

# The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 24

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1906

THREE CENTS

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PHONE MAIN 2036

## THE ECONOMIC

436 QUEEN ST. WEST  
B. N. COUGH MANAGER

**COAL DRIVERS**  
UNION OF TORONTO  
457

The first and third Tuesdays of each month will be the nights of meeting. We understand Delegate D. Henderson, who was elected on this committee, has

Mr. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING, THURSDAY, FEB. 15TH

The meeting was called to order by President Hungerford. The roll call showed all officers present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the executive was read and confirmed without comment.

The report of the educational committee was read and confirmed. It was pointed out that the Louisa and Elizabeth St. schools were old and out of date and not fit for our children; that they should be torn down and one large modern building take the place of the two.

The report of the municipal committee was read and confirmed almost without discussion.

The report of the label committee was read and after hearty discussion was confirmed.

The report of the organization committee was read and confirmed.

The report of the legislative committee was read and confirmed.

Mr. McIntyre, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, explained that there had been a miscarriage of instructions, and that this union had no intention of separating from the Council.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Your Executive would recommend that President Gompers be written to, asking that the Canadian Organizer, John A. Flett, be sent to this city for four or five weeks or longer period if possible as we believe that much good could be done by the presence of such an organizer.

Your Executive would also recommend that a circular letter be sent by this Council to each Hotelkeeper in the city pointing out that the Council and organized labor generally had worked against the by-law providing for the reduction of liquor licenses, and we are largely responsible for the defeat of such by-law, we would, therefore, expect in all fairness that the Hotelmen buy only union label cigars, union made beer, employ only union bartenders, buy only union made bread, or other union made articles so that the Cigarmakers, Brewery Workers, Bartenders and Bakers Unions may be strengthened in this city.

### LABEL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Label Committee met on Feb. 9th. Members present: Volden, Harding, Moffat, Richardson, Darwin.

Your committee desires to call the attention to two circulars that are being sent out broadcast to the different organizations in this city—one from Mack, of 60 Yonge street, manufacturers of rubber stamps, and the other from Hoberlin's, tailors, also of Yonge street, neither of which bear the union label. In our opinion these firms, who are posing as fair to organized labor, should have it brought to their notice that if they are consistent they will see to it that communications sent to organized labor bodies should have the symbols of labor, and your committee desires that these circulars be sent back to these firms, asking them to have the printers' label placed on them.

Your committee hope to have a full report of label entertainment proposition at next meeting. At present we can only give partial report. Your committee expect to be in a position to arrange for first entertainment about the end of March. The following donations have been pledged up to date: Garment Workers, \$5; Coopers, \$3; Allied Printing-Trades, \$5; Moulders, \$5; Bartenders, \$2; Coal Drivers, \$1. Promises of assistance have been received from the following locals: Cigarmakers, Barbers, Brewery Workers. Mr. Perry of the Tribune has also agreed to furnish the committee with all printed matter necessary to the scheme free of charge.

In accordance with the wishes of Delegate Virtue, the secretary wrote to President Dold of the Pissio and Organ Workers, and received the following communication in reply:

The communication handed to your committee from John S. Speigle Co., manufacturers of shirts, is being acted upon, and the committee will forward desired information to this firm at the earliest date possible.

The first and third Tuesdays of each month will be the nights of meeting. We understand Delegate D. Henderson, who was elected on this committee, has

left the city, and while we have not received any official notification of this fact, your committee thinks that someone else should be put in his place. The meeting then adjourned.

### MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Municipal Committee in this, their second report for February, beg leave to submit the following:

The committee met, those being present being Delegates Moses, Stewart, Virtue, Hungerford, Ralph, Bancroft, and Tweed.

A bill was presented from the Labor Temple Company for three months' rent in advance to March 31st, 1906, \$3, which on motion was ordered to be sent on to the Council, with a recommendation that it be paid.

Mr. J. T. Small appeared before the committee to urge the necessity of keeping the Island entirely for park purposes. For the purpose of explanation he cited the cases of the campers south of the Turner's Baths, who cut off the approaches to the lake front, and kept the general public from enjoying the beach there. They have been ordered to quit and take location to the north of the sand bar, but had neglected to do so. They are now under yearly leases. Your committee carefully considered the question in all its bearings, and came to the conclusion that the Island should be held entirely for park purposes, and recommended that the present leases should not be renewed, and that your Municipal Committee appear before the proper authorities in support of the recommendation.

The following resolution was submitted to the committee by Delegate J. H. Kennedy, and after careful consideration it was recommended that the secretary of the District Labor Council prepare a communication to Dr. Sheard, requesting him to devise some method by which the dust nuisance could be minimized.

Your committee made all arrangements in connection with the two-dollar-a-day increase to civic employes in the way of appointing speakers and working up as large a deputation as possible to appear before the Board of Control on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14th, at 11 o'clock. The speakers appointed were Delegates Moses, Hungerford and Bancroft.

The delegation appeared before the Board of Control as per arrangement, but on account of the unavoidable absence of Delegate Bancroft, Delegate James Simpson was requested to take his place, which he accepted. A large deputation from the manufacturers, Builders' Exchange, and Employers' Association, and others interested, were present to oppose the proposed increase.

Arrangements were suggested by the Mayor and agreed that seven speakers should be heard on each side. The manufacturers led off with a short introduction, followed by a typewritten memorial. Then the Employers' Association followed with another short memorial, introducing Mr. James Merrick with a larger memorial. Then followed Mr. Phillips, with no memorial, but spoke his little piece off the bat, repeating the arguments of the memorials. Mr. Pearson was the last speaker, who said a great deal in favor of the increase unintentionally. We understand that Mr. Merrick is preparing another memorial, beginning with the words, Sacred to the memory of all the beautiful memorials presented to the Board of Control Feb. 14, 1906. Requiem in pace.

Your committee cannot congratulate the different employers' associations on the strength of the arguments placed before the board, in fact they were so weak that it was an insult to the intelligence of the despised labor people to have to combat them, and to the Controllers who were being slowly crucified listening to them. It was a cruel shame the way Hungerford, Douglas, Varley and Simpson pulverized them, and they are at present weeping tears of sorrow for roasting them as they did. We hope it will be a lesson to them in the future to gauge their adversaries a little closer, and not expend good powder on such poor material.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
Frank Moses, Chairman.  
John Tweed, Secretary.

### EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of Delegate Doudiet, who had been present at last meeting of the Educational Board, was received and discussed. Delegate Doudiet reported that owing to lack of accommodation, the schools in many sections of the city were greatly overcrowded, not only in the



W. T. THOMPSON  
Vice-Pres. Tor. District Labor Council  
Also Director of the Labor Temple Co. and an officer of the Street Ry. Employees' Union.

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

## Fixing the Price of Labor

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—Let it not be imagined that I object to paying \$2 a day, or any price that a man's labor is worth, or that I am not very glad that the value of any man's labor should rise and enable him to get higher wages. What I doubt is the policy of fixing, or trying to fix, a general scale, as a municipality does by giving out that nobody in its employment shall be paid less than a certain wage. The effects of this on the general interests of labor seem to me, for the reasons before mentioned, not likely to be good. Labor, it would seem, is a commodity, the general value of which, like that of other commodities, nothing can fix but the market.

Yours faithfully,  
GOLDWIN SMITH.  
Toronto, February 10th, 1906.

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

## FEDERATED COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING TRADES

REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY, FEB. 12th

The Federated Council of the Building Trades held a well attended meeting Monday, Feb. 12, with President Frank Moses presiding. Controller Ward's motion for the \$2 per day wage for civic laborers was brought up for discussion, and it was decided to send a committee to the Board of Control meeting to represent this Council as in favor of the motion. A strong deputation of delegates will also be there to back up the committee. We feel that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and in helping them we are also helping ourselves, as what benefits one has a tendency to benefit all, though we may not all belong to the same craft. Mr. Merrick himself admits that possibility. There was much interesting discussion in favor of the motion, and many points advanced to refute Mr. Merrick's claim that living and home rents are no higher than they were five years ago. It is only necessary to mention a few facts which can be proven by those who have been on the inside, to show that his claim won't hold water. It is something like the old parson's cistern "There's a large hole in the bottom." There is a building not more than two hours' walk from the City Hall which has a store front and three rooms in connection, in which at the present time we are informed there are living five families, comprising fourteen persons of both sexes, and not enough furniture in the place to fit out a decent child's playhouse. For chairs they have boards placed on empty beer kegs, and the beds are not much better than a shake-down.

In another place there was a horse stable opening into an alley and belonging to a certain civic official, and renting for about \$4 or \$5 a month. This stable had a few alterations as to windows and doors and a few partitions in, and lo, and behold, we have two houses, renting for \$10 or \$11 each. There was a case not more than a year since where a family of six were living in a deserted stable in the rear of Jarvis street, and no partitions or floor in except the cold earth. The husband and father died as a result of exposure, and it was only then that the case was brought to light. Another case was where a woman was paying \$8 a month for one small damp room in the basement of a building with in easy reach of the City Hall, and her son was dying of consumption as a result of the dampness and exposure. These are only a few of the many that can be proven by those who are in a position to know. Now, why is this? Need any one ask? How very thoughtful of Mr. Merrick to defend the cause of the employers as he does. He is apparently almost overwhelmed with fear and apprehension that the employers may be called upon to pay their workmen a decent living wage.

Poor, downtrodden and abused employes! How hard it will be on them if Controller Ward's motion comes into force! We are told that it will put an extra burden on the taxpayers. Now, who are the taxpayers? Are we not all taxpayers? Do not the workmen of this city pay their fair share of taxes? Aye, more than fair, because we cannot secure large exemptions from our assess-

ments as some others we could mention. We who do not own our own homes pay a good share in the high rents we have to put up for the privilege of having a roof to cover our heads and keep out the storm. We are also told that the city will become the Mecca for laborers from all directions, and the market will be flooded with labor looking for the \$2 per day. We see no mention, however, of the hundreds, yes thousands, of poor deluded emigrants who have been induced to come here under false representations by these same employers, and who have arrived here penniless and disappointed, and had to be helped financially by societies and others, and either sent to more favored localities, or, as many chose, returned to their former homes poorer but wiser than before they left. Mr. Merrick makes no statement as to the flooding of the labor market and consequent reduction of wages resulting from such action, but that such is the case is admitted by those who get around among the workmen and know.

We also understand that several of the aldermen are opposed to the proposed rate, but how many of them are opposed to the raising of the aldermen's salary from \$300 to \$1,000? We await the result, hoping that right will prevail; but if we are turned down now— Well, there will be another election about the first of next January.

## Employ Union Labor

When you buy goods and do not call for the label you really denounce your principles. When you call for the label you help unionism every time, and wages, too. You are an employer. You indirectly employ the men who make your shoes, hats and clothing. If you insist on the label you are then employing union men. If you take the product without the label you are employing "scab" labor.

Unless union men call for the label the business men will not go to the trouble of keeping label goods. They will not believe that you have any interest in unionism. The union idea will fall into disrepute with the public. When you call for the label you have the respect of the merchant. He thinks: "Here is a man who has the courage to stand by his cause." When you do not, he thinks: "Here is a workman who is either a coward and dare not stand up for his principles, or else he is a traitor to his brother workmen."

Always call for the label whether it is possible to get it or not. It advertises unionism.

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

Continued on page 5

# Eugene V. Debs in Toronto

Under the auspices of the International Socialists Eugene V. Debs delivered a most masterful address on behalf of that party and its propaganda—perhaps one of the best the citizens of Toronto have ever listened to. As a preliminary to his address he said that the information at hand indicated that the efforts of the committees representing the Miners and the Mine Owners respectively, had failed to arrive at a solution of the differences between them with the likelihood of 650,000 men being thrown out of work, putting to test the durability of a human stomach on one side and a fat bank account on the other. If there is any body of men, continued the speaker, entitled to all that is right it is the miner. He went on to explain how they lived in hovels, no paper on the walls, void of pictures, in fact living the life of a convict and under these conditions their children are brought up. They are in every sense of the term "wage slaves," and must be woken up to their real conditions. The wage worker is not considered a man at all. He is called a "hand; if so many hands are advertised for, a capitalist knows it don't mean anything to him. He is not to blame so much as yourself and nobody can do anything for you but yourself.

In Canada you have no Rockefeller as yet, but you have a whole brood of would-be Rockefellers. They are driven by an irresistible force to adopt the latest machinery, and you are considered as only a part of that machine, and he must employ the cheapest of labor, and this is why children are employed. They won't employ a man if a woman will do, and they won't employ a woman if a child will do—just a question of cheap labor to them.

The contention that the interest of capital and labor are identical is a fallacy at the present time. It applied only when the laborer owned the tool—but now he works a tool he does not own. We Socialists contend that the State should own the machines for the benefit of the whole people and not be controlled by and for the benefit of the few. Under Socialism we don't intend to sell labor power at all.

The Miners' strike against the capitalists, then they go and vote the capitalists into power. They must be taught class consciousness, then they will vote for their own class alone; they must learn that they cannot work without the machinery and that so long as the machines, the mines and the railways belong to the capitalist the miners and the rest of the toilers will remain wage slaves.

You have noticed the change in these capitalists on election days, they would almost make you believe you were a Rockefeller. It is to vote their ticket is what they are after, for they are class conscious and you should be as class conscious as they are.

A capitalist wants no class struggle, not so long as he gets the cream. He gets you workers to vote one against the other, while he never thinks of voting for either of you. As to there being any difference between the two capitalist parties, just compare how they call each other traitors to the country, hoodlums and everything that is bad. Best way is to believe both of them and put both of them out.

I have never, continued the speaker, looked at a little child going to a mill but what I have renewed my vow to fight against their capital system.

So much is said of the dignity of labor. There is no dignity of labor. Do you want your boy to be a miner, a railroad hand? Why, no. Every parent's dream is to raise him to be something more or better, to free him, if possible, from a continual struggle for existence. But education won't do it these days. All the professions are overcrowded. Why? Because of a resolve to try and keep out of the surging hell of the wage system.

They say "there is always room on top." On top of what? Why, your fellowmen. The chances of getting there are different to-day than they used to be. The boy of to-day faces a different world than his grandfather faced. Far

better than even an education is to learn him a social system, a united brotherhood.

They call us Anarchists. That was a "stop-thief cry" of theirs. A few years ago they used to say we were dangerous; to-day, now that we are more numerous, they say we are just "dreamers." Well, we Socialists know, and they know, the earth and the air is seething in wealth, and we want to use it for all the people and not control it for the benefit of a few.

A study of the wage system shows conclusively that you are waged sufficiently to just keep you in working order; regulated the same as oil is on a machine. A capitalist harnesses you, puts you down in a mine, so as he can have an automobile; puts your children in a mill so as he can live in a palace.

Socialism stands for competition, but not for bread. It will be for life saving, life concerning. We want to have a bath in every home, and should have one if justice was done, and it's justice we want, not philanthropy. But first of all you must rise to the dignity of a ruling class, for while you are satisfied to vote for a ruling, it is only correct that you should be called the lower class. J. Gardner.

## \$2-a-Day Labor Plan EMPLOYERS OPPOSE IT

Secretary Merrick Says it will Create a False Standard—Pay a Man His Worth, His Motto

James G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, is not inclined to consider Mayor Contworth's request that he prepare a statement showing "how a married man can support a wife and four children on a daily wage of less than \$2."

"There are many thousand homes in Toronto that answer that question every day in a very practical way," he said, "and the mere details of their expenditure are unimportant."

"There is no reason that can be advanced in favor of this increase in the wages paid by the city, unless it be the increase in the cost of living. I am paid, for example, on the basis of what my services are worth to those who employ me, without regard to what I need, or think I need, to live on; you and every other employe has his salary fixed on a similar basis without regard to whether you happen to be married or single, sick or well, extravagant or economical."

"If the city is to have a business administration, it should be run on business principles."

"You may say that the employing public, comprising eight per cent. of the taxpayers, are bitterly opposed to this proposition to fix a minimum wage of \$2 a day for common labor; it would be better for the city to pay Controller Ward, say, \$50,000 to resign his position. Not only will he—if successful—add several hundred thousand dollars to our taxes, but this proposed legislation has still more serious consequences."

"It sets a false standard of compensation that will unsettle business indefinitely. It is worse than useless to appoint a Commissioner of Industries or to endeavor in other ways to attract manufacturers to Toronto if this project is not defeated."

"You may say that we will present to the Board of Control in writing unanswerable arguments against this looting of the treasury. Until then, I do not care to speak too freely about it."

Mr. Merrick also stated that the prices named by Controller Ward in estimating the cost of living were a trifle high when compared with the market reports and some of the advertisements.

Flatters are clever mind readers; they tell vain women just what they think of themselves.

# Many Banks Built

Twelve of these were put up during the year, representing an expenditure of \$850,200.

Many stores and offices were also erected, as the following figures show:

January	1	\$30,000
February	1	3,800
March	6	13,150
April	20	43,825
June	13	57,900
July	19	98,450
August	14	39,550
September	8	45,150
October	4	8,750
November	10	21,500
December	110	\$382,955

Besides their tremendous dividends just declared, they are putting up palaces all over the city. The money must be used up or the profits would show up too big. This money is made out of the workman, and he receives nothing.

President Gompers was given shameful treatment in Chicago Monday night. He had been called there to address a mass meeting of trades unionists to protest against the tyrannical conduct of Judge Holdom toward the striking printers. In the midst of Mr. Gompers' speech a member of the Typographical Union, named Koop, jumped up and declared Judge Holdom was right and he and his friends created a disgraceful scene. As The Journal pointed out two years ago, these repeated attacks upon labor leaders seem to be part of an organized scheme, and if it should become a dangerous scheme a "martyr" or two would effectually act as an estoppel.—Ex.

## When Not to Strike

The hardest lesson for the members of a trade union to learn, apparently, is when not to strike. It is very easy to learn a great many of the necessary lessons in conducting a labor organization, but to thoroughly learn when a union should not strike seems to be almost impossible. The first question a union should ask when they are confronted with threatened difficulty in the nature of either a strike or lock-out is, does the cause warrant a strike? Is the justice of the case unquestionably on the side of the union? If this question can be answered affirmatively, then the question should be asked: Can we win? If the latter question cannot be answered affirmatively, the union should give very serious consideration to the matter before calling any member out. It is much better to bear conditions that exist, even though they be not what we would like, than it is to deliberately go into a contest that cannot possibly result in anything but making conditions worse. There have been a number of cases in our own trade and among our own local unions within the last year where strikes have been entered upon when it was self-evident before a member was called out that success could not be the result of the contest, and that instead of improving conditions it would make conditions worse and weaken the union rather than strengthen it. Local unions are not justified in making any such mistakes, and unless they learn the lesson of not making them they will, as a matter of course, have to bear the consequences in deteriorating conditions. It is just as important, yes, it is more important, to judge accurately and know when not to strike, as it is to know when a strike should take place.—John B. Lennon.

## FAILURES THIS WEEK.

Failures in Canada number 27, against 40 last week, 37 the preceding week and 30 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 107 were in the East, 77 South, 61 West, and 23 in the Pacific States, and 85 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for January are \$11,952,455, against \$10,417,205 last year.

## Bakers' strike still on.

Men marry a girl for her looks, but in after years her disposition counts for a whole lot.

## A Forward Movement

Employers who have been subjected to the annoyances and loss incident to frequent strikes of their employees are watching with interest the latest development in the trade union movement—the development of a new form of collective bargaining, which has for its express object the abolition of strikes and the establishment of industrial peace. In the past, collective bargaining has resulted in a form of agreement easily susceptible of two interpretations. Employers have usually regarded such agreements as contracts on the part of their employees to work, while the trade unions have held that the agreements were only contracts as to the conditions of work; that they were not bound to continue at work during the life of the contract, but only to abide by certain conditions when they did work. As a consequence, the employers have felt aggrieved when their workmen exercised what they considered their right to quit work in sympathetic strikes. But under the policy which has been adopted by the International Shoe Workers' Union, a labor contract becomes a contract to work. The employer and the International Union enter into an agreement whereby, for a specific period, the employer foregoes his right to lock out his workers, while the union, on its part, foregoes its right to strike. Within the life of the contract, which may be one year or three years, any question may come up for discussion. If, for instance, the employer introduces new machinery, and the workers as a consequence demand a new scale of prices, the employer and the union officials meet in conference, and if they are unable to adjust matters the question at issue is referred to a board of arbitration, whose decision is binding on both parties. In event of the men immediately concerned refusing to accept the award and going on strike, the international union is bound to provide men to take the strikers' places. It should be mentioned, as an illustration of the effective discipline maintained within the organization, that although the international has entered into such agreements with nearly five hundred of the largest boot and shoe establishments in America, it has never yet been obliged to adopt such a course. Of course, if the international were defied, it would immediately proceed to penalize the recalcitrant members either by expulsion or the imposition of heavy fines. Moreover, as the international pays sick, accident, death and other benefits, it has another strong check upon the hasty or ill-considered action of local members.

The importance to the employer of tired into with the international officers, who are usually able and conservative men, is obvious; and it is not surprising that after investigating its working in the States, several of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal have adopted it.

In the past Montreal shoe manufacturers, who have had to deal with isolated unions, have been frequently subjected to much inconvenience and pecuniary loss, owing to the disposition of their employees to act on the impulse of the moment, and strike on any or no pretext. But under the new arrangement many of the old causes of dispute—the personal and local feelings which foment strife—have been eliminated, and manufacturers who have tried the new arrangement for a year or more are satisfied with its results.

A Montreal shoe manufacturer recently stated that the new arrangement assured regularity of output—something his past experience had convinced him was essential to business success. Perhaps this is the strongest recommendation that could be given a form of trade agreement which, it is to be hoped, other labor organizations will adopt.

There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the "divine right" of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king or from men, it is the same tyrannical principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

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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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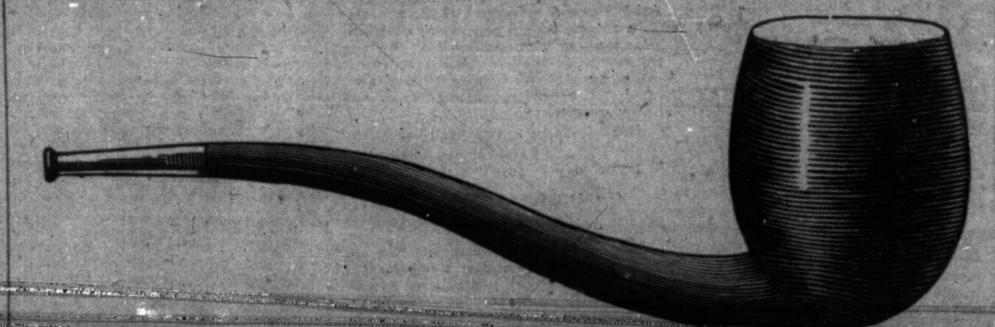
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# GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!



Keep Your Eye on this Space.



# Labor Temple Company

LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905-6

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:**

Your Board of Directors take special pleasure in reporting a very successful year, commencing the 1st of February, 1905, and closing the 31st of January, 1906. The profits amount to the splendid sum of \$3,468.90 and represent an undeclared dividend of 33 per cent. upon the capital invested by the shareholders. The assets of the Company are now \$7,706.91 in excess of the liabilities and represent an increase of over 50 per cent. in the value of the paid up shares. The revenue from all departments has been very satisfactory and indicates a healthy growth in the business of the Temple. The rentals from the several lodge rooms, assembly hall, business agents quarters and branch bank reached the surprising amount of \$6,742.65, and despite the fact that a lack of money during the major part of the year prevented improvements in the billiard and bowling department, the revenue from that source reached \$1,917.60. Notwithstanding the limited space to promote the sale of cigars and tobacco our profits from that source were \$108.47, or an equivalent of 20 per cent. profit upon the quantity of goods sold. During the year your Board of Directors promoted a concert in Massey Hall under the auspices of the Company which netted the satisfactory surplus of \$254.25. Another revenue producing undertaking was the utilizing of the south wall of the main corridor for advertising purposes, and from this source alone a clear profit of \$524.95 was made, exclusive of \$140 due from advertisers when the financial year closed. We are pleased to acknowledge in our report a donation of \$1,000 from Lord Strathcona and another \$100 from Mr. Goldwin Smith, and both amounts have been placed to the credit of the District Labor Council as shares in the Company. In addition to these donations shareholders have paid \$4,498.25, thus increasing the paid-up stock to \$12,930.25 exclusive of the donations from Lord Strathcona and Mr. Goldwin Smith. Lee O'Donoghue & O'Connor, the Company's solicitors, also donated \$25.

It is exceptionally gratifying to be able to report the liquidation of the entire floating debt on the Temple amounting to \$3,453.25 in addition to \$2,000 of the second mortgage. The condition of the billiard room was anything but satisfactory to your Board and in the latter part of the year our old pool tables were exchanged for new ones, and three additional tables were purchased at a total cost of \$931, exclusive of the exchange value of the old tables. The gas fittings were removed from the billiard room and electric fittings substituted at a cost of \$29. A reorganization of the accommodation in the Temple was made in the early part of the year to provide suitable quarters for a branch of the Sovereign Bank and more convenient quarters for the several business agents. This involved the remodeling of the old Board Room, the dividing of Room No. 4, and the conversion of the gymnasium into a lodge room. This work cost \$128.50, but increased the annual revenue \$480.

The total receipts of the Company exclusive of shares and donations amounted to \$10,048.77 and fully vindicates the promoters of the Temple in their optimistic predictions that an annual revenue of \$10,000 could be obtained from the various sources. With the shares and donations added the receipts reach the grand total of \$16,137.71 as compared with a total expenditure of \$12,666.81, thus leaving a substantial yearly surplus of \$3,468.90. The bank balance at the close of the year amounted to \$2,485.99 and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of your Board of Directors.

We beg to suggest that during the coming year an earnest effort be made to improve the bowling department. The present alleys are out of date and must be replaced by the modern American alleys if the present patronage is going to be retained. The Temple is becoming a popular convention place and this year four important international labor bodies will hold their conventions here. If the finances of the Company will permit there should be an improvement in our educational department and something should be done to place the reading-room in a thoroughly up-to-date condition for the benefit of the members of the unions holding their meetings here.

The financial obligations for the coming year will be exceptionally heavy. The mortgages on the Temple must be reduced \$3,000 and to meet this obligation in addition to paying running expenses, interest, taxes and insurance the future Board of Directors must have the continued co-operation of the shareholders. More stock should be subscribed and every shareholder should feel himself or herself a special agent of the Company to induce the disinterested union men and women to become shareholders. We would recommend that both organizations and individuals, now on the books of the Company as shareholders, increase their holdings in the Company and help to wipe off the mortgages which have been reduced from \$25,000 to \$23,000 during the past year.

The financial statement prepared by the Company's accountant accompanies the Directors' report.

D. A. CAREY,  
PRESIDENT

JAMES SIMPSON,  
SECRETARY-TREASURER

## Labor Temple Company, Limited

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 30th JANUARY, 1906

**RECEIPTS.**

To Balance on hand and in Bank, 31st January, 1905.....		\$ 402 55
Receipts on Revenue Account—		
Alleys, Billiards, Etc.....	\$1917 60	
Cigars and Tobacco.....	557 71	
Rent.....	6742 65	
Interest on Bank Deposit.....	11 85	
Concert Receipts.....	\$ 612 75	
Expenses.....	358 50	
Profit.....	254 25	
Materials sold.....	94 05	
Advertising Paid.....	695 00	
Less Commission.....	170 05	
Net from Advertising.....	524 95	
Sundry Receipts.....	33 85	
		10136 91
Receipts from Stock and Donations—		
Shares Sold.....	4498 25	
Contributions—		
Lord Strathcona.....	1000 00	
Prof. Goldwin Smith.....	100 00	
	1100 00	5598 25
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$ 16137 71</b>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

By Paid on Mortgage.....	\$2000 00	
“ “ Interest.....	1914 00	
		\$ 391400
Expenses—		
Wages.....	2354 73	
Light, Heat and Water.....	993 37	
General Expenses.....	1526 04	
		4874 14
Paid for Goods—		
Cigars and Tobacco.....		479 24
Accounts from previous year—		
Personal account on Building.....	1840 64	
“ “ “ Furniture.....	557 25	
		2397 89
Paid this year—		
Building Account.....	897 84	
Furniture and Equipment.....	1088 61	
		1986 45
Balance on hand and in Bank.....		2485 99
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$ 16137 71</b>

**ASSETS**

To Building.....	\$ 35374 36
Furniture.....	6662 31
Steamfitting.....	536 50
Insurance Prepaid.....	100 00
Goods on hand.....	30 00
Advertisements unpaid.....	140 00
Rent in arrears, etc.....	214 00
Commissions Prepaid.....	118 00
Balance on hand and in Bank.....	2485 99
	\$ 45656 16

**LIABILITIES**

By Shareholders, Shares Subscribed.....	\$ 14496 25	\$12930 25
“ Contributions.....	1225 00	
Mortgage.....	23000 00	
Interest accrued.....	467 00	
Sundry Credits.....		327 00
Surplus last year.....	4238 01	
“ this year.....	3468 90	
	7706 91	\$ 45656 16

**PROFITS**

To sale of Cigars.....	\$ 108 47
Billiards and Alleys.....	1888 50
Rentals.....	6956 65
Sundries.....	61 85
Concert (proceeds of).....	254 25
Advertisements.....	\$ 835 00
Less Commissions.....	57 05
	777 95
	\$ 10048 77

**LOSSES**

By Interest.....	\$1884 73
Insurance.....	9 75
Sundry Account.....	200 00
Wages.....	2354 73
Light, Heat and Water.....	993 37
General Expenses.....	1137 29
Surplus this year.....	3468 90
	\$ 10048 77

I hereby certify that I have examined the Books and vouchers of the Labor Temple Company, Limited, and have found them correct,

W. A. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

CASA BIANCA UP TO DATE.

(Puck.) The boy stood on the rolling deck, Whence all but him had fled, His face was of a tombstone hue, His hand was on his head.

And though he wore a sailor's garb No cabin boy was he, Athwart the rail he limply hung, And gazed into the sea.

The captain spoke unto the lad, "What ails you, man!" quoth he, "I never saw a salt before With landman's malady."

"Great Hornspoon! Did you Chadwick me! You vowed that you could sail This barkentine across the sea And weather every gale."

"I did, I did," the pale youth gasped; "But you'd be sick perforce If you had learned your seamanship By correspondence course."

What Are Just Land Laws?

In discussing the problems with which Liberalism has to deal, The Globe makes this statement: "We are free from unjust land laws."

What the ideas of the writer are respecting just or unjust land laws, he does not explain, and, therefore, we will now give him an opportunity to consider this subject more in detail.

The first fact to be recognized with respect to land is, that it is not a manufactured article. It is the gift of God to his children, to all of them equally, just as much to everyone of every generation as it was to anyone of any generation.

Is that idea kept in view in the land laws of Canada? Not at all. It could not be more thoroughly ignored than it is. The land is treated, not as a gift to be equitably divided, but as a manufactured commodity, to be bought and sold at the option or whim of the owner.

The second principle to be observed is this: When any man has produced a commodity, or done a service, he has established an indefeasible right to a reward; but in no way known to justice can a man establish a right to charge his fellows for the opportunity of living, moving and being on the face of the earth, or for access to its bounties.

How is that principle regarded in this country? Not at all. Men charge for occupation of the land just as readily as they charge for the occupation of a coat or a house. Men, make coats and houses, and, therefore, have a right to charge for the occupation thereof; but to charge for the occupation of the land, is to demand service for no service in exchange, and that is the essence of slavery.

When a farmer uses the land to raise crops, and when he demands pay for these crops, is there any injustice, or any extortion in his claim? Not at all. But when a speculator holds land, expecting to gain a fortune without raising or producing a fortune, is that a just claim or is it extortion? There is only one answer. It is extortion, unmitigated and unadulterated. How do the laws treat these two uses of the land? Do our laws do everything to prevent the use of the land for extortion and give every encouragement to the use for production? No, not at all.

The taxation is arranged so as to give every encouragement to the extortionate use, while the productive, beneficent use is treated as a crime.

When a number of men make bricks, get the timber and then construct a house, they are adding to the wealth of the world. They have created a value. They have made an addition and an increase. But when population doubles on any area of land, then the amount of space for each one is divided, it is diminished, it has become more scarce. But with this increased scarcity there necessarily comes an increased value to the land. This second value is utterly different from the first. Individuals, as individuals, make bricks and build houses. We can count the men and tell the time of each man; but who can tell which man made the land in New York worth twenty million dollars per acre, or the land in London worth still more? No one can tell that, for the value of these sites is made, not by the individual, but by the community.

Now, any land laws, to be just, must recognize the difference between these two values. Do the laws of this country recognize this distinction? Do they? Just the opposite. The value that is made by the individual is put into the same category as the value made by the community, and they are added together. The assets and the liabilities of society are added as though they were all assets. We would like to get The Globe's explanation on this point.

The land laws in this country are, in some respects, worse than those of Ireland, of which we have heard such great complaint. We are developing, just as rapidly as we can, all the worst conditions of the old world civilization, with its palaces for the idle and the slums for the industrious.

Fifty thousand a year for the man who does nothing, and five hundred for the man who helps to do everything. That is the kind of land law we have in this country of churches, where we pray most earnestly for honest hearts. Yes, we rob widows' houses, then we think we will be heard for our long prayers.

We shall wait with interest for the reply of The Globe.

This is only one sample of the manner in which the plutocratic press uses its pages for the despoiling of industry.

Prize Competition

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

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Lest We Forget

The tariff consists of two distinct parts, one very heavy and the other part very light. The one part runs up as high as 35 per cent, or more, while the other part is free.

Naturally one would suppose that the heavy part of the tariff was intended to fall on those who had large fortunes, and who would never feel the burden; and that the free goods were for those who were too poor to buy. But, instead of this being the case, it is exactly the other way.

Let the reader drive this fact into his memory so that he will never forget it. The tariff is arranged according to this rule: Whatever the richest of the rich have to sell and the poorest of the poor must buy, that is under the heaviest rate; but whatever the poorest of the poor have to sell and the richest of the rich must buy, that is in the free list all the time. The Government makes high rates against the poor and low rates in favor of the rich.

When the importer pays thirty-five dollars duty on a hundred dollars' worth of goods, he adds five dollars for his profit on the thirty-five. Then the retailer adds ten dollars more; so that the purchaser has to pay 50 per cent. Consequently, the poor man must often take three dollars to market to buy two dollars' worth of goods. This means that often the toiler, out of three days' work, must give one to the tariff or else to the protected manufacturer.

This method helps the rich man to sell dear and compels the poor man to buy dear. This trick juggles the poor man's dollar into the rich man's purse.

The poor man sells his labor and nothing else. How much is that protected? For years the workers in this country have been taxed hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to bring in the cheapest possible labor from the poorest countries in the world. Imported labor is in the free list all the time. Labor must stand the competition of the shoals of immigrants looking for a job at any price. This helps the employers to buy labor cheap, and it compels labor to sell at the lowest figure.

Thus the taxation is arranged so as to make the rich richer, and to keep the poor close to the bare-bone existence all the time.

In addition to labor, there is quite a number of other things in the free list, but it is very remarkable that in the whole of that free list there is scarcely a single article that is bought by the poor. The free list is exclusively for the employers. Anchors are free, but axes pay 25 per cent. Steel for the manufacturer is free, but tools for workmen are charged 30 per cent. Raw cotton, which the manufacturer buys, is free; but the cotton gown which the workman buys for his wife is taxed 3 per cent.

When the rich man sells to the poor the market is made dear so as to help the rich to "squeeze" the poor man's purse. But when the poor man goes to sell to the rich, then the immigration policy compels him to sell at the lowest rate; the market is made cheap in favor of the rich and against the poor.

The rich have protection when they go to sell and free trade when they go to buy. The poor have to sell in a free trade market with the fullest blast of competition of the whole world, and then they have to buy in a protected market. The rich man's dollar is expanded, while the poor man's dollar is compressed.

The man who does his fair share of the work of civilization deserves a fair share of the rewards of civilization. The men who raise the crops, put up the buildings, make the clothing and perform the other services for society, so as to make everything abundant, should own the abundance. The man who does something has a right to be paid. But what right has a man to a crop when he never raises a crop? Of all the blunders made by humanity, the greatest is that which tries to stop labor from enriching labor, and which permits the land owner to crush industry into perpetual poverty.

When the village is small, the owner of the land says, "Pay me a few dollars per acre for the occupation of the land." When the village becomes a town, the land owner says, "Pay me a hundred dollars per acre per annum." When the town becomes a city, he says, "Pay me a hundred thousand dollars yearly for the occupation of this acre of land." When the city becomes a mighty metropolis, he demands a thousand or two thousand dollars per day for the occupation of a single acre. Without furnishing a dollar's worth of goods, he demands the product of five hundred farms yearly. Every day, without raising a hill of beans, he gets as his share of the products of industry the yearly product of a whole farm.

Industry needs protection, and needs it very badly. Industry is despoiled and degraded, but not by industry. Industry needs no protection from industry, but it does emphatically require protection from spoliation and extortion. The proper way to secure that protection is to abolish every kind of taxation that bears on the production or exchange of goods for goods, or service for service, and to confine taxation to the value of the land.

Marshall Field

A news item, headed "Lucky Little Folks," says that the three grandchildren of Marshall Field have a heritage of about forty million each. Whether or not these children are lucky is an open question. There is, however, a more important question to be considered.

Is the Field estate an example of social injustice or did the Chicago millionaire rightfully accumulate his wealth?

It is generally assumed that he earned what he left to these lucky or unlucky children. His case is cited as though it were a sufficient answer to those who claim that no man can, by his own labor, become a multi-millionaire.

The obituary notices speak of Mr. Field as a good millionaire because, they say, he was a prince of merchants and his fortune was acquired by his superior ability in serving the public.

The praise of Mr. Field as a good millionaire betrays the popular feeling as to millionaires in general. The praise concedes the point that most of our great fortunes are not the earnings of exceptional ability, but rather the fruits of some system of plunder which enriches some at the expense of others.

Was His Fortune Earned?

It will not be denied that Mr. Field got his start by excelling in a legitimate business. Had he been a dry goods merchant and nothing else he might have been a very rich man. It is useless to speculate as to how rich his ability as a merchant might have made him. No one should begrudge him any amount of wealth which he could accumulate as a storekeeper. Since the dry goods business is open to competition, wealth accumulated in the business must, in the main, be a measure of the merchant's superior ability to serve the public. Such wealth is the fruit of his labor. Each man has a moral right to the full fruit of his labor.

But there were opportunities created by our laws for Mr. Field to so invest his rightful earnings that they yielded him an unearned increment. The greater part of his vast fortune came, no doubt, as a result of these investments. If it had not been for these opportunities, which should never have existed, he could not have left his grandchildren forty million each.

In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to Mr. Field's holdings in city lands. He owned forty million dollars' worth of Chicago real estate, and ten million dollars' worth of real estate on Manhattan Island.

A Professor's Comment.

Mr. Field deserves credit for his shrewdness in investing in the land of New York and Chicago, because such investments enabled him to acquire a fortune without earning it. They enabled him to grow rich at the expense of other people. They enabled him to add to his rightful savings as a merchant the unearned profits of a landlord.

Upon this point Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, writes as follows in the New York Independent:

"If so happens that the really desirable parts of the earth's surface are limited in area, and as population grows the demand for them increases. The narrow island of Manhattan, for instance, is advantageously situated for commercial purposes, and a large number of human beings may be observed here carrying on various industries and trades. Little strips of land on the main thoroughfares have, in consequence, become so valuable that they are now sold, not by the acre, or even by the foot, but at so much a foot, in certain instances even at so much an inch. The men that own these parcels of land do not themselves, as individuals, create its value, they only take it."

Thus Professor Giddings affirms what Henry George has made common knowledge. The case has yet to be cited which proves that a man, "starting with nothing, can, in the United States, amass a fortune of many millions by his own productive effort."

Herbert S. Bigelow, Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1908.

Only a Living Wage

A Strong resolution Adopted by the Allied Printing Trades

Whereas—This, the Allied Printing Trades Council, composed of Printers, Bookbinders, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Press Feeders, Mailers, Web Pressmen and Photo-Engravers, having learned through the medium of the public press and other sources of the strenuous opposition of the Employers' Association of Toronto, through their Secretary Mr. Merrick, to the resolution offered by Controller Ward to establish a minimum rate of two dollars per day for civic employees, take this their first opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the aforesaid opposition on the part of the Employers' Association, believing such action to be essentially selfish and uncalled for.

Therefore be it resolved that we place ourselves on record as citizens and taxpayers of the municipality of Toronto as being in favor of paying the rate of two dollars per diem, firmly believing that no man with a family can live decently on less; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Controller Ward and the public press for publication.

That "Needle's Eye"

By the Rev. Charles Steble.

Sometimes workmen insist that if rich men were to carry out the commands of Jesus Christ they would give away all their wealth, because Jesus commanded the "rich young ruler" to do so. And because they do not give away all their wealth, workmen declare that these rich men are not Christians. They forget the circumstances under which this command was given. Jesus said that the riches of the young ruler stood between him and the thing he seemed to desire, namely, "The gift of eternal life."

Some of the richest men in Bible history were considered the best men. Abraham was one of the wealthiest men in the world, and yet we are told in several places in the Bible that he was the "Friend of God."

It is true that riches frequently stand between a man and Jesus Christ. For this reason Jesus gave that unusual picture.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God." Of course, Jesus Christ did not refer to the eye of a sewing needle.

In those days, most of the cities were enclosed by a wall in which was a large gate that was open only during the day. Anyone coming into the city after sunset was compelled to enter through a small gate which would barely admit a camel. Indeed, that it might enter, the merchandise and other trappings had to be removed from the camel's back.

Frequently it became necessary to tie about the camel's neck a rope which was pulled vigorously by a man inside the gate, while outside the driver of the camel belabored the beast with a club in order to get it through. Finally, after considerable grunting and strong opposition, the camel would squeeze its clumsy body through this opening, known as the "needle's eye."

This is the picture that Jesus Christ intended to impress upon the minds of his hearers. They were quite familiar with it. What Jesus Christ meant was—there is great danger that riches will prove to the rich man just such a hindrance as the merchandise on the back of the camel.

However, it sometimes happens that very small riches keep some men out of the "Kingdom of God." But that rich men are not Christian men, simply because they are rich, is an erroneous idea. I would not defend the rich man as such, still less would I champion the cause of the rich man who is a rascal and who abuses those in his employ. Jesus Christ had nothing but words of condemnation for such. If he has come into the church it is because of the good company he will get into. But such men are not the church—they are the parasites of the church. They might better be out of it so far as the good they do is concerned.

When King Frederick of Denmark was travelling through Jutland he one day entered a school and found the children lively and intelligent, and quite ready to answer his questions.

"Well, children," said he, "what are the names of the greatest Kings of Denmark?"

With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Christian IV."

Just then a little girl to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised her hand.

"Do you know another?" asked the King.

"What great act did he perform?"

"Yes, Frederick VI."

The girl hung her head and stammered out, "I don't know."

"Be comforted, my child," said the King, "I don't know either."

Iron Moulders

The regular meeting of the Iron Moulders' Union was held Wednesday night. President Wm. Worralls in the chair. It was a largely attended meeting, owing to the vote to be taken upon the coming convention, which is laid over until the next regular meeting. There were three initiations and three propositions.

John T. White, of Chicago, spoke in regards to the religious phase of the single tax. Mr. White occupied the floor for one hour, and from the comments of the moulders, after Mr. White retiring, goes to show that the majority are in favor of his theory. Owing to the sickness of 23 members there was one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents paid out of the Sick Fund. Communications from Worcester, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Dallas, Texas, in regards to strikes and lockouts in those places were received, and \$10 was donated to each. The audit reports of the committee shows the books of the financial secretary and treasurer in good shape. Strikes are still on at McClary's, a London; Gurney and Canada Foundry Co.'s, of Toronto, and Dougherty and John Goodison Thresher Co., of Sarnia. A communication from the Tribune, asking payment from members in arrears was received.

Mr. John T. Richardson is appointed to receive subscriptions for the Tribune until further notice.

Wood Workers Local 114

Woodworkers Local 114, held their meeting last night which was well attended. The finances are reported as being in a very sound basis and never have the prospects of the union been so bright. There was one initiation and one re-instatement.

Textile Workers

Nearly 100 employes of a carpet mill in Kensington, Pa., were locked out. It is charged that the employers' action was on account of the employes' sympathy with the Textile Workers' Union.

Strike of the Cloth Hat and Cap Workers at The Cooper Cap Co., 11 and 13 Jarvis St.

Owing to a little trouble at the Standard Cap Co., which was settled amicably, and which the Cooper Cap Co. resented, the men were told by Mr. Cooper that he would run an open shop, and was prepared to fight the Union to the bitter end. 28 employes were thus forced out, leaving only two ladies, Miss D. Richmond and Miss N. Wienzimer in the shop. The men on applying to other firms for work were told they could not be employed because they were from Cooper's shop. This looks as if the bosses had a good strong union.

Bakery Workers Local 204

The Bakers held the second successful dance in St. George's Hall last Saturday evening, the 10th inst. The hall was crowded and everybody appeared to enjoy themselves. Like the former one the proceeds go to buy (ammunition powder) to educate the unwary and uninformed ones to the fact that Tomlin's, Weston's and Bredin's are not fair to organized labor.

Call for the Label.

Booms, Lunch Counter, Cafe, Separate Dining Room up stairs for Ladies. One minute walk from Post Landing, three minutes walk from Union Station.

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"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at

106-108 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO CANADA

PHONE MAIN 181

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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.

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

FRED PERRY,

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL FOR 1906.

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

Subscribe to The Tribune.

Mr. Fred Baker, the genial passenger agent of the steamer Argyle, paid us his first visit for the season.

Bakers' strike still on.

Great activity is going on at Hanlan's Point in addition to the grand new steamer, "Blue Bell," which will be ready for the 24th of May.

Molders' strike still on.

The time is again approaching when the poor street railway conductor will have to use those dangerous running boards again.

Have you paid your subscription to The Tribune?

We have had to destroy several letters sent us for publication because they had no signatures.

Are you booming the label?

Remember the street railway men's annual concert, to be held in the Massey Hall on February 24, 1906.

Have you paid your shares for the Labor Temple?

We understand that if every good union man, that is not already a shareholder, would take one share, the building would be paid for.

One of the most enjoyable at homes will be given by the Glass Bottle Blowers in their hall, Queen and Northcote, on Saturday, February 24.

The trouble with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender firm is not settled yet.

The bakers' strike is still on in Weston, Bredins and Tomlins' shops.

The lithographers on strike in Toronto have received the backing of the International Lithographers by a unanimous vote of the convention held in Buffalo.

Mr. Merrick states that if the civic laborer gets his \$2.00 per day it will cause disquiet and unrest among the industrial workers.

We are sure there will be more disquiet if they don't get it. Men will never be satisfied as long as all the money is made to flow into the hands of the brood of young Rockefeller's that are now springing up in Canada.

Another good thing to beautify our city would be to have our streets swept at night and not to have those dirty sweepers around throwing up their beautiful dirt over everyone and anyone who should happen to be in the way.

One of the brightest pictures of the Labor Temple has been produced by Mr. Thomas Hopkins. A copy may be seen in our office.

The Bartenders' Benevolent Association are arranging their annual concert, and if the present arrangements are not upset will far surpass any of their previous efforts.

grasping capitalists. It goes to show that labor and capital are not identical, nor will they ever be.

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

Mr. G. Stevenson, 110 Queen east, is offering great inducements to union men in all kinds of clothing, underwear, etc.

Say your good union man are you fighting for the union label on every thing your money buys.

We thought by this time the Dominion Alliance would be on with some useful work for the reformation of the drunkard.

We want to know every time your paper does not reach you. We must find the cause.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 495, held their third annual concert and dance in the large assembly hall of the Labor Temple on Thursday, February 8, 1906.

Mr. Robert Hungerford will represent The Tribune. He will be around the Temple every night.

Four-fifths of the educated mechanics are union men, and good ones at that. This is clearly shown on our subscription list.

It may take a merchant half an hour to tell you the merits of a non-union article. Demand the label just the same.

We know of a firm that has just got in workmen's union-made pants for \$1.50.

Don't be misled by any firm who pretends to cater for your trade unless it is done in your paper.

Don't think because you have paid your subscription, your duty to the paper ends there.

Are you supporting your paper that is supporting and upholding you? Don't lay by the wayside, be up and doing.

Another of the best things our aldermen could do to beautify our city, that need not cost the city anything either, would be to have those big, unsightly telegraph and telephone poles taken down.

One non-union workman who spends his wages in buying union labor goods is of more benefit to the labor movement than a hundred so-called union men who spend their union wages for non-union goods.

The Lord's Day Alliance will send a deputation to interview the Whitney Cabinet on Monday to present for the Government's attention a draft amendment to the Lord's Day Act.

Lord's Day Alliance Wants an Act to Prevent Trolley Lines Operating on Sabbath.

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Ald. G. of Ward 6 moved the increase for the aldermen. He seemed not satisfied with his work and tried to pat the blame on others.

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If your paper is delivered irregular don't blame the Tribune office. Blame Postmaster-General Aylesworth.

The Journeymen Tailors are demanding a slight increase in wages of 10 per cent. There are not many people who will grumble to pay a slight advance when it is caused by a raise of wage.

Now that the insurance companies are undergoing investigation we notice other companies who have mysterious ways of showing large profits.

We have been holding up our hands in horror at what the investigations of the U. S. companies have brought forth. Now let the searchlight be put on the Canadian companies, and we perhaps find something startling.

Mr. Hungerford, the representative of The Tribune, paid a visit to the meeting of the B. T. U. on Sunday last, and was presented with a very handsome stopper, which was much appreciated by Robert, who takes this means of returning thanks.

The Woodworkers of Local 286, who were discharged from the Brunswick-Balke-Collender firm because they were union men have sent affidavits to their international officer on account of the statement being denied by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender firm that the men were discharged for such a reason.

Mr. Chas. Laroie has been appointed International Organizer for the Tobacco Workers' Union. While we are sorry to lose Mr. Laroie, we are proud of his being selected for such an important position.

Union men and women, and men that are catering for the union trade, see that the teamster's card is on the delivery wagon; also note if the harness bears the label.

The aldermen want a raise too. Their pay now is 76 2/3 cents per day and they work nights and Sundays, too.

Give the aldermen a raise and workmen can then enter the Council. Toronto is a democratic city and should pay for honest services rendered.

JUST THINK THIS UP. One non-union workman who spends his wages in buying union labor goods is of more benefit to the labor movement than a hundred so-called union men who spend their union wages for non-union goods.

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Toronto District Labor Council

Continued from page 1

common schools, but in the High schools also, and it is the opinion of your committee that it is the duty of the School Board to provide sufficient accommodation, not by adding a room here and renting a room there, but by building new schools at convenient points if necessary.

Your committee finds that in report No. 4 of minutes of Management Committee of School Board, Feb. 9th, Miss Martin's motion to abolish specialists in singing, sewing, drawing, manual training and penmanship was turned down by the Management Committee.

A special meeting of the committee was called Feb. 14th to deal with a communication from the School Board, which reads as follows:

Your committee recommends that the committee shall consist of two members of the Executive Committee and two from the Educational Committee, and that it shall be President Hungerford, Delegate Gloecking for the Executive, and Delegates Tweed and Bancroft for the Educational Committee.

Foreign Agitators

A bunch of foreign agitators arrived in Toronto the early part of this week. Their mission is looked upon with suspicion by our unions.

These foreign men are here to infuse into the minds of their CO-WORKERS in Canada how essential it is to their interest (irrespective of what political color they might vote), to be identical with the powers that be, so as to get whatever legislation is necessary from a BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

Theatre Furniture Suit

The American School Furniture Company is suing A. J. Small, of Toronto, and the Fuller-Claffin Theatre Building Company, New York, for \$3,266.80 for goods sold to the latter company.

Quebec Labor Delegation Interviews the Government

No Exemptions—Tax Everything the Same as the Poor Man is Taxed

A delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress interviewed the Government at the Parliament Buildings respecting certain amendments desired by special laws legislated by the province:

The Government to provide the necessary ways and means to combat tuberculosis; the Government to supply pupils of Public schools with free books; the Government to establish and enforce a law that every establishment using steam power of 25 horse-power be obliged to have an engineer holding a stationary engineer's certificate; factory inspectors be specially instructed to enforce proper light in factories; to punish employers by imprisonment who do not pay workmen their wages; protest against the incorporation of labor unions; the Government to establish a labor bureau in all cities; to enforce taxation of all institutions, religious or charitable, who compete with labor by having laundries or any other source of employment with profit.

The delegates also wished to submit that they were in favor of taxing all institutions the same as a poor man was taxed. There should be no exemption.

Whistles and Bells

Now and then you hear of the cry on the part of some public man—or one who wishes to be known more publicly—to abolish the crude and ancient custom of "bell ringing," whistle shrieking, and horn blowing as unnecessary and un-called for in this enlightened age.

How far he would desire the reform to go he has not yet explained. We are led to naturally suppose that when he says "Stop them" that will mean all noise produced by these relics of the past.

We would have no chimes on Sundays that would follow what he advocates—that would suit his aesthetic friend, for there is nothing grates on the conscience of this person so much as to be compelled to listen to Rock of Ages being chimed on the Sabbath. He would send forth the mandate to the factories to cease disturbing the "night owls" and people of leisure at such an early hour as 6.45 a.m.

Also the school bells, they must cease for the Public school children's parents should be compelled to carry into effect that wise saw—early to bed, early to rise, will make them healthy, witty and wise, and perhaps wealthy—if they happen to be lucky in addition.

OPERA SINGERS FORM UNION. The officers of the Actors' Protective Union of New York, announces that a union of opera singers has been formed in that city with a membership of 182.

LABOR STRONGER THAN EVER.

No doubt there was a time when the shortsighted, bigoted employers thought unionism could and would be crushed by injunctions, damage suits, denunciation and similar weapons.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

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

Wm. Hassard Prop. of the Office 6 & 8 TERRAULEY ST. TORONTO

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Scarfs, Ruffs, Caps, Collars and Collarettes. In every variety of genuine fur. PRICE \$5.00 and upwards.

DINEEN'S FURRIERS & HATTERS

MYRTLE. Cor. York and Temperance Sts.



# Of Interest to Women



Nearly all soup recipes call for "stock," and the housekeeper is advised to keep a "stock pot" on the stove, putting into it, from time to time, such bits of cooked or uncooked meat as she may happen to have, but this method is not practicable, except in boarding houses and in large families, where meat appears on the table three times a day. The making of fresh "stock" requires at least a day, with many steps and much careful watching; and, even then, the soup may not be clear. For those who wish to make the conventional stock, the following recipe is given:

Ten pounds of lean beef cut from the shoulder or under part of the round, one large onion, one large carrot, a thick slice of turnip, three sticks of celery, three dozen pepper corns, six cloves, a stick of cinnamon, three bay leaves, a sprig of sage, a bit of parsley, thyme and summer savory, three teaspoonfuls of salt. Rid the beef of all fat, and cut into small pieces. Put it into a soup kettle and cover with cold water. Heat slowly, watching it all the time, and as soon as the water begins to boil, skim it carefully, repeating the operation until the liquid has been thoroughly skimmed and no more steam rises. Keep the soup at the boiling point for six hours. A slight bubbling is enough. At the end of the six hours, add the spices, salt and herbs, and simmer one hour longer. When the hour has passed, turn the kettle forward, let the soup boil rapidly for one minute, strain through a piece of coarse muslin, and set away to cool. In the morning remove the fat, and put the stock on the stove with a pound of lean, raw beef, chopped very fine. Heat slowly to the boiling point, stirring often. Beat the whites of three eggs light, but not stiff, add to the soup and keep at the boiling point one hour. Strain through a cloth ready to serve.

This gives one net only the soup, but the remnants of eleven pounds of beef, with all the nutritious properties removed. The meat itself has cost from sixty-six cents to a dollar, and there has been a large amount of fuel used. Without counting the seasoning, flavoring and time, the soup has actually cost from twenty-five to thirty cents a quart, and the meat is a total loss, since it has been cooked to rags. Happily there is an easier way.

Two hours before the soup is wanted, slice a large onion into a deep granite-ware pan. Add a thick slice of turnip, cut fine, a large carrot, sliced, three stalks celery, including the green tops, three dozen pepper corns, six cloves, a stick of cinnamon, three bay leaves and sprigs of parsley, sage, thyme and summer savory. Cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and simmer slowly until the vegetables are cooked to pieces—probably about an hour and a half. Strain through coarse muslin and measure the liquor. For each quart of liquor use one heaping teaspoonful of beef extract. Dissolve the extract in a little of the liquor and add to the rest. Boil up once and serve. This method does away with all waste of meat, fuel and time, and is an actual saving of money. It would take an expert to tell the two soups apart.

With the simple beef stock as a foundation, any number of good soups can be made, using almost any left-over vegetables.

**Barley Soup.**—Use half the amount of seasoning given above, two quarts of water and an extra pint, and two heaping teaspoons of beef extract. In a separate pan cook one cup of barley slowly until soft, drain and add to the soup just before serving.

**Sago Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked sago. Serve at once.

**Spaghetti Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked spaghetti, cut into inch pieces.

**Rice Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked rice, a dash of curry-powder is an improvement.

**Kidney Bean Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cooked kidney beans, or black beans. Left-overs can be used.

**Pea Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cold cooked peas, either fresh or canned.

**Tomato Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of cold cooked tomatoes, either fresh or canned, through a sieve that will keep back the seeds. There should be a large cup of the pulp. Add the tomato pulp to two quarts of beef stock.

**Carrot Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup of minced cooked carrots.

**Corn Soup.**—Add one cup of sweet corn, either fresh or canned, to two quarts of beef stock.

**Macaroni Soup.**—To two quarts of beef stock add one cup cold cooked macaroni, cut fine.

**Rice-tomato Soup.**—One-half cup cold boiled rice and one-half cup tomato pulp, added to two quarts of beef stock.

**Beef-celery Soup.**—One cup celery, cut fine, cooked slowly until tender in two quarts of beef stock.

**Vermicelli Soup.**—One cup vermicelli, cooked slowly until tender in two quarts of beef stock.

**Beef-tapioca Soup.**—One cup cold cooked tapioca added to two quarts of beef stock.

**Onion Soup.**—One cup boiled shredded onion, added to two quarts of beef stock.

**Lentil Soup.**—One cup lentils, boiled slowly until tender, added to two quarts of beef stock.

**Lima Bean Soup.**—One cup cold cooked lima beans added to two quarts of beef stock.

**Turnip Soup.**—One cut turnip, cut into small dice, boiled until tender, and added to two quarts of beef stock.

If any particular flavor is especially liked, it may predominate in the soup. If a thicker soup is wanted, more than a cup of cooked material may be added to the stock, or less water, or more beef extract may be used. Two quarts of soup will bountifully serve six persons. Dice of toasted bread, or a grating of cheese may be put into the tureen just before serving. Among the additions to soups are:

**Cheese Balls.**—Half a cup of flour, half a cup of milk, a tablespoon each of butter and grated cheese, a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne. Mix in a double boiler and cook until thick and smooth, add a well-beaten egg, cook a little longer and set aside to cool. Form into balls the size of hickory nuts, drop into boiling soup and cook five minutes.

**Egg Balls.**—Four hard-boiled eggs finely chopped, a teaspoon of chopped parsley, two tablespoons grated cheese, a cup of dry bread crumbs, a pinch of salt and a dash of red pepper. Bind with yolks of two raw eggs. Make into small balls, dip in egg, then in crumbs, fry in deep fat and add to clear soup before serving.

**German Soup Balls.**—Make cracker crumbs and butter into firm balls the size of a marble. Drop into the soup on its way to the table.

**Egg Custard.**—Beat three eggs thoroughly and add half a cup of beef stock. Butter a small pan and pour the mixture into it. Set the pan in another of warm water and place in a moderate oven for half an hour. Let cool in pan, turn out into small squares and add to soup the last thing.

Delicious soups may be made of the water in which chicken has been boiled, or the chicken juice which comes in cans, and needs only the addition of hot water. Clam broth also comes in cans. Either chicken or clam juice may be used advantageously in cream soups. Following the rules given above, chicken juice may be used in place of beef stock to make barley, sago, spaghetti, rice, vermicelli, pea, noodle, celery, tapioca and tomato soup. The clam juice may be used in the same way, with barley, rice, vermicelli, sago, spaghetti, macaroni and tomato. The bones of a left-over chicken may be cooked slowly until the meat is in rags, the liquor strained and used for soup. Thick chicken soup is made by adding the yolk of one egg, well beaten, to each pint of soup, and stirring constantly. Minced chicken giblets are an addition to any chicken soup. Any of the meat soups may be thickened with the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, mixed with a little of the liquor, returned to the kettle and stirred constantly. The water in which mutton has been boiled may be saved, made a little richer with beef extract and used in combina-

tion with almost any vegetable, but it does not pay to buy meat or chicken especially for soup. Sometimes a soup may easily solve the problem of left-overs, but vegetables, milk and beef extract are the mainstay of the soup maker.

In summer time the clear beef soup is delicious, when a heaping tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in cold water, has been added to it and dissolved by gentle heat. This is done in the morning, and when the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved the soup is put into the cups in which it is to be served and placed on ice to harden. The rich aspic jelly, ice cold, is tempting and nourishing.

## THE CREAM SOUPS.

The cream soup can be made throughout the year, using any vegetable in season. A heaping tablespoon of whipped cream, unsweetened, dropped into each plate just before serving, is a delightful addition to any one of them, but it is essential. Canned vegetables and fish may be used when the fresh article is difficult to obtain. Vegetables which are too tough and old to cook in other ways may be used in soups to advantage.

**Cream of Clams, or Clam Bisque.**—One heaping tablespoon butter, two heaping tablespoons sifted flour rubbed to a cream. Melt in a saucepan over the stove and add, slowly, a quart of milk, stirring constantly. When it thickens, add salt, pepper and a sprinkle of celery salt, and one cup of boiled clams, minced fine. Let boil up once and serve with crackers. If the soup is liked thicker, use less milk, or a little more flour and butter. Canned clams may be used, and a cup and a half of them will make the soup richer.

Observing the same proportions and following the above directions, delicious cream soups are made of rice, squash, celery, peas, asparagus, cucumber, spinach, peanuts, potato, corn, lima beans, cauliflower, beets, tomato, salsify, shrimps, chestnuts, mushrooms, onion, baked beans, lentils, macaroni, spaghetti, lobster, lettuce, water cress, string beans, salmon, sago, tapioca, barley, cheese, carrots, crabs and oysters.

## Child Labor

The question of child labor, which is agitating many sections of the country, is one to which Montreal can hardly claim to be indifferent. She is not exempt more than any other modern city from the problems and difficulties that attach to large communities, where congestion in poor districts and lack of support on the part of parents force children to go out into the world of industry, at an early age, to help keep the wolf from the door with small pittance, in the shape of weekly earnings.

The factories and department stores get the majority of these child laborers, many of whom should be at school. The cash girls, the majority of them not appearing to be more than ten or twelve years of age, are employed in our stores by hundreds. The factory includes among its throngs of workers mere children, who are obliged to put in long hours in close and crowded rooms, at some tiring mechanical labor. And even the offices of the city include many employees who have arrived at no more advanced age than twelve or fourteen years.

That in many cases, the families need the money of these child workers, is, of course, not denied. This is the part of the industrial problem that must receive most delicate consideration. A widowed mother has no alternative than to put her child to work, to earn money to help support the family. But where there is one instance of this kind, there are a dozen where the family is and the child should be at school.

A scheme has been suggested and has in some cases been tried, where the state pays to the mother who needs her child's wages the amount that would come in weekly, and sends the child to school. This, of course, is only possible where a system of factory inspection has been established, which enforces the factory laws and keeps a continual watch over the employers of child labor.

## Bakers' strike still on.

### CULLINGS.

"Fine words butter no parsnips."

"War is bad in that it makes more bad people than it takes away."

"Half a loaf is better than none."

"Virtue is its own reward."

Compromise is the mother of defeat.—J. Spargo.

One of the advantages of war is that you can have a very little for a very great deal of money.—John Bright.

The remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy.—De Tocqueville.

"But alas!" said a shrewd philosopher, "nations give themselves more trouble to gain Hell than it would cost them to Heaven."

"If there be anyone that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a commonwealth."—Oliver Cromwell.

"We have a long way to go, from civilized countries—the owning of man by man. The next great step the world can take is to abolish war—the killing of man by man."—Andrew Carnegie.

## EIGHT HOURS ASSURED

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

428

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

0

## Typothetæ Tricked

Chicago and New York printers are chuckling over a little trick played by Windy City prints on Secretary McIntyre of the United Typothetæ. McIntyre recently sent an agent to Chicago to recruit a lot of "rat" printers for New York City. Big wages were offered, and pending the recruiting of a goodly bunch the recruits were to be entertained at a first class hotel. The agent spent a couple of weeks in getting about twenty men to consent to work in New York. As fast as he got them he took them to a hotel, paid their board and gave them carte blanche at the hotel bar. Needless to say the men took full advantage of their opportunities.

When he had about twenty men in tow the agent loaded them on a train and started them to New York. Arriving in Gotham he proceeded to distribute them among the struck print shops. And then came the climax.

Every mother's son of the imported men flashed union hoodlumpers' cards and stood pat on the proposition that they never said they were printers.

Then the Chicago printers cheerfully paid the fare of the hoodlumpers back to Chicago and left McIntyre and his agent to take it out in swearing.

## REMEMBER THE BUTTERICKS

The Butterick Company depends upon the patronage of the wives and families of wage-earners for its future existence. That patronage should be withdrawn immediately. The cowardly action of this great corporation in locking out its employees without cause and without warning should be resented in the home of every union man, and in the home of every union man's friend.

No copy of "The Delineator," no copy of "The Designer," no copy of the "New Idea Magazine," or any other Butterick publication deserves your support. The Butterick and Standard dress patterns, the Martha Dean, La Belle, Little Folks and Banner should equally be avoided.

Since the Butterick Company managers prefer the services of scabs, let them look to scabs to buy their publications and patterns.

It is announced that as a result of the open-shop agitation among the employing electrotypers in New York City, a new association of employers has been organized. This is called the Electrotypothetæ, and will take in the independent firms which are running open shops, as well as the members of the Typothetæ who have electrotyping plants. Electrotypothetæ! Funny how great minds run in a similar vein, is it not?

## Trades Unions' 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.

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Open Every Afternoon and Evening with Band

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February 7th—Good Prizes

EVERY THURSDAY BAND CONCERT  
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Largest in the City. A few good hours left for Matches and Practice  
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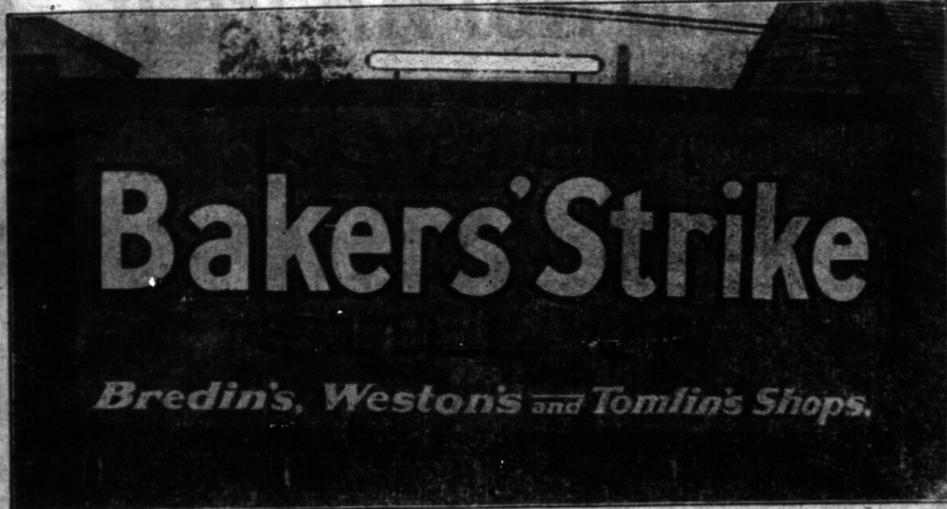
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Yonge and Gerrard Sts.  
A. F. SPROTT, Secretary W. H. SHAW, Principal



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SINGER STORES Everywhere

## For Canadians

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

Sewing-Machines Rented or Exchanged

## The Workingman's Store

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

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

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### Bakers' International Union

LOCAL 204

# ATTENTION !!

# Bakers' Strike Still On

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### OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

**Amal. Wood Workers' Int., Cabinet Makers Sec. Local 57. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.**

**Amal. Woodworkers, Interior Cabinet Finishers Sec. Local No. 28. Meets first and third Mondays. Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec., 148 Euclid Ave.**

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

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

**Picture Frame Makers' Int. U. L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 31 Spadina Ave.**

**Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 284. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.**

**Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. H. B. Deolitta, Sec., 388 Jarvis.**

**Bartenders' Int. Loc. of Am. L. 250. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun. 2:30 p.m. L. Temple. Frank Walker, Sec., 139 Gerard East.**

**Bindery Women, Local 24 (I. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 151 Euclid Avenue.**

**Blacksmiths' Int. B. Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 712 Broadview Ave.**

**Bellmeters and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 128. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodard, Sec., 524 Front St. W.**

**Boilermakers and Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.**

**Bookbinders' Int. Bro. Local 23. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Chas. Goldsmith, 550 Front St. West.**

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets every Monday night Labor Temple. W. A. Stewart, Sec., 27 Grange Ave.**

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

**Brew Workers U. L. 88 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 2874 Simcoe St.**

**Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in Labor Temple, Geo. Bouchard, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.**

**Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 204 (U. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec., 14 Thompson St.**

**Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 15 Beattie St.**

**Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All. L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickett, Sec., 59 Greenwood Ave.**

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

**Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.**

**Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.**

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

**Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 355 Spadina Ave.**

**Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 224 Salem Ave.**

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

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

**Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 25. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 44 Shaw St.**

**Cigarmakers' Int. U., No. 27. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 28 Church St., Room 104. John Pamphilon, Sec.**

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

**Civics Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 245 King St. W.**

**Clockmakers' Union, Local 19 (I. G. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 29 Gould St.**

**Clock and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursday. D. Alexander, Sec., 148 Richmond W.**

**Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. St. E. Barton, Sec., 158 Victoria St.**

**Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 35 Sunnyside St.**

**Cutters and Wigmakers' Int. U. L. 125 (U. G. W. of A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.**

**Electrical Int. L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 335 Gerrard St. E.**

**Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B. L. 251. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. G. Thorne, Sec., 25 Chas. St.**

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

**Engineers, Int. Ass. L. 142. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto June.**

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

**Excelsior Assembly, 2395 K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul. William Gilmour, Sec., 23 Montrose Ave.**

**Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 1. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.**

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

**Gilders' Pro. Federal, U. L. 2939 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 4 Home Place.**

**Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass. B. 65. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m. Queen W. Northcote. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1125 Queen W.**

**Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass. L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria Place.**

**Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. and I. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Frobenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.**

**Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour. Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. Chas. McIntosh, Sec., 24 Regent St.**

**Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 22. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.**

**Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.**

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

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

**Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U. L. 27. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffey, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd.**

**Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 117 Concord Ave.**

**Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. G. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.**

**Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc. Local 12. Chas. Powers, 195 Sussex Ave.**

**Machinists' Int. Ass. L. 689. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. St. Legor's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Portland St.**

**Machinists' Int. Ass. L. 271. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Dundas and Pacific Ave. West Toronto Jct. Ed. Coombe, Sec., 333 Keele St., Junction.**

**Machinist Int. Ass. Local 225. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.**

**Malters' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.**

**Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 38 St. Paul St.**

**Marble Workers' Int. Ass. Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 798 Markham St.**

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

**Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U. L. 223. I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 21 Mitchell Ave.**

**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 128. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.**

**Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Finers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Severn, Sec., 719 Bathurst St.**

**Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 2. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. F. G. Hayward, Sec., 199 Lansdowne Ave.**

**Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Occident Hall on 2nd and 4th Monday. B. T. Garton, Sec., 64 Brookfield, Geo. Garton, Sec., 154 Lansdowne Ave.**

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

**Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U. L. 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. L. Temple. Geo. Wainor, Sec., 131 Bellwoods Ave.**

**Plasterers' Int. Opps. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 4 Northam Place.**

**Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour. Local 44. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. E. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.**

**Pressers' Int. U. L. 128. U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vassant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.**

**Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.**

**Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 18. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. R. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.**

**Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 127 Marlborough Ave.**

**Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass. L. 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 25 Esther.**

**Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Rd.**

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

**Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 123. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.**

**Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 125. Meets 1st Mon. Tribune Building, Toronto June. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 602, Toronto Junction.**

**Team Drivers' 295 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minton, Sec., 48 DeWoe St.**

**Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am. 2. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Cass St.**

**Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Charles E. Leitch, Sec., 456 Parliament St. E.**

**The Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets 1st in Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 23 Bond.**

**Tobacco Workers' Int. U. L. 61. Meets 2nd Thurs. L. Temple. Chas. Lovell, Sec., 194 Parliament.**

**Toronto Musical Protective Ass. Local 140. A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.**

**Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 1. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in L. Temple. Andrew Simpson, Sec., 137 Farley Ave.**

**Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 112. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Sun. 3 p.m. John Griffin, Sec., 48 Howard Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple.**

**Toronto Typo. U. 21. Meets 1st Saturday, Labor Temple. Pres. E. M. Meahan; Vice-Pres. James Simpson; Treas. E. J. How; Rec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec. Thos. C. Voddin. Room 27, 114 Richmond W.**

**Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 24. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. F. W. Prior, 220 North Ligar St.**

**Varnishers' and Pol. L. G. P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 113 Birch Ave.**

**Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leaks, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.**

**Wood Carvers' Int. Ass. Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingsand, Sec., 213 Adelaide St. W.**

**Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Charles E. Leitch, Sec., 456 Parliament St. E.**

**The Layers' Int. U. 37. Meets 1st in Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 23 Bond.**

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**LADIES AUXILIARIES—**

**Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 12. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 57 Shaw St.**

**Typographical U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meahan, Sec., 51 Frodoe St.**

**Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 95. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Room 3 B. L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 148 McCaul.**

**Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 177. Meets 2nd and 4th Sat. Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec., 685 Queen W.**

**Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 12. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavert, Sec., 225 Manning Ave.**

**Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 29 Halton St.**

**Tramway Maple Leaf Lodge No. 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 6 Arthur St.**

**Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St.**

**Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 229. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., R. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. St. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.**

**Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 526. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 52, E. Toronto P.O.**

**Locomotive Firemen, Don. Lodge 61. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Legor's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St.**

**Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Jun., at 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.**

**Locomotive Firemen, 555. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.**

**Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge 168. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in L.O.O.F. Hall, 3 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.**

**Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m. 3rd Monday 1:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Jun. J. H. Davies, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Jun.**

**Freight Handlers and Baggagemen, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.**

**Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 244. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., L.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.**

**Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 245. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 1:30 p.m., Thompson's Shop, Dundas St., Toronto Jun. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Jun.**

**Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. E. Weldon, Sec., 29 Wellington Ave.**

**Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminal 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. E. Noyes, Sec., 28 Gwynne Ave.**

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

**Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Jun. Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Jun. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 Malvern Ave., Toronto Jun.**

**Prize Winner of Puzzle Published Jan. 27**

**Where is the Fish?**

The first correct answer opened was from Sadie F. Mannell, 126 Tecumseh St.

**"The Man Represents the Sucker"**

**OUR PRIZE DETECTIVE PICTURE**

Published Jan. 13, did not receive one correct answer or anything near it, so we publish it again. It is simple, ask any thorough man-of-wars man.



Masquerading on board one of H. M.'s warships for the purposes of spying is a bogus naval officer. The Admiral, on the right, has found him out. Which is the man? The clue is in the picture.

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

I think No. .... is the bogus naval officer, because .....

Address all attempts to THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. W., before Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Each attempt must be on a separate form. The Editor's decision will be final.

**People who Have to Pay for Glory of Hideous War**

**President Schurman of Cornell Deplores Vast Expenditures for Military Purposes**

The New York State Grange at its annual meeting at Geneva, N.Y., was addressed by President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, whose subject was "Public Opinion and Public Policies." He said:

"As I look abroad on the world the most disheartening feature which I observe is the universal dominance of the military spirit, the enormous capital which it annually consumes, and the corresponding impoverishment of the masses of the people who pay the taxes for this military extravagance. One would say in advance that if there is any interest which concerns all classes of the population it is surely peace and public economy. Yet under every form of Government there are favored classes, who desire Government extravagance because they profit by it, and who welcome even war as a halcyon time for personal enrichment.

**THE PLEA FOR PEACE.**

"In pleading for peace, one pleads for security of human life, and for the welfare of overtaxed populations. Think of the hundreds of thousands of good men, the Russians, the Japanese, the English, the Dutch, the Americans and Filipinos—who have been killed in the last seven years on the field of battle, or miserably perished from disease or exposure. Think of the still larger number of children and women who have been made orphans and widows. Think of the non-combatants, whose homes have been destroyed and whose fields have been desolated. Does not the horrible tale mightily exhort mankind to find some humane method of adjusting international difficulties?

"If the present force and tendency of the military spirit is unchecked it is destined to bankrupt the most prosperous nations. In France, Germany and Russia you have whole nations in arms. England strains her financial strength to lavish on her navy appropriations to keep it larger than the united navies of any two other European powers. But the most startling example is found at home. We have for many years past been paying over \$140,000,000 a year in pensions, and no one grudges anything to the brave soldier who saved the Union.

**TOLD IN FIGURES.**

But since 1897 the annual expenditures of our War Department have risen from \$48,000,000 to \$122,000,000, and of our Navy Department from \$37,000,000 to \$117,000,000. No wonder that the total expenditures of the Government of the United States have during the same interval risen from \$235,000,000 to \$567,000,000.

Gentlemen, you cannot eat your cake and have it, too. If you now spend on your naval and military establishments \$239,000,000 a year, whereas eight years ago you spent only \$82,000,000—the people of the United States have now

\$157,000,000 a year less than they had in 1897 to spend on themselves or to invest in productive enterprises. This enormous sum of money is taken from your pockets annually in the form of taxes, whether direct or indirect.

"Instead of our vast and costly preparations for war, ought not a great, civilized nation to fight ignorance at home."

**Get Busy**

Get busy, old chap, get busy. In the few years remaining to you, get busy.

Get a hustle on, young man. The world has no use for idlers. There is lots to do, and lots for you to do. Don't think that because your grandfather fought for and won constitutional government that we have attained the paragon of government. We have not. Nor do not think that because freedom of speech and liberty of the press has been gained, that because the administration of justice has been improved, that because chattel slavery has been abolished, we have reached the limits of progress. There are as many evils in the world to be fought to-day as ever there was. Evil takes on a new garb and appears in new places as conditions change.

The great questions of to-day are admittedly industrial. The social problem occupies in the modern world the place that representative government did in the days of the Stuarts. But let not our political machinery be ignored. It is not as perfect as some people seem to think it is. Democratic government is only a name, and representative government is a farce. Does anyone doubt this? Then let him consider the following statements:

Legislative assemblies are not the representatives of the people. Our senators and M.P.'s are appointed and controlled by the moneyed interests of the country. Legislation is dominated by the moneyed interests of the country. Where moneyed interests do not dominate, sectional and party interests do.

The above statements are warranted by several facts, namely: The frustration by the express companies in the United States of the adoption of the parcel post by the American Government; the defeat of the educational test to be applied to immigrants by the shipping, railroad and mining companies of the States; the defeat by mill owners of child labor legislation in the cotton States; the disposal of Niagara power rights to private corporations by the Ross Government; and the granting of natural monopolies to joint-stock companies to the injury of municipalities. Everywhere the sinister hand of corporations may be seen guiding legislation and cheating the people.

There is but one cure for this, and that is public ownership. But public ownership will not make the headway it should until municipalities are given greater autonomy and the initiative and referendum given the citizens. The will of the people may be definitely frustrated until they get this very effective weapon in their hands. As long as direct legislation by the people is not established, plutocracy will hold the reigns of government.—H. R.

**"Could Not Afford It."**

When your child gets ill, what do you do? Wait until "you can afford it" to call in a Doctor, or do you send for him at once?

When your rent becomes due, do you wait until "you can afford it" or do you pay it when due?

If you are a property owner, do you pay your taxes when they fall due, or do you wait until "you can afford it."

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

You meet those obligations promptly, we know, because you **HAVE TO**. Don't you **HAVE TO** provide for the welfare of your children after your death?

Perhaps your idea of the Value of **INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE**, as a method of saving money, and when to take it, need tuning. In that eventuality, drop us a card or call on our Dist. Manager and he will explain why our

**Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy**

WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED AND ISSUED ONLY BY

**THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**

is such an unexcelled proposition for those who cannot afford to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a year for an Ordinary Policy. 3 cents a week upward, and we call for it.

**THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,** Capital Fully Subscribed One Million Dollars.

Head Office: **TORONTO**

**AGENTS WANTED**—Apply, R. M. GIFFORD,

H. POLLMAN EVANS, PRESIDENT

Dist. Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

**SOME OF US LEFT.**

Stand true and fast and stick to the last  
There will always be some of us left;  
Let traitors and cranks desert from the ranks  
There will always be some of us left;

Let knockers and kickers continue their dirt  
To be rid of their presence will do us no hurt;  
And if to our backs we have only one shirt  
There will always be some of us left.

Be true to your rights and keep up the fight  
There will always be some of us left;  
There's no need to quail or set up a wall  
There will always be some of us left.

Don't listen to croakers with sad tales of woe  
Who talk of the days of winter and snow;  
Let icicles form and let blizzards blow.  
There will always be some of us left.

We have come here to stay fore'er and a day,  
There will always be some of us left;  
Don't worry or grieve, or false yarns believe,  
There will always be some of us left.

Stick to your union, whatever attend,  
Where'er you go you will find a good friend;  
Be loyal, and victory will come in the end,  
There will always be some of us left.

**KNEW WHAT TO EXPECT.**

W. F. Roberts, one of the typhothetæ men, had an amusing experience with a German rat who was sent to him recently.

"How much do you want?" asked Roberts.

"Twenty-two tollars a week," said the Dutchman.

"Why, that is more than the scale," Roberts said.

"Vot de hail haf I got to do mit Jo sckdale?" yelled the Deutscher.

He went to work, and a few evenings after he was asked to work overtime.

"Vell, I work ofvertime," he said.

"What pay do you want for overtime?" he was asked.

"Duppel bay," he said.

"Double pay!" gasped Roberts. "I never heard—"

"See here, Mr. Roberts," said the Dutchman, "you got me here to break de strike, and ren dot iss ofer you dump me. Fy Cott, you haf got to pay me vile I am here. I'm in dis for efery tam cent I can get out of it, and I don't you forget id!"

One of the smaller typhothetæ employers, who is doing his own work, was asked how he was getting along.

"All right," he said; "I work sixteen hours a day and do what I please with the other eight."

To another he said he had divided himself into three shifts of eight hours each, some days working all three shifts, on others only two, and occasionally only one.

The recognition of the eight-hour principle is regarded as encouraging.—Typographical Journal.

**Labor Members to Sit With the Opposition**

London, Feb. 12.—The new Labor party members of Parliament, to the number of thirty, who were nominated under the auspices of the Labor Representation Committee, held their first meeting in a committee room of the House of Commons this afternoon and elected J. Keir Hardie chairman of the coming session. The members who attended the meeting also decided that they would sit on the opposition side of the House. This group is distinguished from the rest of the Labor party by the fact that it is pledged not to enter into an alliance with the Radical party.

The meeting also decided to co-operate with the trades unionists members on labor bills without formally allying themselves with that party.

**BACON DESCRIBES THE RAT.**

When, in 1612, Francis Lord Bacon wrote his essay, "Of Wisdom for a Man's Self," he may not have had the modern "rat" in mind, but the accurate description which he gives of the quadruped causes us to marvel at its fitness. We quote Bacon:

And certainly it is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set a house on fire, as it were, but to roast their eggs; and yet these men many times hold credit with their masters, because their study is but to please them, and profit themselves; and for either respect they will abandon the good of their affairs.

Wisdom for a man's self is, in many branches thereof, a depraved thing. It is the wisdom of rats, that will be sure to leave a house somewhat before it fall; it is the wisdom of the fox, that thrusts out the badger who digged and made room for him; it is the wisdom of crocodiles, that shed tears when they would devour. But that which is specially to be noted is, that those which (as Cicero says of Pompey) are "sui amantes, sine rivali" (lovers of themselves, without a rival) are many times unfortunate; and whereas they have all their times sacrificed to themselves, they become in the end sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune to have pinioned.

**GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.**

Several years ago the report became current that Mark Twain was dead. A newspaper reporter called at the author's residence for particulars, and was met at the door by the genial humorist, who gravely declared that the report of his death was "grossly exaggerated."

This little incident is called to mind by a perusal of Jawn Macintyre's recent false alarm bulletin. First you read in Jawn's bulletin that a certain local union is dead—that the members have all ratted, have surrendered their charter, etc. Then, the next day, the said local union sends in eight-hour contracts signed by all offices.

Some people haven't the decency to stay in their graves, even after the obsequies have been attended to in such a careful manner.

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