claim that the American workingman is well paid and his poverty is due to intemperance, to the figures given by the United States Commissioner of Labor in his late report. He says that in Indiana the average among 48,225 em-

ployees is \$8.77 a week. In Illinois, among 80,861, the weekly average wage was found to be \$9.70. In Missouri the average for 10,000 is \$8.70 per week. The employees of the woolen mills of New Jersey get \$6.43 a week. The factory hands of Pennsylvania get \$9.28. The anthracite coal miners get \$9.53 a week, and the helpers in the mines average \$5.89. Truly a magnificent income out of which to pay house rent, grocery bills, doctor's fees and clothe and educate a family.—Awaigamated Journal.

Non-Union Workman

His Position in the Industrial Field.

The individuals who talk about the narrow-mindedness of the trade union are generally people who never stop to think or weigh circumstances. The non-unionist, in fact, is one of the greatest menaces that retards the movement to gain better conditions for labor. He stands aloof and refuses to contribute one cent for the advantages which he enjoys as a direct result of the labors and sacrifices of union men. He makes no effort to better his own lot or improve the condition of himself or children. He goes on the principle of taking all he can get without paying anything in return, while union men are devoting time to meet night after night to discuss economic questions and lay plans to raise their social status and advance the general welfare he is probably talking of a pugilistic encounter or a one-eyed dog fight. While the union is contributing by the payment of dues to raise funds to carry on the agitation, he generally blows it in for booze over the bar instead. He does nothing to help himself and he does nothing to help others, and in times of trouble he is the tool the unscrupulous employer depends upon to defeat the legitimate aims of those who believe the workers have a right to live and are more than machines. This same non-unionist is the fellow who believes in the principle of going on the cheap, getting something for nothing, he never refuses to accept that which he does not have to pay for. When the union has won a shorter workday or secured a raise in wages, he expects to reap the same advantage as the union men whose efforts and self-sacrifice have obtained them. He never bothers his head about the enactment of legislation to protect the worker from dangerous or defective machinery, he has no protest to urge against little children toiling in the factories, he does not bother his head about improving the sanitary conditions of the workshops. In fact the non-union man is a barnacle, he lets other people fight his battles, and like a sponge, he soaks up everything that comes within reach. His motto is, take all you can get and look for more, but don't give anything in return. He does absolutely nothing to help make the world better; that he leaves to other people. Every reduction in the hours of labor, every increase in the rate of wages, every enactment to protect childhood and womanhood from drudging in the factory, every law to enforce proper sanitation in the workshops and to safeguard life and limb from defective machinery are the direct results of the self-sacrifices and efforts of union men. Instead of talking about the narrowness of trade unionists, the apologists of non-union workmen should recognize facts as they actually exist. These remarks do not apply to the man who has no chance to join a labor organization, but to the non-unionist who is a non-unionist from choice, the man who fills the place in the industrial world that the jackall does in the animal kingdom, sneaking after the lion and living on the leavings gained by his powers, or the hyena who skulks along at night robbing graves and feasting on the dead. When you view the non-union man as he really is you don't have to speculate as to why union men dislike to work with him.

Bakers' strike still on.

Standard Oil John

Ten million laborers sweat and toil, Increasing my wealth and fame, With wages small. But I tell them all Our interest is all the same.

Their labor leaders repeat my words, And politics held at bay, Which pleases me, as I like to see Them vote in the good old way.

For some stand pat for the Democrat, And some for the G. O. P. But both will use the riot gun Whenever it pleases me.

They split their forces in the great sham fight, For none understand the game; To which ever wins of my faithful twins, I "boodle" just the same.

They cast their vote for a twelve-hour boss And strike for an eight-hour day; Which cheers me so that I overflow With mirth and reduce their pay.

They strike like men, but they vote like seals, And land in the big bullpen; Hence I laugh "Ha! ha!" but my in terests are The same as the workingmen. —Baltimore Sun.

How Will He Produce It?

Rockefeller Predicts Hard Times

Says America's Greatest Industrial Crisis Is Due 1907-08.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Col. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association, who, in June, was quoted as saying that John D. Rockefeller had told him that America's greatest panic was coming in 1907 and 1908, to-day again quotes Mr. Rockefeller as predicting a "hard times crisis" for those years. Mr. Rockefeller said, he adds, "that where there were 3,000,000 of men out of work in 1893, there will be from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 in idleness when the next siege of hard times is upon us." "The statement was made to me in conversation with the oil king some time ago," said Col. Moore, "and he declared that the Government should not wait till the hour of peril arises, but should legislate to provide work for the idle and be prepared to care for them when the crisis arrives." "Mr. Rockefeller bases his statement on the fact that overproduction in all lines will bring the crisis. We were talking 'good roads' at the time, and it was his idea that proper legislation should be enacted so that idle men could be put to work building roads when the time comes."

A Story With a Moral

A saloonkeeper says: "Do you want to know how I happened to go into the saloon business? Well, I'll tell you. One day a man came in and he wanted to look at some cheap socks. I showed him some that were ten cents a pair. He asked me if I didn't have something cheaper. I got down some that were five cents a pair. He looked at them for some time and finally insisted that they were too expensive and walked out. I happened to step to the door and see him go into a saloon, and I followed him out of curiosity. There were several persons in the saloon, and the man called them up and treated. He spent 80 cents for booze. I concluded when a man kicked on buying socks at five cents a pair and immediately spent 80 cents for booze that the saloon business was the business I wanted to engage in, so I got into it as soon as possible."—Ex.

He must have been one of those so-called union men that objects to paying five cents a month for subscription to the Tribune.

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on 30th April, 1903	\$3,252,919
30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,316,204
31st August, 1905	9,138,437

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75.00	" " "	2.20 "
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SCENE IN MUSKOKA

J. H. Barnett, the Representative of the Iron Moulders' Union, is Interviewed by "La Patrie" of Montreal

Mr. J. H. Barnett, of Toronto, representing the International Iron Moulders Union of North America, when seen by a representative of La Patrie was asked if his mission to Montreal was a special one. He said: "No. While it is my duty to visit all iron centres to look after the interests of our people, I am here this time more in a fraternal way than as a special mission." When asked if the local people contemplated any trade movement, for increased wages or other conditions, Mr. Barnett said: "Of course you know this is the growing time. The iron industry was never more prosperous than at the present time, and, naturally, the moulders, like all other people, have aspirations for participating in the general prosperity."

"I do not think there will be any trouble of so serious a character that cannot be amicably adjusted without resorting to war measures."

When asked as to the relationship existing between the iron foundry organization and the moulders in Canada, he said, with possible two or three exceptions, our relationship is of the very best. The principal firms in the stove industry have found it advantageous to make contracts with our union with re-

gard to prices, wages, conditions, etc., for a fixed period of time, thus insuring a staple condition of affairs in that trade during the life of these trade agreements. If employers generally would regard their employees as having certain rights in disposing of their labor it would tend to establish a better feeling, confidence and respect, than attempting to prevent them from joining their trade organizations.

The trade unions are gaining a hold upon the minds of the working people as no other form of organization has; they are part of the institutions of our times and cannot be destroyed by any attempt of those who make profit out of the labor of the working people as some firms in Canada have, after expending thousands of dollars in litigation, found out to their sorrow.

The only difference existing in Canada in the stove trade between the moulders are two firms, the McClary Manufacturing Company of London and the Gurney Foundry Company of Toronto. The obstinacy of these contests has so embittered feeling in this matter that the organized workers and their friends have been giving their patronage to other firms more friendly and generally considered more fair.

He was a Dead One

How Scribner Felt After Receiving a Circular of a Cemetery.

Scribner was expecting a check. It had been promised on the week before and by him had he promised his tailor. If he made good his promise he would have his evening clothes. If he did not get the check himself he could not go to the theatre with her. Therefore he was most anxious to receive the check.

His anxiety got him out of bed when the postman first rang in the morning, though he seldom rose before 9. He toiled down the stairs and up again, disgustedly regarding a letter addressed by himself which he knew must contain rejected manuscript.

He was in the middle of his breakfast when the bell rang again, and once more he sought the mail box, this time fishing out a circular imploring him to have his life insured before he departed this earth and left his widow homeless.

Scribner indited a scathing letter to the insurance people, suggesting that they wait until he married before sending any more circulars like that, and this set him in such good humor that he actually was whistling when he answered the third ring.

It was only a paper this time, a country paper sent to him by a man he once knew. He had been receiving it for ten years. They were handy to use when he wanted to build a fire in the grate, but he scarcely considered it worth a trip downstairs.

There were no more rings until 5 p. m., and, sure that the check must have come at last, Scribner went down the steps two at a time. He only came back long enough to get his hat and overcoat.

LABOR FABLES

(Originated by Aesop—Modernized by M. Dash.)

A Bald Knight, who wore a wig, went blow off his hat and wig, at which a cat in hand. A sudden puff of wind loud laugh rang forth from his companions. He joined in the joke by saying: "What marvel that hairs which are not mine should fly from me, when my

own have forsaken even the man with whom they were born."

Those who cannot take care of their own should never be entrusted with the care of another's property, nor should those who cannot control themselves be placed in control of others. This is particularly true of trades unionism, where in most instances both-headedness means defeat.

Three Bulls for a long time pastured together. A Lion lay in ambush in the hope of making them his prey, but was afraid to attack them whilst they kept together. Having at last by guileful speeches succeeded in separating them, he attacked them without fear as they fed alone, and feasted on them one by one at his own leisure.

In union is strength. Note this, ye workers who are not organized. Get wise and come in out of the rain.

A certain house was overrun with Mice. A Cat, discovering this, made her way into it and began to catch and eat them one by one. The Mice, being continually devoured, kept themselves close in their holes. The Cat, no longer able to get at them, perceived that she must tempt them forth by some device. For this purpose she jumped upon a peg, and, suspending herself from it, pretended to be dead. When the Mice came near she pounced upon them and killed a great number. Pleased with the success of the trick, she tried another. She whitened herself with flour and lay still on the heap of bags, as though she was one of them. The young Mice crept dangerously near her, but an old one peeping stealthily out, said: "Ah, my good madam, though you should turn into a real flourbag, I will not come too near you."

Avoid even appearances of danger, for the price of safety is eternal vigilance among trades unions as well as among mice. Taking chances is a desperate game when it comes to labor organizations, and too much precaution cannot be taken to avoid grievous blunders.

The poor but gentle and college-educated man who backs every time his vulgar but wealthy master says "Sit 'em, boy!" is a living truth that "knowledge is power."

In the Air

Every reform has its "dervish" stage when its advocates make a noise out of all proportion to their influence. Then the "cranks" leave it for the next fad and the few loyal souls seem hopeless in their minority. But if the idea has merit it will not be lost. The sentiment that was uttered on the street corner will be echoed in the university, and grave professors and statesmen will begin to appropriate the very phrases of the neglected reformer. As the times ripen for the idea, it will begin to break out everywhere.

One of the ideas now in the air is that for which Henry George contended. Twenty-five years ago, when Henry George finished his great book, he fell on his knees and cried. No one in the wide world knew what he knew, that he had there an idea which would conquer the world.

A marble stone in Greenwood Cemetery says that Henry George is dead, but innumerable voices testify to the victorious power of his truth.

HOUSING PROBLEM A LAND PROBLEM.

Read the speeches of the Liberal leaders in England who are being swept into Parliament with overwhelming majorities. They are but repeating the phrases of Henry George.

For years single tax men, as they have been called, have objected to the proposals of the tenement house reformers. To those who busied themselves collecting fresh air funds, or inventing meddlesome legislation for the erection of tenements, or urging socialistic schemes for municipal lodgings. To all such the single tax men have said: "Congestion is caused by land monopoly. Transfer the burden of taxation from houses to land values."

Their solution was too simple. Their advice was not heeded. But now the Prime Minister of England asks, as though the answer were apparent to everybody: "What is the housing problem but a land problem?"

TAXATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

For years single tax men have vainly pointed out the obvious fact that as wealth production consists of labor applied to land, a system of taxation which may make it more profitable to hold land out of use than to use it operates to restrict the opportunities of capital and labor, and aggravates the problem of the unemployed. Now the Prime Minister of England is declaring on the hustings that the problem of the unemployed is simply the problem of colonizing their own countryside, and that, by a tax on the lands of the lords, he proposes to open the door of opportunity to England's beggared sons.

The Glasgow Herald quotes him as saying: "I am at any rate convinced that a moderate application of the principle of site value taxation would appreciably reduce the burdens and at the same time lighten rents and diminish the evils of over-crowding which disgrace us to-day, and give us a fresh outlet for employment."

A GERMAN EDITOR'S COMMENT.

And the example of this movement in England is rapidly bringing the idea into vogue in America. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German paper in high favor with conservative elements, said in a recent editorial:

"What England needs is an industrial reform, especially in the disposition of ground rent, which constitutes a heavy burden for the people, and, what is more harmful, turns away capital which should be invested in industry, and thereby causes a lack of employment. As soon as it shall be ordered that the increment of land values created by society shall be paid back to society in the form of taxes, an enormous amount of capital which is now being invested in land will be turned in another direction and secured for the benefit of industry."

HERBERT S. BIGELOW,

Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
February 18, 1906.

Have you paid your subscription to The Tribune?

There Will be no Chances this Year for

- The idler.
- The leazer.
- The coward.
- The wobbler.
- The ignorant.
- The weakling.
- The smatterer.
- The indifferent.
- The unprepared.
- The educated fool.
- The impractical theorist.
- Those who watch the clock.
- The slipshod and the careless.
- The young man who lacks backbone.
- The person who is afraid of obstacles.
- The man who has no iron in his blood.
- The person who tries to save on foundations.
- The boy who slips rotten hours into his schooling.
- The man who is always running to catch up with his business.
- The man who can do little of everything and not much of anything.
- The man who wants to succeed, but who is not willing to pay the price.
- The one who tries to pick only the flowers out of his occupation, avoiding the thorns.—Ex.

Bakers' strike still on.

5,000 SHARES

— OF —

LABOR TEMPLE STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR

May Be the Last Issue

The Board of Directors of the Labor Temple Company, Limited, have decided to issue a block of 5,000 One Dollar Shares of Stock for sale among the labor organizations and union men. The success of the Temple justifies the sale of these Shares at least 25 per cent. above par, but they will be sold at par to give an opportunity to both shareholders and non-shareholders to invest more in this meritorious enterprise. Fill out the coupon and send your money addressed to JAMES SIMPSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Labor Temple, 167-168 Church Street.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

PREFERS HADES TO POLITICS.

Ex-Judge Samuel Miller, of Mercer, Pa., who has recently finished twenty years on the bench, and who thinks a political rest is due him, wrote a letter to the Western Press, a local paper, in which he says:

"Every now and then some cuss uses your columns to mix me up in politics. The last item was in last week's Press that I am opposing the election of Prof. Ghering. I have no more interest in the election, or defeat of the professor than I have in the eclipse of the moon. I've had all the politics I want. One United States District Attorney, George Jenks, asking about moving to Washington, said if given a choice between Washington and hell he'd take hell, and so if I am given a choice between Pennsylvania politics and hell, I'll take the same choice Jenks did.

"Of course, I'd want some reasonable assurance that I'd be reprieved at the end of three months."

Call for the Label.

JUST THE FORM.

"Three months ago I returned his ring," said the tall brunette, "and I vowed then and there that I should throw his picture and his letters into the furnace."

"And did you?" gasped her chum.

"Yes, I kept my vow!"

"How terrible!"

"But—there was no fire in the furnace."

HEALTH! VIGOR! ACTIVITY! AND LONG LIFE!

Result from drinking

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HALF-AND-HALF

A delicious blend of both, made by

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Always ask for and be sure you get

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BREWERY, NIAGARA ST.

Phone Park 140.

TORONTO

ONLY HALF TRUE.

She—They say that every woman has a secret sorrow. Do you believe it?

He—Well, she may have the sorrow, all right—but it's no secret!—Detroit Press

Say Hello!

When you see a man in woe, walk right up and say "Hello!"
 Say "Hello, and how d'you do; how's the world a-using you?"
 Slap the fellow on his back, bring your hand down with a smack,
 Walk right up, don't be slow, smile, shake, and say "Hello!"
 If he's rags from top to toe, walk right up and say "Hello!"
 Poverty's no disgrace, hard luck may stare him in the face;
 Rags are but a cotton roll, just for wrapping up a soul,
 And a soul is worth a true hale and hearty "How d'you do!"
 When big vessels meet, they say, they salute and pass away;
 Just the same with you and me, lone-some ships upon Life's sea;
 Each one sailing his own jog, each one looking out for fog.
 So let your speaking trumpet blow, give a blast and shout "Hello!"
 Say "Hello, and how d'you do," other folks are as good as you,
 Say it, too, as if 'twere meant, surely that doesn't cost a cent.
 Fortune's fickle, and some day poverty may cross your way;
 'Twould be sweet then, you'll allow, to hear some old friend say "Hello!"
 —Gus Williams.

Will Labor Ever Learn

(By Herbert N. Casson.)

Will labor ever learn to organize first and strike afterwards, instead of striking first and organizing afterwards?
 This is the lesson taught by the recent strike of the meat packers in Chicago. It is not true that the loss of that strike proved the weakness of organized labor. On the contrary, it proved the weakness of unorganized labor, even when heroically assisted by trades unionism.
 It is not true that the meat packers were organized. Their unionism was not worthy of the name. A man is not a union man because he joined the union last night.
 A mob of men, with union cards on which the ink is still wet, is not a union any more than a pile of bricks is a house.
 Good union men can't be made "while you wait." Military men say it takes three years in the field to make a soldier.
 When Oliver Cromwell set out to thrash King Charles he took a body of men and drilled them until no army on earth could defeat them. Then he went on strike against King Charles, and the king lost the strike, with his head to boot.
 When "Mad Anthony" Wayne set out to thrash the Indians in Western Pennsylvania, he took a body of men out into the forest and kept them there for six months. When he had them tougher than hemlock and keener than wildcats, he led them against the Indians and swept their villages off the map.
 The day has gone by when a strike could be won by a crowd and a half dozen fists in the air. Numbers alone won't help you win a strike, any more than putting on six pair of breeches will help you win a foot race.
 What can you expect of a union that can't get twenty members to a business meeting?
 What can you expect of a union when it's like pulling teeth to collect dues?
 What can you expect of a union when the five or six members who understand unionism don't care enough about it to explain it to the others, and when the others don't care enough about it to listen?
 What can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?
 Unionism is a big subject. I have been studying it for twelve years, and I don't know it all yet. But one fact that I am sure of is this—the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.
 In every case during the past year, in Chicago and Colorado especially, the men who went on strike were practically unorganized men. They were Italians and Hungarians and Poles, who know little or nothing of unionism until after their strikes began.
 The wages of the meat packers and of the Colorado miners were being forced down to the point of chattel slavery. The men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.
 It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 per week. Don't forget that. And it was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.
 If the crude mass of untrained laborers, weighted down by rascally politicians and a horde of scabs, could not be lifted up to the level of unionism, don't blame the heroic few who tried to do the job.
 A strike should always be a last resort. It is as necessary to have in reserve as a revolver in the Philippines; but it is always a gun that shoots at both ends.

Prize Competition

Men, Women or Children, a Valuable Musical Box with 12 Popular Airs, will be given to the writer of the most popular short story sent us for publication. Story must be short, founded on truth, and bearing on unionism.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

If a body of wage-workers is being unfairly treated, it should begin to prepare for a strike. It should close up its ranks and begin to hold educational meetings. It should raise its dues and pile up a strike fund.

It should hire the best lawyers in the city. In industrial battles lawyers are like cannon. You can't fight without them, and the bigger your guns the better.

It should subsidize the daily papers, if possible. This can generally be done by putting a \$10 notice of union meetings in the paper once a week. With a little diplomacy, newspapers come cheap.

It should get ready and then wait for the best time. What union can hope to win when there is an army of unemployed outside the factory doors?

There is no better motto for a labor union than the motto of the Roman general, Fabius—"Be patient till the proper time comes, and when you strike, strike hard."

During the past year the unions in the building trades in New York City have almost wrecked themselves by ordering a series of half-baked strikes. The man who led the labor parade last year was afterward convicted of extortion, and the man who led the parade this year is now being tried for the same offense.

How can a trade union hope to win public sympathy when it flounders into a strike with tainted leaders and an empty treasury? This is the straight question which the labor press must keep before the unions.

The ideal union is the one which secures the highest wages and the shortest day by the fewest strikes.

A leader who keeps his union always on the firing line is a wreck. His aim is sure to be either glory or boodle, and not the welfare of his union.

Our great work is to build up the unions. When a union is so strong that it commands the respect of the politicians and the newspapers and the general public, it will also command the respect of its employers.

We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as thousands of men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year to their union, they may expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

A trade union is not a raffle, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is a business organization, which gives you back value for all that you put in.

Everything worth while takes time and money. You cannot educate the masses by saying "Hurrah, boys." To unionize the working people is, Carlyle said, "the greatest task in the world."

Kill the Poor!

Miss L. Graham Grozier startled Philadelphia the other day by advocating that the children of the slums be chloroformed, and thus rid society of them and their misery. Miss Graham begins at the wrong end. What is needed is the chloroforming of the rich parasites who make the slums and their miseries. The slums are an effect, not a cause. To kill off their inmates would only precipitate another bunch into them; thus the murder would have to be repeated. But if those who gather wealth have not sowed were done away with, that would end the matter, for they are the ones who force people into slum life and crime. The rich are the ones who make the slums. The rich, as a rule, are criminals as we see plainly by the recent exposure of graft. Every grafter is a man well healed for cash. What kind of a civilization are you voting for when public speakers advocate killing the poor? You voters are the real criminals, for behind every millionaire stands your vote for the old parties, who are fostering conditions that produce the millionaires and pauper. You ought to be proud of your country—your country—of which you have no more ownership than a rabbit. Most of you are homeless—practically paupers in the land your fathers fought for. Shame on you. Appeal to Reason.

Amalgamated Carpenters

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 4, met on Monday night. Bro. P. Weese informed the branch that he has been authorized by Mr. Perry to accept all back subscriptions for the Tribune. Bro. Bishop was appointed to report on the meetings for the Tribune. There was a communication from the M. C., notifying the members of a district meeting to be held on Friday, March 16th, when it was hoped that all members would be present, also to be present at the concert and dance which will be held on Friday, March 2nd. The branch showed a healthy spirit.

Cuba's Capitalized Sunshine

Editor, The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—Many workers, finding life more strenuous than profitable here in the north, are taking the Cuban fever, and staking their little all on a plunge in the dark—a darkness illuminated only by highly colored reports of promoters as to the wonderful fertility of that country.

There seems to be a mild form of hypnotism in a continued line of advertising. Not only does it hypnotize the morals of our daily press, subverting truth, but ultimately hallucinating the victims it was intended to reach and catch. "Hutch" or "Pale Pills for Cogen People" glare from every billboard; they aggravate the eye on entering a street car, and from every wall and barn roof are reflected back and burn themselves into the mind of the weary passengers on a railway journey. This continuous suggestion at last in a measure convinces the public there must be some virtue in the particular dope.

It is on this principle that "Cuba, the Land of Sunshine" is being worked into the unsuspecting public mind.

Having in my possession correspondence with two Toronto boys now at Holguin, Cuba, I feel it my duty to submit, with their permission, some extracts:

Letter dated Aug. 27, 1905:
 "Arrived at Neuvitas July 2nd. Very hot there.

"Arrived at La Gloria July 3rd. Very hot. Many mosquitoes, and people wanting to sell out. Nobody with any money—all broke. No way to make money. Cannot ship goods from La Gloria, as there is no way of getting out except by the Zanzi, which is a narrow ditch about 20 feet wide and 18 inches deep, full of insects, and is three miles long. It took us nine hours to go from Neuvitas, and when leaving La Gloria it took us about 30 hours, all sail boat traffic.

"Stayed three weeks in La Gloria, and was just about disgusted with the whole business, as no one knows anything about land, fruit or vegetables there. No money in honey; sold here in Cuba anywhere from 10c to 50c a gallon, according to season. No money in bananas; cannot grow decent ones here (evidently refers to the particular district—G. C.) Sugar cane monopolized. When we left La Gloria sugar cane was our idea, and the reason we left was to get work in a sugar mill to learn the truth. We missed the train and stopped at Canaguey two days; were enlightened somewhat as to sugar growing, so struck for Holguin, where we found out by the government reports that it was monopolized. . . . With regard to the other fellows, tell them if you want to there is no use coming down here with less than \$1,000. . . . The climate is simply grand. No words can describe it."

Letter dated Nov. 20, 1905, from Holguin, Cuba:

"Cuba, the land of sunshine," the truest words ever spoken. "Cuba, the land of wealth," the truest words ever spoken, for there is no tax on land or anything else once purchased; taxes are all collected at the custom house, so I say, the land of wealth for the trusts and land speculator. This refers to the country; I do not know about the cities.

"The wages of men here show clearly that the sunshine has been capitalized, for the people need very little clothing, no fire for heat, a house made of leaves, and their wages are therefore .80 cents per day for hours that begin at sunrise and end at sunset.

"The western portion of the island is going to be looked into by us before we purchase any land, as there is no market, local, at this end of the island. As to the market at the other end, for truck farming, the Chinese have it fixed at the minimum. Again, any advantages that are offered over there are capitalized in the land.

"The land where we are now living was bought for \$350 per acre, and is now held at \$60; and there is no government road, school or post office within five miles. But before the land company got hold of it there were about 70 scholars went to school here; now all these families are gone.

"The tobacco lands you speak of have all been bought up by the Tobacco Trust, and those that have not are too high even for the trust. Sugar cane is monopolized by the Sugar Trust.

"Citrus fruit, such as oranges, etc., have yet to prove a success to any extent, although good reports are coming in.

"We are having trouble with our experiment (onion crop), as we cannot get

rain, so as to be able to put it in the ground; our stuff is all in seed-beds yet, and we are a month late. I guess you will see us again before long."

Letter dated Holguin, Cuba, Jan. 7th, 1906:

"Onions doing well, but grass and weeds do a sight better.
 "Yes, use our names, or either of our names. Publish anything we send you, because we back it up.

"It is all right for people to read of enormous profits, of enormous prices to be received for your crops, for your goods of any description. This has the effect of making people anxious to come to Cuba and reap some of the enormous profits. But let them stop and consider. First, that when they read in the paper that an acre of land will produce 2,000 lbs., say of any article, the price at 10c per lb., equals \$2,000. If the readers would stop for a minute; not jump at conclusions, but sit down and figure for themselves, perhaps they would find that 2,000 at 10c per pound comes to \$200, instead of \$2,000. Of course such notices in the paper might easily be a printer's mistake, but it is wise to do a little figuring for oneself. Second, when a person lands in Cuba, his land is not bubbling over with \$ marks, only the speculators' land does that. He is more likely to find one of the most dense forests and underbrush that could grow and leave room for air space.

His first proposition is to clear his land and cut down the timber, which is usually left lying on the ground for a year, so as to dry to enable the burning thereof. They speak so much about being able to pay for your land with the timber. Well, you might if you kept it long enough, but at present, in most places, you can't give it away. It don't pay to haul it. This done, there is stumping and grubbing; this takes time, according to the number of men at work. Then plowing. Land must be plowed two or three times to make it fit to use, and each time left for a month; the longer the better, so the sun and air can fix it up and the weeds and grass are killed out.

"It would be a year and a half before he would get properly started, and then find he is past the season for planting his ideal crop. Cuba has planting seasons. This idea of three and four crops a year is mostly speculative business. To plant at the right season you are dead lucky if you get a crop, for the rain is so irregular. My point here is, what is going to keep them during the preparation of the land. He must remember he had already seen reports in the paper re high prices of goods, and he is going to be a consumer for nearly two years before he gets a cent from his land. The Cuban dream is all right to think about. Another little point is, a city in Cuba does not necessarily imply that there are a certain number of persons collected at a certain point; one house or farm is often called the 'City of —'. This helps to sell land also."

The writer, with above correspondence before him, is convinced that Cuba, like other tropical countries, is fertile almost beyond the power of language to describe; at the same time it is possible for the first on the ground to capitalize it all into mortgages for subsequent crops.

Mr. John Z. White, speaking at the Labor Temple, covered this point when he remarked that if the Creator were today to rain manna from heaven, as in olden days, the land owners would rake it into wind-rows and capitalize it into rent.

If this letter cures any cases of Cuban fever, prevents the breaking up of a home without investigation of what is offering, or saves some toiler his hard earned money from investment in a Cuban swamp or land under water, it will have served its purpose.

Yours respectfully,
 GEO. CARTWRIGHT,
 No. 271 North Lisgar St., Toronto.

IRON MOULDERS STRIKE

The Fight With the McClary Mfg. Co. of London Still Goes On.

From the Industrial Banner:
 The strike of the iron molders at the McClary Manufacturing Company's plant in London is being resolutely maintained, and all indications point to its growing effectiveness. During the past few months every issue of the Banner has chronicled steadily decreasing staffs in the stove mounting and metal polishing departments, where no strike exists, and a constant reduction in the working hours. The past month has proved no exception to the general rule, as since our January issue these departments have been further reduced to eight hours per day and no work on Saturdays. This also, despite the fact that the iron molding shop is running full time. One of the most laughable incidents regarding the strike is the squibs that have of late appeared in the daily papers. They appear as ordinary items of news, but to Londoners who know the true state of affairs, they are received with a quiet smile, for they are on to the game, and know with what intent they are inserted. For instance, one item, written apparently to show how fast the North West was growing up, but designedly to create an impression that the McClary Co. had actually sold a few stoves, gave the information that at a certain point where a member of the firm had been travelling

ten years ago, and where there was at that time no settlers whatever, the McClary Co. had shipped four carloads of stoves. Of course, the name of the place was not mentioned, and it was not even stated if the stoves were shipped a year ago or in 1900. It was a harmless appearing item, remarkable for the information it did not give. It gave an impression, and that was all. It said something, but really meant nothing.

Then again, the agents and sellers of the McClary stoves had a meeting in London. That was certainly within their right, and was only sensible, considering the awful dropping away of business. The funny part, however, was the papers announcing that most encouraging reports had been received from all quarters, and that 1905 had been the most prosperous year in the history of the firm, and that the management would run the works to their full capacity and keep their one thousand hands fully employed, as stock was very low owing to big shipments of stoves. At the very time the assertion was made the stock rooms were filled with stoves, and the pile constantly growing, staffs were being steadily reduced and the working hours shortened. There is no need upon our part to repeat our statements of the past few months. We have tried to give the truth and nothing but the truth, and we are in a position to know that they are incontrovertible. The iron molders are perfectly satisfied at the outlook, and feel gratified to know that the people of Canada are backing them. They came out expecting a long and a hard fight, and are prepared to carry it on to a logical conclusion. All we can add is that so far results have surpassed their brightest expectations, and they are in the ring to the finish.

The Gurney Foundry Company, of Toronto, makers of Oxford stoves and ranges, etc., have shut down for a period of three months. This is something that has never occurred before in the history of the firm. A few of their non-union molders have been giving the McClary Company, of London, a lift, and so the fight goes merrily on. We wonder whether the Gurneys will claim that this is the most prosperous year they have ever enjoyed. We rather imagine they will hardly make a bluff like that. They are getting where the labor unions prophesied they would get when the fight started four years ago. When a firm deliberately antagonizes 300,000 union men and as many more sympathizers, it is safe to believe that sooner or later a shut-down will be in sight. The union men of Canada are perfectly aware that the Gurney fight is still on, and when they need a new stove they propose to patronize a firm that has no trouble with the unions. The Gurney Company cannot make the boast that they are working overtime because union men are rushing to try their Oxford stoves and ranges. Not on your life.

The Bakers' strike is still on.

Union Label Still Reigns

Hamilton.—Mayor Biggar and the members of the Council will not be obliged to face charges of conspiracy at the higher court in connection with the charges laid several weeks ago by Thea Pyle, in an effort to have the city discontinue its rule to employ only union labor and require union labels on policemen's and firemen's clothing. Magistrate Jelfs gave judgment to-day, deciding that there was not sufficient evidence on one charge to send the case up, and that the other clauses were not properly laid to cover any statutory offence.

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"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at

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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 FERRY.

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR 1906.

Robert Hungerford.....President
W. T. Thompson.....Vice-President
D. W. Kennedy.....Secretary
John Gardiner.....Financial Secretary
I. H. Kennedy.....Treasurer

Subscribe to The Tribune.

We see that 10,000 more women are to be imported from the old country and taken to the great west for the men to choose brides from. There are plenty of girls from Eastern Canada that would fill the bill, did they choose to be imported.

Wouldn't the exemptions in Toronto make a workman think what are they for? The taxes have to be paid and the bulk of the taxes fall on the poor man's shoulders. If the wealthy folks desire beautiful houses of worship and can afford to build them, why by all that's good, can't they pay their just taxes and thus carry their own burdens and not continue to grind down the poor man who often has to wonder where the next meal is to come from. Why is not our Temple and our printing office exempt? We are preaching a propaganda that is for the benefit of mankind, as laid down in Holy Script and taught by the life of the Saviour of mankind.

It would be a poor thing did we all think alike. What would we be. Opposition gives us both sides of a question and a grand opportunity to get our own narrowness knocked out of us. At the same time as a body we must stand a unit. Nothing must deceive us in any of the issues at stake.

Let those employers that employ non-union help be quite content with the trade of non-union men, and good union men should be quite content that matters should stand thus, and not interfere with it, by giving their little trade to help the non-union tradesman.

Miss Elizabeth McClelland, who caused a sensation in England by announcing herself as a builder, has further attracted attention by erecting a model house for workmen at a cost of \$750.

Are you booming the label?

Russia does not permit children under the age of twelve to work in any of her factories. What about Canada?

Every local union in Toronto should be affiliated with the central body. The time may come when you will wonder what has struck you.

We notice the Typographical Journal is more complacent than ever.

Supposing you do have to pay 25 or 50 cents more for a union-made article, isn't it worth it? Are you not glad to pay it? Is this not what we are striving for? Look at this beautiful commandment, "That ye love one another, ever as I have loved you."

The earth is filled with good things that were meant for all, and not for the few to absorb. Let us try for equalization.

When an employer makes a move to better his condition he is a "wise business man," but when his employe does the same thing he is an "agitator."

On Monday, Feb. 19th, we went to the Post Office to look up some complaints re non-delivery, and to our horror we found the "Tribunes" that had been sent down to them for delivery on Friday afternoon had not then been all sorted out for delivery. Where this fault lies, we don't know, but will find out if possible and try and find out what remedy can be applied.

It is not much use to ask your dealer to patronize the union label when so very little is known about them. Many know the Allied Trades, the Cigar-makers, the Bakers, the Teamsters, and perhaps one or two others. Why don't you

advertise what you are fighting for? Why not let the public know that there are such things, and what they are? You have many friends, who would demand such labels did they know there were such things. You can hardly expect a man to look for a thing he knows nothing of.

Look out for the Glass and Bottle Blowers' "at home," to be held to-night in their hall, corner Northcote and Queen. This will be an event of the season.

The Brewery Workers' concert was a splendid success, and well worthy of their efforts. The proceeds were devoted to the expenses of the convention to be held in Toronto next September.

It would please the Brotherhood of Painters did the weekly cloth signs placed over the Majestic Theatre bear the painters' label, as they are provided by the management, and not by the companies.

The Tribune does not wish or does it cater for advertisements of an undesirable character. We started with this policy, and intend it: discontinuance for the future. We have already refused enough advertisements of this class to fill its columns and force us to enlarge our paper. Though we are forced to say that this undesirable class of advertisement is offered with far greater liberality than the so-called desirable class, who most think that a bunch of circulars sent to the unions for distribution, and which a few of our comrades will thoughtlessly distribute, and in some few cases pay attention to by calling on these merchants. Apparently a dodger or circular so graciously sent you is thought sufficient to cater for the unionist's trade, the Tribune not being worthy of their patronage, because you are so easily caught through this cheaper medium. At the same time, they carry a continuous advertisement in all the dailies and most of the weeklies.

If the merchant desires your trade let him cater for it through the proper channel for you—the columns of the Tribune, and pay for it. If they can pay such a lot for the general trade, they should pay a portion for the trades union business. When our comrades will take this stand they will soon have a paper that will be all that can be desired, and a credit to our organizations. The Tribune must be treated on a par with our union labels, and the demand must be made for patronage to the Tribune by our comrades just as strenuously as for their own label. Let the men patronize those who have seen their way to advertise with us, and ask the others who are catering to you why they do not advertise with us, and until we do get this very necessary support from organized labor we shall still have to struggle along for its existence, and in the hope that you will soon wake up to the fact that this demand is an actual necessity.

The annual concert and dance of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Labor Temple on Friday, March 2nd, 1906, when a thoroughly good time may be expected.

Mr. Chas. Bishop has been appointed correspondent to the Tribune by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. This is one of the unions that are active to the wants of a labor paper and the cause of labor.

Molders' strike still on.

The capitalists know well their friends. The many bouquets handed to John Burns by the capitalist press show clearly enough where we should place him.

An insurance investigation will be one of the best things that ever happened to Canada. It cannot start any too quick, either, because if a company is all right it must be losing money owing to the public scare of insurance methods as exposed in the United States companies. If they are not all right, they must be made all right by the usual process.

So Mr. Simpson was a Parliamentary candidate in North Toronto. It looks as if Mr. Simpson's friends were very half-hearted, and did not give him a fair running chance. Living in this very section, I never saw a card, circular or poster, or any kind of literature, whilst his opponents had plenty.

Mr. Hungerford's appearance on Mr. W. K. McNaught's platform was, we think, perfectly justified for these reasons: Mr. McNaught has always been considered among the fair manufacturers, and, in fact, on several occasions shown unusual interest in the working classes.

On the other hand, Mr. Urquhart had shown himself to be a man who got into a rage by the support of the working people, and then ignored them in any possible way.

Now, if Mr. McNaught is as fair as he is said to be, and the unfair man, Mr. Urquhart, circulated untruthful reports in regard to Mr. McNaught's relations with the working people of Toronto, with a view of again pulling the wool over the eyes of the trades unionists, and these reports were known by Mr. Hungerford to be untrue, we have no hesitation in saying that it was his duty to go on the platform and refute any such statements as made by Mr. Urquhart and his party.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Towards the end of the work of the tariff commissioners the people of Canada gleaned some important information as to how the duty on sugar worked to their (the people's) disadvantage. With the tariff taken off the raw sugar and the manufactured article allowed to come in free, forty pounds for one dollar would be the retail price instead of twenty pounds, as at present. In other words, five million people are paying double the price for sugar on account of the tariff, and there are less than one hundred men directly affected in its manufacture.

We assert that at sugar forty pounds for a dollar more than three times that number of men would be employed handling the extra amount that would be consumed.

R. Bond, newly-elected M. P. for the city of Chester, Cheshire, England, accepted his opponent's challenge that no white man could work in the South African gold mines, and sent six Britons out to prove the contrary. They have been there six months and the reports received from them go to show that it is not so much the nature of the work as it is the lack of proper regulations, both medical and sanitary, that makes the mine distasteful to a civilized man. They use spoons of their own; they drew the line to dipping their hands into the meal or stooping like a pig or lapping it like a dog, but managed to hold on and introduced little things here and there to avoid becoming victims to fever.

A lady, writing recently in one of our city papers, gave what appeared to most readers a concise report of the life the Africans of both sexes lived, told of how pleased the African lady was when she donned the ladies' garb, etc., and gave a description of the African gentleman while occupied in the mines; but certainly left a great deal untold.

She never mentioned the fact that the gent. works for years, and by that time saves ten pounds in English money, returns from whence he came and buys a wife; goes to work once more and repeats his former action until he purchases three wives. Then he retires and compels the ladies to keep him the rest of his days. Should one of them, through old age, etc., fail to do so, he (the gent.) mixes a few poisonous leaves and puts the old or incapable lady out of his way, and this is a fact at the present time acquiesced in by the mine owners and used by them when they are charged with the low rate of wages received by these people.

We are told that no white man could labor in these mines on account of the nature of the work; we rather think it's the nature of the regulations that these poor people struggle under, that the white man would never be satisfied with. The writer, aforementioned, says, "that they walked in single file, with a wooden bowl in both hands and received from a scowp, somewhat like a long shovel, their boiled meal."

A man is known by the company he keeps; so also is a woman, though many women do not seem to think so.

Laborers produce wealth they do not own; capitalist own wealth they have not produced.

Laborers toil and make capitalists rich; capitalists remain idle and keep laborers poor.

Labor is exploited; capitalists are exploiters. Laborers are numerous; capitalists are few.

Laborers form a political party for which capitalists will not vote; capitalists form a political party for which laborers often vote.

Laborers are controlled by governments that are always controlled by capitalists.

Laborers are those who earn an honest living by the use of either mind or muscle; capitalists are idlers who prey upon those who toil by collecting rents, interest and profits.

Employers are warning the workers that they must cease making demands for higher wages—else there is danger of searing away the bird of prosperity with its pretty wings. Employers must have profits—otherwise the whole scheme of production will fall. Let it fall. The workers will then erect a scheme of production and distribution, based not on the profits but use and comfort.

Two Dollars a Day

After threshing it out once more, the Board of Control will recommend the introduction of a by-law providing \$2 a day as the minimum rate of wages paid to all corporation employees. A further motion by Controller Ward that the same apply to all city contracts was sent to the city solicitor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir,—At a meeting of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union the following delegates were elected to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Kansas City on March 10th, 1906: Mr. R. Woodward and Mr. James Moanaghan. Mr. Woodward has held the important positions of President and Treasurer, and is now Corresponding Secretary of the union, and their selection could not have fallen on a better choice, and they can readily expect a good report from these delegates at the close of the convention.

L. H. GIBBINS.

Unions & Strikes Legal

Recommendations by Royal Commission in Labor's Interest.

London, Feb. 20.—A blue book was issued to-day giving the voluminous report of the Royal Commission on trade disputes and combinations.

The commission recommends the passage of an act declaring trade unions to be legal associations and strikes legal, unless accompanied by violence or breach of contract, and also declares that persuasion to strike, apart from procuring a breach of contract is not illegal.

Labor Papers

Sometimes you hear people say, "Oh, these labor papers don't amount to anything. I take the daily papers, that's enough."

How can the trade unionists expect the labor papers to amount to very much when the very fellows who stand back of it all do not support the papers as they should?

Surely union labor does not expect this official organ to be supported by those outside of the ranks.

Union men take the local daily paper, and it is right that they should, if they want to keep pace with the foreign and local events of general character, but will these papers advocate your cause, help you build up your union, publish your unfair list, and other things too numerous to mention? No, they will not; neither can they afford to, because their patronage comes from all classes of people.

These are matters which all trades unionists should take into consideration. There is not a labor paper in the United States which nets its publishers a decent living from its subscribers. There is not a labor paper in the United States that would not willingly throw out every advertisement in its columns, save, perhaps, the union label, if union labor would come forward and support it with paid-up subscriptions.—Union Advocate.

Strike Closes Cornwall Mill

Canadian Colored Cotton Goods Co. Have Trouble with Men

Cornwall.—The Stormont mill, one of the Canadian Colored Cotton Goods Company's factories, is practically closed for a few days by a strike of some twelve or fourteen "beavers."

The men complain that they have had bad work for some time past, and that this has materially reduced their earnings.

As the yarn has to pass through the hands of the "beavers," their strike has caused the whole mill to be closed.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

Thirty-five cloak operators left work behind at the factory of the Robert Simpson Company yesterday, owing to the refusal of the company to discharge a man who had met with the disapproval of the operators.

Patronize the merchants who advertise with us and who think your trade worth the catering for.

Dolan is Voted Out

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—After two weeks of uproar and disorder that on several occasions almost resulted in riots and finally an appeal to the courts, the delegates to the convention of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, to-day succeeded in passing a resolution declaring vacant the offices of President Dolan and Vice-President Bellingham. The resolution passed over the head of Dolan.

WILL SURPRISE HIM

Everybody's Magazine, which has claimed to be the opponent of the trusts, has declared itself in sympathy with the United Typothetae, one of the tightest little trusts in the United States, and also declares itself as opposed to the Typographical Union in its contention for the eight hour day.

The reason assigned by Everybody's for its fight against the printers is that organized labor is a trust.

It will probably make the ordinary union workingman's eyes bulge out when he learns that he is actually a member of a trust. He may even begin looking for dividends.—Streator Gazette.

Subscribe to The Tribune.

The daily wage for skilled labor in Italy is: For machinists, 55 to 70 cents; masons, 50 to 60 cents; carpenters, 50 to 70 cents, and cotton workers, 50 to 50 cents.

The weekly wage of more than half of the male workers of sixteen years and over in Hungary averages from \$2.08 to \$4.16. Over forty per cent. of the female workers receive less than \$1.25 per week. The workday averages from nine to ten hours.

The Flag of Labor

What flag is the flag of Labor?
Shall we hail it the cruel Red?
The bunting of blood and terror;
The standard of hate and dread.
Shall that banner wave above us,
In our struggle to brighten earth,
That has darkened the years with weas
and tears?
Since the day of its cursed birth!

That symbol of lust and slaughter;
That beacon of pillage and flame
Shall it cast its blight o'er the ranks of
right
And blacken our cause with shame?
Nay! out from the hosts of labor
Comes the answer: "It shall not be!
For labor's flag is no flaunting rag;
'Tis the starry flag of the free!"

Yea, that is the flag of labor;
The same one that waved on high
When Freedom's beam shed its first
bright beam
O'er our nation's morning sky.
The flag that bade defiance
To the despots who ruled the earth
And, with vict'ry blest, told the world's
oppressed
That their haven had found its birth.

Aye! it was the flag of labor
When the bondsman's shackles fell,
And it waved for toil when, on Cuba's
soil,
Was stamped out the Spanish hell.
Be it ever the flag of labor,
With its beautiful folds unfurled,
When the brutal red and its cause lie
dead
And peace has come to the world.
—"The Mechanic."

Unionisms

Give the devil his due and your local its dues.

The mouth ain't everything. Many a dumb man made his mark.

All men are born honest. Then some of them go into the building trades.

Christian Science may be all right. But you can't stay at home and finish your job by the "absent treatment."

If the Lord made man, he, too, must have his "off days," judging from some of his works seen walking around.

The man who can remember the time when there was harmony in the labor movement has a long memory.

Some labor men are like a ferry boat. They show the "front" to both sides and nobody in the movement can make head or tail out of them.

Many a bank robber now fills a pauper's grave. He refused to be up-to-date and worked from the outside with a "kit." Some of his old associates kept pace with the times, threw the tools away and are now getting it in shovelfuls from the inside. They are known as "financiers."

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 93

Held a special meeting on Monday night last which was the most successful held for some time, as every factory and nearly every custom shop in the city was represented. Addresses were given by the President Chas. Todds, 4th Vice-President International, Geo. Shipman, D. W. Kennedy, A. E. Hill and J. H. Sanderson, after which, mostly every non member present filled out application cards and several were initiated.

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Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.



Of Interest to Women



LOBSTER RECIPES.

A lobster is said to be "a green thing that turns red on getting into hot water." (A green lobster is alive, or ought to be, and a red lobster is dead, having been boiled. A dead green lobster is a bad investment, and a red lobster should be purchased near the date of his boiling.) It is better to buy a small, heavy lobster than a large light one; one weighing two pounds is about right. Canning destroys the lobster flavor, but, for some recipes, the canned goods will answer. Below are given the various ways of serving lobsters.

A la Waldorf.—The meat of two good sized lobsters cut into inch pieces. Put two-thirds of a cup of olive oil in a saucepan, add a sliced onion, a clove, and a shredded green pepper. Cook very slowly until the onion and pepper are done, remove the clove, then add the lobster, a pinch of salt, a dash of red pepper and a wineglass of white wine. Cook two minutes, then add a tablespoon of tomato catsup, or a medium sized peeled tomato, cut into small bits. Let boil up once and serve.

Broiled.—Split a boiled lobster lengthwise and remove the spongy substance and the intestine. Rub the cut surfaces with butter and broil slowly. Serve in the shell.

A la Creme.—Pick the meat from a boiled lobster and break it into inch pieces. Marinate with half a cup of sherry wine mixed with a tablespoon of vinegar. Make the cream sauce, using one tablespoon of butter, two of flour, salt and pepper and a cup of cream. Drain the marinated lobster and add to it and cook until heated through. Season with nutmeg. The wine and vinegar need not be used, though it imparts a delicate flavor to the lobster. Serve in the body shell of the lobster and garnish with claws and parsley. Canned lobster may be used for this dish and served on toast.

Croquettes.—The meat of one lobster cut fine, or a pint can of lobster. Make a paste of bread crumbs and cream or milk, add a little melted butter, half a cup of chopped canned mushrooms, the juice of a lemon, salt, pepper and a grating of nutmeg. Mix with the lobster and stir over the fire till very hot. Add the yolk of a raw egg, unbeaten, stir thoroughly and take from the fire at once. When cool, form into croquettes, dip in egg, then in crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Cutlets.—Make the croquette mixture, using mace instead of nutmeg for seasoning. Shape into cutlets, egg, crumb, fry in deep fat, and stick a lobster claw in the end of each.

Scalloped.—Make the cream sauce and put a layer in a baking dish. Add a layer of boiled or canned lobster, cut fine, sprinkle with crumbs. Add another layer of sauce, then lobster and crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Cover with crumbs and dots of butter and brown in the oven. If the mixture seems dry, a little milk may be added. The mixture may be cooked in individual dishes.

An Gratin.—Make the lobster a la Creme. Season with mace and nutmeg, and stir in three well beaten eggs just before taking from the fire. Arrange in layers in a baking dish or in individual dishes, with crumbs and grated cheese between, having crumbs, butter and grated cheese on top. Sprinkle with parsley.

Farci.—A pint of boiled lobster meat, or canned lobster, one cup of milk or cream, two tablespoons of butter, one of flour, two of bread crumbs, one of salt, one of chopped parsley, a grating of nutmeg, yolks of three hard boiled eggs, a dash of cayenne or paprika. Made a cream sauce of the milk, flour and butter, add the salt, pepper, parsley, nutmeg, mashed yolks and lastly the lobster meat. Put into a large baking dish or into individual baking dishes. Cover with crumbs, dot with butter and bake until brown.

Chops.—Prepare mixture as above and let cool. Form into chops, dip into egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat, garnish with parsley and lobster claws.

Stewed.—Fry a tablespoon of chopped onions in a tablespoon of butter, add a tablespoon of flour, and when thick add two cups of milk. Add the meat of one boiled lobster, or a pint can of lobster, and cook until heated through. Add a dash of lemon juice and a grating of nutmeg just after taking from the fire.

Deville.—Two tablespoons butter, two of chopped parsley, two chopped onions, two of vinegar, one of Worcester sauce, one teaspoon of made mustard, black and red pepper, salt to taste. Simmer gently till onion is cooked, then add the meat of a boiled lobster or a pint of canned lobster. Serve very hot.

A la Cecil.—One tablespoon of butter, one of flour and a cup of cream. Cook until it thickens, season with salt and pepper, add the meat of a boiled lobster, cut fine, and the yolk of an egg well beaten. When heated through, add a tablespoon of chopped parsley and serve at once, on toast, or in individual paper cases or ramakin dishes.

JUST TRIPLES.

All sorts of supple cloths are high in favor for every sort of use. Wiry and soft finish alike are good, provided they are supple and have a fairly smooth surface. Hairy cloths—sibelines and their kin—are used very sparingly, and mostly for separate coats.

Broadcloth promises to be first and foremost for the dressier sort of clothes. Suits and separate coats, evening coats and cloaks, and the prettiest of both afternoon and evening dresses—those with a little air of dignity about them—are made of it.

As a consequence of the present interest in broadcloth, new, beautiful shades of colors have come out, made still more beautiful by the satin sheen of the finish. Of course, all broadcloth used is the sort that was achieved a year or so ago, robbed of all its old-time stiffness, and made supple and light in weight.

Elbow sleeves are coming in for everything but the more workaday styles of dress.

Corded handkerchiefs have developed from the quaint styles with "dimity borders" to styles with cords crossing and recrossing at intervals over the whole handkerchief.

Voiles are still high in favor, promising to become another of the staples we are so dependent upon. Both heavy and light meshes, and the in between as well, are good.

Velveteen is struggling back, mostly in blue, black and green.

Velvets are strong—even to velvet ribbon. For velvet usually comes in when the plainer cloths are used. And silk is strong when the rough materials are.

Checks haven't gone out, as almost everybody prophesied they would; only they've faded to "invisible checks," and to two-toned effects, with the shades so close together that only in a strong light does the check stand out definitely.

The new herringbone suitings are stunning, especially those of gray. Both the definite and indefinite herringbones—like the checks, only in the weave—are good.

Mohairs have taken a vigorous new lease of life for shirtwaist suits.

Covert cloth makes hosts of separate jackets and coats, and whole suits as well. There's a darker shade than the usual pale tan we're most accustomed to, which bids fair to be wonderfully popular and a whole lot more serviceable than the lighter shade, which shows every spot.

Evening coats promise no end of changes. Everything about them, it is said, will be different. Empire styles will probably be most marked in them, and short sleeves very much in evidence.

Bakers' strike still on.

Woman's crowning glory is her hair, but you'd never suspect it if you'd see her just after a shampoo. Had Juliet worn a wig the chances are that Mr. Romeo would never have yodeled those pretty speeches out in her back yard. It can be truthfully stated that happiness hangs by a hair, for what bald-headed girl could be content or look the world in the face without a tear?

The secret of beautiful hair is in knowing how to make the most of it, how to coax and coddle it into growing and in arranging it to the best possible advantage. It is the natural frame for

the face, and whether this frame is becoming remains with the woman herself. A horrid, untidy, slipshod way of twisting up one's glory crown will make the most adorable woman look like a cartoon and a frump. Arranged in pretty, neat, fluffy coils, all laid smooth and beautiful, it will change this cartoon into a picture that is worth photographing.

It is wonderful what terrible things a woman can do with her own head. You think this when you go to a matinee and view the sea of mussed pompadours and wispy locks that spreads out before you. Hairpins are falling, hair ribbons are dusty and soiled, straggly ends of hair are looking out to see what they can observe, while here and there is displayed the business end of a false switch that has not been properly concealed. Combs are set in crooked, and, in many cases, a head of hair looks more like a bird's nest than a coiffure.

They say that women have never given so much thought to their looks as they have these last few years. For this let us be thankful, for in many cases there is ample room for improvement.

To have pretty hair you must first of all have clean hair. This means that you must shampoo your topknot every two weeks, or even oftener if necessary. The hair catches even more dust than does the face. It has a thousand little arms reaching out for it. The natural oil, secreted by the glands of the scalp, make this catching process particularly energetic.

Quite the best way of keeping the hair clean is to shampoo it every ten days or every fortnight with eggs. Break the eggs in a small bowl, and do not beat them. Rub them over the scalp and through the hair, allowing them to drain into a bowl which has been filled with hot water. Shampoo vigorously, pour out the water and use more eggs, shampooing again. This time you should have a live suds, just like that made with soap. Don't be afraid of using the water too hot. And don't be scared of hurting your head by too much friction. It is impossible to get the hair thoroughly free of dust and oil without energetic treatment. The tangles can easily be brushed out when the hair is dry.

Rinse always with a bath spray or by placing your head under the faucet in the bath tub. To rinse the hair in two or three bowlfuls of water is not to cleanse it as it should be cleansed. There's many a woman bemoaning the loss of her hair who has ruined it by neglect or by improper or partial shampooing. When you launder a bit of linen you know that the suds must all be washed away, else the fabric will not be clean and sweet and white. So it is with the hair, the eggs must be well rubbed in and as carefully rinsed out.

Few women need false hair to make the coiffure pretty. All they need is a little simple knowledge in the art of hairdressing. Probably the easiest way of acquiring this information is to have the hair carefully dressed by some one who knows how. The contour of the face must be taken into careful consideration, for an arrangement that will make one woman look like an angel will turn another one into a witch.

The long-faced girl must not pile her hair up like a young tower on the top of her head. This elongates the lines and gives her a frightened scare-away look that is not included in the rules and regulations of good sense beautifying. The fat, chubby faced little girl must refrain from wearing a fat, chubby little mop of hair, otherwise she accentuates the billowy, biscuity lines of her countenance. The thin-faced girl should endeavor to detract from her emaciated appearance by wearing her hair soft, fluffy and "bunchy out" at the sides.

By brushing your hair carefully at night and arranging it in two braids, you will have a wavy crown next day, and your hair will look twice as heavy as, if left to its natural inclination.

If you would have the wave particularly noticeable, braid the hair loosely and draw two strands up close to the head, by holding one strand out taut and straight. The third strand can be rolled into a little bunch and pinned up close to the head with the other two strands.

Next morning, undo your braids and you will brush out a fluffy mass of wavy tresses. Take the curling iron and wave the hair about the face, catching in all the stray ends that are known to the cult as "widow locks."

Several combs will keep all these flying shreds of hirsute decorations with the rest of the hair. By brushing them the way they should go they will soon take the hint. Back combs have been the salvation of the woman who always tagged around with a fringe of hair hanging down at the back of her neck. If modern beautifying has done no more than teach a woman to pin up these shaggy ends it has certainly been worth while.

Bakers' strike still on.

With the Wits

"Perhaps," growled the unsuccessful contributor, "you don't consider this joke original."

"Oh, yes I do," replied the editor.

"Ah! then why—"

"Yes, it was original about seventy-five years ago, but you don't appear to be that old."—Philadelphia Press.

EIGHT HOURS ASSURED

Number of cities where I. T. U. has eight-hour and closed shop agreements in effect

428

Number of cities where Typothetæ has established nine-hour day and open shop

0

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Reformer—I tell you, the history of politics is one long continuous story of outrageous repeating.

Politician—Well, history is a great repeater herself.

HINT TO THE POETS.

"That new poet is at last convinced that there's money in the literary business."

"Sold a poem, has he?"

"No; had his hair cut and sold it to the barber for a sofa pillow."—Atlanta Constitution.

LOUD SUIT.

Howell—How do you like my new suit?

Powell—I hate the sound of it.—Judge.

HIT THE BULL'S-EYE.

"Now, when it comes to lawyers," said the man in the rubber collar, "after all—"

"By gum, you hit it," said the man who was fighting for an estate; "they are always after all."

REAL EXPENSE.

Stern Sire—Young man, are you capable of supplying my daughter with food and dress?

Suitor—Food and dress? Why, I am capable of supplying her with bonbons and ice cream.

HUNTING A ROLL.

"Does your wife ever look under the bed at night?" asked the inquisitive gentleman whose better half was very timid.

"Oh, yes," replied his friend, "ever since I tried to hide my vest under there one night."

THE SECRET OUT.

"That poet didn't make a dollar out of his great epic poem."

"Exactly."

"And his 'Ode to America' fell flat?"

"That's what."

"Well, how is it he rides in an automobile now?"

"My friend, he is the author of a popular song entitled 'My Honey's Black Ez de Chimby-Back, Jump Jim-Crow in de Mawwin!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FOLLY.

"Never judge a man's income by his clothes," said the philosopher of folly.

"The wise man reserves his opinion on this point until he has seen his wife's clothes."—Cleveland Leader.

HOMELIKE.

"Why does Dr. Grumpy always buy opeagwork socks?"

"He says that, having been a bachelor for forty-five years, the kind with holes in are the only ones in which he feels natural."

NO MERCY.

When the fool killer came to the man who rocks the boat he was determined to mete out severe punishment.

"Are you going to kill him?" asked the friend.

"No," replied the fool killer; "that would be too lenient. I am going to make him marry a modern club woman so he will be doomed to rock the baby when she goes out."

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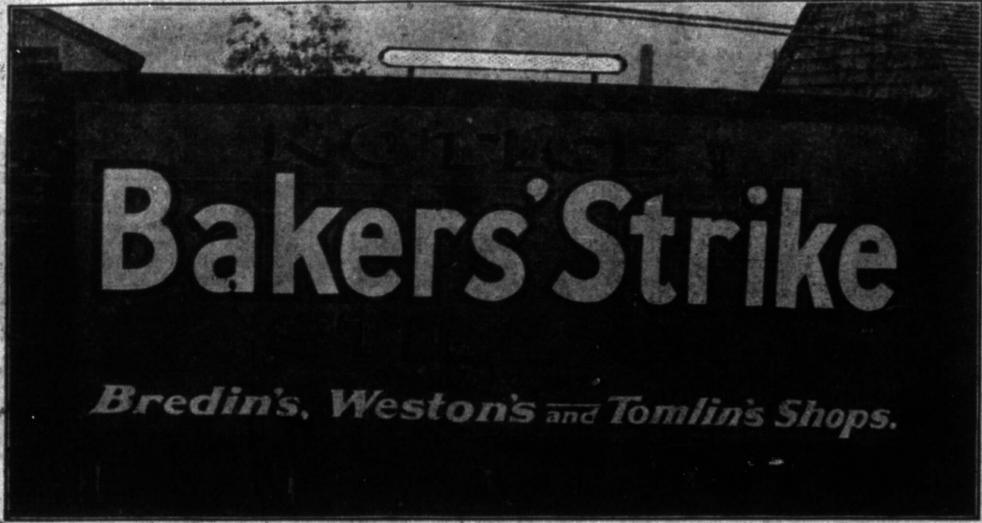
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OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157, Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 364 Palmerston Ave.

Amal. Woodworkers, Interior Cabinet Finishers Sec., Local No. 284, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec., 148 Euclid Ave.

Planomakers' Int. Union, Local 24, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. E. Heldman, Sec., 25 Smith St.

Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.), Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.

Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 81 Spadina Ave.

Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 394, Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.

Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 378, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 22 Jarvis St.

Boatmen's Int. Jour. of Am., L. 230, Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Frank Walker, Sec., 139 Gerard East.

Sundry 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., 713 Broadview Ave.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queens City L., 123, 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 23, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Chas. Goldsmith, 559 Front St. West.

Bread and Pastry Workers' Int. Union, Local 232, Meets every Monday night, Labor Temple. W. A. Stewart, Sec., 27 Grange Ave.

Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 8, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 313 Queen St. E.

Brass Workers U., L. 53 (M. F. E. P. & B. W.), Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron Sts. Daniels, Sec., 2714 Simcoe St.

Bread Salesmen, No. 207, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Temple. Geo. Halekburn, Sec., 213 Wilton Ave.

Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 394 (L. U. of U. B. W.), Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 3, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.

Brothers' Int. Jour. of Am. Workers' Int. All L., 112, Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.

Bridge Structural and Airo. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Jones, Sec., 216 Beaton St.

Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Anns, Sec., 5 Verral Ave.

Car and Wagon Makers' Int. Union, Local 20, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.

Carpenters' Branch No. 2, Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 3, Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 155 Spadina Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 4, Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 5, Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.

Carpenters and Joiners, U. S., L. 27, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 134 Broadbaine St.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 54 Shaw St.

Cigar-makers' Int. U., No. 27, Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 33 Church St., Room 106. John Pamphill, Sec.

Civic Employees' Union, No. 1, Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave., Thomas Hillton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.

Civic Employees U., 2, Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 349 King St. W.

Cleakmakers' Union, Local 18 (L. G. W. I. U.), Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 25 Gould St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41, Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays. D. Alexander, Sec., 145 Richmond W.

Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.), Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 154 Victoria St.

Coopers' Int. Union, Local 189, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185, U. G. W. of A., Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.

Electrical Int., L. 114, Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.

Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353, Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec., 25 Car St.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 12, Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.

Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152, Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc.

Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc., Beh. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc.

Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L., Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 95 Montrose Ave.

Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2, Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbour St.

Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L., 292, Meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fridays. W. E. Malloy, Sec., 192 Borden St.

Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8980 A. F. of L., Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 65, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m., Queen and Northcote. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1123 Queen W.

Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 31, Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria Place.

Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 59 Reid St.

Horsehoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 4, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. Chas. McIntosh, Sec., 24 Regent St.

Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 209 Oak St.

Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 433 Winton Ave.

Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U., Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.

Laborers, Int. Builders' Union, Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 77, Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues., Geo. Coffey, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U., L. 92, Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 117 Concord Ave.

Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C., Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mackay, Sec., 105 Dovercourt Road.

Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 13, Chas. Fowers, 105 Sussex 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 Jct. Ed. Coombs, Sec., 21, Keady St., Junction.

Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.

Mallers' 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., 25 St. Paul St.

Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 13, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Blattery, Sec., 788 Markham St.

Marine Engineers, Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. E. A. Prince, Sec., 17 Maplewood place.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waterreaders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 2nd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 51 Mitchell Ave.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L., 183, Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U., L. 51 (M. F. & B. W.), Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Severn, Sec., 710 Bathurst St.

Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3, Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. I. Temple. F. G. Hayward, Sec., 189 Lansdowne Ave.

Patternmakers' Assc., Meets in Occident Hall 2nd and 4th Monday. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.

Photo Engravers, Local 25, I. P. E. W., Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank H. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.

Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 32, Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. Geo. Manthe, Sec., 151 Bellwoods Ave.

Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 North-ern Place.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46, Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 159 Gladstone Ave.

Pressers' Int. U., L. 183, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vansant, 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 18, 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., 157 Marlborough Ave.

Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 26, Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 23 Esther.

Stereotypers and Spec. Union, Local 21, Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 12 Park Rd.

Stonemasons' U. L., 24, E. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 278 Hamburg Ave.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 182, Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L., 156, Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto. June W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 663, Toronto Junction.

Team Drivers' 455 (L.B.T.D.), Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.

Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 52, 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. Charles E. Leitch, Sec., 456 Parliament St.

The Layers' Int. U., 27, 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. Lovels, Sec., 194 Parliament.

Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M., Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 299 Palmerston Ave.

Travelers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. & Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Temple. Andrew Simpson, Sec., 137 Farley Ave.

Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113, Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m., John Griffin, Sec., 41 Howard Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple.

Toronto Typo. U. 91, Meets 1st Saturday Labor Temple. Pres. E. M. Mehan; Vice-Pres. James Simpson; Treas. E. J. How; Rec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec. Thos. C. Voden, Room 17, 114 Richmond W.

Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 20, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. F. W. Prior, 220 North Lisgar 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., 113 Birch Ave.

Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1, Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 181 St. Patrick St.

Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon.; Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingsand, Sec., 413 Adelaide St. W.

LADIES AUXILIARIES—

Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13, Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 87 Shaw St.

Typographical U. Auxiliary 43, Meets 2nd Saturday, 2 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Mehan, Sec., 53 Phoenix St.

Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 65, Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 3 E. L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 164 McCaul.

Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 171, Meets 2nd and 4th Sat., Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen W.

Railroad Conductors Ladies Auxiliary No. 78, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Desvett, Sec., 283 Manning Ave.

Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 151, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 59 Halton St.

Tramway Men's Leaf Lodge No. 3, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Halton, Sec., 9 Arthur St.

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 90, Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. R. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.

Locomotive Engineers East Toronto No. 230, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. T. T. Looney, Sec., Box 24, E. Toronto P.O.

Locomotive Firemen, Don. 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 105, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 3 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. 244, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. Dorris, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 245, Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.

Switchmen's Union of M. A. Toronto L. 27, Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. E. Weldon, Sec., 99 Wellington Ave.

Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro. Toronto Terminal 41, Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. E. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.

Garman, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 373, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

Garman, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 71 Malabar Ave., Toronto Junc.

Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge 263, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.

Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.

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TRADE UNION COUNCIL
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Prize Winner of Puzzle Published Feb. 3
Tracking Burglar By His Footprints.

The first correct answer opened was from Elsie Jackson, Dundas St., Toronto Junction.

The correct answer is that footprints No. 2 belong to the burglar. (1) The footprints are deeper than the others owing to the weight of the booty. (2) The formation of the footprints points to a man staggering under the weight. (3) They point to a man with stockings drawn over his boots, a practice which a burglar usually adopts to enable him to move more quickly.

THIS PICTURE PUZZLE ILLUSTRATES
6 NOTED PREACHERS



A prize of **ONE DOLLAR** will be awarded to the sender of the first correct solution opened. Write on this form:

1.....2.....3.....
 4.....5.....6.....

Address all attempts to THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. W., before Wednesday, Feb. 28.
 Each attempt must be on a separate form. The Editor's decision will be final.

President Palma, of Cuba, has vetoed a measure passed by Congress, prohibiting the importation of foreigners to work in the ports during strikes.

Out of 178,059 members of 1,054 French trade unions which made returns to the French Labor Department, as to the state of employment, 18,536, or 10.4 per cent. were out of work in November, as compared with 8.9 per cent. in the previous month, and 11.6 per cent. in November, 1904. These figures are exclusive of the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais and Nord departments.

A deputation recently interviewed the Queensland (Australia) Commissioner for Railways regarding the wages paid in the molders' shop at the Ipswich workshops. It was pointed out that the Ironmolders' Union was in a position to insist upon 10s. a day from private firms, whereas under the Government the men were paid 9s. only, except in the case of four men, who were allowed to take piecework, who sometimes made £13, £14 and even up to £15 a month. The deputation thought all the work should be done at the standard daily rate of wages, which would give employment to another two men.

Stray Thoughts

The greatest benefactors of the race have been agitators. The cardinal virtue of the human race is disobedience. From the fountain of discontent flows the stream of progress.

Mankind has sailed to the port of freedom over seas of its own blood. Every right now enjoyed by the common people has been wrested from the powers that rule by revolution, or threats of such.

Revolutionists, viewed in the light of history, are not a bad lot of fellows. They fought for the ideal of liberty and won it for posterity. To them our monuments ought to rise, and not to bloody warriors.

Every Christian who would be like his Master must needs be a revolutionist. The Nazarene, and every other great teacher, had nothing but rebuke for the powers that rule.

What the workingman most needs is a good deal of egotism, an appreciation of the fact that he counts for as much in the sight of God as any railroad magnate.

What workmen, as a class, most need is a realization of their political power. The ballot is as much superior to the strike as a weapon of labor as the modern rifle is superior to the old breechloader.

What the trades-unionist most needs is a genuine devotion to his cause and to quit scabbing on election day.

The working class should abandon once and for all the patronage of upper-class hypocrites. It should refuse to swallow the time-worn platitudes of certain half-hearted friends of labor. Let their good-will and friendship be not scorned, but look not to it for positive support. The only man to whom you may trust your battles is yourself.

Ye cannot serve two masters. Ergo, neither the Liberal nor Conservative parties can serve both capital and labor. "Put not your trust in princes," said the Earl of Stratford when being led to execution. With an alteration the same injunction may be given to labor. Put not your trust in capitalist parties, ye sons of toil.

God helps the man who helps himself. The proverb is a good one, and should be the motto inscribed on the scroll of organized labor. Labor has been exploited from the beginning of time. It is up to labor to say whether it will be exploited to the end of time.

What the world most needs is organization and justice. These secured, charity will not be necessary. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Verily does this apply to charity. The recipient of charity has his stomach fed at the cost of his self-respect. Men are not bred of charity, but soulless creatures. Charity, I believe, does as much harm as good.—H. R.

WHY CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS SHOULD BE A PART OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The labor movement of the continent is expressed in the American Federation of Labor, and all local movements, expressed in central bodies, should be in touch with the national desire and demand. Unions, like individuals, will achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connection. Its SEAL certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles respectful hearing and commands recognition from organized labor. Unity is fostered and advanced.

A bond of this kind keeps the movement clean from spurious and rival organizations, which otherwise would scatter the forces of labor; protects the territory, the vitality, of all national unions, and it is to the interest of local unions of such nationals to extend that protection by securing charters for centrals.

A combination of thought is the mother of combined action. Exchange of thought must precede combination. A chartered union is in the exchange channel. It writes and questions, receives and reads and profits by the tests and experiences, the gains and losses, of its fellows.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all. Prompt and concerted action can be secured. Unity is extended and its power increased. Obnoxious or favorable legislation can be retarded or advanced. Labor's weapons can be used more effectively and general interests furthered.

A voice is had, as well as vote, in the national forum of the workers, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to which annually gathers wage-workers of all classes and callings from all localities, to exchange views and speak to a listening world the demands of labor.

A rudderless ship is akin to an organization without a charter. There is no union law to guide it, no directing hand to move it. It may sail smoothly for a brief time in fair winds, but at the critical moment it is at the mercy of the elements. Wise unions get together.—American Federationist.

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR DEMANDS.

1. A. F. of L. Platform.
 1. Compulsory education.
 2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
 3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
 4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine, and home.
 5. Liabilities of employers for injury to health, body, and life.
 6. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
 7. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
 8. The municipal ownership of the street cars, water works, and gas and electric light plants for public distribution of light and heat.
 9. The nationalization of telegraph, telephones, railroads, and mines.
 10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and uses only.
 11. Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seaman and other workmen incorporated in the federal laws of the United States.
 12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.
- No fear, no favor, no party, no clique.

Bakers' strike still on.

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By an order of the Prussian Ministry of Public Works, dated December 27, 1905, a nine-hour working day was introduced on January 1, 1906, in the State Railway workshops in the Berlin, Frankfurt-on-Main, Magdeburg and Posen Railway districts, and time wages were increased so that no decrease in the workmen's wages should result from the reduction in working hours.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

In the 270 British trade unions, with a total membership of 581,630, making returns, 28,734 (or 4.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 4.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month, and 7.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1904. The slight increase in the percentage unemployed at the end of December, as compared with November, was largely due to the Christmas holidays.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL.
 22nd Nov 1905
 To all whom it may concern.
 This is to certify that the "Tribune" is the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we beg to ask for its hearty support of the advertising public.
 The Tribune is the only official publication of the above Council.
 Wm. J. Smith, President
 Wm. J. Smith, Secretary

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