

The Tribune

Labor Gazette X
Ottawa

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SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1905

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TRIAL BY COMBAT

It was a step towards civilization when the trial by combat was substituted for unrestrained private feuds.

Savages, who before were left to fight over a weapon or a field as wolves over a bone, were brought into court where they fought under the eye of the law. This was some gain, although judges were little more than the referees of prize fights, and the law assumed, absurdly enough, that justice must be on the side of the victor. Such contests, of course, could throw no light on the boundary of a field or the ownership of a weapon, and were decisive of nothing except who had the sharpest sword or hardest fists.

It was an important advance, therefore, when in the thirteenth century St. Louis of France decreed: "We forbid all persons throughout our dominions the trial by battle—and instead of battles we establish proof by witnesses. And these battles we abolish in our dominions forever."

Now war is an international trial by combat. It applies to disputes of nations a rule which in individual affairs was abolished six hundred years ago. It is as absurd as the practice of ancient soothsayers who ripped open the stomachs of unoffending goats to learn the will of God.

War disembowels humanity to find omens of victory. War puts the murderer on the seat of justice, substitutes rage for reason, assassination for equity and truth.

As individuals we have a measure of Christianity. As neighbors we are fairly decent. As citizens we are civilized to a degree. But, internationally, we are still savages.

Civil society comes into existence when men agree to arbitrate their private quarrels. We shall not be civilized in the international sense until nations learn to do the same.

Soon we shall look upon two nations going to war as we look now upon two ruffians who rain blows and curses upon each other in the street. We shall send

our international police to arrest these belligerents on the charge of breaking the peace of the world, and we shall bring them before the tribunal of all nations and decide their dispute for them.

Russia and Japan spent three thousand millions, mortgaged themselves for a billion and a half, and sacrificed a half million lives.

"But what they fought each other for I could not well make out. But everybody said, quoth he, That 'twas a famous victory."

It is monstrous to do through the agency of government deeds for which individuals would be hung. The blood that is shed by the soldier is on the hands of the citizen. Congress cannot repeal the moral law. Yet men with fine moral perceptions sometimes think and act in national and international affairs as though the ten commandments were abrogated and there were no rule but the whim of the fellow with the biggest navy or the most votes.

Peace, however, is in the nature of things. Through strife to brotherhood—that is the divine order. Creation begins with the war of atoms and ends with souls at peace with the eternal.

Herbert S. Bigelow,
Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, O., October 29, 1905.

The Time Will Come

When it will be a disgrace not to work when one is able.

When everybody will know that selfishness always defeats itself.

When the churches will not be closed as long as the saloons are open.

When to get rich by making others poorer will be considered a disgrace.

When the golden rule will be regarded as the soundest business philosophy.

When the same standard of morality will be demanded of men as of women.

When all true happiness will be found in doing the right, and only the good will be found to be real.

When the business man will find that his best interests will be the best interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.

When all hatred, revenge, and jealousy will be regarded as boomerangs which inflict upon the thrower the injury intended for others.

When a man who seeks amusement by causing pain or taking the life of innocent, dumb creatures will be considered a barbarian.

When every man will be his own physician, and will carry his own remedy with him—when mind, not medicine, will be the great panacea.

When men will realize that there can be no real pleasure in wrongdoing because the sting and pain that follow more than outweigh the apparent pleasure.

When the world will have everything to sell and nothing to give, and the price it demands will be the best service the purchaser can render the species.

When it will be found that repression and punishment are not reformative, and our prisons will be transformed into great educative and character building institutions.

When it will be found that physical and chemical forces were intended to release man from all physical drudgery, and so free his mind from the burden of living-getting that he can make a life.

When no man will be allowed to say that the world owes him a living, since the world owes him nothing that he could not pay for; it owes a living only to cripples, invalids, and all others who cannot, through some misfortune, help themselves.

When the "grafter" who fattens upon an unsuspecting public wears purple and fine linen and lives in luxury, will be meted out the same measure of justice as the vulgar footpad receives who knocks a man down and picks his pockets.

When the "best society" will consist of men and women of brains, culture and achievement, rather than those whose chief merit and distinction lie in the possession of unearned fortunes which they make it the business of their lives to squander.

CANADA TWO LABOR MEN

**Labor Party has Two Candidates in Saskatchewan.
Prospects Good in Calgary—
The Completed Platform
—The Candidate.**

The labor party will contest at least two constituencies at the forthcoming election of the first Legislature of Alberta. The announcement of Mr. Macdonald in Calgary as a labor candidate on an up-to-date platform has been made. At the mining town of Frank a candidate has been chosen in the person of F. H. Sharman, a miner. At a meeting held on Saturday last the candidate stated that the Labor party was unalterably opposed to Separate schools, believing that Separate schools would have a tendency to divide the people. He advocated a tax on all land undeveloped and held for speculation, and said that farm lands at present held by the Government should not be sold, but held for homesteads, and advocated Government loans at a low rate of interest to bona fide settlers for the purpose of assisting them to develop their homesteads and so deliver them from the hands of the money lenders. The speaker also advocated a liberal railway policy for the purpose of developing the country and cheapening transportation, and advocated better mining laws and compensation for workmen for injuries received through no fault of their own while following their employment. An eight-hour day for miners underground was also insisted upon.

Benefits of Organized Labor

Speaking of the beneficial features of labor organizations, from the standpoint of sick, out-of-work and death benefits, Secretary J. W. Bramwood of the International Typographical Union says: "They are of such inducement that it frequently does not pay a union man to allow his membership to lapse, and I know of an organization of which the major portion of the dues are brought to the secretaries by women and children for the father. The wives recognize the benefits and keep them at it."

Colonial and British Labor Conference

An attempt is being made to arrange a series of conferences between representatives of colonial and British labor on questions affecting the working masses throughout the self-governing colonies and the United Kingdom. The idea, to begin with, is to select and send over British delegates to meet the labor leaders of Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto and other centres of population in Quebec, Ontario, the Atlantic provinces, the Northwest and British Columbia.

Anti-Asiatic Immigration

The annual session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, which came to an end recently, passed the anti-Asiatic Immigration Act, which has been three times disallowed and annulled by the Dominion Government.

The Galt Reporter complains because \$22,231,000 worth of iron and steel goods were, it says, imported into Canada in the last fiscal year. But what would the Reporter have? In the year named a bounty of \$2.25 per ton was paid out of the Dominion Treasury on all the pig-iron made in Canada from Canadian ore; the same bounty was paid on steel ingots made from this iron and a bounty of \$4.50 per ton on rolled wire rods. In addition to this there was im-

posed a customs tax of \$7 per ton on imported bar iron or steel, \$8 per ton on cast iron pipe, and 35 per cent. on wrought iron or steel tubing. Will the Reporter kindly tell us how much more we should do to encourage home manufacturers and discourage imports?

The returns of the industrial census of Canada, taken in 1901, have just been issued. They show that there were in this country at the time 14,465 industrial establishments employing five hands and over, being an increase of 585 during the decade. The number of persons employed was 272,033, an increase of 72,002, while the sum expended in wages was \$79,234,311, being an increase of \$34,015,039.

The value of the products of these establishments was \$368,696,723, showing an increase of \$112,356,652. The total value of the products of all industries was \$481,053,375, of which \$125,202,620 represented food products.

The trade union movement in Montreal, Canada, has made rapid progress, and to-day the organizations stand in the highest possible positions, especially the Iron Molders, the International Association of Boilermakers, the Plumbers and Steamfitters, the International Brotherhood of Planners and Decorators, the Bricklayers' Brotherhood, the International Association of Longshoremen, and scores of other big international unions.

Guelph, Oct. 28.—Guelph will have a big labor demonstration in 1906, that will be supported not only by the local unions, but by those in Berlin and Galt.

This was agreed to at a conference of representatives from the councils of the three towns. The demonstrations will be held alternately at Guelph, Berlin and Galt. The judges will be appointed from the two visiting councils. The three councils will each be asked to contribute \$50 to a general fund.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—There has been unrest among the employes of the Ottawa branch of the Grand Trunk formerly employed on the Canada Atlantic, regarding the conditions of insurance in the former company. Inquiries show that no unfair regulations will be placed on them.

Fighting the Harvester Trust

Citizens and Workmen Join Hands in Recommendations to Government

(Canadian Associated Press Cable)

London, Oct. 30.—A Melbourne Monday despatch in the Daily Chronicle states that an enthusiastic meeting of 1,500 citizens at Melbourne that night adopted a resolution expressing alarm at the invasion of Australia by the American Harvester Trust, and declaring that unless the commonwealth acts promptly the Australian harvester industry will be ruined.

Three thousand workmen, thrown out of employment, at a meeting recommended a fixed duty of £25 per harvester.

The trusts and their allies, the Massey-Harris Company, have begun legal proceedings against the Federal Government to compel the Customs Department to prove its revaluation of imported harvesters, by which the invoice price is increased.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir,—At the present time the clergy are amazed at the large number that do not attend any kind of religious service. Well might they be. They are going to take the census of the people in Toronto, to find out the number that do not attend and to try and find a means to induce them to do so. A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city, and their contentions are like the bars of a castle. I maintain that the

clergy have offended the workers. Never once have I seen or heard them take up the wrongs of the workers and try to get them justice. Of the twelve years that I have been a trade unionist, I never have seen a clergyman come and ask to be allowed to have a five minutes conversation with them on any of their meeting nights, yet they wonder why the large majority do not attend the church. How can they conscientiously expect them to come and sit beside the men who sweat and hound them to death six days in the week. There is no getting away from the fact that the Church at present is for the class, not for the mass. Why do not the clergy try to help us to better our social condition and advocate for us better conditions of labor, better homes to live in, and better recreation grounds for our children to breathe and play in? No, they are afraid to offend the class. We have no records to prove that they ever met and sent a protest against one of the worst pieces of injustice ever done the workingman of Great Britain, that is, allowing slavery to come in force again; I mean Chinese in South Africa, which, in my judgment and according to my lights, is shortsighted, unsound, unfair, unpatriotic, and immoral.

Dear fellow workers, don't shout so much about our country and our flag. We have none. Our country is where we can get fair play, decent conditions of labor, and a simple but comfortable home to live in without rack rents. The clergy cannot deny that they are better protected than any of their fellows; they have funds untold, old age pensions, infirm ministers' fund, widows and orphans' fund; in fact, they are better protected than any other trade I know of. Occasionally we read in the newspaper that the Rev. So and So is not in favor of the trade unionists demanding and coercing their employers what they should pay them for their week's work, as the Rev. So and So, in Montreal, did say not many weeks ago. I maintain the workingman has too much to look after nowadays socially without troubling about his spiritual welfare, and until the clergy help us to get our social conditions in a more humane condition, they cannot expect the workingman to attend their churches.

Yours fraternally,
J. S. R.

Editor Tribune:

Please change my address from No.

..... Street

..... Town

To No. Street

..... Town

Name

Union

Rules for the Home of the Union Man

(Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal.)

Never smoke non-union cigars.

Buy only bread which bears the union label.

Attend the meetings of your union regularly. Register all your kicks on the floor of your union.

Union meat and provisions for your house.

Request your wife to buy only union made goods.

Never "knock" a brother unionist behind his back.

See that the label is on all the painting you have done.

You would not think of wearing non-union overalls.

No beer unless the union label is pasted on the keg.

Buy only shoes and hats that bear trade union stamps.

THE Sovereign Bank OF CANADA

Established May, 1902

TOTAL DEPOSITS

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

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Main Office - 28 King St. West
Labor Temple Bch. 167 Church St.
Market Branch - 168 King St. East

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FURNITURE

WITHOUT REMOVAL

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OUR SYSTEM is simple, easily explained, easily understood. PAYMENTS to suit convenience of all applicants

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Money Same Day

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A Despicable Scamp

The most despicable scamp in the world is the fellow who, too cowardly to come out in the open like a man, sneaks around trying to work little schemes to defeat some man or measure. One little cuss like that in an organization can keep a dozen real men busy watching him; but, like all mean things, he comes to an end sooner or later!—The Union Label.

No Politics or Religion in this Journal

Neither politics nor religion will be discussed hereafter in the official journal of the International Association of Machinists. The Boston convention of the machinists has changed the policy of the journal. This will prevent the discussion of socialism, against which the convention took a decided stand.

The Victories of Labor

Perhaps the greater thing accomplished by the labor union since the first Labor Day is the conversion of millions of persons to trades union principles. There is to-day less apathy and more activity among unionists than ever before. Perhaps the greatest thing accomplished is the increased morale of the whole body of unionists; perhaps it is a knowledge of increased power and responsibility. The greatest economic thing accomplished has been the reduction of the hours of labor to millions of persons, enriching and lengthening the life of unionist and benefiting the whole community.—George McNeill.

Some use the Corkscrew

Too many men try to pull themselves out of trouble with the aid of the corkscrew, but a load of liquor will not lighten a load of trouble.

Across the Border

American Federation of Labor

The report of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor for the past eleven months shows the federation to be in good financial condition, the total balance Sept. 1 being \$103,323.34. The report also showed that there are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor 118 international unions, 40 State federations, 670 city central bodies, and 820 local trades unions having no international union of their craft. The total shows 26,000 local trades unions all told and a membership approximately of 2,000,000.

Must Try and Adjust

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. will recommend to the next convention that no jurisdiction disputes between organizations be considered unless the organizations in interest have first tried to adjust the differences and agree in advance to abide by any decision rendered.

Amalgamation

Plans are under way to bring about an amalgamation of the International Association of Car Workers of America and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The former organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the latter is independent, and has so far refused to join the national movement.

Paul Kelly the Strike Breaker

Paul Kelly, the motorman on the New York Elevated Railway whose carelessness resulted in throwing a car from the track to the street and caused the death of seventeen persons, was a strike-breaker, who entered the company's employ six months ago while a strike was in progress, and his home was formerly in St. Louis.

ANOTHER STRIKE FEARED

Textile Manufacturers Refuse Request of the Council

Fall River, Mass.—The textile situation here was more critical to-night than it has been at any time since the close of the great strike last January.

The Manufacturers' Association, representing all the print cloth mills in the city, with the exception of those controlled by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, to-day voted to refuse the request of the textile council for a direct restoration of the wage schedule which prevailed previous to the 12 1-2 per cent. reduction of July 25, 1904.

Many of the business men fear that another strike will be decided upon.

The association's plan provided for a direct increase of 5 per cent., and a profit-sharing arrangement, the profits due the employees to be figured monthly on the market price of cloth, which, however, must show at least a margin over the cost of cotton of 75 cents per cut. The present condition of the market would net the employees about 8 per cent., which would make a total increase in wages of about 13 per cent.

No Elections

The contest for president of the International Association of Machinists has resulted in no election—the candidate with the highest vote not having received a majority of all the votes cast. James O'Connell, the present incumbent, and D. W. Roderick, of Chicago, will be the contestants on the next ballot.

Presidency of the Structural Ironworkers

Frank M. Ryan, of Chicago, captured the presidency of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' International Union at the Philadelphia convention. Frank Buchanan, who has held the office for three years, was not a candidate. Ryan's competitor was J. W. Johnson, of New York.

Upholsterers Strike in New York

About 1,000 upholsterers employed in twenty shops of the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, at New York, struck to enforce a demand for an advance of 50 cents a day. Several independent firms have granted the increase according to the workmen.

Coppersmith Charter

An application for a charter from the Coppersmiths was denied by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The council urged affiliation with the Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, which organization exercises jurisdiction over coppersmiths.

Trouser Workers' Strike

The New York Trouser Makers' Union has struck for an advance of wages, a ten-hour work day, and recognition of the union. There are 8,000 trouser makers out in 250 shops. The Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which has a membership of 5,000, has ordered a general strike to go into effect for higher wages and recognition of the union.

New York Cloakmakers demand Increase

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

Mayor would not Stand for Unfair Labor

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

Change its Name

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

New Constitution

The new constitution of the hotel and restaurant employees has been defeated by a referendum vote of 13,697 to 9,010.

No Labor Bank in Chicago

The proposed scheme of starting a union labor bank in Chicago has been wrecked in negative action taken by the Federation of Labor. After a battle of debaters upon the floor the members overwhelmingly defeated the plan holding that the banking business was entirely outside the sphere of organized labor.

We Have to Fight for Every Thing

Twenty-five hundred operatives of the Iron Works in Fall River, Mass., have been notified that the 12 1-2 per cent. cut in their wages, made in 1904, would be restored. The improved prices in the market made the restoration possible, and an honorable employer made it certain. An instance like this, however, is an exception to the rule. Nearly every improved condition that a wage-earner gets has to be fought for—sometimes by tedious conferences and sometimes by strikes.

Mr. Rockefeller's Opinion

John D. Rockefeller says there is no truth in the story that he predicted hard times within the next few years. "My firm belief in the conditions that now prevail in the country," said Mr. Rockefeller, "is quite the reverse. The country is too prosperous at present to warrant any fear that a sudden or disastrous revulsion of business is likely to occur. I can scarcely see a cloud on the financial horizon, and certainly nothing that would warrant a fear of approaching trouble."

300 Per Cent. Profit for Standard Oil's Missouri Monopoly

Forced Combination for Control in Violation of State's Law

DIVIDENDS TO BROADWAY

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Dividends amounting to 300 per cent. a year on a capital stock of \$400,000, or a total profit of \$1,200,000, two-thirds of which was paid the Standard Oil Company, were made by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, it was shown this afternoon, in the hearing instituted by Attorney-General Hadley to revoke the charters of the Waters-Pierce and the Standard Oil Companies in Missouri.

H. Clay Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Company, received dividends on all but four shares of the 4,000 total issued by his company. His financial secretary testified that two-thirds was sent to a Mr. Tillford, at 26 Broadway, New York, the office of the Standard Oil Company.

12,000 Small Boys Taken From the Coal Mines

Child Labor Law Goes into Effect in the Anthracite Region

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The new child labor law, which forces some 12,000 boys out of the anthracite mines, went into effect this morning, and is to be rigidly enforced by the officers of the Mine Workers' Union. It provides that no boys under 14 shall be employed outside the mines and none under 16 inside. A recent investigation revealed the fact that of the 24,000 breaker boys at least half are between the ages of 10 and 14, and will be affected by the new law and forced from the collieries into the schools.

Anti Age Limit League

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

Pittsburg's Plumbers Out

The plumbers employed by the city of Pittsburg are on a strike for car fare to and from work, Saturday half-holiday and bi-weekly pay days.

A referendum vote by the members of the Cigarmakers' Union is in favor of numbering and recording the labels of that organization consecutively in the future in series of 1,000,000 each. It is hoped thereby to facilitate the detection of counterfeiters.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America, in session at Pittsburg, Pa., recently, raised the assessment of the members from 25 to 50¢ a week. It is proposed to use the money which is paid as dues to build up the organization. It was also decided to increase the death benefit and pay a deceased member's relatives \$400 and a sick benefit of \$6.50 a week.

Four hundred girls are on strike at the American Enamelled Tile Works at Logansville, Ohio, for an increase of \$1 per week. At a meeting held later words of condemnation were instituted at the unfair treatment of the daily press.

The girls employed in the assorting room of the Mosaic plant in Brighton, Ohio, have gone out on strike. They demand an increase of 60¢ per week.

The Church Needs You

Even the church folks are seeking for your membership, union men! They want you. They need you. They will be better off having a full-fledged honorable and upright trades unionist enrolled as a member of their congregation.

THE ECONOMIC THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Our stock of Men's Underwear for Fall and Winter is complete. See our Three Specials at 50c., 75c. and \$1. We aim to please everybody. A visit to the Store will settle the point.

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THE ECONOMIC

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B. H. COUCH MANAGER

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FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.

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| \$100.00 can be repaid | \$2.70 weekly |
| 75.00 " " " | 2.20 " " |
| 50.00 " " " | 1.50 " " |
| 25.00 " " " | .85 " " |

We will loan you more money on the same security than you can get elsewhere, absolute privacy being our motto.

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GRAY HAIR



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

The Seven Sutherland Sisters,
Sole Distributors for Canada,
129 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont.
J. H. HAYLEY, Foreign Manager
Lady attendants. Call any time

Labor Conventions

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

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

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

IN 1906.

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

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

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

ACROSS THE SEAS

Japs Run White Labor

There is no place for the white laborer in Honolulu, for he has been forced to give way before the Japanese, was the thought expressed by Rev. C. D. Milliken in an address made recently before the Congregational ministers' meeting in San Francisco. Mr. Milliken knows from personal observation of what he speaks. His subject was "Hawaii—Its Natural, Secular and Religious Life." Having dwelt on the beauty of the scenery, he turned the attention of the ministers to the labor question, saying: "The Japanese are the principal laborers on the plantations. They are thrifty. Their average wage is \$17 a month, with house and water free. From this wage they can send \$1,000 home every month for war expenses. Whenever an occasional labor riot has arisen it has usually been due to an incompetent and overbearing overseer. The Japanese are happy and satisfied. Their children in the public schools give great promise. The white people do not work on the plantations except as overseers."

"The white wage workers in and about Honolulu are being supplanted by the Japanese who do the work as well for half the wage. Owing to these conditions many white families have had to leave the islands. The Central Union Church of Honolulu has suffered very much from these conditions. There is no room for the white man unless he is a property-holder or an official, and the laborer is advised to get out."

Trade in France

Out of a total of 160,746 members of 939 French trade unions (not including the unions of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments) which made returns as to the state of employment during April, 149,917 or 9.3 per cent., were unemployed on the 15th of the month, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in the previous month and 10 per cent. in April, 1904.

Singing Insects

The many natural curiosities of Japan include a species of singing insects. The most prized of these tiny specimens is a black beetle named "susumushi," which means "insect bell." The sound that it emits resembles that of a little silver bell of the sweetest and most delicate tone.

A Great Diocese

The Bishop of Perth has gone home to England for a short rest from the heavy work and anxiety of the administration of his great diocese, which spreads over all Western Australia, an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles.

The Leading Bus City

London is the leading bus using city in the world. It is estimated that it has about 2,550 horse omnibuses. During the last few years a number of automobile buses have been introduced there, and their service is so satisfactory that some of the large omnibus companies are already considering the substitution of automobiles for horse omnibuses. Such a fact gives a hint of the enlarged use which awaits the automobile.

This class of automobiles is not only taking the place of the horse omnibus, but it is beginning to render valuable service in the territories of the trolley car and the suburban train. Transfer companies are already operating automobile bus lines from large cities to suburban districts, and between certain towns that are not directly connected by railroad or by trolley car. In other cities, where the street car service is deficient, the automobile bus is beginning to supplement it and horse vehicles.

CANT PAY LABOR M. P.'S

Ruling Given Which May Hamper John Burns and Others Iron and Steel

London, Oct. 24.—Chief Registrar Sim of the Friendly Societies Registry has given a ruling declaring that the payment of salaries to labor members of Parliament is illegal.

For many years the unions have not only paid salaries to their representatives in Parliament, but have also paid their election expenses, their legal right to do so not being questioned, although it was contrary to the custom of the British Parliament, whose members serve without remuneration.

The fund for maintaining the labor members is procured by a trifling levy on every member of the trade unions, each representative receiving at least £200 a year. It is stated that John Burns, M.P. for Battersea, receives £500 from various unions.

Threatened Strike

A threatened strike of cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, was averted after a long conference between master spinners and operatives.

The molders' union last year had an income of over \$650,000.

The introduction of foreign laborers into Nenthead, Cumberland, culminated on Monday in a riot. The Vielle Montagu Zinc Company brought in a number of Italians some time ago, and jealousies between the local and imported laborers soon appeared. A riot occurred last night, and is alleged to have been planned by the Italians. As the foreigners appeared in the village street a volley of stones was suddenly hurled at them, and a fierce fight followed, in which sticks and other weapons were used and missiles thrown. The local police wired for assistance, and batches of constables arrived by motor car from Penrith and Brampton. Many persons were arrested.

Alderman Henry Knott, senior magistrate of the borough, and a former Mayor of Stanford, England, has died at the age of seventy. It was his boast that his fourteen years' municipal battles had only cost him sixpence.

Canterwell, England, Council has taken the unusual course of having the names of a number of dishonest traders, who have been fined for selling unsound and "doctored" food, publicly placarded throughout the borough.

Nearly two hundred tweney-house-power cabs will be placed on London streets next spring by the Ford Motor Company.

Since its foundation nearly three years ago the Semi-Teetotal Pledge Association or, as it is more popularly called, "the no drinks between meals society," has reclaimed 105,000 persons from the habit of "nipping" and "treating." Up to last evening this number of "converts" who had formally taken the "semi-pledge" stood at this aggregate, the majority being business men.

The reward of the Cunard Company came when, in some anxiety as to the supply of fast merchant cruisers for the Royal Navy, the British Government approached the Cunard Company and concluded with it an agreement which benefits the company greatly, while at the same time securing national interests. Under this agreement the Cunard Company is building two mammoth liners of prodigious speed, which in time of war would be at the disposal of the Admiralty. The addition of these two steamers to the fleet of the Cunard Company will give it a position of supremacy on the Atlantic.

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.

Lord Inverclyde died at his Clydesdale residence, Castle Wemyss, at half-past one on Sunday afternoon.

Lord Inverclyde, the second member of the Burns family to bear that title, was born in 1861, and was the grandson of the famous George Burns who founded the Cunard Steamship Company in 1839, in partnership with Samuel Cunard and David M'Iver. He succeeded his father in 1901 as chairman of the Cunard Company, and it was mainly owing to his refusal to accept a very advantageous offer from Mr. Pierpont Morgan that the company remained entirely British, and refused to enter the great combination controlled by the American Shipping Trust.

Difficulties that have arisen in Australia have led to the abandonment of General Booth's emigration scheme to send 5,000 families during the present winter to the Commonwealth.

An official statement published in a recent issue of the War Cry explains the deadlock. The Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Premier of the Commonwealth, welcomed the proposal, but the Australian press pointed out that the difficulties in raising the necessary funds and satisfying the Australian States as to the financial status of the settlers would be very great.

Sir George Williams, the grand old man of Y. M. C. A. work, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on Wednesday.

Although Sir George's health has not been very good of late, he still takes an active interest in the institution he founded as long ago as 1844.

To-day the Y. M. C. A. has spread all over the civilized world, and numbers nearly 100,000 members in the United Kingdom alone.

The Poplar Borough Council have received a telegram announcing that the King would consent to receive an address from that body regarding the unemployed question at the opening of Kingsway on October 18.

This fact, announced at the women's meeting at the Roman road baths on Monday night, aroused considerable enthusiasm.

The telegram runs as follows:

"The King and Queen will have much pleasure in receiving an address with reference to the unemployed from the Poplar Borough Council on the occasion of the opening of Aldwych and Kingsway on October 18. Please arrange with the police as to the most convenient point at which to present the address, and also send a copy of the address to the Home Office."
"(Signed) Knollys."

Union labor is now recognized in England's Government dockyards.

Next summer, it is stated, the British naval manoeuvres will be world-wide, and our fleets and squadrons all over the world will take part.

The reserve divisions will participate, and the flying cruiser squadrons are to cover long distances at record speeds.

The present American trip of the second cruiser squadron is being utilized to prove what can be accomplished in this way. The coal consumption of each ship was carefully noted on the passage out, and the speed per unit of horsepower accurately recorded.

It is expected that the run back across the Atlantic to Gibraltar by this squadron will be made at record speed.

There is a little lady at Sandringham, living quite near the "Hall," who had a baby a short while ago, and forthwith the Queen announced her intention of being godmother to the child. After the christening the Queen asked to be conducted to the infant's nursery, and with her diamond ring she wrote upon a pane of the window there, "God's blessing rest on this house and all who live in it."—The Gentlewoman.

The City Corporation of London declined to contribute to the Merton fund for the celebration of the Battle of Trafalgar, the mover of the resolution expressing the opinion that we ought not to rake up these "brutal victories" after a hundred years. A proposal will, no doubt, now be made to celebrate some of our "graceful concessions."—Punch.

London, Oct. 29.—John Burns told a newspaper representative that his principal achievement had been escaping the Canadian pressman.

Burns also stated that he was going to write a book on his experiences in Canada, in which his opinions and comparisons would first see light.

Premier Seddon of New Zealand has promised the trade unionists of that city to introduce legislation to remedy the delays that take place in dealing with industrial disputes.

Call for the Label.

Had Cold Feet

At the boarding house on Morrison street they were discussing climate. The Portland Oregon man declared that the ground last winter never froze to a depth of two inches.

"It froze two feet where I came from," said the man from New Jersey. "Up in the Adirondack Mountains," remarked the New Yorker, "the ground last winter froze to a depth of ten feet."

The Iowa man sat quietly munching his lettuce while the others expectantly awaited his effort to outmatch the New Yorker.

"Pshaw!" he said, "that's nothing. Why, back in Des Moines the ground froze so deep that the Chinese Emperor sent a request to Governor Cummins to start a fire. He complained that his subjects had cold feet."

One or the Other

When people sing together much Without a doubt it beats the Dutch How souls take fire. The singers all forget their parts, The game is solely one of hearts And many a pretty romance starts Up in the choir.

But when to love they do not turn Each other they are apt to spurn With scornful ire. A tale of wrongs each member duns, All are accused of fearful sins And many a lifelong feud begins Up in the choir.

Magic of the Woods

A boy of 15 who had gone camping with his father owns that when one of his father's "mates" arrived on the scene he felt himself, for the moment, a little shy and constrained. So he took his gun and walked away, saying that he was going after a partridge for supper. He says, telling his story in Forest and Stream:

I entered the old logging road, and in due time arrived at the deserted cabin. There I sat down and began dreaming. Why had the cabin been left to fall into decay? Why had not someone reclaimed it for a home?

As I sat there, a boy of 15, I unconsciously became impressed with the mutability of all things human. The hemlocks and pines that looked down upon this dwelling had stood there for decades; men had come and gone, men would come and go, and still they would remain, the grim old warriors. Some such thoughts as these, although vague and not then to be expressed, were floating through my mind.

My father's voice roused me, calling me by name. I started back, answering as I went, and soon I met him hurrying along and glancing in every direction.

"Oh, there you are!" he exclaimed, in quick reply. "I was afraid you were lost. Where have you been all this time?"

"Down at the old logging camp," I answered.

"What were you doing there?"

"Oh, nothing!" I said, rather vaguely. "Only thinking."

He looked at me sharply, and from that time I fancied that he treated me more seriously, or as if I were his own age. I had learned, he saw, the spell of the woods.

Anxious to Get Away

The negroes in New York are apparently more anxious to get away from there than those in the South are to leave this section. Negroes used to be inclined to the belief that if they could only get to New York or some other northern city all their troubles would disappear. This recalls the story of the negro who was received with great politeness in New York, but who could secure no work. He was greeted as "Mr. Johnson" and made to feel that he was of much social importance, but right there the kindness stopped. Finally, beating his way back South, he was lying in a Virginia hayrick when the farmer found him. Then "Mr. Johnson" was assailed with a volley of language that was appalling. Tears came to his eyes, and, with voice trembling, he said: "Boss, lemme take you by de hand. Dem's de fust kind words I hearn since I lef' ol' Georgia."—Savannah (Ga.) News.

How to Stop Strikes

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

Wives of union men—the purchasing power of organized labor—can stop the strikes and boycotts by purchasing union label goods.—Decatur Labor World.

That Isn't a Wife's Idea

Howell—A man is considered innocent until he is proved guilty.

Pewell—Single man, aren't you?

\$15 VALUE for \$6.95

173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines Must Be Sold at Once

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

DESCRIPTION: 173-c, large size Concert Sound Box, 8-ounce Bronzed Horn Support, and very large, beautifully sounding Horn, 16 inches long, with new full flaring Bell—a High Grade Instrument, in and out, full \$15.00 value and guaranteed for 3 years.

SEND ONLY \$1.00: As a guarantee of good faith, and to stop the Singing and Playing Machines, exactly as shown and described above, to your nearest Express Office. You can call them and get it up, have a good look at it, examine it thoroughly. We'll send a 50c Record and 100 Needles without any additional charge, so you can test it properly and hear it play. Then, if you're thoroughly satisfied in every way, absolutely sure that you wouldn't buy anything equal to it in your town for less than \$15.00, pay the Express Agent, the balance, \$6.95, and express charge, and take it home. We'll guarantee you never to buy anything home in your life, at ten times the price, that will give you and your family as much pleasure. I remember, you don't risk a cent. If the instrument is not up to your highest expectations you can just tell the Express Agent to pack it up and send it back to us. We'll pay the charge, a both ways and refund your 50c. But we know you won't return it. You'll hurry home, sit right down and write us a letter like some of the following we have been receiving:

Better than a \$45 Phonograph: Wm. St. John, Valleyfield, Ont., writes: "Your Machine is the best of its kind I have ever heard. I get better music out of it than my \$45 instrument around here." E. J. Robar, Upper Granville, N.S., writes: "My wife thinks it a wonder. We have had a hundred laughs over it already."

A Hundred Laughs Already: Joseph Edwards, Snake River, Ont., writes: "I must say it is a Grand Piece of Music for the money and we are all highly pleased with it. It makes great amusement for the boys."

Great Amusement for the Boys: Fred Peters, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My neighbors are surprised at the way it talks. A man here has a \$45 machine but mine can beat his out by a long way. I would not trade for the \$45 one if I could."

Wouldn't Trade It for a \$35 One: G. P. Heather, Upper Middleboro, N.S., writes: "After carefully testing your Singing and Playing Machine I feel it my duty to give it a word of praise. It is really a wonder, and all who have heard it are delighted. The sound selections are perfect. It is equal to any \$25 Machine I ever heard."

His Duty to Praise It: And this is not all. We are offering \$1.00 Records for 40c.—50c. Records for 25c. and brand new Records at that. The only thing is, we haven't very many, but you can order as many of each as you like, and tell us what selections you prefer, and we'll send all we possibly can. You don't need to send more than a dollar no matter how large your order is. You can pay the balance, whenever it is, at the Express Office. We have a space enough to tell you why we are making this big slump in prices. We offer you a regular \$15 Phonograph for \$6.95, free trial before you pay for it, and there are only 173. That's the long and the short of it. We don't think it necessary to tell you to write us at once, you know yourself how quick every man will be to jump at such a chance these long dull evenings. Be sure and tell us what Express Office you want us to ship the Order to if you're too far from Toronto to call at our shop.

Johnston's Limited, 191 Yonge Street, Dept. Toronto, Ontario



Talks as Plain as You Sings Beautifully Plays the Finest Music

Tantalizing

Madge—I understand she obtained her divorce with the utmost secrecy.

Dolly—Yes, dear; she was as mean as she could be. We never even found out who the co-respondent was.

Landmarks

Madge—I'll bet there are no young men at the hotel.

Dolly—How can you tell so soon? "All the hammocks are swung in such light places."

The Main Point

"Now, Bobbie, I hope you haven't been naughty and pecked into the parlor at the young man who is visiting your sister. Come, now, confess."

"I couldn't help it, maw. I—"

"What did you see?"

A Reprimand

Head of the firm (to clerk)—Have you been thinking where you would spend your vacation?

Clerk—Yes, sir. "Well, what business have you taking up the time of the office in idle dreams?"

A Scrouge

Senior Partner—We had best have that young bookkeeper's books examined. He took twelve drinks between here and home yesterday.

Junior Partner—How do you know? "I was with him. He was treating me."

Seeing New York

The Guide—See dat man!

The Stranger—I do.

The Guide—One of our most noted crooks.

The Stranger—And what life insurance company is he connected with?

Bakers' strike still on.

Often the Case

"My wife gets only such things as she can afford," boasted the stingy man. "The trouble with my wife," responded the discouraged citizen, "is that she can afford anything she can get."

Let scandal alone and it will die of itself.

Of all virtues, patience is oftenest wanted.

We die to live and live to die no more.

When a girl makes fun of a man to his face, he is in danger; when she ceases to do so, she is in danger.

Nothing is so incredible to us as that which we do not wish to believe.

In novels, as in real life, the romance generally ends with marriage.

The foolish woman is known by her finery; the wise woman by her refinery.

A teapot should be hot and dry when the tea is put in.

Bran water is excellent for washing light calico dresses.

The self-made man is generally a misfit member of society.

Knock and the world knocks with you; Boast, and you boast alone! When you roast good and loud You will find that the crowd Has a hammer as big as your own.—Ex.

To be a judge of men, a man has need of many Godlike qualities.

The scandal-monger is invariably a degenerate.

If you believe your fellow man should have a fair wage demand the union label.

People are so busy looking for evils(?) in trades unionism they fail to see them elsewhere.

Capitalists confess freely that they combine together for what there is in it. The trades unionists are supposed to get together for their health.

There is no right, legal or moral, for which organized labor does not stand. There is no wrong it does not try to right.

UNION MEN ONLY

40 CARPENTERS 40

Wanted at once at the Canadian Fairbanks

Morse Co., Bloor St. West

APPLY ON JOB

WANTED

A Bright Youth for office and outside work. Apply by letter only, giving references, etc.

FRED. PERRY

Shepard Bros & Co.,

106-108 Adelaide St. West

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

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

H. POLLMAN EVANS President.

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

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

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY

(3 CENTS A WEEK, UPWARD)

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

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UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office, TORONTO.

Capital Fully Subscribed
One Million Dollars

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

3c

A WEEK
AND WE
CALL FOR IT

MONTREAL, OCT 31, 1905

Editor Tribune:

I am in receipt of last issue of THE TRIBUNE, and desire to say it is improving with each issue. With your permission I would like to comment on one of your contributions in letter form, signed "A Union Man" on the subject of a co-operative store in Toronto and the handling of union label goods, etc. The substance of the letter is good, and I do not criticize harshly, especially so since the writer states, "hoping some older union man than I will take up this question of co-operation," etc., thereby acknowledging he is not at the "game" many years, but when he states "when you ask for the label on your goods the dealer always slaps on another 50 cents or a dollar," Union Man is mistaken if he thinks a co-operative store will lower the price of union label goods. 'Tis true frequently, unscrupulous dealers will try and add a little more on goods and use the union label as the reason for it, but take the question from a trade union viewpoint, why should not a union pair of shoes be worth 25 cents more, or a union overall 15 cents; a thousand dodgers a quarter of a dollar more if these bear the label. The label signifies shorter hours, good wages, and union men who expect the union label on their pay, i. e., a union scale which is a dollar or two more than that without the label, so to speak.

One may get a pair of shoes or a coat with the label for four dollars and one which looks just exactly like it for \$3.50, or a thousand bills for \$1.75 with the union label on and at \$1.50 without, but who knows but what the shoes or coat were made under the sweat shop and the most grinding conditions, or the dodgers printed in some cellar sweat shop. Moral—Union men who expect the label on their pay, which means a little more wages, should expect to pay a little more for union label goods, to help the operative on those goods to get the union label on their pay. The trouble is we have too many cheap guys in the labor movement.

Yours, SAMUEL L. LANDERS

Breathe the Spirit of Free Men

Some time in the past the idea entered the human mind that to have any of the mark of a workman was degrading. I said human mind, it would be more proper to say inhuman mind. Of all the ideas that have come with us from the days of barbarism and brute force the idea that we should place wealth before man in any case is the worst. In no case should wealth take precedence to man. The fact that we have not got rid of the old heathen idea yet needs no comment. We know that in heathen China the women let their finger nails grow long and cramp their feet to prove that they never had to work. In this country the men glory in their soft hands and brandy nose and the glare of wealth to prove that they never work. It seems to suit the low, selfish, inhuman, the animal part of man, to perpetuate such ideas as that. The idea that man is a poor, helpless mortal has invaded church and state. They tell me that when I go to church. I just want to say that is a wrong idea to teach and the state practically says if I do not own so many jackasses, or a thistle patch in this city I can't have any say in the government of the city. According to that we ought to give the vote to the jackass. That is about the height of Controller Spence's idea. He says that the workers should not have a vote on the \$700 exemption, therefore he would not have the by-law go on to the Government for ratification. Controller Spence you are an autocrat, such men as you were all right one hundred years ago, you ought to go to Russia where you could hear the crack of the bombs. I think it would put a little sense in your head. You should take a lesson from the late F. E. Willard, the great temperance worker. She believed that it was the duty of temperance workers to help to abolish poverty in its largest sense, poverty being the cause of drink.

I refer to Controller Spence to show to you that all men do not breathe the spirit of free men. In fact, it seems to me that those few men that have the true light of themselves. An old saying, and true one, Man, know thyself. If we are able to get a glimpse of the truth we would not have to take a dose of Controller Spence's idea of how to keep men from drink. The best way to keep from drink or any other vice is to rise to the true dignity of manhood. Try and see some beauty in your own life and think a little of the welfare of others and life will be sufficiently interesting to keep us near right.

History is full of accounts of men of low ideas. And our laws and customs are largely made from men of that stamp. But I desire to pay tribute to one or two bright and noble souls, of

the past. One we know only by his sayings. He is referred to as a priest in the days of John Wycliffe and Wat Tyler, who lived in the last part of the fourteenth century. The priest referred to was a leader of the peasants at that time and he was afterwards put to death. His noted saying was:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who then was the gentleman?"

That, to my mind, is the greatest saying in the English history. Because, although the priest lived in the days of slavery he breathed the spirit of a free man and was able to see the truth. Another great soul lived just four centuries after. His name was George George, a true son of a free people, he, too, was able to breathe the spirit of a free man and the truth ever the same, only expressed in a different way. He said labor applied to natural opportunities produces all wealth, and the natural opportunities is the gift of the Creator to man. Although those two men lived four hundred years apart they had the same inspiration that comes from being able to see the truth. I just want to point out two lessons here. First, if we are able to see the truth as those two great souls did, we will not have to pass laws to keep men from making beasts of themselves. The other is: The laws that are on our statute book control the distribution of wealth, and those laws are not made in accord with truth.

J. E. Stewart,
Iron Moulder.

Buy Your Own Paper

A man who was too economical to subscribe for his home paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a four-dollar stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and, failing to notice a barbed-wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a five dollar pair of pants. The cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket the wife ran and upset a four-gallon churn of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a twenty-five dollar set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled cream and into the parlor, ruining a twenty-dollar carpet. During the excitement the eldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven sitting hens and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

The Union Man

I'm the man with a card that's paid up
and clear,
And I purchase a coat or a hat;
And I don't care whether the label is
here
Or whether it's there on that;
For my card it is here and it's clear,
And I'm a true union man.

There's meeting day, yes, but I rarely
can go
To the hall where the workers meet;
For our officers, see? They are punky
and slow,
And I bawl the fact out in the street.
For my card it is clear, and it's here,
And I'm a true union man.

And when dull times come, and the boss
let me out,
Should I bellow and kick and get sore?
But when striking for principles hits me
a clout,
Then's the time I let out a great roar;
For my card it is here and it's clear,
And I'm a true union man.

I'm the man with the card of my local
that's paid,
But I somehow or other can't see
Why the cause of the unions is so much
delayed,
Or why bosses don't climb up a tree
For the man with the card that's clear
Who keeps buying scab goods all the
year.

—Henry Knaus.

Make Them Keep The Label

Business men cannot be expected to keep union-made goods unless there is a demand for the label.

NOTICE.

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

Tom Atkinson

Tom Atkinson was just a crank,
So all the people said,
He had so many strange ideas
A-seething in his head.
They looked on him with pitying smiles
Because he was so queer,
And tapped their foreheads, and de-
clared:
"There's something lacking here."

Well, Thomas nursed his strange ideas,
And studied night and day,
Until by constant, active thought
At last he found the way.
He got his patent, safe and strong,
To make the thing his own.
And then one fine day he announced
"The seeing telephone."

Nobody laughs at Thomas now,
He's richer than a bank,
And none admit they ever thought
That he was just a crank.
But they were strictly accurate
When, seeing him so queer,
They tapped their foreheads, and de-
clared:
"There's something lacking here!"
—Somerville Journal.

LABOR FABLES

**Originated by Aesop, Modern-
by M. Dash, in Baltimore
Labor Leader**

A Dog, seeing an Oyster, thought it
was an egg and swallowed it. Soon
after, suffering great pain, he said: "I
deserve this torment for my greedy
haste."

He who acts in haste will repent at
leisure, and that is just what happens
when a labor union foolishly rushes
headlong into a strike which wiser heads
would not have thought of and cooler
brains would have avoided.

A Doe, blind of an eye, was accus-
tomed to graze as near to the edge of
the cliff as she possibly could to secure
greater safety. She turned her eye to-
ward the land, that she might perceive
the approach of a hunter or hound, and
her injured eye toward the sea, from
which she entertained no anticipation of
danger. Some boatmen sailing by saw
her, and taking a successful aim, mor-
tally wounded her. Said she: "O wretched
creature that I am! to take such
precaution against the land, and after
all to find this seashore, to which I had
come for safety so much more peri-
ous!"

Danger sometimes comes from a source
that is least suspected. Therefore, the
trades unionist should be guarded on all
sides, lest the enemy strike from the
side which seems safest. Thunderbolts
have been known to descend from clear
skies, and eternal vigilance is the price
of safety.

A Dog used to run up quietly to the
heels of those he met and to bite them
without notice. His master sometimes
suspended a bell about his neck and a
chain about his neck to which was at-
tached a heavy elog.

The Dog grew proud of his bell and
elog, and went with them all over the
market-place. An old hound said to
him: "Why do you make such an exhibi-
tion of yourself? That bell and elog
that you carry are not, believe me, or-
ders of merit, but on the contrary, marks
of disgrace, a public notice to all men
to avoid you as an ill-mannered dog."

Notoriety is often mistaken for fame,
and there are many in this world who
would feel proud, even if their names
were in the Police Court news, just so
long as they were in the papers. Fame
at its best is empty, and notoriety is
but a cheap imitation of it.

A Wolf, passing by, saw some shep-
herds in a hut eating for their dinner
a haunch of mutton. Approaching them
he said: "What a clamor you would raise
if I were to do as you are doing!"

Men are too apt to condemn in others
the very things they practice them-
selves. This is particularly true of em-
ployers who are ever ready to find fault

with their employees, and who are never
satisfied even when those who work for
them are doing their best and rendering
far more service than they are being
paid for.

The Ass and the Fox, having entered
into a partnership together, went out
into the forest to hunt. They had not
proceeded far when they met a Lion.
The Fox approached the Lion and prom-
ised to contrive for him the capture of
the Ass if he would pledge his word that
his own life would be spared. On his
assuring him that he would not injure
him, the Fox led the Ass to a deep pit
and contrived that he should fall into
it. The Lion, seeing that the Ass was
secured, immediately clutched the Fox,
and then attacked the Ass at his leisure.

Traitors must expect treachery, and
those who are always trying to crush
and oppress others are in the end in-
variably crushed themselves. The pitfall
is generally for him who digs it, and
those who plot against others are in turn
plotted against.

Strange But True

The manufacturer insists upon set-
ting the price on the labor he buys
and the goods he sells.

Manufacturers combine to raise the
price by limiting the supply of goods
manufactured.

That is called "high finance."

A trust is forced to buy up small and
independent factories and close them
down for the purpose of controlling the
supply.

That is called "business enterprise."
A financier steals a million entrusted
to his care.

He is hailed as a "Napoleon of
finance."

A band of rich men combine to pre-
vent changes in administration that
might injure their schemes.

They are called "conservatives."

A Rockefeller social function costs
\$35,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of dia-
monds are on display.

That is called "evidence of pros-
perity."

A workingman asks the privilege of
having a voice in setting the price of his
commodity, labor, and wants to be pro-
tected against the rapacity of trusts and
combines.

That is called "anarchy."

Workingmen organize unions to pre-
vent injustice and to elevate the stand-
ard of labor.

That is called "interfering with free
and independent labor."

Labor unions seek to control the ap-
prentice system to the end that labor
be not reduced to a starvation basis.—
Rochester Labor Journal.

Organized Labor Necessary

Organized labor is necessary to man.
It is necessary to peace and the pros-
perity of the country. Labor is a com-
modity. In its merchandise that will
not keep. In its individual capacity it
is helpless and must take what it can
get. It cannot go to another market, for
when it leaves home the wife and the
children are in need.

Why is that workingmen toil and slave
all their lives, and when old age incapa-
citates them for further work they have
no resources but the charity of friends,
the poorhouse or suicide?

The Progress of Labor

Speaking at Derby early in October,
Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., said that the
next election would witness the appear-
ance for the first time in history of a
distinctly organized Labor party. Sixty
or 70 Labor candidates would go to
the poll, not as isolated units, but as
members of a compact organization.



Tile Layers Int. U. 37

Henry's Canundrum

"Helen," said Mr. Whykins, who
somehow never gets hold of an idea un-
til it is old, "I have a good one for
you. I think you'll appreciate it, only
you must not let it make you angry."

"What is it, Henry?"

"What's the difference between a wo-
man and an umbrella?"

"The difference," she answered
serenely, "is that a man isn't afraid
to take an umbrella with him wherever
he goes and that he doesn't try to con-
ceal the fact that it's above him when
a real emergency arrives. That's the
principal difference, Henry."

Bakers' strike still on.

**Toronto District Labor
Council Label
Committee.**

GREETING.

At the last meeting of the
District Labor Council the fol-
lowing recommendation of the
Label Committee was adopted:

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

The Label Committee feel that
this method of advertising your
label will have good result, as it
will be brought before the people
continually, whereas a label
directory would not be so effec-
tive. The Label Committee are
continuously met with the objec-

tion "we do not know the label
when we see it." If this method
of advertising your label is fol-
lowed this objection can no
longer exist.

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



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| CROTTIE, M. J. 936 Queen St. West | | | | JOHN BARWICK 680 Queen St. West |

Womans' Int. Union Label League Local 177

Met in Occident Hall on Saturday evening last, Oct. 28th. This league is becoming more acquainted with the work it is required to perform: To first forbear purchasing any article by its members of non-union goods; and goods without the label when same can be procured. The league also considered the looseness in school principles, granting permits to scholars under age to go to work.

The league also considered a circular letter from the Tribune. The meeting decided to give its support to the Tribune as far as possible, and to supply it with news of the league's business as complete as possible.

The league also decided to hold their first annual at home on Saturday evening, November 25th, in Occident Hall. Tickets can be had from the following committee: Mrs. N. A. McLeod, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. J. A. Ball, Mrs. Woodrow, Mrs. Proudlock, Mrs. J. Gardner, secretary, 695 Queen street west.

Leather Workers Union on Horsegoods, Local 93

A meeting of the Leather Workers was held on Friday, the 27th, in the Labor Temple. Several questions of importance were before the chair. The principal discussion was the pushing of the label. EVERY MEMBER PRESENT SIGNED THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO THE TRIBUNE. There was a general expression of sympathy for Brother Shymann, whose illness prevented his being present, and a hope that he will soon recover. C. F. Ladds in the chair. Bro. Bealing, secretary.

Womans' Int. Union Label League No. 177 will hold their first annual At Home in Occident Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 25. There will be refreshments and dancing during the evening.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will notice in this issue the advertisements of the Cloth Hat and Cap Workers and the United Garment Workers Unions. Help to strengthen their hands by insisting on the label.

The Garment Workers held another of their semi-monthly dances in the Assembly Hall of the Labor Temple on Wednesday night. It was a homelike affair, everybody enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. The committee deserve credit for the manner in which these dances are conducted.

Womans' Label League No. 66 will hold a Progressive Ruchre Party in Room B, Labor Temple, on Wednesday, Nov. 8.

The Amalgamated Carpenters now have a Canadian Executive Board. Heretofore they have been represented by an American board.

Federated Association of Letter Carriers Branch [No. 1]

A meeting of the Letter Carriers was held in the Labor Temple on Thursday evening, and the report shows a most flourishing condition, and the meetings were well attended. The matter of the overtime worked was discussed, and it was hoped the department would see to it and soon remedy the veil.

GLASS WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 21.

There was a large attendance at a meeting of the Glass Workers on Oct. 30 in the Labor Temple. Matters of importance to the trade were discussed at great length. There were two initiations and three applications for membership. Wm. Jarrott, president. Geo. Parkins, secretary.

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.

Toronto No. 1 Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held their 19th annual banquet on Thursday evening at the Walker House, and it was certainly a great success. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M.P.P., responded for the Legislature, Ald. McGhie for Canada, Ald. Jones for the City Council, Jno. Main for the Manufacturing Interests, and Principal Pakenham of the Technical School for Educational Interests. Everything passed off well and a most pleasant evening was spent.

Demand the Union Label on all products.

Woodworking Machinists Local 118

At a meeting held in the Labor Temple on Nov. 1, the questions discussed were the coming Municipal Elections and the Superannuation of Teachers, also condemning the School Board for re-electing a Principle after it was proved he assaulted his pupils. The eight hour day was discussed, but no action taken. There were five visiting brothers, six initiations and seven applications for membership.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President
C. WRIGHT, Secretary

Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York, will give an address on "William Lloyd Garrison" in St. George's Hall, Elm Street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14th, under the auspices of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society. Representatives of Trades and Labor are especially invited to hear this eminent author, reformer and lecturer. Silver collection.

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Published Weekly at
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TORONTO CANADA

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Single copies 5 cents each.

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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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"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

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

A Three-Fold Issue

Last week the Tribune suggested what appears to us to be the most important issue for organized labor in the coming municipal campaign, namely, to defeat those members of the City Council who have refused to carry out the will of the people. By a vote of two to one the people of Toronto demanded that certain powers be asked from the Ontario Legislature. But eleven members of the City Council coolly took it on themselves to turn down the sixteen thousand electors who composed the majority, and this in face of the fact that most of these eleven Councilmen had pledged themselves to obey any vote of the people that might be taken.

This raises a three-fold issue, namely:

1. Shall the City Council contemptuously ignore the demand of the people, whose servant it is?
2. Are the members of the City Council to deliberately break pledges given to Organized Labor, and then go unpunished?
3. Must the common people of this city be deprived of the benefits of the \$700 exemption because eleven men love land monopoly better than labor?

Let us make of this threefold issue a whip with three lashes, to whip out of office those enemies of the people who have proved false to their trust.

The Seven Hundred Dollar Exemption

No doubt the first two points of our threefold issue are the most essential and far-reaching yet the third point is of great importance, and deserves to be carefully studied and well understood. We shall devote a little space to its consideration. Its object is to relieve the house famine, encourage the building of the smaller class of houses, and generally to give better homes to workingmen. Surely a most excellent object, and one worth striving for!

The way to attain this object is through a right use of the power of taxation. Take the tax from the wrong place and put it in the right place.

The wrong place is the house-building industry. The right place is on the shoulders of the land monopolist.

What is proposed is to encourage the building and improvement of houses by partially exempting them from taxation. This method is simple, practical, and brings several other advantages in its train.

It has been successfully applied to manufacturing concerns, and the King Edward Hotel was given an exemption of \$1,900,000, an amount equal to that now asked upon 2,710 houses. Had the city refused the hotel company this concession the King street palace would probably not have been built.

There is much greater need for small dwellings in the city than there was for increased hotel accommodation, and is it not fair to assume that a similar policy extended to this slightly different class of housing would be followed by similar results?

An increase in the supply of houses and a consequent lessening of the present competition for roofs, could, of course, have but one result—a lowering of rents. Nor would this reduction financially disadvantage the owners of houses whose rents were decreased. What was lost in rents would be saved in taxes.

Where, then, would the taxes be shifted to, if all dwelling houses were relieved from taxation to the extent of \$700 each? Here is what would happen. The assessed value of houses in the city would shrink by about twenty-six millions of dollars, and the city would have to increase the tax rate by about four mills to meet the shortage.

Just think of it! The taxes on twenty-six million dollars lifted from the shoulders of the owners and occupiers of the smaller houses in the city. Forty thousand houses would have less taxes to pay, and about four thousand houses would have more taxes. These are the big fellows, who are always under-assessed anyway. But do not think that all the increased tax would fall on big houses. By no means.

Where would the increased taxes fall? First and foremost, on seven million dollars' worth of vacant land, the owners of which are putting in their pockets the land value which you, the workers of Toronto, are producing by the mere fact of your working presence here causing a demand for God's green earth that no man made. This increased tax on vacant land would squeeze the owners and make it harder to hold the land idle, so that building lots would be cheaper and easier to get.

Secondly more tax would fall on partly improved but valuable land, like that on which stand the shacks of Queen and York streets. Why partly improved? Because the tax is too light on land and too heavy on buildings.

Thirdly, more tax would fall upon manufacturers, but they themselves enjoy the considerable exemption from taxation to the extent of the full assessment of their plant and machinery, and therefore cannot reasonably complain.

Fourthly, the taxes upon the franchise corporations, such as the Toronto Street Railway, the Electric Light Company, and the Gas Company, would be raised by over ten thousand dollars a year.

These are the principal places where the increased tax would fall. When you look at them and think of the powerful land companies and other moneyed interests affected, you will understand the strong pressure which must have been brought upon the eleven—mayor, controllers and aldermen—to induce them to flout the popular will, and, in the case of some, to incur the disgrace of breaking pledges.

They have made themselves the tools of monopolists. We cannot altogether reach the monopolists, but we can snatch the tools out of the monopolists' hands and throw the tools away.

The Toronto Federation For Majority Rule.

Mr. John E. Virtue has consented to act as secretary-treasurer, pro tem, of this Federation, in place of Mr. James Simpson, who served in that capacity for

the past three years. Mr. Virtue's address is at the Labor Temple, where he can be found in the business agents' room, usually from ten to twelve and three to six. His house address is 17 Virtue street, off Sorauren avenue.

A typographical error of omission was made last week in the explanatory statement of the objects aimed at by the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule. We therefore reprint it herewith, and it is just as well to do so anyway, for it sets out concisely the principles on which were based the questions asked by the Federation.

1. THE PEOPLE'S VETO.—That any by-law or resolution relating to certain important subjects (specified below) shall wait thirty days in the City Council before being finally passed. If during that time five per cent. of the electors by petition ask for its submission to a popular vote, it shall be so submitted, and the decision of the voters shall be obeyed by the aldermen.

2. Following are the subjects above mentioned to which the People's Veto can be applied:

Granting, amending or renewing franchises.

3. THE DIRECT INITIATIVE.—That if eight per cent. of the electors by petition present to the City Council any by-law or resolution that they desire to have passed, and the Council declines to pass it, then it must be submitted to a vote of the people not later than the next municipal election, if presented in time, and the aldermen must obey the will of the voters as expressed at the polls.

How They Voted

We repeat the division list given last week, and in doing so desire to make honorable mention of the seven men who, in spite of pressure from powerful monopolistic and corporate interests, dared to vote Yes:

On Monday, March 13th, 1905, at a meeting of the Toronto City Council, Alderman Noble in Committee of the Whole moved that the Council obey the expressed will of the people by asking power from the Legislature to exempt dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of seven hundred dollars of the assessed value; said exemption to include all buildings used as dwellings, but not to apply to the land, and not in any way to affect the right to vote on said property.

Alderman Noble's motion was negatived on the following division:

YEAS.

(For the people).

- Controller Ward.
- Ward 1—Alderman Stewart.
- Ward 2—Alderman Noble.
- Ward 4—Alderman Vaughan.
- Ward 5—Alderman Hay.
- Ward 6—Aldermen Graham and Lynd.

NAYS.

(Against the people).

- Mayor Urquhart.
- Controllers Hubbard and Spence.
- Ward 1—Alderman Fleming.
- Ward 2—Aldermen Church and Coatsworth.
- Ward 3—Aldermen Geary, McBride, and Sheppard.
- Ward 5—Alderman Keeler.
- Ward 6—Alderman McGhie.

Alderman Dunn was in the chair, and so did not vote. Controller Shaw was absent. Aldermen Chisholm, Harrison and Jones were not in the Council Chamber.

Most of those in the above list had given written pledges to organized labor that they would obey any vote of the people. Seven of these broke their pledges, namely, Messrs. Urquhart, Hubbard, Fleming, Coatsworth, Geary, Sheppard, and McGhie.

Shall they do this with impunity?

The Two Sevens

Concerning that \$700 exemption vote, it is a strange coincidence that seven was the number of the plucky members of the City Council who dared to vote Yes, and seven was also the number of those

who broke their pledges by voting Nay, these last-named seem to think that promises to organized labor are like piccrust made to be broken. Shall we teach them different?

Spence, Hubbard, Urquhart

At the Board of Control meeting on Tuesday the following interesting conversation took place when Controller Spence proposed to take a vote of the people on the question of reducing the number of liquor licenses:

"We took an expression of that kind last January, and Controller Spence was the chief opponent of those who wished to carry out the will of the people," said Controller Hubbard. "I think there is some inconsistency here."

Controller Spence denied that he had been inconsistent. "I was opposed to it going to the people," he said.

"There was this inconsistency," said Controller Hubbard, "the Council passed a motion to submit the question to the people, the people carried it, and then we refused to put it into effect."

"I was the only really consistent member of the Board of Control," said Controller Ward.

"The people who voted for us knew we were opposed to it," said the Mayor.

Whereat the Tribune rises to ask Controller Spence what on earth is the use of his getting votes of the people taken when he refuses to obey them? We admire the frankness of Controller Hubbard, and it makes us all the more sorry that he broke his pledge. As for the Mayor—why, a very poor excuse is better than none.

Knockers

Interested parties have been industriously circulating false statements to our advertisers and others to the effect that THE TRIBUNE IS NOT THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Toronto District Labor Council. We, therefore, publish an excerpt from our agreement made with the Council by the publisher and duly signed and sealed before the paper was started.

Whereas, the parties of the Second Part are desirous of having a weekly newspaper published in the City of Toronto in the interest of organized labor as represented by the Toronto District Labor Council, have requested the party hereto of the First Part to publish such newspaper as the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council, with the support of organized labor bodies represented by the Toronto District Labor Council.

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DINEEN

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STS

Household Hints

To clean a clotheswringer quickly saturate a cloth in coal oil and rub the rollers.

Old stockings can be used for carpet rags if cut round and round into one long strip.

If the chimney takes fire throw on a handful of sulphur or several handfuls of salt.

Mix a teaspoonful of pulverized alum with the stove polish and it will give the stove a fine lustre.

Wash the carpet broom thoroughly with soapsuds once in ten days, shake till nearly dry and hang up.

A few drops of eal oil on your dusting cloth will brighten the furniture and prevent dust from flying from the cloth.

Ordinary patent leather or russet tanned shoes can be kept bright and fresh with vaseline, applied with a cloth or sponge.

When soot is accidentally dropped upon the carpet, throw upon it an equal amount of salt and sweep up altogether. There will be scarcely a trace of it left.

To make date sandwiches cut thin slices of bread, butter lightly, spread with dates chopped fine, form the sandwiches and trim off the crusts.

A mixture of washing soda and ammonia is recommended as a good preparation for cleaning the nickel plating in the bath room, using a little thin whitening paste for polishing.

To make toothsome parsnip balls boil in salt water until very tender, mash and season with butter, pepper and salt, add a little flour and two well beaten eggs, form into small balls and fry in hot lard.

For perspiring feet add a little ammonia to the water you bathe them in.

The very best cure for insomnia is sunshine and plenty of exercise in the fresh air.

Use the egg shampoo every fortnight if the hair and scalp are to be kept in good condition.

Falling hair denotes an impoverished condition of the system. A good iron tonic should be taken.

Tincture of benzoin should always be added to any mixture drop by drop. This will prevent curdling.

Castor oil rubbed into the scalp often stops falling hair, especially when the scalp and hair are dry.

Olive oil taken internally one tablespoonful every morning before breakfast, is an excellent remedy for liver spots.

Equal parts of powdered Castile soap, powdered orris root and prepared chalk make an excellent and inexpensive tooth powder.

The palm of the hand makes the very best nail polisher. If one likes, a little rose-tinted paste may be applied before polishing.

When buying a camel's-hair face brush see that the bristles are not too soft. The soft bristles fall and mat after two or three wettings.

The tooth brush should be subjected to a good cleansing with soap and water every few days. The best brushes have the bristles rather wide apart.

The cuticle or any part of the flesh around the nail should never be cut. Simply press it back with an orange stick or a soft cloth over the finger nail.

To remove freckles apply with a soft brush or rag lemon juice and glycerine, but care must be taken that the skin is not exposed too much to the sun.

The secret of making a meat course the most appetizing portion of a dinner is to serve something sweet in connection with it. The German custom is to eat very rich compotes of fruits with roasts, etc., but these are quite too sweet for the American palate. In fritters the American housewife will find a more than satisfactory substitute. The sweetness of the sauce or filling blends with the batter and loses entirely any sickening taste. The following recipes for fritters lend themselves temptingly to winter bills of fare.

Orange Fritters—Peel two oranges and slice in thin pieces. Dip in a batter made from one cupful of flour, a rounding teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt,

**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.**

the yolk of one egg and half a cupful of milk. Fry in hot fat and serve with powdered sugar or the following sauce: Beat the yolks of two eggs with half a cupful of sugar. Add the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of sherry or two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and cook over hot water. Stir vigorously until it thickens and cover with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Serve at once.

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Union Man**



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**It is a Guarantee of Good Work-
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**Any First-Class Clothing Store has the Goods.
Prove Yourself Consistent by Insisting on
Having it.**



V.E. Todd
ORGANIZED LABOR AS THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION WOULD LIKE IT.

Celery Fritters—Put half a pint of cold water into a saucepan with an ounce of butter and as soon as it comes to a boil stir in by degrees four ounces of flour. Continue to stir until a thick paste is formed. Allow this to cook five minutes while still stirring. Remove from the fire and when the mixture has cooled a little add three eggs, beating one into it before adding another. Season with salt, white pepper and nutmeg and stir in two ounces of grated American cheese. Have ready some pieces of cooked celery an inch long, which have been sprinkled with grated cheese. Make small balls of the cheese paste and place a piece of celery in the centre of each. Dip the balls into beaten egg, cover an equal portion of grated cheese, and fry in boiling fat. Serve with a wine or melted sugar sauce.

Apple Fritters—Core, pare and cut some firm apples crosswise into slices a third of an inch thick. With a biscuit cutter stamp them into cakes of uniform size. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a little lemon juice. Cover with a napkin and when they have stood for half an hour, drain. In the meantime make a batter by mixing and sifting together a cupful of flour, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. Beat well the yolks of two eggs, and half a cupful of milk and stir gradually into the flour. Beat thoroughly before all the liquid is added, as it is difficult to whip a thin batter smooth. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter or olive oil, beat well and stand aside for an hour. When ready to use fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. If the batter is not sufficiently thick to coat completely the slices of apples, mix in a little more flour. Dip each piece of apple in the mixture and fry to a golden brown in very hot fat. Lift out with a skimmer and dry on paper in an open oven until all are fried. Sprinkle with powdered sugar or serve with a melted sugar sauce.

Apricot Fritters—After soaking the required number of apricots, stew them in sweetened water and when cooked drain off the syrup. Put them in a soup plate and sprinkle with powdered sugar and lemon juice, or if desired a wineglassful of brandy. Put the yolks of two eggs into a basin and mix them well with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil and a pinch of salt. Stir in by degrees four ounces of flour which has been thoroughly sifted. When a perfectly smooth paste is formed pour in slowly, stirring all the time with a wooden spoon, half a cup of lukewarm water. Beat the batter for ten or fifteen minutes, cover the basin with a cloth and allow it to stand for two hours. Just before using the butter pour in the wine in which the apricots are soaked or one teaspoonful of vanilla and the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs. Dry the apricots on a cloth and dip in the batter. Fry in boiling fat and serve with a sauce flavored with wine.

Rice Fritters—To a cupful and a half of cold, cooked rice, add a tablespoonful of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a cupful of milk and sufficient flour to make a thick drop batter. Add a teaspoonful of baking powder with the last portion of flour, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Fry as usual and serve with maple syrup.

Banana Fritters—Remove the skin from four bananas, scrape them and slice into thin round pieces. Sprinkle with a little powdered sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and stand aside while making the batter. Mix and sift together a cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolk of an egg with half a cupful of milk, stir gradually into the dry ingredients and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Add the bananas, drop by the spoonful and fry in deep fat. These are espe-

cially delicious when served with currant jelly sauce.

For this sauce boil a cupful of sugar and a third of a cupful of water to a thick syrup. Add one third of a glass of beaten currant jelly and boil up well. Take from the fire, add the juice of a lemon, strain through a fine sieve and serve.

Jenny Lind Fritters—Make a batter of two eggs beaten very light, one cup of milk, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of butter melted. Have ready tart apples cut in quarters. If the eggs are large, add more flour, as the batter must be quite stiff to cling to the apple. Dust the apples with sugar, dip in batter and drop in hot fat. Serve sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Health and Beauty

Would do well to spend less on complexion cosmetics and beauty doctors and use more of nature's beautifiers. True beauty comes from within, and external applications cannot eliminate internal irregularities. Clear, pure drinking water should be used plentifully by the individual. It is healthful and contributes more than its share to good looks and fine feelings. The water may be chilled but not iced, for the latter taken in quantities is harmful.

When people are not thirsty an entire day is likely to pass without the drinking of a glass of water. This is not right. The drinking of water may become a habit the same as anything else, and few women drink more than a quart as much as they should. Between meals is the time to drink it, and three pints would be the average of an adult. This means about six ordinary glasses.

When you awake in the morning drink a glass of water. It would be better hot if you are troubled with indigestion, but do not drink with your meals. Half an hour after the morning meal another glass of water should be taken, and it is well to drink every hour or so thereafter until bed time. Physicians recommend the water cure, and experience confirms its benefits.

Simplicity is the present rule in hair dressing. The big, horrible pompadour is left to the chorus girls—and its place is not off the stage. There never was anything more truly hideous than the pompadour "ratted" up by the amateur hair dresser. The straight lines bring out every defect of the complexion.

Just how you should dress your hair is a question that you must settle for yourself. Your neighbor may look very pretty with her hair done a certain way, but the style may not be acceptable for you.

Experiment until you find the secret. If you can afford it, go to a hair dresser and let her give you ideas. The expense of such an experiment is trifling and it may set you on the right track. The clever woman who discovers a becoming way of doing her hair seldom changes the style, but cottons to it as long as she can.

The girl with the high forehead must bring her hair down a little. The girl with fine temples and lovely forehead should arrange her hair so these beauties are displayed.

Beautifying is but a bringing out of good points and a glossing over of poor ones.

FACTORIES INSPECTORS..

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

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

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

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

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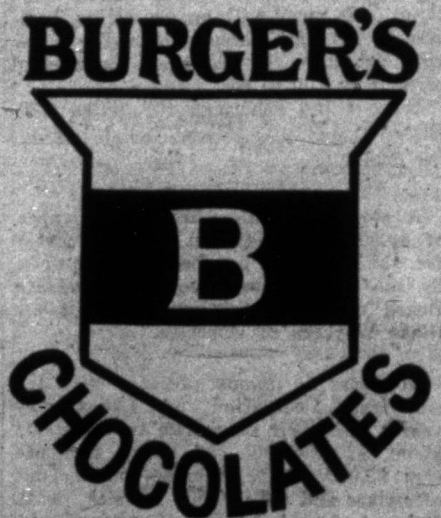
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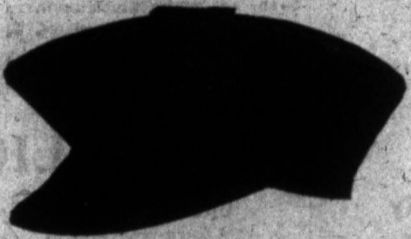


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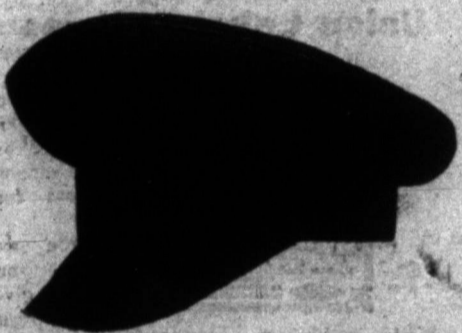


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J. HALL, 498 Bloor St.

R. MACDONALD, 1458 Queen W.

J. R. CHISHOLM, Toronto Jct.

Dunkirk, N.Y., Oct. 29.—Thirty fishing tugs and their crews, numbering about 200 men, will go on strike here because four fish companies buying Lake Erie fish have reduced their purchasing price from \$60 to \$50 a ton.

Besides the fishermen the strike will effect about 300 persons employed at the docks.

A new wage scale making an advance of \$2.50 a week (about 9½ per cent.) for skilled labor, has been agreed upon by the Wage Committee and Executive Board of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

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

The Glass Blowers' Union some time ago adopted the income tax for dues, and each man pays 2 per cent. of his earnings until a defence fund of \$200,000 is raised.

At a late meeting of the Minneapolis Master Printers, at which the eight-hour day and the "open shop" questions were up for discussion, one of the members declared that when the time came that he could not run an "open shop," as he had always done, he would throw his machinery into the scrap heap and quit business. This man's "force" consists of himself and a boy who runs errands and "kicks" press. This is a specimen "ranter" against unions.

The Consolidated Telephone Co., Allentown, Pa., has decided to spend \$200,000 in installing girlless telephone plants in that city and in Hazelton, thus depriving 100 girls of their jobs.

Value of a Labor Paper

Said one who puts into practice what he preaches:

If one should strive day and night to advance my interests; if we were to fight my enemies constantly at every move; if he always had a hand to help and a word of encouragement for my friends. If he did this week after week with never flagging diligence, I think in sheer gratitude I would not rest under a load of unrequited obligation. I would be an ingrate to do nothing for him in return.

This is just what the union paper is doing for the union man. It may not be as large and as nicely gotten up; it may not bristle with evidences of public favor and support. It may not be half what I could wish it to be; but it would be a union paper—my friend and advocate—and though it might come short of my ideal, I would take the

good intent for the deed, pay for it, and try and get others to do the same.—United Labor Journal.

Home Ties

"Papa," asked the small boy who was reading the magazine, "what does it mean by severing home ties?"

"My son, one meaning," replied the paterfamilias from behind his newspaper, "is a term used to describe a man's feeling in regard to tearing apart certain articles of male neckwear usually presented to him by a wife with a fondness for bargain sales."—New York Tribune.

The Double Dealer

The two-faced, double dealer who tries to "carry water on both shoulders" and keep faith with both sides of a controversy is either a silly fool or an ar-rant knave.

Of Interest to Women



CORRESPONDENCE.

Address all communications to Women's Department, office of Tribune, 106, 108 Adelaide street.

Write only on one side of paper.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam,—Your questions in last issue of Tribune as to cost, methods of control, management, etc., of the institutes such as settlement abodes for women and girls in English and American cities, could be better answered by such people as Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, than one, who like yourself, has but a very superficial knowledge of such. The plan that seems best and offers the quickest results would be to organize a movement amongst women already organized with this end in view. The women's leagues, auxiliaries of labor unions, and similar bodies, should be the factors to outline the best plan from the present viewpoint. I have heard of co-operative homes put into effect and managed successfully by its members; one such was in the vicinity of Hull House, on Halsted street, Chicago. Who its original sponsors were has slipped my ken; no doubt Miss Addams could advise you. The Labor Temple, for any of the above purposes, social or otherwise, to my mind, can be of no benefit; it barely meets its present requirements. A committee representing all the women's progressive societies should first raise funds, select some building, arrange for its inmates on broad, liberal lines, and select some able woman to manage. Another and perhaps better system would be to let those who would favor co-operative ideas appoint their own assistants to superintend and accomplish the various functions. Going to work on the above lines would solve the essentials for homeless working women; the good accomplished would give an incentive for more effective methods and plans, and out of their practical common sense you would find the means for broader and better work. The prime thing to do is make a start. Get busy on any old line out of the present rut, and failure would be impossible.

Very truly yours,
An Enquirer.

Your plans, as outlined in your letter, are good, and I should like to have an expression of opinion from some of our working girls. If sufficient interest is displayed in this question, I shall be very pleased to further the idea. I have a personal acquaintance with Miss Jane Addams, and I am sure she would be only too pleased to give us the benefit of her experience.

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 30, 1905.
Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam,—In the last issue of the Tribune a letter from "An Enquirer" appeared, the subject of which is, or should be, of vital interest to every thinking person.

Now, in order to discuss the matter our friend brings up, it is certain that we should know the working girl. By that I mean, of course, the average

working girl. But to turn aside for a moment, I would ask: What does our friend mean by the word "society"? If he means society at large, then, as far as I can see, the working girl (whom I include) has made her own conditions.

Wisdom, in the shape of public libraries, cooking schools, and other educational institutions has long been standing at the corner of the street, and the working girl does not like the sound of her voice, and will not heed her. She prefers to go to the Majestic Theatre for the purpose of hearing the worst possible gush and sloppy sentiment "mouthed" out by a fifth rate actor, who would be far better employed in breaking stones or street cleaning. I say, she prefers to go to this place rather than spend her little spending money towards bettering herself, either intellectually or socially. This theatre she has built herself. She has also made the popular song, an irritating fact.

Now, we cannot say with truth that the better classes of society drove the working girl to this, though we can say that with very few exceptions society has not done much to help her. In my humble estimation, the working girl has laid out on the Majestic Theatre enough money to have built and to maintain at least a dozen comfortable, well-fitted clubs, well stocked with all the books, games, etc., that she could possibly need.

I have made a study of the working girl for the last five years, and this is what I find: She is smart, clever, neat, industrious, good natured, economical, obliging, and (strangest of all) social. I say strange, because it is remarkable that when they are thus inclined they are not more together than they are.

Of course, conditions are not all they should be, but they might be far worse. I assure my friend, whom I fear by this time is sadly offended, that if he will look over the history of the world from "Genesis" to the Russian-Japanese war, and see how long a time and what terrific events and what dreadful loss of life it has taken to bring about conditions even as poor as these of the present day, he will see that it will be a long, long time before we can evolve perfect conditions, and perfect women (and men, too), to fill them. Ah, a dreadfully long time!

What puzzles me is, that the working girl, with all her virtues, can neither understand, nor will understand, the benefits of good literature. Good books are everything, and in all my life I never met an individual who read well and wisely, but what was greatly benefited thereby. Indeed, I have known cases where people have changed their whole lives. One instance will suffice. A young lady whom I knew, who worked in the factory of a certain well-known firm of this city, earned on an average four dollars a week. She now has a good position at nearly treble her original income, and this, she afterwards told me, was all due to the ideas she got from reading. This ought to show that a girl can better herself, if she will. But will she?

Yours very sincerely,
Scherzo.

Your very interesting letter in answer to "An Enquirer" opens up a large field for discussion, and, like yourself, I hope it will be discussed, and in a friendly spirit, too. What Enquirer means when he (or she) uses the term "society" I will leave Enquirer to answer, but it seems to me you are dealing with this matter in a more or less superficial manner. It is true, that to outward appearance the average working girl does not avail herself of the opportunities that are offered to her along certain lines. Is it not possible that the very lack of opportunity along other lines is the cause of many of the evils you speak of—the cheap theatre, the cheap dance, and other cheap questionable amusement? It is too often the only thing within the working girl's reach. As for the imitating popular song, how many of us, to say nothing of the average working girl, would have liked to hear Calve sing the better class of music? But to most of us it was prohibited because of the cost. Some of us may be so constituted that music may be a necessity. What is left to us but the cheap, trashy and, unfortunately, popular form of music? And its very popularity may be caused by our lack of opportunity to cultivate our needs along better lines. You say society is not to blame for the working girl's condition. Then who is? Wisdom may be crying aloud at every corner, to the working girl, for admittance. But is it to be wondered at that the working girl is deaf to her cry. Eight or nine hours a day in shop or factory will not leave much desire, or, in fact, much aptitude for study. It is our industrial conditions—the fatal greed of the exploiting class—which has made the working girl what she is.

Your study of the working girl for five years has brought you to the conclusion (judging from your summing up) that she has about all the virtues that human nature could be expected to have. And you say: Strongest of all, she is social. Then the greater the need for something, some place to gratify her social nature in an honest, refined way. I think you are broad enough to agree with Enquirer that such homes as he speaks of would be the greatest boon to homeless working girls.

If the social side of these girls was satisfied, I believe the desire to cultivate the mental nature would grow, and with the means at hand the seemingly shallow nature of the average girl would disappear.

The case you speak of is, to my mind, the exception that would prove the rule. I shall hope to hear from you again.

Editor of Interest to Women:

Dear Madam,—I have been reading the Woman's Page in the Tribune with considerable interest. The letters up to last week were both interesting and instructive. I cannot say as much for one or two of the letters in last week's issue, which should have been placed in the W. P. B., as such stuff is not fit for a labor paper. I would like to compliment you on your answers. You certainly treated them as they deserved.

An Old Union Man.

I agree with you, the letters you have reference to were not fit for the columns of a labor or any other paper. Such letters should be dealt with privately (or not dealt with at all), as two, at least, of these writers should have had experience enough in life to answer such questions for themselves. If not, I do not think anyone else could answer for them. I thank An Old Union Man for his expression of disapproval.

Supposing a woman, passionately fond of music, and artistic to an extreme degree, was asked to become the wife of a man who, though kind and affectionate, was lacking the qualities mentioned in the woman, would this be a happy marriage. Do you think that love between such a man and wife would live,

or would it be wiser for the woman to refuse the offer of such a man, kind and gentle though he might be. I would like to have your opinion, as the argument was the subject of a small meeting which I attended this week. Trusting to hear from you soon, I remain,

An Anxious Enquirer.

To my mind, a man such as you speak of—kind, gentle and affectionate—would have at least, to some extent, the artistic temperament, although it might not find expression through either music or Art, but I do not think it would be possible for a man or woman to have the attributes you speak of without being at least susceptible to the influence of one or the other. It may be unconscious, of course, but the susceptibility would be there. If there is sufficient attraction in other ways, I do not see why such a union should not be a perfectly satisfactory one.

If the love and attraction between two such people were of the genuine kind it would live through all; for while there is a law of attraction, there is also a law of opposites, and in such a case the one might have the essentials the other lacked to make the marriage an ideal one.

Let the Girls Help

Come out with us, girls, into the great and noble trades union movement. Men and women have lived and died for it.

There used to be a time when women were hitched to coal carts like beasts and driven on hands and knees through the mines.

There used to be a time when a day's work was 18 hours, a time when wages were only paid once in three or six months, and not paid in money then, but in tobacco or orders for food from company stores, etc.

Don't you see how much you owe the trades union movement! Are you going to take everything and give nothing, or are you going to help us make things still better for those who come after us? The little children now being born in misery cry to every woman for a fair chance in life.

When you organize unions, encourage every girl to take an active part. Sing good labor songs. Put every girl in the union on some committee, and hold her responsible for her share of work.

Every girl must be a leader, must learn how to run a meeting, to speak well on the floor, to put motions clearly and well.

Generally in organizations a few do all the work and the rest do nothing but criticize—and they think they could do much better than the "leaders." Give them a chance; make them all work. It does well to have a meeting every once in a while where you practice running a meeting.

Trades Union Fees

Of all the organizations on earth there are none so little understood as the trades unions, and being not only voluntary organizations, but militant bodies, taking the active part—yes, really constituting the labor movement—they consequently come in for all the abuse, ridicule and antagonism of the avaricious, the ignorant and the presumptuous.—Samuel Gompers.

Hence Prosperity

The union label on an article is prima facie evidence that the workmen who produce it receive wages commensurate with their dignity as free-born citizens. Here dove-tails the oft-repeated axiom that the better paid the workmen is the more he has to spend—hence prosperity.—Ex.

A Cossack Practical Joke

Young Giant Tells the Story
With Great Gusto

"Well, in my troop we worked a devilish good joke last night!" The young Cossack giant of a lieutenant leaned over, grabbed the gallon bottle of vodka in both his hairy hands and took a long pull to refresh his memory.

It was a hot day, last April, down in the Caucasian mountains—home of ten million Georgians, Armenians and Tartars, all subjects of the Russian Czar—rebellious, but held down to loyalty by fifty thousand Cossacks. The Cossacks—the only loyal subjects left to Nicholas the Second, savage police, two hundred thousand strong; splendid horsemen, cruel, ignorant and superstitious, unflinching, boisterous, glorious savages all. Such are the men who have battered down the revolution in Russia.

My interpreter Ivanhoff and I had sat joking for the last two hours in the same train compartment with three Cossack officers—one gruff old colonel and two lieutenants, wearing long brown-belted cloaks with poinards stuck in the belts. Their gray fur caps were off. These massive, bristling faces were red and glistened from the vodka. They had finished two and a half gallons in two hours.

"Well, don't swallow the bottle," growled the old colonel. "Hand it over. Now, what's your joke?" The young Cossack wiped his thick red lips with the back of his hand and laughed. His frank brown eyes glistened. He was the kind of man you like at once and can't tell why.

"Well, my troop was giving me a send-off, and of course we all get roaring full. Out we marched on the steep village street. Mountains, clouds and houses all flew around with the stars—that's how it looked to me. I kept slipping on the wet cobblestones. Every time I went down my chum Luka got in a hard kick. Luka and I had always been like brothers; all that day he had been feeling bad about my going off, so now he had got drunk as a devil! I've never seen him worse. The Georgian fools grabbed all their women and ran like rats for their houses. Doors kept slamming—slam, slam, slam! We shouted songs, we cursed till the mountains cracked, we played all the old tricks. At last we saw one man left in the street—a thin old devil of a Jew trying to sneak from one house to another.

"Grab him!" yelled Luka. We made a rush. The Jew dove for his hole, and wriggled like a rat when we nabbed him. Look! here's where his long yellow nails scratched my arm. But his scratches didn't last long. He got weak and fell in the mud, and lay taking big slow breaths. Mother of Christ! how mad he was! His eyes were so hot with rage that we stood around and laughed till the tears came.

"Then we boosted him up on our shoulders and had a march down the street! Every minute he gave a big wriggle and a squawk. Then he prayed and got quiet. We marched into the barracks yard.

"Let's baptize the devil," some fellow shouted. We all heaved him up into the parasha (tub)—a big one—five feet square and six feet high. It was full up to the brim; the soldiers had just cleaned the horse stalls. In he went with a splash.

"But the cute old Jew went in feet first and kept his head up out of the mess. He stood there up to his neck. His old eyes glared over the edge and he cursed the colonel.

"What!" roared the colonel. "What was that?"

"The Jew's voice got a little louder and slower. He cursed slowly.

"The colonel hauled out his revolver. He leaned close to the tub and stuck the barrel close to the face of the Jew.

"Now," he yelled, "when I count three, I shoot!" The old Jew rolled his eyes till you could see nothing but white spots. Have you ever seen a rooster just before his head was cut

off? That's it. His eyelids kept shutting up and down quick. He bit so hard his under lip got bleeding. The colonel turned at us and winked. Then he got red again and roared—"One Two! . . . Three!"

"Bang! The smoke blew back and hit us all the eyes, we stood so close. When it cleared, there was the old Jew's head dripping, squawking, sputtering! He had ducked all right! And lucky he did. The rim of the tub was splintered right in front of his crooked nose. And his face—and his eyes—you ought to have seen his eyes!

"Well, we just rolled in the mud and slapped each other and howled. Then some one sat up and yelled, 'There he goes!' The sly rat had crawled out and was hobbling for the gate. You ought to have seen the look on his face when he looked over his crooked shoulder and saw us coming.

"We yanked him back, and then everybody had his turn. It took till daylight. No priest has ever done the job so well.

"When we let him go, he stood in the gate, black against the first sunlight behind him. You could see his knees shake. He raised his wet old arm and held it there shaking. The water dripped off him; his clothes stuck tight and showed all his bones and ugly joints.

"Speech! speech!" we yelled. But he stood like a silent old devil. Then we got sorry for the old brute. We laughed to show that it was only a joke and we were through with him. The colonel went up and slapped him on the back. "Give us a talk!" he shouted.

"But the old Jew just kept his skinny hand raised up. When we got quiet, we heard his deep Jew voice, low and shaking. He said some Jew curse like this: "O Jehovah"—and then something I've forgotten, and then—"remember this: remember this!" His hand kept shaking.

"We all lay back and roared. At last he got tired of his slow old curses. He turned to go.

"Well, Luka was cross by this time. His head was clear and he got thinking about me and got thinking of him; both of us were as cross as bears. So now Luka sat up and shied a cavalry boot. It caught the Jew between the shoulders and helped him into the street.

"You ought to have seen the way his wet clothes showed his ugly bones! That's what made it so devilish funny! He was the ugliest old dog I've ever laid eyes on!"—Ernest Poole, in *The Outlook*.

Couldn't Go the Last

An Irishman had just "come over," and being hungry, went to one of the swellest hotels in New York. When the waiter appeared to take his order he said: "Bring me the best you have."

After being gone a few minutes the waiter returned with a glass of water, a bunch of celery and a lobster.

When about time to check him up the waiter returned to the customer, asking him why he had not eaten his meal.

"Well," replied the man, "I drank the water and smelled of the bouquet, but I'll be durned if I could go the bug."

Call for the Label.

It is of no use to try to conceal the sorrowful facts by fine words, and to talk to the workman about the honorableness of manual labor and dignity of humanity. Rough work, honorable or not, takes the life out of us; and the men who have been heaving clay out of a ditch all day, or driving an express train against the north wind all night, or holding a collier's helm in a gale on a lee shore, or whirling hot iron at a furnace mouth, is not the same at the end of his day or night as one who has been sitting in a quiet room, with everything comfortable about him, reading books or classing butterflies or painting pictures. *Anakin.*

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Chas. Bush

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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.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.

Plano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2.30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

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.



See that this Label is on the wagon.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, NOV. 2nd, 1905

Meeting opened by President Hungerford at 8.20 p.m.

Credential Committee was appointed for the meeting, and reported favorably on the following credentials:

From Brewery Workers, appointing W. M. Bitsky.

From Steam Engineers, appointing P. McCarthy and John Fox.

Roll call of officers showing vice-president and sergeant-at-arms as absent. Thos. Williams appointed as vice-president and Arthur Callow as sergeant-at-arms. Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Executive report was read by the secretary, dealing with correspondence, which was placed on file.

Clause in report, advising that letters be sent to Hamilton brewery proprietors, urging them to hasten the organizing of their plants, as we had been asked to place their products on the unfair list, was on amendment to the report, stricken out. The reason given was that active steps were being taken to organize said breweries.

Report was adopted as amended.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter read from Canadian Peace Society, announcing that Ernest Crosby, of New York, would lecture in St. George's Hall on evening of Nov. 14th. Cards were distributed to the delegates, and trade unionists were advised to attend the meeting.

Letter from Federation of Majority Rule was left over until report of Municipal Committee was presented.

Letter from Marble Workers' Association, stating they had withdrawn from the Council.

Letter enclosing resolution from Board of Trade, "Re Tax on Commercial Travellers" by some of the Provinces, was dealt with by the Council passing the following resolution: "That the District Labor Council go on record as opposed to any Province in the Dominion interfering with the trade of the sister Provinces."

Report of Municipal Committee was read, and is printed in full in the labor paper, The Tribune. The report advised action by the Council to defeat certain aldermen who had broken pledges to the Federation for Majority Rule, and asked for a contribution to the federation.

The report advised that Crown Attorney Curry prepare an indictment against the "landlords' combine," "the lawyers' combine," "the doctors' combine," and "the coal combine," for the excessive charges made, as being of greater advantage than his zeal in the plumbers' investigation.

The Building Inspector was criticized for his activity against the people building shacks on their lots, while the laws were disregarded by the opulent builders of the city.

The report was amended by striking out clause asking for grant to Federation for Majority Rule.

STATEMENTS.

The Iron Molders reported trouble as still on at the McClary Stove Works, of London; the Donerty Stove Works, of Sarnia; the Huron Stove Works, of Wingham, and Gurney Foundry Co., of this city.

The Lithographers denied the reports that their strike was a failure, and were very hopeful of success.

The election of representatives on Majority Rule Federation was laid over till next meeting, Nov. 15th.

Council adjourned at 10.00 p.m.

D. W. Kennedy, Sec.

Toronto, Nov. 2nd, 1905.

Third Report of the Municipal Committee of the District Labor Council.

Your Committee beg to submit the following:

In the autumn of 1902 the District Labor Council adopted a report of the Municipal Committee which recommended the formation of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule, with the object of obtaining the Initiative and Referendum in Toronto by means of pledging candidates for election to the City Council. The Federation was formed accordingly; your Council being one of its members, along with about twenty-five other Labor bodies, and three or four outside organizations.

Candidates for municipal honors were questioned by the Federation in December of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904; with such success that about twenty of the members of the 1904 City Council have given pledges for the Initiative and Referendum; including a pledge that they would use the power of their office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed in any referendum votes taken.

At the election of January, 1905, a referendum vote was taken on the question of whether the city should ask power from the Legislature to exempt dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of seven hundred dollars. The result of the vote was "Yes," by a majority of two to one. Notwithstanding this overwhelming expression of the popular will, the Council disregarded it. Nine or ten members broke their pledges and by a vote of eleven to seven the motion was defeated. Following are the names of those who voted against the motion:

Mayor Urquhart, Controllers Hubbard, Coatsworth, Fleming, Geary, McGhie, Sheppard.

Your Committee recommend that strong action be taken to defeat those members of the City Council who voted against this motion to carry out the will of the people. Part of this action must necessarily be taken through the Federation for Majority Rule, to whom the pledges were made; and that the President appoint two delegates to act on its Executive Committee, with instructions to report to your Council from time to time.

In view of the investigation before the courts of the methods of the Master Plumbers and the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union conducted by Crown Attorney Curry, the object of which is to protect the citizens from the wholesale robbery of which these gentlemen are charged, your Committee would most respectfully suggest a few instances in which Mr. Curry could display his zeal and energy to still greater advantage. Might we suggest that he immediately prepare an indictment against the landlords' combine, who are most unjustly robbing the people. The lawyers' combine, who can charge what they please. The doctors' combine, who can charge anywhere from \$25 to \$100 for half an hour's work performing a surgical operation, and if they kill you there is no redress. The coal combine, which can sell their coal cheap to the rich, who can order it at summer prices, and to the poor at an advanced rate without reason. They have no redress, but must pay or freeze.

The thousand and one manufacturers who take advantage of the Patent Laws to mulct the people hundreds per cent. profit on their goods.

All these could be looked into by Mr. Curry with great profit to the citizens at large, but will he? Is corporate interests too large for him to grapple with? He is opening up a question which can be far-reaching and we can foresee

the end if an honest attempt is made to probe the methods of all business enterprises so that justice may prevail.

In the Evening Star of November 1 appeared a statement that the Building Inspector was about to proceed against the shack builders for not complying with the City By-laws. He has got a case at last where he can display his remarkable zeal and energy. Hurrah, Toronto is saved! The stigma that Toronto has so long labored under that no office of the corporation had backbone to do his duty will be forever erased—exit, stigma—enter, duty, with courage. Other officers, take notice. We delight, as a committee, to do honor to the man who will do his duty. The shack builders must be made to see that the corporation of Toronto will not be played with. The opulent builders of the city are the only ones who can do the play act, they are the only people who may disregard the Building By-laws with impunity, and the inspector recognizes that fact and governs himself accordingly. Noble inspector—noble man—noble authority—that urges you on in the noble path you are following and your noble war cry. Down with the shacks will go down to future ages as a monument to your untiring zeal and industry.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. MOSES,
Chairman.
JOHN TWEED,
Secretary.

Labor leaders are aware unless they were able to obtain better wages and shorter hours for their fellowmen it would be impossible to raise the standard of living and lift men and women to a higher level.

While men and women were compelled to work the greater part of the day and sometimes part of the night to earn a mere pittance to keep the wolf from the door it was useless to try and get the vast army of workers out of the sea of despair. But now a brighter day has dawned on the labor field owing to the untiring effort made by those who in some cases have not only given the best part of their lives, but have also surrendered their lives for the cause.

The above being so most of union men and women can now devote a little time for the purpose of reaching out the strong hand of friendship to those toilers who do not see the advantage of elevating themselves or living the better life.

For years in this city labor had no official home. But now they have a home they can be proud of. An if the body of union men and women are proud of the Labor Temple, then each individual should strive to make his or her home just as beautiful.

Because the work of some may be humble it is no reason why their lives and homes should not be on a higher plane. The mind makes the man or woman. It is therefore the duty of each one of us to try and follow in the footsteps of the Great Master Laborer. If we do so we cannot help making not only ourselves but everyone we come in contact with better men and women.

Bright thoughts will disperse the mental mists that cloud our minds.

By hating we injure ourselves more than we do our enemy.

Brass Moulders Union Local No. 5

One of the best attended and most enthusiastic meetings was held in the Labor Temple, Nov. 1st, every member was on edge. Business of great importance was transacted with energy and good will by all present. There were fully 90 per cent. of members present.

Press Assistants and Feeders Local 1.

W. Tampayne, Pres. F. S. Attrell, Sec. At a meeting held in the Labor Temple on Thursday night there were 1 initiation and 5 applications for membership. The representative of THE TRIBUNE was well received and heartily endorsed. The following letter from the Secretary of the Temple Co. was read:

MR. F. S. ATTRELL, City.
Dear Sir and Bro. I have been instructed by the Board of Directors to convey to the Printing Press Assistants and Feeders No. 1 their sincere thanks for the action of your local with reference to crowding around the entrance to Temple on their meeting night, and we express the hope that other unions in the near future will take the same commendable action.

Fraternally yours,
JAS. SIMPSON, Sec.-Tres.

A most delightful At Home of Prosperity Hive, No. 349, K.O.T.M., was held in the Labor Temple on Thursday evening and was largely attended.

The Best Coal at a Cheap Rate

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

As a result of the printers' eight-hour fight the publishers of the Woman's Home Companion are now on the unfair list of organized labor.

The evidence in the civic investigation is nearly all in, and nearly all the controllers and aldermen have been placed upon oath. This was the proper course, in order that those who hinted sinister things about the members of Council might have an opportunity to tell the prosecuting attorneys what they knew, and have anyone they desired cross-examined. The air has been freely cleared by the candid evidence of the members of Council, who have entered the witness box. We believe that Toronto has an honest Council—as to their intelligence and ability, well, perhaps we cannot be drawn out so easily.

The Local Council of Women did not go far enough regarding objectionable advertising in our daily papers. They should try and take steps to stop it altogether. Many of these ads are not fit for a man to read, much less so our sons and daughters. Some of them are simply vile, and decency demands they should be stopped altogether. Practical strenuous objections would do it.

We are pleased to hear that as a result of Ald. Jones' motion in regard to holidays for civic employees, the noble brigade of "White Wings" who have been without holidays this year, are, on Dr. Sheard's recommendation, to have the option of two weeks' holidays or two weeks' pay. This is only fair play, and is as it should be. The whole question should, however, be gone into, and a uniform rule arrived at as to holidays for all civic employees.

The meeting of the Local Union of Railway Machinists, held last night, was a private one. At the close Business Agent Gibbons stated that the strike situation on the Grand Trunk did not enter into the evening's discussion.

Subscribers will confer a favor by notifying us at any and all times when the paper does not arrive.