

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 17

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1905

THREE CENTS

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY, DEC. 21ST

The meeting was called to order at 8.15 by President Hungerford. A roll call showed all officers present and a full attendance of delegates.

The credential committee was appointed, as follows: Delegates Elliott, Fox and Newman, who prevented Delegates Hill, of the Commercial Telegraphers; Jos. Harris, John Tweed, W. J. Bolton, W. E. Montpere, George Burdy, J. S. Simeral and S. Richardson, from the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 27; and E. Swales, from the Amalgamated Engineers, No. 602, all of whom were duly accepted and obligated.

The minutes of the last regular, also the special, meeting were read and confirmed.

At this point Mr. W. A. Douglas, of the Single Tax Association, was permitted to address the meeting for five minutes on his candidature for aerman in Ward 2. In answer to a question from Delegate Henderson, asking why certain dodgers that had been printed for distribution on election day of last year by the Single Tax Association and then were recalled or suppressed at the last minute, he replied that they were not recalled in the interest of any political party, as the delegate was trying to infer.

The executive committee presented their report, as follows: The secretary was instructed to put in notice of motion, amending the Constitution re method of electing officers or other representatives of the Council, the amendment to read: "All officers and committees, or other representatives of this Council, shall be elected by a majority of all delegates present and voting."

A communication from James Simpson, vice president of the Dominion Trades Congress, as follows: My attention has been called to the fact that several contracts for work on the Grand Trunk Pacific have been let, and that it is highly probable that no 'fair wage' clause has been inserted in the contracts.

"It is important that organized labor should see to it that such a clause is inserted and the District Labor Council instruct its secretary to write to the Hon. Minister of Railways if the fair wage clause has been and will be inserted in all contracts. This railway is being assisted by the government, and we have a right to demand that the 'fair wage' clause be inserted."

A motion that the request be complied with, Mr. Simpson thanked, and the secretary of the Dominion Trades Congress be notified, was carried unanimously.

A report from the label committee was received, read and adopted after discussion. The report read: "The delegates were instructed to purchase none of the brands of tobacco now in the market not bearing the union label."

"That the election cards being distributed by S. A. Jones are bearing a bogus label."

Discussion on this clause showed a committee had pointed out the mistake to Mr. Jones, who told them (the committee) to mind their own business.

That the Butterick Pattern makers are on the unfair list. These goods are handled by the T. Eaton Co., S. Walker, Spadina avenue, and Menays, on Queen street."

They also called attention to the fact that the various labels were not well enough known and asked permission to give concerts assisted by lantern slides, also that a delegate to be eligible to the label committee must have three labels on his clothes.

A report from the Legislative Committee was as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates. Your legislative committee in this, their final report for the half year, is compelled to reintroduce a very vexed question into the Council, viz: Prison Labor. For years your legislative committees in the past, with the assistance of the Ontario committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, fought for the abolition of the manufacture of prison-made brooms; or at least that the product of all prison labor be stamped as such, so that the public at large would be in a position to choose between prison-made articles and those made under fair conditions. Within one year after we were elated at the announcement that henceforth the manufacture of prison brooms would cease. We find that we were no better off, for in the place of brooms the Central Prison immediately commenced the manufacture of woodenware, affecting honest labor to an alarming degree, one firm alone in this city discharging fully one-half of its employees through purchasing from the Central Prison instead of manufacturing, as heretofore. Therefore your committee is compelled to recommend that the fight fought by this Council and the On-

tario executive of the Congress in behalf of the broom-makers be recommenced on behalf of the woodworking interests of this Council for the total abolition of the manufacture of all articles by prison labor that enters into competition with free labor.

And your committee would also draw the Council's notice to an appeal of the Salvation Army for assistance in the support of two thousand starving poor. We want to know who are these poor—are they the Salvationists lately brought out, or are they Canadians displaced through the immigration policy of the Salvation Army. Your committee suggests that a snapshot at their appeal for funds be taken and sent to the Old Country.

The striking bakers' jobs have been taken by some of this army's imports, but while the striking bakers are not starving, nor no likelihood of them ever reaching that stage, your committee believes that the line of policy adopted by the Salvation Army is a menace to the maintaining of the standard of living that the Canadians have reached.

Your committee were successful in getting the legislative committee of the city council to enter in its annual appeal for legislation to the Ontario Legislature, the abolition of the two-acre privileges by assessment.

Respectfully submitted,

John Gardner, Secretary.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman.

Delegate Durdin, of the Cap Makers, reported the Cooper Cap Co., of this town, was using a bogus label, which was pasted in the cap. The genuine label is sewn as well as pasted.

Delegate Callow of the Bakers contradicted the report that negotiations were on to settle the strike.

Delegate Duffy of the Garment Workers reported that they had made a material advance in their late strike.

Delegate Ralph of the Brewery Workers, asking for information re organization of brewery workers in Hamilton.

Delegate Shipman, Leather Workers, complained of poor patronage of their label.

Delegate Todd, Cigarmakers, drew attention to the fact that union cigars can be had for the asking.

The meeting adjourned to first meeting in January, when nominations will take place.



JOHN TWEED
Labors' Candidate for the Board of Education.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir,—As you have permitted Mr. Simpson to publish an error in your columns, allow me to point it out and correct it. Mr. Simpson, in his reference to prohibition in New Zealand, says each time this question is submitted the working classes pile up a bigger vote in favor of the license reduction and prohibition. WHILE THE FACT IS the people of New Zealand are about SICK OF THE PROHIBITION QUESTION, as shown in the last elections as published in the columns of The Tribune, which I beg to repeat: SEDDON SWEEPS NEW ZEALAND. Election an Overwhelming Victory—Prohibitionists Beaten.

London, Dec. 6.—A Wellington, New Zealand, despatch states that Premier Seddon's Government has swept the New Zealand polls, only thirteen members of the Opposition being returned against fifty-nine for the Government.

Several prominent prohibitionists were defeated, indicating a serious set-back to the prohibitionist movement.

Again, Mr. John Burns, of England, is not the great labor leader as he (Mr. Simpson) would have us believe. Mr. Burns is considered as a "has been" in Britain amongst organized labor. Thanking you for your valuable space, yours truly,
W. D. G.

A Few Reasons For Voting Against The License Reduction By-Law

The proposed reduction will create a greater monopoly than already exists, contrary to the interests of the public.

If reduction of licenses takes place drinking will be more concentrated and likely many riotous scenes take place—too many friends are likely to meet. Those hotelkeepers that are cut off, in all probability, are not going to starve with a large property on their hands. They have got to protect themselves by some means. The so-called temperance reformers offer no compensation in any shape. They count to simply wring the necks of these poor chaps.

That Toronto hotel accommodation is much below the needs of the population. Our City Council evidently thought so when they EXEMPTED the KING EDWARD HOTEL from TAXATION.

Our population is always increasing. Outsiders are always coming in and MORE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION is necessary each year and SHOULD be INCREASED.

The larger the population the more work will go on, the more trade will be done and everyone should benefit as long as conditions are kept up. Slums would easily be avoided in a practically new city.

A movement has been started to increase our population to the 500,000 mark. If this is to be encouraged there will be a poor outlook for hotel accommodation should the hotels be reduced. THEY SHOULD rather be INCREASED.

The city is spending thousands of dollars yearly to bring tourists and visitors. Hotels at times are taxed beyond their capacity—reduce the hotel licenses and a GREAT PART of this REVENUE WILL BE CUT OFF.

At the fair time our hotels cannot accommodate the visitors as it is, and to cut off 25 per cent. and where would we be at!

We must have hotels of all classes, high and low. The poor man has to live and be properly housed as well as the rich man. LET the COMMISSIONERS KEEP THEIR WORD and MAKE

THEM ALL KEEP HOTEL AND KEEP IT PROPERLY. Let more attention be paid to the big chaps—the small ones are not the transgressors.

Hotel reduction would mean many of our fellow-workers thrown out of a livelihood. Are we not banded together to uphold each other no matter what the craft or cult.

The wealthy man has his club, his refreshments at his home; these are things the poor man cannot get. Therefore it is DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THE POOR MAN to reduce the licenses, as they are bound to be the ones that will suffer. The by-law would close the poor man's club and leave the rich man's wide open.

Toronto needs more factories, more work, more public improvements, long-talked-of improvements brought to a head and accomplished people to mind their own business and not try to legislate to curtail the sacred rights of others.

Toronto is paying out too much money for these temperance faddists who are airing their views for self-aggrandizement and selfish motives.

The working man of Toronto is not generally a drunkard; he is a self-reliant and energetic person, well able to take care of himself and resent the act of any of these self-made, would-be guardians. Shall we by our votes slander Toronto by declaring to the contrary.

The workingman wants a sober city and a morally clean city. If he needs refreshments he wants it straight and above board. HE WILL HAVE IT and declines to be driven to back doors, up back alleys and into dives, as would certainly be the case if these so-called temperance reformers had their way. Vote against the reduction and let us keep clean.

Think of the lying, deceit and hypocrisy the reduction of licenses would cause. Are we to be forced to this by a few faddists!

Be sure and mark your ballot on January 1st against the reduction of licenses by placing a cross (X) opposite the word "NO" in each case.

DO NOT GO TOO QUICK

Advice of Goldwin Smith—Talks of Reduction of Licenses and Difficulty of Extirpating Taste Co-eval With Human Race

"It is to be presumed that those who advocate this sudden cutting off of thirty hotel and ten shoplicenses have considered the practical consequences of their measure," says Mr. Goldwin Smith to a representative of The Evening Telegram. "The licenses which are left will greatly rise in value, and we may have a powerful ring. Drinking will be more concentrated, and perhaps not on that account less riotous. A sudden reduction in Mayor William Howland's time was said to have been followed by a riotous Christmas. Those whose licenses are cut off will hardly be content to starve. They will probably ply a contraband trade. Stamp a trade as criminal, put it out of the pale of common justice, and unless you can actually extinguish it, the natural consequences will ensue. Some earnest reformers in England used to prefer free license with strict regulations.

"Are we not rather the victims of a panic on this question? Is Toronto intemperate? It struck me when I came here as much the reverse. You seldom see a drunken man in our streets, and if you do he is a foreigner, and a late of immigrants from drinking countries.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOL LOW.

"If I read the statistics of the Registrar General aright, the yearly number of alcoholic deaths in this city is denoted by a single figure. Good times may account for a recent increase, if there has been one, in the purchase of liquor. It does not follow—at least I hope it does not—that all who purchase liquor of any kind are intemperate. Opinion seems to be quite sound. Social penalties of drunkenness are thoroughly effective. In addition to the ordinary influences of reform, education,

religion, medical science, general improvement of character, we have now, especially in the summer, a great extension of innocent pleasures, and such as are shared by the family. Let us have strict regulations, by all means, and let them be rigorously carried into effect.

A SERIOUS EVIL.

"This organized agitation is a serious evil. It fills the community with bitterness; it leads good citizens to drown all public duties and considerations in the one object of killing the liquor dealer; it breeds a good deal of hypocrisy, practised for the sake of getting votes. The perpetual dicker with political parties and public men does much harm to public life. Suppose we had a good inebriate asylum, with a man at the head of it who could impartially and rationally advise us from time to time as to the extent of the evil and the remedies required.

CONSIDER THE REACTION.

"These rigid measures are apt to be far from just. A traveller is forbidden to have a glass of ale or wine at his hotel. The tables in the tables in Toronto are an element in the question which reformers should consider.

"Earl Grey seemed to incline to the Gothenburg system or something of that kind; not abolishing the sale of liquor, but confining it to municipal agents who would have no personal interest in the sale. He is an earnest, as well as eminent, reformer. I suppose he feels that it would be hopeless to attempt to extirpate at once by legislative action a taste which, whether healthy or not, cannot, without aspersing the highest names, be called criminal, and which is co-eval and co-extensive with the human race."

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Cabinet Finishers

Interior Cabinet Finishers met on Monday night, President G. A. Howell in the chair, and nearly a full union in attendance. There was one initiation and six applications were received and passed upon. The new local, after discussion, decided to affiliate with the District Trades and Labor Council, and the Dominion Congress. The trade is very busy at the present time, and most of the men are working overtime. By the first of the year 90 per cent of this craft will belong to the union.

Woodworker's Council

The Woodworkers' Council met on Tuesday night, with President Peir in the chair. The council prides themselves on the fact that another local has been added to their jurisdiction, which seats three more delegates at the Woodworkers' Council. This being the last meeting of this year, a review of the year's work showed a large increase in membership and the Woodworkers to be in the healthiest condition in their existence in Toronto, and notwithstanding an unusually heavy drain on the treasury, they are still in good financial condition.

Iron Moulders' Concert

The Ironmoulders held their annual concert on Friday night last. It was the most successful of any concert held in the Labor Temple by organized labor. The talent were: Harvey, Lloyd, Misses Calhoun, Scott, Jeffery Sisters and Master Lawson, who deserves special mention for his reciting. The proceeds are laid aside for the band, uniforms, etc., for next Labor Day parade.

Piano and Organ Workers'

The Piano and Organ Workers, No. 37, elected their officers for the next year on Wednesday night. They are as follows: President, P. M. Diviac; vice-president, J. J. Chamberlain; recording secretary, Geo. Mearns; financial secretary, J. E. Virtue; conductor, F. Clint; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Brophy; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, H. Housell, F. Brown, J. E. Virtue; finance committee, A. Louvack, F. Krenmer and F. Shipman. They also had three initiations and three propositions.

Moulders' Union

At their regular meeting on Wednesday night the Iron Moulders had three initiations and three propositions. The meetings endorsed the vote of the Trades and Labor Council on the license reduction and endorsement of aldermanic candidates by a vote of 57 for to 2 against. John Tweed was unanimously endorsed

for school trustee. A communication was received from Smith's Falls and Racine, asking for moulders. A communication was received from Detroit stating that owing to an advance in leather moulders' shoes have been advanced in price from \$2 to \$2.25. Financial aid was sent to the strikers in Detroit, and the semi-monthly donation of \$25 was sent to the strikers in London.

OBITUARY.

We are sorry to record the death of the wife of W. B. Montroy, of the Railway Employes' Union. Bro. Montroy is a motorman, King east barns. The body was taken to Maavers for burial. The deceased leaves a babe seven months old.

Journeyman Tailors

Journeyman Tailors' Local 132 held their election of officers on Tuesday night of this week, as follows: President, James Lindala; vice president, B. McIntyre; secretary, J. C. Malcolm; financial secretary, W. Hekkinen; treasurer, J. Randa, doorkeeper, Stewart. A resolution deciding to support the amalgamation with the United Garment Workers was carried unanimously.

Street Ry. Employees

The annual election of the Toronto Railway Employes' Union was held on Monday and Tuesday, 18th and 19th, with the following results: President, J. W. Williamson (acclamation); vice-president, Frank Smith (acclamation); recording secretary, J. W. Griffin (re-elected by acclamation); financial secretary, George Cooney (re-elected); conductor, H. Lord (acclamation); warden, H. C. Johnson (acclamation); executive board barn representatives: Boncevalles barns, B. East (re-elected by acclamation); Dundas barns, W. Murray (re-elected by acclamation); Yorkville barns, Jos. Gibbons (acclamation); King east barns, W. E. Robins (elected). Trustee Peter Hastings retired and was succeeded by H. J. Lowe. Business Agent James McDonald was re-elected by acclamation. At the next regular meeting delegates to the District Labor Council and all standing committees will be elected.

Stonemasons

Stonemasons No. 26 met on Thursday night of last week, with a full meeting room, and elected their next year's officers as follows: President, G. Ingram; vice president, Geo. Fordyce; recording secretary, J. Thomas; financial secretary, A. McLean and W. Beatty; corresponding secretary, J. Cross; treasurer, Geo. Martin; tyler, J. Pillow; ex-

ecutive committee, Bros. Ingram, Cross, Thomas, Johnson, Shearer and Robb. John Cross was elected delegate to the convention to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., on January 8, 1906.

Marble Workers

The Marble Workers, No. 12, met on Thursday night, with President Crawford in the chair. The business was not for publication, but information was given that marble workers have been called off of three jobs in the last week, owing to unfair conditions created by men brought from Chicago and Watertown, N. Y.

Amal. Woodworkers

The Amalgamated Woodworkers, at their regular meeting on Wednesday night, had thirty propositions, and unanimously endorsed John Tweed for school trustee.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4, met on Thursday night and initiated four new members and received six propositions. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Douglas on the single tax question. A resolution was carried withdrawing No. 4 branch from the Toronto District Labor Council.

Painters and Decorators

Owing to their regular meeting night falling on the night after Christmas the Painters and Decorators held their meeting for the election of officers on Wednesday night. The results were as follows: President, F. Winne; vice president, G. Downey; recording secretary, F. G. Hayward; financial secretary, J. Marshall; treasurer, C. Marsh; tyler, C. Adams. They also endorsed the Trades and Labor Council on their stand on license reduction.

Licensed Trade League

A committee from the Licensed Trade League have visited the various unions who met this week in the interests of their various unions, viz: Brewery Workers, Coopers, Cigar Makers, Bottle Blowers, Bar Tenders and Malsters, asking their co-operation in the defeat of the by-law proposed for reducing licenses, and have received the endorsement of every union visited.

Marine Engineers.

The Marine Engineers met on Friday night to discuss the recommendations that are to be sent on to Grand Council. At their next meeting their annual election of officers takes place.

Presentation

A pleasing event occurred on Friday night in the Business Agents' room of the Labor Temple, when the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, who have been working on the City Dairy Co.'s buildings, presented Mr. W. Montpere, foreman on the works, with a gold watch and chain, in recognition of the fairness with which he has treated everyone working under him. The presentation was made by Misses Edith Clarke and Precilla Gustar, who also added to the entertainment by a recitation each.

Letter Carriers.

The Letter Carriers held their regular meeting on Friday night last, when notices were given that seven more men wished to join the organization. The Letter Carriers are practically unanimous in their resolve to ask for better conditions.

Leather Workers.

The Leather Workers elected their officers for the coming year last Friday night. The result of the elections was as follows: President, C. Todds; Vice-President, H. Willis; Secretary-treasurer, C. Coulter; Recording Secretary, T. Dix; Chaplain, Jas. Hurd; Marshall and Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, Shipman, Todds and Dix.

Gilders' Protective.

The Gilders' Protective Association had their annual report presented on Friday last, which showed their financial condition to be the best since their local inauguration. An at home will be held in the near future, and they will elect their officers at their next regular meeting.

Bookbinders

The Bookbinders held a regular meeting on Friday night. The business was all routine.

Brewery Workers.

The Brewery Workers initiated two new members on Friday night. A report was received from the committee appointed to call on hotelkeepers, asking that they will take half barrels in place of barrels during the winter months, while the drivers have no helpers, the barrels being too heavy for one man to handle. In practically every instance the hotelkeepers promised to do this.

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| I. M. KINSMAN Yonge St. | J. HALLIDAY | GOUGH BROS., 8-10 Queen W. |
| W. H. PATERSON, Queen W. | WM. TOFT, 262 Queen W. | P. JAMIESON, Yonge and Queen |
| GEO. VIVIAN, Queen W. | THOS. WOODHOUSE, King E. | FRANK STOLLCEY, 750 Yonge |
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THE WAY IT HAPPENS

Truth Don't Count - Meeting of Protest Held

At St. Joseph's hall Tuesday night, an informal protest meeting was held presided over by Alphonse Verville, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and attended by all the business agents and organizers of international unions now in the city. The meeting protested against statements made in a local newspaper which were stamped as untrue, misleading and a detriment to the international trade union movement.

The quotation of men who were opposed to the international form of the trade union movement, said Mr. Landers of the Garment Workers, was a privilege and a right any newspaper enjoyed, but when a paper would go so far as to express an opinion that "One disadvantage that the National movement at present labors under is the fact that it cannot boast of so large a number of well-groomed, high-salaried special agents as the International unions, which spend a considerable sum of money on a growing number of organizers; then it savors of favoritism to the national movement." Mr. Verville added "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Canadian employers are internationally organized and it is folly for the workers of Canada to look upon an imaginary boundary line or flag.

Mr. Flett, who was present, said: "The effect of United States employers' associations sending thousands of dollars and strike breakers into Canada to help defeat the efforts of Canadian workmen to better their conditions, is alone a rebuke to a national labor movement."

One delegate present remarked that the writer of the paragraphs referred to was a disgruntled internationalist, whose organization had refused to contribute further funds to assist him in organization, hence the national flavor of his writings.

A resolution was passed to protest to the proprietors of the newspapers referred to, and is they were not dissatisfied to be at least fair, the matter would be taken up in the central body, and action along certain lines taken.

Plumbers

The Plumbers elected their officers on Friday night, as follows: W. Bush, President; J. T. Gilbert, Vice-President; T. Maxwell, Treasurer; G. S. Kingswood, Recording Secretary; J. Richards, Corresponding Secretary; C. Corner, J. T. Gilbert, W. N. Brayton, Financial Committee; J. Stacey, Inside Guard; C. Horne, Outside Guard; W. Bush, G. Kingswood, T. Maxwell, W. N. Brayton, J. Richards, Executive Board; W. J. Storey, Business Agent. Owing to the lateness of the hour the balance will be elected at the next meeting.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

England is confronted with a gigantic unemployed problem. Hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men are loafing about the cities and tramping through the country unable to find a job. Petitions and deputations and demonstration meetings are held on behalf of the unemployed. But the English municipalities and the English government admit their inability to deal with the problem. To the proposal that the Government undertake some great industrial enterprise in order to give work to the workers and food to the starving they answer that the State finances will not allow it. The State finances, however, allow \$360,000,000 to be squandered every year on the army and navy, and another \$135,000,000 to pay the interest on debts incurred by senseless wars some generations ago. When \$1,250,000,000 was needed to deprive the Boers of their liberty and hand over to a handful of capitalists the mining resources of South Africa for exploitation with Chinese slave labor, nobody raised the question as to whether the State finances could stand it. But when money is needed to save life, to the State finances cannot stand it!

There is loud talk in some quarters of sending large numbers of out-of-work to Canada and Australia. And the Government of England incline their ears very graciously to these emigration schemes, as if they were going to solve the problem of England had an ounce of common sense in their noddles they would see that the only method of solving the unemployed problem is that of nationalizing the land and undertaking State agriculture. The British people import more than half of their food supplies and British agriculture is in a very decadent condition. If, therefore, the British Government should undertake to supply its people with what is now largely imported from abroad, it would at once give employment to the unemployed and at the same time enrich the country. If the landlords of England were compelled to tear down their hedges and pluck up their signs "Keep Out," one great step would be taken toward the solution of this problem.

We do not say that land nationalization will solve for once and for all the question of giving work to everybody who wants to work. We merely say that it is a safer and more effective method than sending a hundred thousand people every year to foreign shores when they might be made into useful citizens at home. The fact is that there will always be an army of unemployed in England and all other countries until industry is organized in such a way as to give employment to every willing worker. There is only one solution to the unemployed problem, and that is

the Socialist solution. Under the present system, or rather, lack of system, two men are compelled to work ten hours a day to do a certain amount of work, and a third is left out shivering in the cold. Under Socialism the three men will work seven hours a day and nobody left out shivering in the cold.

If anybody wonders why there is so much poverty and crime in this supposedly enlightened age, he will find an answer in the number of people who cannot find work. When a man cannot earn his bread and butter, and earn it under decent conditions, by honest toil, he will get it in a way which the eighth commandment does not sanction. When a woman cannot earn her living in a decent way she will earn it in an indecent way. As General Booth puts it, it is always a question of "Starve or steal" to the man who is out of a job and can't get one.

Many people have busied themselves making an enquiry into the causes of poverty. They may briefly be stated to be heredity, unfavorable environment, poor wages and enforced idleness. Especially are these two last items responsible for a large percentage of poverty. And it is just these two items against which trade unionism is fighting. Trades unionism demands fair wages and an eight-hour day. And apropos the unemployed problem, an eight-hour day is especially desirable. The eight-hour day will give many men now out of a job employment. For every four men now employed at ten hours a day five men would be employed under the eight-hour system. Multiply these figures by a thousand, and you would have 5,000 men working eight hours a day where now you only have 4,000. Multiply them by a million, and you would employ 5,000,000 men where now are employed only 4,000,000. Is not the eight-hour day, then, a scheme for diminishing the army of out of works.

Another method of attacking the unemployed problem is the abolition of child labor. This might come hard on some poor widows who depend on their children's wages for subsistence, but it would operate in favor of the people as a whole, and especially so to the chil-

dren. Something is radically wrong somewhere when children are working in the shops and factories, and able-bodied men looking round the country in vain for a job. But the unemployed problem is only one of many social problems, and it never will be satisfactorily solved until industry is conducted on a more rational basis.

HENRI RESTELLE.

FIRST STEAM BOAT COMET.

Henry Bell, having opened the baths at Helensburgh, was anxious to get some faster means of communication with the city than the "fly-boat" then in use. Steam had been already unsuccessfully tried once or twice for propelling boats, but Bell was of the opinion that if he could find a clever engineer the idea might still be properly worked out. Having heard of John Robertson as an inventive man, Bell went to his little workshop in Dempster street, a small lane running between George street and Cathedral street at the back of Allan Glen's School, Glasgow. There he found him finishing an engine for a coal pit, and while sitting watching him, asked him if he could not make an engine to propel a boat. On Robertson at once replying that he could, Bell arranged to get a boat if Robertson would fit in the engine. This was done in 1812, David Napier making the boiler. This is the story as told to me many times by old Robertson himself, and it is not surprising that so many mistakes have been made when none of our great marine engineers have made any effort to have his name preserved. There is a very true portrait of him in the Kelvingrove Museum, which was painted about two years before he died; and the original engine of the Comet was given by the late Mr. Yule of Hutchesontown Engine Works to the late Robert Napier of Shandon, who sent it to the British Museum. There is sufficient proof for John Robertson being the first maker of the engine of the Comet, as the promissory note for it similar to the one given for the boiler to David Napier is carefully preserved.—Kelburne.

Call for the Label.

HIS APOLOGY.

A large bicycle manufacturing firm in Montreal is said to have received the following letter from a French-Canadian customer:

"Mister T. J. Jones and compagne, Notre Dame street, Montreal, P.Q. Dear Sir: I receve, de bicykel witch i buy from you airite, but for why you don't send me no saddle. wat is de use of de bicykel when She don't have no saddle. i am loose to my kustomer sure ting by no having de saddle and date not very pleasure for Me. Wat is de matter wit you mister jones and compagne, is not my moneys so good like annoder mans. you loose to me my trade and i am verree anger for dat, and now i tells to you dat you are a fools an no good mister T. J. Jones an compagne. i send to you back at wunce your bicykel to morro for shure bekwase you are such a foolishness peoples. yours respectfuller
"J. E. ST. DENIS.
"P.S.—Since i rite dis letter i find de saddle in de box. excuse to me."

Traitors are the worst kind of traitors. When a friend asks there should be no tomorrow.

Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

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

Labor Conventions

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

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

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

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

UNION MEN CHEW UNION-MADE TOBACCOS

British Navy

— IS —

STRICTLY UNION-MADE AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST

MANUFACTURED BY

McAlpin Consumers Tobacco Co'y, Limited

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What will you have FOR Xmas? FREE Take Your Choice

Handsime Presents for Boys and Girls Selling Our Picture Post Cards

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

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

Two weeks more till Christmas. You have time to earn a Present for everyone in the family and yourself as well. Call for the Cards as soon as you can. We're open from 8.00 a.m. until 6 p.m. every day except Sunday.

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

The Colonial Art Co.
191 YONGE STREET (Upstairs)
Opposite Eaton's Yonge Street Entrance.

Fine Imitation Mink Ruff
Large Beautifully Dressed Doll
Solid Gold Pearl and Ruby Ring
Lady's Solid Silver Watch
Lady's Solid Gold Watch
Boy's or Man's handsome Pearl Knife
Large Magic Lantern and Slides
Powerful Heavy Duty Bicycle
Henry Baker's Nickel-plated Hockey Skates
Solid Gold Diamond Rings and Imitation Diamond Rings
Death to Rats, Cats, Sparrows All-Steel Combination Air Rifle, a strong, accurate shooter, safe, sure, and harmless.
Boy's Hand some Watch
Dolly Sleeping
Complete Painting Poss
Fine Imitation Blue Fox Ruff

REDUCTION OF LICENSES

The Vote of the Council was Fair and left no Chance for Further Argument

Just a Few Pertinent Pointers

The first time that the resolution against the hotel reduction in Toronto was presented to the District Labor Council the temperance element of that body claimed that the meeting had been plugged and that a march was being stolen on them, and moved in amendment that a special meeting be called for the purpose of discussing the question. After thoroughly discussing the question from all points of view by the members present, the amendment was lost, and the resolution carried by a vote of 46 for and 11 against; but the vote being taken after 11 o'clock without an extension of time, the vote was declared by the president to be illegal. The executive committee of that body, in their desire to be fair, called a special meeting to comply with the wishes of the temperance element.

After a thorough and absolutely fair discussion of the question the resolution against reduction was carried by a vote of 71 to 15, showing that the charges of the temperance element at the previous meeting regarding the plugging of the meeting were unfounded. Now, the District Labor Council is unlike any parliamentary body insofar as there are no factions, no parties; the delegates go there, and after hearing a discussion they are at liberty to vote independently; and from the fact that at two meetings the resolution was carried by large majorities, and at the last Thursday meeting the executive committee was thanked by Mr. James Simpson for their fairness in this matter, it goes without any chance of contradiction that the trades unionists of Toronto are overwhelmingly opposed to any reduction in the liquor licenses of this city.

The Municipal Campaign from Labor's Point of View

Now that the elections are upon us and we know just who are in the field, it might be well to call the attention of all working men and women of our city to just what should be done in the interests of labor.

In former years we have played at elections. We have nominated certain candidates, but soon the cry went around "Oh, he is a Grit," or "He's a Tory," or "He is a temperance man," or "He is not a temperance man;" or some other objection equally as weak-kneed. Instead of considering only "Is he a labor man, and if elected will he guard the interests of the working classes?"

Why should it matter to a labor man whether a candidate be a Grit or Tory or a prohibitionist or an anti? None of these parties have any sympathy for labor, and from a labor standpoint it does not matter one cent's worth who is in office, for unless labor can show that they are an organized body and have something to do with the election of them you may be quite sure you will get no consideration from any of them. But just as soon as organized labor shows to the politician that they are determined to stand united for the candidates chosen and endorsed by the District Labor Council (the mouthpiece of organized labor in this city), and that we are determined to stand by and support those who show themselves to be friends of labor, then will we be able to assert our rights and get the consideration due to the industrial classes, the principal factor of this country.

In this, our last issue before the elections, we earnestly call upon all labor men and women to stand loyal to themselves and to labor, and let us have this election without any split or dissension in our ranks, and show to the political world what we can do, and that labor must be recognized as a foremost element of this community.

The men who have been chosen to represent labor are undoubtedly men who have proven themselves to be the true and staunch friends of the workers, and now it is up to every workman not only to vote for them but to take off his coat and work earnestly to place the representatives of labor at the head of the polls.

A short review of the candidates chosen might not be out of place at this stage of the campaign.

In Ward 1 we have Mr. James Wilson, a man who has been for years connected with the trades union movement in our city, and who made so creditable a showing at the last elections. Jim has persistently stuck to his guns and should be elected.

In Ward 3 Mr. Frank Moses, a gentleman who has by his previous experience as an alderman proven his usefulness to the citizens as well as to organized labor. He should be elected and will, if workingmen do their duty.

In Ward 5 Mr. Frank Woods has been chosen as labor representative. In this case the workers have a grand chance to show the advantages of having the support of organized labor. In 1904 Mr. Woods was placed some 400 votes in the lead of any other contestant by organized labor. In 1905 labor saw fit, owing to a slight misunderstanding, to withdraw their support, and Mr. Woods was in consequence left at home. This year he has again been endorsed by labor and will in all probability head the polls. Vote for him and show what labor can do.

In Ward 6 Mr. J. E. Stewart, who has been for many years fighting the battles for the improvement of the conditions of the working people in the city of Toronto as a member of the Iron Moulders' Union, is now offering his services as a

defender of the workers in the city council and should be elected.

Mr. John Tweed has been chosen to represent you on the Board of Education, and will surely be elected. Mr. Tweed has shown his ability as a fighter by persistently remaining in the fight three years in succession, each year showing marked advances. His experience as chairman of the Technical School Board will enable him to become a most useful member, and labor will have a representative on the Board of Education of which we will be justly proud.

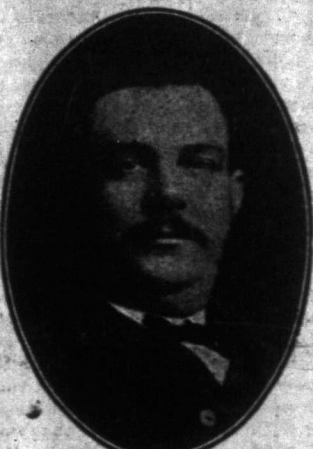
As labor's candidate for controller, Mr. J. J. Ward has been unanimously chosen, and from present indications he will head the polls. Jack has always been our friend, and the fact is so generally known among the laboring classes that it goes without saying that his troubles will be few.

In closing let us call the attention of our readers to the fact that in summing up our list, the Grit, Tory, temperance man or the anti-temperance man cannot say that we have exercised any partisanship, for all are represented.

Now, boys, let us call your attention once more that it is your duty to elect these men or get off the job.



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



FRANK MOSES
Labor's Candidate for Alderman in Ward Three

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE BOYCOTT

The above is the title of an article in *Industrial Canada* in which it glories over the result of the suit that the Metallic Roofing Company won against the Sheet Metal Workers.

The language used by this paper indicates the spirit with which it regards unionists and all their works. It calls them "Industrial highwaymen," and speaks of the "union infested country."

O for some power the gift to give us,
To see oursel's as others see us.

What a blessing it would be for the Manufacturers' Association if they could for a short time have the chance to gaze on their own moral obliquity—"These industrial highwaymen," forsooth! Did the union men ever demand more than they produced? Did they ever get as much as they produced? Out of the product of the industries the workers have always had to accept a very unjust share—very much less than they produced. In no case in the history of the world have the toilers received more than their just share of the product; but again and again the employers have not scrupled to take far more than their just rights.

When the men adopt methods to try to improve their condition, the arm of the law is at once appealed to to stop them, and the method of the boycott is declared to be a crime. The masters must have no restraint, they must have the full benefit of free trade in the employment of their men. That is the manner in which the law assists the employers and crushes the unions.

But does that end the boycott? Not by any means. The boycott imposed by the men never would have been, had there not been a boycott imposed in the first place by the employers. What is the object of all that policy of taxation called "protection." What is the meaning of the "dutiable" list and the "free" list? Why are duties imposed in such a way that they always fall on the workmen and the free list is almost exclusively for the employers? The answer is very clear. The employers succeed in getting the duties increased to thirty-five per cent. so as to prevent the workmen going to the cheapest markets. At the same time the employers have kept a free list ex-

clusively for themselves. If that is not a boycott, then nothing means a boycott. The employers insist and the law insists that the employers shall have the fullest freedom in buying their labor and raw materials; but when the workmen go to buy, then penalties that amount to fifty per cent. are imposed to drive them to the factories in the "home market."

So far as the workmen are concerned the government has never done the first thing to shield them from the highest of high pressure competition. There has always been free trade. In addition to that the toilers have been taxed millions of dollars to make Canada a dumping ground for the cheapest kind of labor that can be procured in any part of the world.

It is a fact that has been repeated by this paper, and which has never been contradicted, that the duties imposed on workmen's tools and on his clothing, while nominally at thirty and thirty-five per cent, actually amount to fifty per cent, after the importer and the retailer have added their profits. This means that again and again the toiler must take three dollars to the market to buy two dollars worth of goods. That is the tariff which has been arranged by the Manufacturers Association.

If the workmen had arranged the tariff, so that there would be a tax amounting to fifty per cent on all immigration, so as to enable the workers to sell their labor at a higher price, and had the government taxed the employers millions of dollars so as to enable the workers to buy their goods at the lowest possible figure. Had the government given all the protection to the workmen, and all the competition to the employers, then there might be some justification for the epithet, "these industrial highwaymen."

The old process of the highwayman was straightforward thieving. There was no hypocrisy about it. But for some years the manufacturers have been proclaiming "protection" to industry, and they have held up the bogey of foreign competition; at the same time they have been doing everything to make the competition of the workmen the most intense, while they were, by processes occult and insidious, crushing the workers to the closest proximity of poverty.

Will this defeat of the workers in the court be a calamity? Not at all. They will learn out of defeat to-day a better way to fight to-morrow. There is a path, clear and distinct, which leads to emancipation. That path will be won some day, when the jarring conflict between privilege and oppression, will have forever ceased, when human rights will be triumphant, and equity will have found its proper enthronement.

Silverworkers

The Bro. of Silverworkers met Tuesday night and discussed their finances and prospects for the coming year. They are in a first class condition financially and are satisfied for the present with their conditions.

1906 1906
**VOTE FOR
COATSWORTH
AS MAYOR**

1906 1906
Kindly Vote for the Re-Election of
Controller **J. J. WARD**
FOR 1906
LABORS BEST FRIEND

Mark Your Ballot thus:
FOR CONTROLLER
WARD, J. J. - - X
WARD No. 1 - 1906

VOTE FOR
**W. T. STEWART
AS ALDERMAN**

WARD 3
Vote for, the Re-Election of
ALDERMAN
O. B. SHEPPARD
FOR 1906

1906 WARD 2 1906
Vote to Re-Elect
ALDERMAN
THOMAS L. CHURCH

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50.00 " " " 1.65 "
25.00 " " " .85 "

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL



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TORONTO CANADA

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

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

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FRED PEREY,

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will kindly take notice that three months ago we entered into an agreement by which we were to furnish to the working people of Toronto, an up-to-date labor paper. We have spared no pains or expense in fulfilling our part of that agreement, and now it is up to you to do your part, by paying your subscriptions.

You may pay the secretary of your union for which a receipt will be sent to you, direct from this office.

We have also arranged that you may pay at this office, 106 Adelaide St. West, any day in working hours or Saturdays up until four o'clock in the afternoon.

We wish to say that we will strive to furnish you with a real up-to-date, spic labor paper, and will expect every subscriber to pay up promptly. So come on with your money.

Some time since the Label League committee invited all unions having a label to advertise it in our columns, so that well wishers would really know there were such things and what they were like. How do you expect to protect your label if you are too tired to tell people what it is like?

It is not much use of our columns trying to boom the label while most of our readers don't know what we mean. Some few only know the cigar label or the Tobacco Workers' label.

It makes hard work, and a discouraging work, for the Label League to try and work up the label question and the unions so careless they never think of lending a hand for their own protection and only cry out in the time of trouble.

Let us try and avoid all trouble by working earnestly at this label boom, introducing it everywhere and to everybody. This method will be found far more effective than strikes.

While we have charged through our columns that Mr. Coatsworth broke his pledge, so did Mr. Spence. Mr. Coatsworth PROMISES NOW TO DO AS THE PEOPLE SAY, WHILE MR. SPENCE SAYS HE WILL NOT, UNLESS IT SUITS HIMSELF. So of the two MR. COATSWORTH SHOULD BE SUPPORTED AND ELECTED AS MAYOR FOR 1906.

The License Commissioners are going to enforce the observance of the liquor law in all cases. This is a good move. Could they not recommend that the law be altered so that guests could be served in their rooms and the general public at certain hours on Sundays? This would save that inevitable flask being bought on Saturday night; also that everlasting loading up of the last drink before 7 o'clock because they cannot get another.

If the 7 o'clock law was cut out more money would go to the home—and, in many cases, a brighter papa.

The letter from Mr. J. Simpson, published in the "Star" on Saturday last under the heading, The Voice of Labor, is very misleading and we are more than surprised at the audacity of any man making such a claim in face of the two "tremendous" says of the Labor Council previously cast.

There are many who have left the address given to us, and forgot to send in the change. Please be careful, remember, this cost time and money to chase up these changes.

Fifteen members of the Stone Mounters' Union in Hamilton arrested for conspiracy because they would not work with a non-union man—would it not be in good order for those men to lay a charge of conspiracy against this non-union man and the firm for conspiracy against their rights as union men.

CONTROLLER SPENCE has come out flatfooted and declares NO MATTER WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY on the license reduction question, HE WILL DO AS HE THINKS BEST. He did this on the \$700 question and will do so on any other question in all probability. MARK HIM FOR DEFEAT.

Ald Coatsworth PLEDGED HIMSELF (if elected) TO OBEY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. This is what the People want, therefore HE SHOULD BE ELECTED AS Mayor for 1906

VOTE FOR COATSWORTH.

Vote for J. E. Stewart as alderman for ward six and secure the services of a straight trades unionist out for the good of the city at large and for that purpose alone. A man fearless in any cause and will see the workingman has his rights in every case or know the reason why.

Frank Moses, in ward three, pledged himself in the Labor Council that he would abide by the will of the people in the question of license reduction.

Vote for J. J. Ward as controller. He has always been the friend of organized labor and will stand by them.

Vote for Coatsworth for Mayor. A man who promises to consult with labor men on questions that concern them and on which they are the best judges.

Vote for John Tweed as school trustee. He is out for a straight, plain education with no frills or fads, and the education system to be run on a more economical system, at the same time to have it sound in all necessary branches.

Mr. Urquhart will stay at home next term, and if we leave his running companion—Controller Spence—there, Toronto will lose nothing and gain a great deal.

When the Ross government was in power they promised the temperance people everything, but gave them nothing; but Mr. Spence never kicked. And though he and his party were turned down time and again by Mr. Ross, they showed no inclination to sever their connection with that party. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, promised Mr. Spence's party that if elected he would see that the liquor laws were lived up to, and the hotelkeepers made to keep hotel. In his endeavor to make good his promises he has alarmed Mr. Spence and his party, who, by the way, are now determined to have the licenses reduced in Toronto, thereby taking the wind out of Mr. Whitney's sails. What next will the people be held up for?

If the reduction by-law is carried, how can we ever expect to develop the hotel business. We surely cannot expect men to improve their premises and invest their last dollar only to find that they have been served with a notice to get out within three months.

The man that votes for the reduction of licenses has no interest in the business man or the workingman of this city. He merely wishes to compel people to do what they don't want to do.

A good many hotelkeepers in Toronto were compelled by the license commissioners to spend large sums of money to improve their premises, and now those so-called Christian temperance workers would cast them adrift without one cent to recompense them for their loss. Is this the justice that we are to expect from Christians.

Some cities pay large bonuses to manufacturers because they employ men and thereby make business for the merchant, and thus build up the city. When an industry becomes financially embarrassed, or for some other reason is compelled to close up, we hear the people say, "What a pity; it will throw so many men out of employment, and thus make it very bad for business." But when we tell our temperance friends that the reduction by-law will throw men out of employment, they say, "Oh, that don't matter; they will get better jobs at something else." Thus they show us that they will say any old thing to suit their own selfish argument.

The District Labor Council, a legislative body that is second to none in this country, after a thorough discussion and careful consideration of all the arguments, have decided that certain benefits would accrue from a reduction of licenses; but that a great deal of harm and injustice would be done by it; and that the harm would far outweigh the good. Therefore they have no hesitation in asking the working people to vote and work to defeat the by-law.

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

When our friend Jimmy Simpson spoke of cigars selling for less money in the hotels than in the cigar stores he was entirely wrong. Whoever bought four Bachelors for 25 cents in a hotel or five Marguerites, or four Arabellas; or who ever saw a hotel selling a \$35 per thousand cigar six or seven for a quarter, as you will find in a cigar store. It seems to us that a good many of his arguments might with safety be reversed, but the temperance people will talk about things they know nothing about.

We do not wish to encourage drinking, neither do we say that there are not a great many people that would be better off if they drank less; but we do say that it is far beyond the right of any crank to say we shall not take a drink when we feel like it. We reserve the right to say ourselves when and what we shall drink.

We would like to say to some of our temperance friends regarding hotel licenses: "We don't want it and you don't need it, so why don't you go along and sell your cider."

So long as liquor is made it will be drunk, and as long as there is anybody to drink it, and will pay the price, it will be made. So what is the use of robbing the country of the revenue of legitimate hotels when we are going to do nothing but harm by it?

Who is the Star's informant? It turned the report of the District Labor Council of a couple of weeks ago upside down, and now it says a referendum of the unions is to be taken on the question of hotel licenses, something that has never been thought of, and would be quite impossible in the time. If this thing keeps up we will soon be justified in saying: "If you see it in the Star it is not true!"

Every fair-minded person should condemn the reduction by-law, or any other scheme that tends to impoverish one citizen to enrich another.

People find fault with the high value placed on hotel licenses in Toronto, and say: "When a man has a license that he gets by a pull, he has a fortune." By reducing the number by 25 per cent; you add 25 per cent to the value of those remaining, but any old thing goes so long as it is a slap at the liquor trade.

The minister of the Gospel who does not recognize the injustice of closing a man's business without recompensing him in any way for his loss cannot surely expect to have much influence with fair-minded people.

Any prohibitionists are opposed to the proposed reduction by-law for the reason that it would create a greater monopoly without lessening the amount of liquor consumed, and would in no way tend to improve the moral standing of our city.

The people who are trying to force this by-law upon us are the people who tried to prevent us from having Sunday cars, and are now riding on them, and admit that in no way tend to demoralize our city. Vote down this unjust by-law and show once and for all that crank legislation no longer rules this city.

HARD LOGIC FOR SPENCE

Suppose that next Monday Mr. F. S. Spence were to get a majority of the majority votes of the electors, and the returning officer were to say: "I think that the vote polled by the people is wrong, and I shall use the God-given privilege of exercising my own judgment. Therefore I will not give effect to the will of the people, and I declare Mr. Coatsworth elected." What a roar of execration would arise, joined in by F. S. Spence!

Yet such an action of the returning officer would be similar in character to the act of F. S. Spence himself when last March he said: "I think that the vote polled by the people on the \$700 exemption is wrong, and I shall use the God-given privilege of exercising my own judgment. Therefore I will not give effect to the will of the people, and I vote against the \$700 exemption."

Apart from the mere legal aspect of the question, which does not affect the principle involved, what reason is there why a majority vote of the people on a measure is contemptuously kicked aside?

A vote of the people is a vote of the people, whether on a man or on a measure.

Voting on a measure like the \$700 exemption or the reduction of licenses has the advantage that the issue is clear-cut and unmistakable; but in voting for a man, he may be in favor of some things that you want, and of some things you do not want. Hence the importance of having the will of the people implicitly obeyed when they vote on measures, no less than when they vote on men.

Mr. Spence says that if he is elected every power that God has given him will be devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens.

Which fellow-citizens? Chiefly the land monopolists and the prohibitionists. The rest of us come in a long way in the rear.

Mr. Coatsworth's Answers

On Saturday last Mr. Virtue sent a letter and question blank to Mr. Emerson Coatsworth, and promptly received the form filled in as follows:

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city; "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?
Answer—Yes, if there is a reasonable number vote.

2. To give effect to the will of the majority, are you in favor of the people's veto by optional referendum and of the direct initiative by petition or collective request, as explained below?
Answer—In the main I approve of this. I certainly believe and will urge that the expressed will of the people shall always govern.

3. Concerning the people's veto, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to support the optional referendum in the City Council in regard to granting, amending or renewing franchises for public utilities?
Answer—I believe that the people should be consulted in regard to important franchises, and when they speak with a reasonable sized vote it should be accepted.

4. As regarding the direct initiative, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure that is asked for by eight per cent. of the electors?
Answer—I am in favor of obtaining and accepting the mandate of the people.

5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority, as expressed by the vote of 1905 on the \$700 exemption, the vote of 1906 on the reduction of licenses, and any future referendum votes that may be taken.
Answer—I believe there should be another vote on the \$700 exemption, as I don't think proper information was furnished before. I am in favor of following the will of the people on any matter properly laid before them, when a reasonable number of votes are cast.

E. COATSWORTH.

27th December, 1905.

It seems strange that the citizens who are anxious to have some of the hotel licenses out-off are taking no steps to get the government to cut off the licenses held by some clubs and a restaurant in the city. Because these places we claim are doing more harm to the youth of the land than the hotels that the citizens are desirous of closing up. The best young men of the city belong to some of these clubs and they are worth saving. And this cannot be done if temptation is put in their way. And if they do not drink when they become members it is not very long before the majority of them do so. And the restaurant that is selling light wine and liquors and which is not connected with a hotel is doing greater harm. Because men take their young lady companions there for luncheon and dinners and oftentimes wine and other liquors are served to them. And any newspaper reporter will tell you the result of young women drinking. They commence with wine or beer and in ninety nine cases out of a hundred end up with whiskey or gin. A large number of parents are not aware their daughters can be served with wine, etc., in this restaurant and do not know that sometimes the young ladies will go there and drink with their female or male companions. Unless we protect the women of the land we will not be able to point with pride to our nation. The young in both sexes is apt to think that they are strong enough to withstand temptation and can leave liquor alone or take it just as they please. But the Police Court reports do not bear this out. And the poor outcast sister who takes her jug to the corner store is on no lower level than her rich sister who saps her wine and liquor in the high-toned restaurant. The bloom is soon rubbed off the flower that comes in contact with evil temptation; and if parents are not able to protect their young daughters the state ought to jump in and protect those that are worth saving. Therefore if it is necessary to reduce hotel licenses it is right to cut off the licenses from the clubs and the restaurant that do not pretend to be hotels in any sense of the word. But these places are controlled by parties who have strong influence at present, but this influence would soon cease if the labor men kept their obligation.

John Adams, of the firm of John Adams & Co., is seeking election as Alderman in Ward 6. A good man for who?

Did the Headless Rooster retire at the nominations, or is he still wandering around Ward 6?

Horsehoers
Horsehoers Local 49 met on Tuesday night. The business was routine, the discussion being on prospects for 1906.

Machinists
The Machinists met on Tuesday night and elected their officers as follows: Pres., B. Aikens; Vice-Pres., E. Wray; Rec.-Sec., H. Boyson; Fin.-Sec., T. A. White; Treas., W. Dill; Trustees, Abblett, Horwood and Stockhill; Bus. Agent, L. H. Gibbon; Executive Committee, Burke, Davidson, Thoms and Brent; Auditors, Aikens, Thoms and Montgomery.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION

"Ere, 'ere," said Sabine, "I guess I'm on time To occupy a front seat. If elected I'll be, I will surely see That the School Board is kept on its feet."

Mr. Spence says there is no politics in the Toronto municipal elections. Strange to say, however, in this Conservative city there is always a "Grit" on the job.

And if there is no politics in the Mayorality, why did not Mr. Urquhart retire in favor of Mr. Coatsworth?

When any reference was made to the Yonge street bridge at the nominations everybody smiled out so as to be heard.

Any labor man who does not mark his ballot for Jack Ward will forget his duty as a labor man.

Mr. Coatsworth was once a carpenter. Mr. Spence must have been a sheet metal worker, principally on hot air appliances.

Vote and work for the election of John Tweed, as member of the Board of Education. If you are a labor man stop talking and vote for labor.

Mr. Spence says he will be guided only by his own ideas, irrespective of what the people say; however, we suppose he will be compelled to abide by the will of the people insofar as his occupancy of the mayor's chair is concerned.

Frank Woods has always been a true friend of the working classes and deserves your vote and influence. Ward 5 can put him at the head of the polls. See that you do it.

So poor Donald MacGregor was to be boycotted by the temperance party because his name was in the paper as being opposed to the reduction by-law. Drink what you like, Donald, my laddie, but you'll have to keep it to yourself.

If Mr. Spence is not willing to be controlled by the voice of the people why did he ask that the question of hotel reduction be submitted to the people? Does he mean that if we carry it we are to have it, and if we defeat it we must have it, whether we want it or not? Have we a czar in our midst?

Vote for the labor candidates. You have everything to win and nothing to lose.

Mr. Urquhart retired in favor of his friend Mr. Spence, thus turning down his temperance colleague, Mr. Coatsworth. Still they say there is no politics in the mayorality campaign.

The Moral Reform Association has endorsed the candidature of Mr. Jones and Mr. Hastings for the Board of Control. It is even betting that no more than one of these gentlemen will suffer from the said endorsement.

Our daily papers are very reticent as to the reduction by-law. Who would have thought we had so many teetotal editors in the town? Never mind, boys, the by-law will be defeated and then you can all say "I told you so."

The eyes of the political world are upon us. See that all labor candidates are elected.

Do not wait for some one to come and tell you to vote. Get out and vote early for fear some kind friend may do so for you.

James Simpson says that if the reduction by-law passes the police will have more time to watch the dives. Yes, and they will have more dives to watch.

Boston, one of the best conducted cities in the United States, has lately voted overwhelmingly in favor of the licensing of saloons.

A man who openly declares that he will not be controlled by the will of the people has no business running for mayor in this democratic city.

Whatever induced our friend Jimmy Simpson to advocate the use of tobacco.

John Tweed for Board of Education. Jack Ward for Controller. J. Wilson as Alderman in Ward 1. F. Moses as Alderman in Ward 3. Frank Woods as Alderman in Ward 5. J. E. Stewart as Alderman in Ward 6. These men should all be elected. It is up to you.

Defeat the license reduction by-law and stand by your fellow-unionists.

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



Dineen's Small Fur
Scarfs, Ruffs, Caps, Collars and Collarettes. In every variety of genuine fur. PRICE \$5.00 and upwards.

DINEEN'S FURRIERS & HATTERS
Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

WORKING MEN, ATTENTION!

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

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

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

Write a Post Card to

ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

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

OUR FOREMOST CITIZENS'

Have Declared Themselves as Follows on the License Reduction

STRICT ENFORCEMENT THE REMEDY.

The laws regulating the sale of liquor are strict, and it is in the power of the License Commissioners to cancel the license of any who violate them, or who neglect to comply with the provisions of the law in any respect. It is upholding the commissioners and inspectors in their enforcement of the law, rather than by unnecessary reductions of the number of licenses, that the cause of real temperance will be best served and most surely advanced.

CONFISCATORY AND DISHONEST.

It should not be forgotten that a number of the hotelkeepers have been

compelled to expend very considerable sums of money to bring their houses up to the standard demanded by the Government, and now to deprive them of their licenses without compensation would be an act of confiscation which could not be defended as honorable.

The proposed measure is not needed; would do a public injury by further curtailing our already sufficiently restricted hotel accommodation, and there is no good ground for believing that it would lead in any degree to lessen the consumption of intoxicants, or in any way promote sobriety and good citizenship. For these reasons, in our opinion, it ought to be rejected by every well-wisher of our city.

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

Some of the bankers are asking the question, Will there be a commercial depression? They are quite wise in asking this question, but the guesses they make as to the future show how little these gentlemen appeal to any adequate principles to obtain the correct answer. There is undoubtedly great prosperity. No one can go through our large cities without seeing the outward and visible signs of enormous wealth. There never was a time in which machinery was so productive. Owing to the free trade that the railroad and steamboat have introduced to a degree never before heard of, the wealth of every nation is being poured into every other nation in a degree surpassing all other time. This is part of the evolution of humanity toward a better condition, when we shall have introduced the golden rule into business with the same skill that we have introduced steam and electricity.

But while the steam engine, the dynamo, the reaper and thresher have been increasing the productive power of the hand and foot, the obligations of one part of humanity to the other have been growing just as rapidly. This is the monstrous fact which our financial managers never notice, and about which our current press is largely silent. The debt of one part of humanity is growing day by day, and growing some places at a fearful rate. To-day the landlord demands three thousand dollars rent, where he demanded only a thousand ten years ago. The value of Winnipeg land has advanced from nothing thirty-five years ago to the height of half a million dollars per acre to-day. Vancouver land has mounted in the same way. That which God gave as a free gift becomes the dearest article of commerce. Nothing goes up in value like the value of the land. Butter and eggs do not go up in value a thousand fold, but the acre that sold in Chicago for less than a hundred dollars seventy-five years ago could not be bought for less than ten million dollars to-day. Where industry had to pay five dollars yearly for the occupation of that piece of land, to-day it has to pay five hundred thousand dollars. The obligation has increased a hundred thousand fold.

In bad times the value of the land declines, but just so sure as good times come the owners of the land can increase their demand till they get all that the business can bear. Let a depression then come, and then those obligations are found to be too great, and bankruptcy becomes epidemic.

It is most interesting to note the rapid improvements that are being made to facilitate trade; that is, to make trade more free. In this country two new railroads are under construction across the continent. Trolley services are being pushed in several directions, thus introducing a new feature in rural life. The Isthmus of Panama is likely now to have its canal, at a cost of possibly \$250,000,000. All this movement is in connection with various improvements in the methods of production tends to reduce the prices of manufactured goods. The book that would have cost a hundred dollars when written by some old scribe, can be bought to-day for a few cents. In the transformation of the ore into iron and its transportation to its destination, the reduction has been more than a hundredfold. Think of it, a clock can

be made and sent half round the world for less than a dollar.

Thus we have a tendency in the manufacture of goods to adopt improvements which are all the time bringing prices down, and down.

Thus industry is always adopting methods to make cheapness. On the other hand, the landowner is always demanding dearthness.

Thus industry comes with its goods to a market in which its prices are constantly declining, while it has to meet an obligation that is always increasing. Some day there comes a time in which the assets will not meet the obligations. Then there must come a crisis.

It has been the fashion to ascribe these periods to over-production. That was looking with only half an eye.

About the year 1890 wheat was selling at nearly a dollar per bushel. Then the price began to decline, till in 1895 it stood at 50c per bushel. By this decline and also the reduction of prices on other agricultural products, the amount of money that the farmers had to spend was less by some six hundred million dollars than it had been a few years before. Thousands of farmers could not pay the interest on their mortgages or the rent on their farms. Under these circumstances the agent for the reaper, the sewing machine, the buggy or the piano had a hard time. He would use his slickest speech, and show his slickest pictures to the poor fellow who could not meet the dunning letter he had received from the mortgagee.

"Just you show me some new patent process whereby I can pay the interest on my mortgage, and buy your goods at the same time, and we will call it a trade right off." This was the consoling and encouraging speech of the farmer. They looked one another square in the eyes, but they made no trade. Of course there could be no trade under those circumstances. They looked wistfully at each other—the one anxious to sell, the other anxious to buy, but all in vain. Then the wisecrack said, "Overproduction."

And he saw only half a truth, or probably only quarter of a truth, for he never asked the question why that farmer was compelled to place his neck in the yoke of a mortgage.

Then comes a third step in the tragedy. The owner of the factory, finding that his goods are not selling, reduces hours, or dismisses a number of his men. Thus the men find themselves in the position that they cannot make their usual purchases. Here again there is a block. Now the clothiers find that their goods are not selling, and consequently they shorten production, dismiss a number of their hands, and thus matters get worse, till sometimes the best houses have been compelled to close, and the banks have suspended, and panic has become general. Now we hear the term, "overproduction" again and again, and not a word about the bad method of taxation which forced one part of society into debt so great that it could not be paid.

And we may have to go again and again through the days of want, and starvation may visit our cities, before we learn how to obey the law of the Lord, and render to every man his due.

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

A Thoughtful Precaution

President Mulqueen of the Licensed Victuallers' Association says in a circular issued for the Christmas trade:

"You will remember that last winter when the question of license was before the Council, Controller Spence cited the large number of arrests for drunkenness at the Christmas season.

"We hotelkeepers, and probably the controller himself, are aware that the increase of intoxication at the holiday season is not due to drinking at the bar, but to the consumption of liquor in the homes, where more is kept at this season of the year.

"Under the circumstances we would urge you to be specially careful and to redouble your efforts to have this a sober Christmas as far as may be in your power. Remember that some of the occupants of the pulpits and some of the newspapers will not hesitate to ascribe drunkenness to the hotels, no matter where the liquor may be drunk."

This showed an earnest desire to stop the holiday drinking.

Chirps from the Nominations

"License reduction will be the most important subject to be discussed in the near future. All the aldermen in ward three have voted against license reduction," said Mr. O. B. Sheppard, as he took the platform.

"That's where you're all wrong," said a man in the front seat.

"If I am wrong I say conscientiously and honestly wrong. If you reduce the licenses you're going to build up one of the greatest monopolies possible. You can't legislate a man into sobriety. You can't name another city on the earth with a population like this that is the equal of Toronto for sobriety."

THE CLUB FELL.

"Rats!" said the front seat man.

"Do you know about the clubs?"

"Yes, there are a good many clubs in the ward that aren't used enough," was the rejoinder.

For fifteen years, the speaker said, an average of 3,500 people a year were arrested for intoxication, about ten a day—a very creditable record, equalled no place else, he said.

Mr. Wilson laid special stress on the \$700 exemption and upheld the sovereign voice of the people. He wanted east end issues forced in Council in the proper way. He wanted a definite plan for the improvement of the marsh, and in regard to license reduction he would be guided by the vote of the people.

"I'm not going to make a very long speech or make any promises," announced Ald. Stewart, "because promises are like pie crust, easily broken."

This he illustrated by the fact that Council had not passed the \$700 exemption "for the little homes of the people." Ald. Stewart believed in the sovereign voice of the people and had always been guided by it. He might not have done much, but he had done the best he could and a man could do no more.

The alderman "apologized" for Ald. Fleming, who was ill in bed, and Mr. Stewart hoped the electors would not be unfair to him on that account. (Applause.)

Ald. Chisholm then said a word for himself and declared that in every instance he had stood for the interests of the city without any kind of prejudice. He advocated the continuance of and municipal control of the cattle market. The business there this year had aggregated 430,913 head of stock. The alderman mentioned the fact that the finest public school in the city was built in ward one this year. A new police station was now assured. He referred to the large sale of city lands in the ward this year at good prices.

He, too, put in a word for Ald. Fleming in his enforced absence.

"I believe that I set an example to the older men in the Council; that I voted in every division," T. L. Church announced. "That I introduced all beneficial legislation against the street railway, and that the city will be on top at the next election."

"I attended to the harbor, the level crossings and the Assessment Act."

"I believe the Railway Commission is a farce."

"I don't need any introduction to this Council," started off Mr. F. H. Woods.

Jan. F. Stewart stoutly declared that the city was falling into the hands of the most desperate lot of financial

manipulators the world had ever seen. As a humble representative of labor, having no connection with the machinations of greedy capitalists, he thought he should be elected. No property qualification for voters, a fire hall for Royce avenue and a \$700 exemption for small houses were the thickest planks in his platform.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Apple Fritters.—Cut firm apples crosswise into slices one-quarter of an inch thick, and stamp them into circles of uniform size with a biscuit cutter. Sprinkle them with orange water and sugar, and let them stand ten minutes; dry them on a napkin, then dip them into a batter and drop them into hot fat. Fry to a light brown, lift them out on a skimmer, and dry on paper in an oven until all are fried. Roll them in sugar and serve on a folded napkin with a sweet sauce passed around with them.

Apple Layer Cake.—One cupful of sugar creamed with half a cupful of butter; add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one-half a cupful of milk, two cupful of flour, with two level teaspoonful of baking powder sifted through it, one teaspoonful of lemon or almond extract, and the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in three layers. When cold spread with this mixture: Peel and grate four large apples; beat into them one cupful of sugar, two teaspoonful of melted butter and two whipped eggs. Pour into a porcelain saucepan and stir steadily over a moderate fire until the mixture has boiled one minute. Remove from the fire, add two teaspoonful of lemon juice, a dash of powdered cinnamon and two tablespoonful of minced almonds. Cool it and build the cake, sprinkling the top with powdered sugar. Cap the top generously with whipped cream, flavored, and serve at the table.

Greenwich Pudding.—Pare and remove the cores from six mildly tart apples. Put the apples in a pudding dish, and fill the cavities with the following mixture: The grated rind of one lemon, one cupful of sugar and one saltspoonful of salt. Put butter the size of a chestnut on the top of each apple, pour in enough water to cover the bottom of the dish, and bake carefully in a hot oven until tender. Beat the whites of three eggs until foamy, add the juice of the lemon and three tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and beat all together until stiff enough to hold its shape. Pile it over the apples and brown slightly in the oven. Serve cold with custard sauce.

Apple Pudding No. 2.—Pare, core and stew to a pulp half a dozen tart apples; press through a colander; add the grated rind of half a lemon and sufficient sugar to sweeten. Pare, quarter and core six more apples, put them in a baking dish, sprinkle one-half a cupful of sugar over them and bake slowly until tender. Line a deep pie plate with good paste and bake until well colored. Pour into it the stewed apples, and lay on them the baked apples, piling them up dome shape. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of three eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, with three tablespoonful of sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Brown in a moderate oven and serve cold with a custard made from the yolks of the eggs, one pint of milk and two tablespoonful of sugar.

Jellied Apples.—Wash and wipe dry enough snow apples to make, when cut up, one quart; these apples vary so in size that it is not possible to give the number required. Save all the nice parts of the skins and put them on to boil with enough water to cover them, and boil until the juice is a pretty red color. Strain the juice, add one and one-half cupful of sugar; let come to a boil and add the quartered apples; simmer until the apples are clear and tender. Have one teaspoonful of gelatine soaking in a quarter of a cupful of water; take up the apples, stir the gelatine into the juice, pour it over the apples, and set away to get cold. Apples are delicious this way, especially if served with whipped cream.

Apple Pancake.—Make a plain, thin batter of eggs, flour and milk, and pour into a big, buttered frying pan, hot enough to begin the baking at once. As soon as the batter spreads out cover with a layer of stewed apples, not too

juicy, and dredge with powdered sugar and cinnamon. Put the pan into a hot oven and bake for eight or ten minutes, or until well done. Cut the cake into triangular pieces and serve hot.

Spiced Apple Pickle.—Wash ten firm, tart apples, cut them unpeeled into thick, narrow slices, and pack in an earthen jar in alternate layers with green peppers, sprinkling each layer with salt. Use six small peppers and half a cupful of salt. Tie a teaspoonful each of whole cloves, allspice, mace and grated horseradish in a muslin bag and drop into a quart of vinegar. Bring the vinegar to a boil, then add two heaping teaspoonful of sugar and pour boiling hot over the apples. The following morning drain, reheat the liquid, and pour scalding hot over the solids. Repeat twice more. The next morning granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, and one dessertspoonful of grated lemon peel. Peel and divide pears in eighths; place a layer in round baking dish, covering with sugar and bits of butter. Add the fruit, butter and sugar alternately until exhausted, having sugar on top. Sprinkle the lemon peel evenly on top, cover dish with plate, and bake slowly until pears can be pierced with a splinter. Length of time varies according to degree of hardness of fruit. About one and one-half hours, however, are required. Must be prepared the previous day and eaten cold.

Stewed Pears.—Take the hard little pears, such as grow on every old farm, cut out the blossom end and peel, leaving on the stems. Put over the fire in cold water, heat gradually and stew gently until tender. Take out the pears and keep them warm in a covered dish while you add to the water in which they were cooked as much molasses—not syrup, but old-fashioned molasses—and a little ginger. Boil this half an hour, skim it, put the pears back into the liquor, stew all together twenty minutes, and pour out into a deep dish. Serve well chilled. They are especially good if eaten with hot biscuit.

SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES.

Very properly the question of souvenir books of Central Labor and State Federation bodies came in for bitter denunciation at the labor convention in Pittsburgh, says the Boston Herald. It was asserted by many that this sort of advertising was a blackmailing scheme. It naturally excites suspicion to see these publications out around election time. Business men, too, are naturally sore by veiled threats of solicitors who represent themselves to be connected with labor organizations when they are not, and thus obtain money under false pretences. It is refreshing to see the labor men working such reforms in their own ranks. It is bound to give them a better standing with the public generally.

We are glad action against souvenir programmes was taken by the A. F. of L. It was brought about principally by the story printed in the September issue of the Union Label Magazine, in which the methods employed by advertising sharks were demonstrated so clearly that action like the above became necessary. It is proposed to do likewise in central labor bodies throughout New England, and thus remove what has become a pronounced and crying evil against business men through unscrupulous scoundrels who represented themselves as active trade unionists and threatened all kinds of punishment if an advertisement or donation were not forthcoming. Business men must give an emphatic no to souvenir programmes, and if they are insistent the police should be notified.

Mary Harrington Baltz.

The beloved Secretary of the Women's International Union, Label League Who Has Just Passed Away at Her Home in Elmira, N. Y.

The sad news reaches us that our beloved International Secretary, Mary Harrington Baltz, has passed away. The news will cause unspeakable sorrow to all who knew her, and will be an irreparable loss to the organization in which she has been a leading factor for so long a time.

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

\$15 VALUE for \$6.95

173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines Must Be Sold at Once

It is the biggest value that has ever been offered in the history of the music business, and it is yours for the asking. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95.

DESCRIPTION Make, Large size Grand Singing and Playing Machine, with 173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95.

SEND ONLY \$1.00 We will send you a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95. It is a grand opportunity for you to get a \$15 value for \$6.95.

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Talks as Plain as You
Sings Beautifully
Plays the Finest Music

A Canadian Product



By this sign you may know and will find

SINGER STORES Everywhere

For Canadians

Look for the Singer Sign... When in need of a Sewing-Machine or Supplies Needles for all makes of Sewing-Machines

Sewing-Machines Rented or Exchanged

The Workingman's Store

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

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

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

Right Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Service

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.

Bakers' International Union

LOCAL 204

ATTENTION!!

Bakers' Strike Still On

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

SICKNESS & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The time to take out Sickness and Accident Insurance is

NOW!

THE ACCIDENT GUARANTEE CO. OF CANADA

It is a Canadian Company. Authorized Capital One Million Dollars. A policy costing you four dollars a year, covering all special diseases will give you ten dollars a week if sick from any of these diseases. Remember there is no medical examination or fee of any kind. Drop me a postal card and I will give you full particulars. Age limit 18 to 65.

J. J. GRAM, CITY AGENT
Phone 2596 404 Temple Building
Evenings, 306 Dovercourt Rd., TORONTO
Home Phone Park 1875

Every working man should have one of our accident policies. The cost is small compared with the benefits when you meet with an accident. The payments are made easy.

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. 864 Palmerston Ave.
- Amal. Woodworkers, Interior Cabinet, Finishers Sec. Local No. 286 Meets first and third Mondays, Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec. 148 Euclid Ave.
- Planemakers' Int. Union, Local 24. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec. 485 Givens St.
- Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec. 313 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. 31 Spadina Ave.
- Bakers' Int. Union, Local 294 Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec. 638 Queen St. W.
- Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376 Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec. 388 Jarvis.
- Barbers' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 220 Meets 2nd and 4th Sun. 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec. 145 Sackville St.
- Bridery Union, Local 34 (I. 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. 25 Cummings St.
- Sellersmakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 135 Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec. 224 Front St. W.
- Barrenmakers 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 1st and 4th Mondays, W. J. Wallace, Sec. 161 Manning Avenue.
- Seet and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 232 Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec. 27 Grange Av.
- Broam Molders' Int. Union, Local 5 Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec. 213 Queen St. E.
- Brass Workers, U. L. 53 (M. P. B. F. P. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec. 267 1/2 Simcoe St.
- Bread Salesmen, No. 207 Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Baskburn, Sec. 213 Wilton Ave.
- Brewery Workers' Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of U. B. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 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.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. U. L. 111 Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. 8:30 A.M. Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec. 50 Greenwood Ave.
- Bridge Structural and Art. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4 Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec. 71 1-2 Shuter.
- Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55 Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec. 5 Verral Ave.
- Cab and Expressmen's Assn. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec. 17 Shepperd St.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 1 Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Heiling, 124 Queen St. W.
- 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. 253 Spadina Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 4 Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec. 234 Salem Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 5 Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Pratico, Coleman P.O.
- Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 37 Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec. 124 Broadbalt St.
- Breadbakers' Int. Union, Local 5 Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec. 24 Shaw St.
- Cigar-makers' Int. U. No. 77 Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 28 Church St., Room 104. John Pamphilon, Sec.
- Civil Employees' Union, No. 1 Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hillton, Sec. No. 118 Booth Ave.
- Civil Employees U. 2 Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec. 245 King St. W.
- Clasmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. O. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec. 55 Gould St.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41 Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Mondays. D. Alexander, Sec. 145 Richmond W.

- Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec. 154 Victoria St.
- Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180 Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec. 55 Summich St.
- Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U. L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard.
- Edward Penton, Sec. 153 Simcoe St.
- Electrical Int. L. 114 Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec. 235 Gerrard St. E.
- Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B. L. 352 Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec. 28 Carr St.
- Elevator Constructors' Int. U. L. 18 Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. 51 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec. 74 Church St.
- Engineers, Int. Assn. L. 152 Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec. Toronto June.
- Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Lodge 578 Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec. 29 Bellevue Ave.
- Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junco. Beh. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec. 49 Quebec Ave. Toronto June.
- Excelsior Assembly, 2205, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat. Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec. 59 Montrose Ave.
- Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2 Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Larson, Sec. 103 Harbord St.
- Garnment Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 1 Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. 51 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec. 74 Church St.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Assn. R. 65 Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m. Queen and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec. 1123 Queen W.
- Glass Workers' Int. Assn. L. 21 Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec. 7 Victoria Place.
- Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 5 Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. H. (Thomas) Sec. 14 Baldwin St.
- Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 18 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Frenenburg, Sec. 50 Reid St.
- Horsehoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 48 Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. Chas. McIntosh, Sec. 24 Regent St.
- Ironmolders' Int. Union, Local 28 Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec. 290 Oak St.
- Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7 Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec. 423 Wilton Ave. (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. 45 Humbart St.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 77 Meets Society Hall, cor Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec. 741 Dovercourt Rd.
- Leather Workers' Int. Assn. 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. Mankey, Sec. 165 Dovercourt Road.
- Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc. Local 12 Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave.
- Longshoremen, L. 648 (I. L. M. and T. A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec. 248 King St. E.
- Machinists' Int. Assn. L. 633 Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Ellis, Sec. 145 Portland St.
- Machinists' Int. Assn. L. 371 Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Dundas and Pacific Ave. West Toronto Jct. Ed. Coombs, Sec. 250 Dundas St. W.
- Machinist Int. Assn. Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
- Maltsters' 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. 24 St. Paul St.
- Marble Workers' Int. Assn. Local 13 Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec. 703 Markham St.
- Marine Engineers Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. E. A. Prince, Sec. 17 Maplewood place.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waterstainers Int. U. L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec. 21 Mitchell Ave.
- Meat Cutters and Slaughter Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188 Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec. 51 Augusta Ave.
- Meat Fishers, Butchers and Patters' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. F. P. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec. 14 York St.
- Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 2 Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec. 267 Queen W.
- Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Occident Hall on 4th Friday, Labor Temple. E. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt. 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec. 155 Lansdowne Ave.
- Photo Engravers, Local 55, I. F. E. W. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank B. Anderson, Sec. 51 Broadview Ave.
- Plane and Organ Workers' Int. U. L. 29 Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec. 221 Simcoe.
- Plasterers' Int. Assn. Local No. 65 Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec. 8 North-east Place.
- Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Assn. of Jour., Local 46 Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. B. Kingswood, Sec. 153 Gladstone Ave.
- Pressers' Int. U. L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. 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, Labor Temple. Cor. Bell and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec. 25 Oak St.
- Printing Press Assn. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1 Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attreil, Sec. 187 Marlborough Ave.
- Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Assn. L. 85 Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec. 35 Esther.
- Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec. 159 Bellwoods Ave.
- Streetcar and Elec. Union, Local 21 Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. B. McDougall, 15 Park Rd.
- Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec. F. O. Box 578.
- Stonemasons U. L. 24, E. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs. L. Temple. John Cross, Sec. 220 Yorkville.

- Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 122 Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec. L. Temple.
- Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156 Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto June. W. E. Coleman, Sec. Box 523 Toronto Junction.
- Team Drivers' 435 (I.R.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Milton, Sec. 43 Devoe St.
- Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62 Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec. 4 Camden St.
- Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec. 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
- Tile Layers' Int. U. 37 Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec. 82 Bond.
- Tobacco Workers' Int. U. L. 62 Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lovels, Sec. 194 Parliament.
- Toronto Musical Protective Assn. Local 145, A. F. M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec. 200 Palmerston Ave.
- Travelers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5 Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodges, Sec. 530 Osgington Ave.
- Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 113 Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Sun. 5 p.m. John Griffin, Sec. 48 Howard St. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple.
- Toronto Typo. U. 81 Meets 1st Saturday Labor Temple. Vice-Prov. Jas. Simpson. Treas. E. J. How; Sec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec. Thos. C. Wedden. Room 18, 11 1/2 Richmond W.
- Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 86 Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew H. Lee, Sec. 166 Terauley St.
- Varnishers' and Pol. U. F. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec. 113 Birch Ave.
- Web Pl. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1 Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leaks, Sec. 181 St. Patrick St.
- Wood Carvers' Int. Assn. Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec. 313 Adelaide St. W.

THE DAY WILL COME

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

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WHO WAS RIGHT

SMITH, JONES OR BROWN?

or "TO SAVE AND HOW TO SAVE"

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

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

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

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

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

Who Was Right, SMITH, JONES OR BROWN ?

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

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AGENTS WANTED

Editor Tribune: Dec. 29th, 1905.

The "labor leaders" seem to be on the outside. Organization is to be divided. Where are we at? Are we trade unionists, prohibitionists, or Socialists?

Personally, I pay dues to my trades organization because I believe in trade unionism. I devote my time in the interest of trades unionism for the same reason. If man must sacrifice his own welfare for the common good, and does so, is that not enough? Trade unionists and their friends ought to know there are men who pose as being trades unionists who cannot define their position. At their local they are unionists, pure and simple; refuse to take off their hat to any man in the movement as class-conscious workers for wages, conditions and hours. When they go to a church meeting no man could or would do more for the vagaries represented by such factions than them, Epworth Leaguers, Christian Endeavorers, etc., included. If a Socialist meeting is called (under any old name, so long as they are controllers) they are simply Socialists, working in their own interests.

Can a trade unionist be a prohibitionist? Can a trade unionist be a State Socialist? Any man who says so, conscious or unconsciously, is a liar. The threeisms are directly opposed. Trade unionism means free association. State Socialism stands for governmental control. Prohibition says that neither shall obtain. The inference is that any man who tries to stand on these three platforms is a fakir.

The labor organizations who might be affected in this controversy for license reduction in the liquor traffic are no doubt able to protect themselves, as employees in those trades, and as wage-earners. License reduction does mean possible monopoly in the interest of the wealthy hotelkeepers against the poorer and less influential owners. It means larger profits for the palatial hotels, at the cost of all concerned; less bartenders; less porters; fewer hotelkeepers, and more men to enter into competition in other trades and vocations. Are there jobs open for printers; for lathers in this city? If so, I don't know where to look for them; I can't find them. Put the employers in the liquor traffic trades on the street, out of employment, prohibit the manufacture and sale of barroom goods, and the consequence will be thousands of hungry men and their women, wanting bread to live. Never mind the children; let Providence take care of them. Victor Hugo, prior to the French Revolution, said God was good to the poor. Are we to make necessary a revolution in order that our children may live? In order that quiet, peaceable order may obtain, men must have work. Don't displace honest, intelligent workmen, who are providing for their families, for theorists, who have sought at stake but their own selfish interest, political preferment.

The ideal home will come. Humanity will enjoy life's blessings to the fullest. Read the poets. Tell me of one song whose metre is coercion, repression, prohibition. When we all have homes,

places fit for human beings to occupy, the poets' dreams and songs will then obtain. We wait to hear the echo of the poet's voice; it should be freedom. The purer, better, gladsome light of the coming day. Is freedom good enough? Restriction of license in our city means man's damnation, woman's degradation, and childhood's neglect. Organized labor has spoken. Don't be divided by false issues—stand by your colors. An injury to one in the labor movement is the concern of all. Don't be misguided by anyone. The District Labor Council, in its wisdom, voted against license reduction; the vote against was 76, the vote for was 15. The enemies of present governmental control in the so-called interest of temperance were there in force; took up time without reason, scholarly, logically, or otherwise. They said nothing—they just talked. Since then their mouthpiece claims to be organized labor; used the press on those lines. Organized labor was opposed to license reduction in the most emphatic language.

Truly yours,
AL. HILL.

Call for the Label.

Mr. Coatsworth Declares for the Referendum.

Speaking to a large gathering of his supporters at Dingman's Hall, Mr. Coatsworth referred to the enthusiastic reception he had been accorded, both at Brockton Hall and at his other organization meeting. Continuing, he said that a principle which was pressing itself to the front in municipal politics was of giving the people a large voice in the city's affairs, by submitting every important question for the decision of the ratepayers. He was not offering this view as a campaign cry, but as a conviction that had forced itself upon him after a long study of city government. His opponent, Controller Spence, was at a variance with him on that point. Mr. Coatsworth believed that when such questions were laid before the electors for their decision, the arguments presented should first be laid before them in succinct form, together with all pertinent information on the question.

Mr. Coatsworth proceeded to state the reasons why he voted against the \$700 exemption. The Mail and Empire report from which we are quoting proceeds thus:

In cases, however, where the people had the full facts before them when reaching a decision. Mr Coatsworth was prepared to obey their mandate, and if his candidature was a success, he looked forward to an extension of the principle of letting the electors pronounce upon important projects. His policy was to get closer to the hearts of the people.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Editor Tribune:

DEAR SIR,—

In view of the fact that both candidates for the mayoralty are men whom this organization has been opposing on account of their disregard for the expressed will of the people in the matter of requesting the Legislature to increase the self-governing powers of the city, it has been deemed advisable to make public how we stand in the present campaign.

We exceedingly regret that we are compelled to make a choice between men who have both disobeyed the mandate of the people, and by their action have contributed to the continuance of the present house famine and exorbitant rents; but since one or the other must be elected, we think Mr. Coatsworth the less objectionable of the two.

It was mainly through controller Spence's misstatements in regard to the \$700 exemption that he succeeded in leading the other aldermen astray, Ald. Coatsworth among them.

Again, last night at his meeting in St. Paul's hall, Mr. Spence refused to promise to obey the will of the people should they not agree with him in the matter of license reduction.

It is therefore necessary that he be taught the lesson that the first duty of a representative of the people is to acknowledge their supremacy and to carry out their will as expressed by their votes, and that he was not sent to the Council to represent land grabbers and monopolists, or to play the part of a Czar.

It may be well to state also that in supporting Mr. Coatsworth, it is not that we think him guiltless in this matter of defying the people, but as his opposition was less bitter, it may be that he may do better in future.

Yours truly
The Single Tax Association.

FEMININE TRANSLATION.

"Homer!" shouted the young man in the grand stand, as the player panned at third base.
"Dear me!" exclaimed the young lady who was seeing a ball game for the first time. "I didn't know that ball games were so literary. Why, that gentleman actually brought up the name of the old poet Homer."

Do not have too heavy comfortable. Use the gray outing blankets which are cheap and easily laundered. One lady of my acquaintance places newspaper on the woven wire springs before putting on the mattress, thus keeping out the cold-air from the floor.

CAT REARS RABBIT.

A cat, owned by Mr. Green, a painter, of Whaplode, having been deprived of her kittens, was given three young wild rabbits, which she reared in a basket.

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