

# The Tribune

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

VOL. 1, NO. 1

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1905

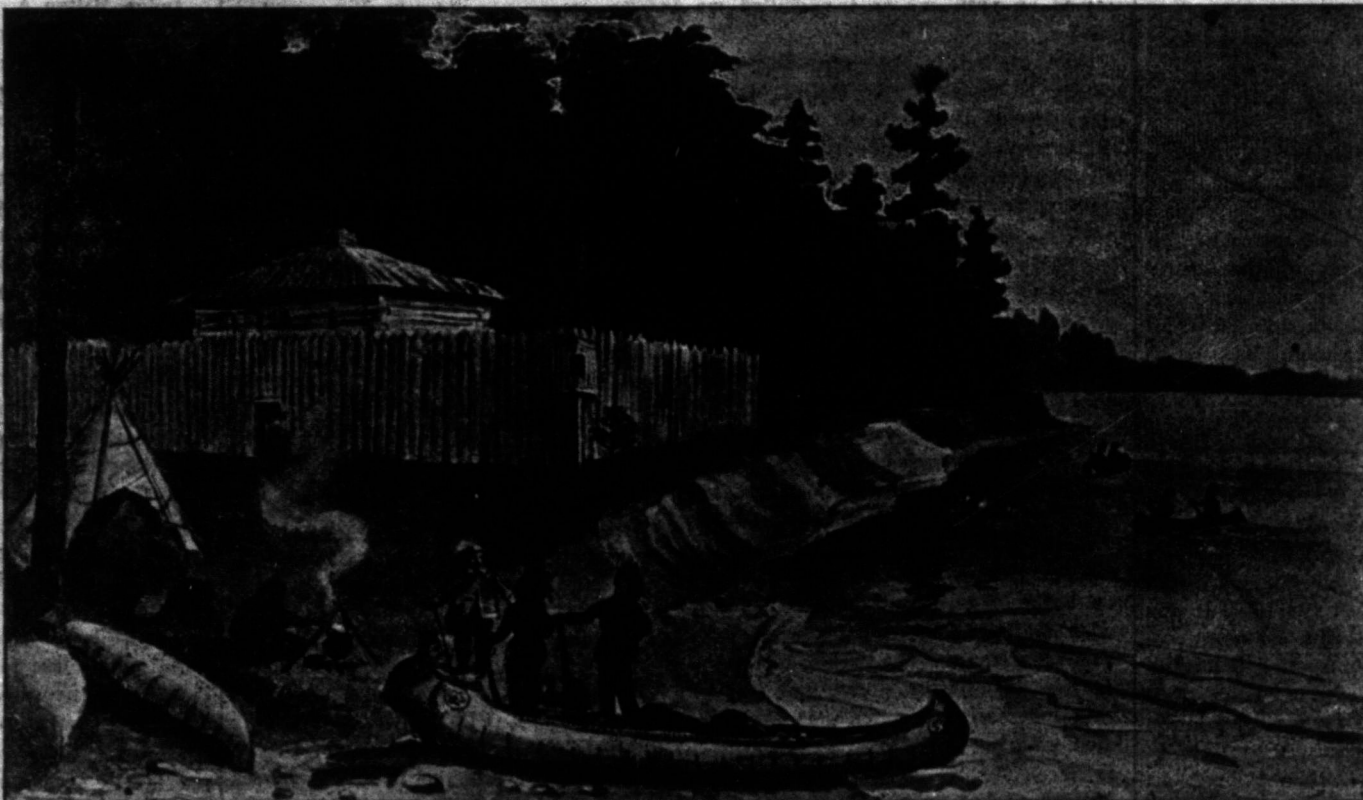
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tion." There is nothing about these organizations really novel in principle or directly tending toward the brotherhood of man. These are simply machines for cheapening goods to the purchaser by eliminating the toll paid in the shape of profits to the storekeeper or middleman, at the same time securing the best quality of goods. In these respects, as well as by introducing the ready money system, they have done much good to the laboring class. But they proceed on exactly the same economical principles as does individual purchase. They kill without compunction the storekeeper and the middleman. They buy the best goods they can at the lowest price, thereby beating down to a minimum the wages of the producers of those goods. They

tion, far too cold and distant, it must be regretfully owned, which at present exists between the employer and the employed, and giving the workman, now a human spindle or hammer, a living interest in his work. The system is applicable of course only to factories or works employing a number of hands. In setting up establishments of this kind three things are required—capital, guidance, and labor. The second element ought not to be left out of sight, as in the controversy between capital and labor it commonly is; it is labor of the most indispensable kind. Competition, as a general motive power of the industrial world, would not be done away with by co-operative works, since the several firms, whatever their character in them-

ice, Charles Kingsley, and Mr. Ludlow. The movement headed by these philanthropists was called Christian Socialism. They hoped that Christian brotherhood would wait on union in industrial enterprise. A co-operative tailors shop was set up under their auspices, but it failed, if my memory serves me rightly, owing to difficulties about the management. Other plans for improving the relations between employer and employed, and for giving to the artisan a greater interest in his work, have been tried, as we know, in some cases with success. But it does not appear to have been clearly established as yet that a large business can be successfully conducted on a democratic footing. There must be an intelligence to do what the capitalist, or in



**FORT ROUILLE—1749**

(The Original Site of the present City of Toronto, Exhibition Park)

## CO-OPERATION

BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

The word "co-operation" has a pleasant sound in contrast with "competition," which seems to convey the idea of hostility as well as of emulation. Co-operation seems like a step towards the social millennium. A step perhaps it is, and it is only step by step that we advance. But we must clear our ideas. Co-operative distribution and co-operative production are essentially distinct things. Co-operative distribution, such as that of the famous Rochdale pioneers, has triumphantly succeeded where co-operative production has failed. To organizations of the distributive kind the term "co-operation" ought not to be applied; a more proper term would be "combina-

give their own managers and servants no more than the market rate for the work. In fact, they do pretty much what is done in another form by the departmental stores to which they have given place here, and the principle of which is the elimination of the middleman; though the profits are not entirely divided among the purchasers, as they are in the case of co-operative institutions, but go partly to the capitalist who owns the store.

Quite different in principle and aim from the co-operative stores is productive co-operation. The aim of productive co-operation is to eliminate the capitalist and distribute his gains among the workmen; at the same time creating, as it is hoped, among the workers a general sense of brotherhood in place of the rela-

tives, would compete with each other. The advantages gained would be simply those already specified; the improvement of the working men by distribution among them of the interest on capital and the wages of management, besides the production of fraternal feeling among the partners. But capital sufficient to enable the firm to wait on the market as well as to start business, and a managing head must be found. Perhaps the difficulty of providing for the management is, as much as anything else, the secret of the general failure of co-operative works, compared with the remarkable success of the co-operative stores.

In England among the originators and the most enthusiastic apostles of productive co-operation were Frederick Mear-

the case of a joint stock company, the manager, now does; and that intelligence, call it what you will, must be paid.

The Oneida Community and its counterparts have been co-operative, and the Oneida Community was an industrial success. But of these organizations celibacy was the rule. There were no children to be fed, and all members of the community were workers. There was also a desperate management. The scale, moreover, was too small for any general conclusions.

The world industrially moves on, though by steps and not by leaps and bounds; meantime competition, as the motive power of universal industry, is not in direct antagonism to co-operation. By compelling every worker to do his best and to provide what the world wants

most, it may be said to have the effect of co-operation among all the members of the community or of the race. What will take its place as the motive power and the paymaster when the millennium arrives, those who see that happy day will know.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

#### HISTORY OF THE BAKERS' TROUBLE.

I. U. of A., Local 204.

A desire to meet the master bakers to ratify the existing agreement, with the addition of one dollar raise of pay, was expressed by the following letter:

Toronto, April 28, 1905.

Dear Sir,—According to the agreement signed in May, 1903, between you and the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, which calls for thirty days notice at the expiration of the same, and as the said agreement expires on May 31st next, notice is hereby given that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, Local 204, desires to put the enclosed new agreement into effect after May 31st next, but to prevent any trouble that may arise between the master bakers and the union, a meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, in Room 5, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday next, May 3rd, to consider the said agreement.

You are most cordially invited to be present.

Committee—I. C. Wolner, A. Gallow, A. Cleveland, Chas. Teagle, Jos. Jones, Jos. Thain and J. Gardiner.

The meeting was held as called, on May 3rd, and only six of the master bakers were present. It was then postponed until May 10th, in order that all master bakers might attend. This meeting was called by the following circular:

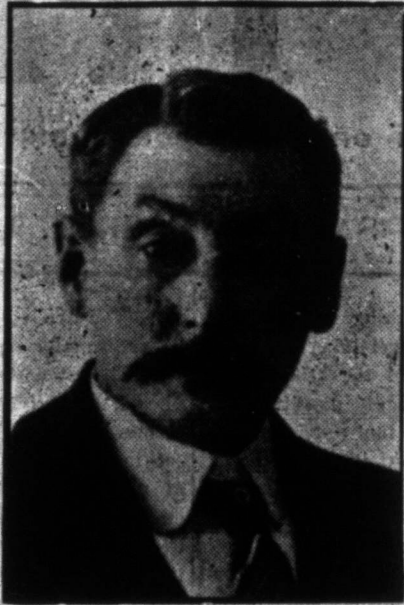
Toronto, May 6th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—At the conference held on the 3rd inst. in the Labor Temple, between the master bakers and a committee from the above union, to consider the new agreement which the union proposes to put into effect for 1905, it was decided, after two hours deliberations, that on account of the meeting not being fully representative of the trade, that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Wednesday evening next, May 10th, in the Labor Temple, 167 Church street, at 7 o'clock sharp.

It was further decided that all master bakers in the city be invited to attend this meeting, therefore you are most cordially invited to be present.

Committee—I. C. Wolner, A. Gallow, A. Cleveland, Jos. Jones, Chas. Teagle, and J. Gardiner, 695 Queen west.

In previous years the union had always dealt with the master bakers collectively. The result of the last conference was that the bakers should deal with the master bakers individually, which the union did, and all shops with which the union had agreements resigned but three—Bredin's, Tomlin's, and Weston's, these gentlemen objecting to part of Clause 4, reading: "One apprentice or one helper allowed to every three men," which they struck out, claiming that about one apprentice or helper should be given to each man. This raises practically the whole difficulty. On one side, the master bakers affirm that the operation of the machines does not



C. J. SAUNDERS  
CHIEF MARSHAL, LABOR DAY PARADE.

require skilled labor. As proof of this, one baker pointed to the fact that the machines are now being operated by unskilled labor—with two or three exceptions. The position taken by this baker was that a modern bread bakery can be carried on with one or two skilled mechanics.

This resulted in the proposition to reduce the wages of the skilled bakers who operated the machines from \$13 to \$10 a week. The strikers opposed this reduction on the plea that, as they had spent their lives learning the baking business, they had a right to control the machines which had displaced a large percentage of their labor. To this displacement itself they had no objections; merely to the reduction of the wages of those left to the level of unskilled labor. To control the machines they are fighting now. It is a question, the bakers hold, not of mere utility, but of fairness to men who have been drawing \$13 to \$14 a week at a trade which they have practised all their lives, and who are now being asked to accept \$10 a week on the basis of unskilled labor, which the union forbade, and called the men out from these three shops. They have been out now just fifteen weeks, and will remain out until their demands are complied with.

Eat none but union bread.

Bakers' strike still on.

#### NO. 11 SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

Local No. 11, of New York, reports a settlement of the strike in the range shops of Bramhall, Deane & Co., and Du Parquet, Huot & Moneuse. In adjusting the differences No. 11 was successful in obtaining a new agreement which is conceded to be an improvement over the previous one.

The strike was a sympathetic one, it being brought on through an effort to introduce the "open shop" in some of the other departments of the factories. These firms soon recognized how useless were their efforts, and were glad to sign agreements for a "closed shop" in all departments. It is quite evident they will not be hasty in inaugurating a campaign again for the open shop.

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#### KEEP AWAY FROM NEW YORK.

Local No. 11 advises us that conditions in New York are not better than normal, and inasmuch as the present agreement with the employers expires August 31st, and, furthermore, through there having been no understanding reached in the negotiations for a new one, all travelers are urged to stay away until further notice.—Am. Sheet Metal Worker.

NO. 37, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Slack Barrel Coopers).

Work in St. Louis is picking up. Some of the hand shops have had a little rush, while the machine shops are putting in better time. The trimmers are all back to work with the exception of Brother Brinkhouse, but he is working on new work, the boys having gained the increase from 25 to 27½ cents per hour. It is said that in one of the pickle works the girls assisted our men to some extent. They threw pickles at the scabs and roasted them until they couldn't stand it.

So good luck, girls; we thank you for your assistance, and should the opportunity arise we will gladly return the favor.

NO. 101, PITTSBURG, PA.

(Tight Barrel Coopers).

Our strike with the beer keg bosses has been won and the scale signed as presented the first of May. Three months' work was lost to the bosses and men, just in the busiest season.

(Beer Barrel Coopers).

Some time ago we had some trouble with the Oneida Brewing Company because of their attempt to erect some vats that had not been made by union men. We are glad to say that the difficulty was settled favorable to the union through the signing of the following agreement:

#### FLASHED IN THE PAN.

The widely heralded meeting of Socialists to form an organization to build up the cause of Socialism and to disrupt the American Federation of Labor, has been held in Chicago. As was expected and predicted, the most radical element of the Socialists dominated the convention. Debs and DeLeon united forces. Haywood, Trautman, Debs and

DeLeon, all leading Socialists, were in the saddle. The declaration of "principles" asserted that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common." And again that between these two classes there must be waged an undying warfare until such a time as all employers could be despoiled of their possessions. The American Federation of Labor was denounced. May 1st was selected as Labor Day. Only seventy delegates were present. Already kicks are being registered by bodies which sent delegates to the meeting, and the probabilities are that this latest scheme of the Socialists to hoodwink the union wage-workers will "flash in the pan."

Rutland.—Application has been made for a new charter for the Printing Pressment.

Rutland.—The bartenders held a preliminary organization meeting in Council Hall Sunday, and will instal officers Saturday night.

Rutland.—The Retail Clerks' union is well under way.

#### THE QUESTION OF UNION LABELS.

Judge Milton A. Shumway, in the Superior court at Bridgeport, Conn., has handed down a decision in the suit of the United Hatters of North America against C. H. Merritt & Son, of Danbury, in favor of the plaintiffs. The hatters sued, alleging that the firm was getting business by counterfeiting the union label on goods made by non-union workmen. Judge Shumway orders an accounting by the firm with the hatters and issues a permanent injunction restraining the firm from using any more of the offending labels. In the memorandum Judge Shumway practically exonerates the non-union firm from any intention to deceive or defraud, stating that these allegations in the suit were not proved, although, at the same time he finds the firm guilty of counterfeiting the union label.

"It is apparent," he says, "from the eight labels exhibited that they are imitations of the plaintiff's label. The defendants have used and are using these imitations, and it follows that the plaintiffs are entitled to relief the statutes provide in such cases."

The miner's strike at Amador City has been declared off. The mines are now fair.

The third meeting of the Northern Ohio Eight-Hour Conference at Akron last Sunday was a success. About 40 delegates and visitors were present from Canton, Cleveland, Akron, Alliance, Toledo, Salem and East Liverpool. Reports showed that new members are being brought into the unions in goodly numbers, and the eight-hour movement is being endorsed generally, and even by non-union printers. Various plans are in operation in cities and towns to strengthen the organizations, and it is unlikely that there will be serious trouble. The next conference of the Northern Ohio locals will be held during the state convention at Columbus, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

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**METAL WORKERS TO STRIKE.**

Three Hundred Shops in New York Will be Affected.

New York, Sept. 1.—A strike of the sheet metal workers in this district was called last night by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union. About 2,300 members attended the meeting, and the call for the strike was almost unanimous.

The strike will affect about 200 buildings which are in course of construction, and about 300 shops in which the metal workers are employed. The men demand an advance of 50c a day. They claim that about a year ago they entered into an agreement whereby they were to receive the raise last January, but they did not get the promised increase, and several months ago they notified the employers that if the advance was not forthcoming there would be a strike.

**SAN FRANCISCO COOPERS WIN STRIKE.**

The coopers employed in the breweries of San Francisco were recently called out on strike owing to the employment of brewery workmen and helpers to do cooerage work. The brewers speedily capitulated, and agreed to employ only union coopers hereafter, and increased the wages \$1 per week.

**PUDDLERS' STRIKE AT YOUNGSTOWN ENDED.**

The stubborn strike of the puddlers and finishers of the upper and lower hoops mills at Youngstown, that has lasted for thirteen months, has been called off, the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers having realized its hopelessness.

**STRIKE BREAKERS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.**

Three imported strike breakers, Patrick Farley, Robert Houghton, and W. H. Warren, the men caught in the act of placing obstructions on the Bay City Traction Co.'s tracks at Bay City, Mich., will be prosecuted to the finish. Farley claims that he was acting under orders, but the company's officers say this is untrue.

**PLUMBERS' STRIKE IMMINENT.**

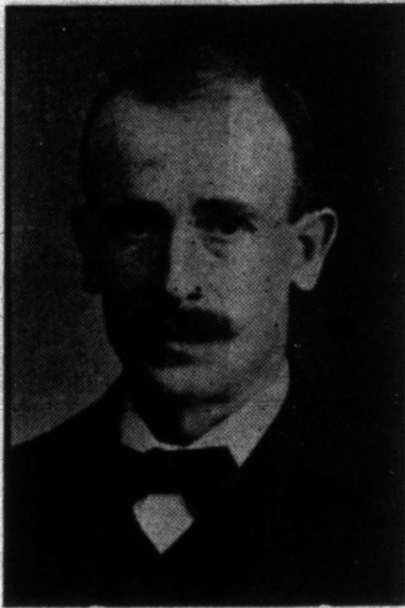
An ultimatum has been issued by the master plumbers of New Castle, Pa., in which they refused to grant the request of the journeymen for a wage increase of \$4 per day. The old rate is \$3.50.

A proposition to raise the term of apprenticeship from four to six years was also rejected.

**LARGEST LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.**

The number of labor disputes in New York in 1904 was 129, not above the average, but in magnitude they exceeded any other recent year, except 1903, the number of workmen directly concerned having been 58,000 as compared with 22,000 in 1901, and 34,000 in 1902, and 100,000 in 1903.

The Santa Fe strike is now in its seventeenth month. Tom Wilson had better ginger up a little. Put the typewriter to working overtime, Tom; maybe that will do some good.



JOHN P. GARDNER  
SECRETARY, DEMONSTRATION COM.

London, Aug. 31.—In the British House of Commons a few days ago, Mr. Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of Parliament, asked Mr. Balfour to give a definite understanding that the bill to assist the unemployed would pass this session. Mr. Balfour refused. Supplementary questions were then put by Messrs. Crooks and Hardie, and more refusals were the result. Mr. Hardie then tried to move adjournment, but the Speaker refused permission. Mr. John Redmond disagreed with the Speaker, and backed up Mr. Hardie, and the latter (evidently very excited) pointed out that if the bill did not go through there would be riots and bloodshed next winter. At this the Tories shouted "Order, order." "Listen to the bellowing of the well-fed beasts," began Mr. Hardie, but the remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar. "I hope," said Mr. Hardie, raising his voice to a shout which was clearly heard above the din, "that unless the unemployed get their bill they will show no mercy to the rich during the coming winter."

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Hotel men, wholesale butchers, and restaurant keepers have formed a combination to fight the "Beef Trust."

Two plants, one costing \$15,000 and the other \$300,000, are in course of erection, and a third to cost \$500,000 is contemplated.

Price lists have been satisfactorily adjusted in Leavenworth, Kas., and San Antonio, Tex.

Price lists are pending in New York City, Duluth, Austin, and Macon, Ga.

The shorter work-day is still pending in the Missouri Valley District.

One man, a member of No. 95, employed by Charles Brophy, Southampton, L. I., was locked out August 14th. The application for benefits has been sustained by the General Executive Council. It is expected that the difference will soon be adjusted.

All leather workers on horse goods are hereby notified to stay away from cities where trouble is pending or strikes are on. We have advised members in every case to write the secretary-treasurers of local branches before communicating with firms or accepting positions in various cities where price lists are pending

or trouble is on. Local branches will rigidly enforce Article 16, Section 13, General Constitution, and all members will be governed accordingly.—Leather Workers' Journal.

**NOTICE TO UNIONS.****Washington Brewers on Strike.**

Eight hundred brewery workmen in the State of Washington are on strike. These men include the employes of the Northwest Brewers' Association, and were employed at breweries at Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Aberdeen, Bellingham, Everett and Roslyn, Wash. A great deal of the product of these breweries is marketed in California, and on May 19th the San Francisco Labor Council levied a boycott on the same. At a meeting of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, May 21st, the boycott was endorsed. Outside of San Francisco the unfair beer is sold largely in Oakland, Vallejo, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno, Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino and San Diego. The strike has developed into a fight for the maintenance of the eight-hour day and the union shop, and until it is over union men should refuse to purchase beer made in any of the above named Washington towns.

Two street car officials and one strike-breaker are under arrest at Bay City, Mich., for trying to wreck a car in order to create public sympathy in favor of the strike-breakers. They were caught placing obstructions on the track. "If" these scoundrels are given the benefit of a fair trial they will be sent up for a number of years.

A struggle between the master and journeymen plumbers of Newark, which began ten months ago, has been settled, and on the 19th the shops were thrown open to the men who quit work or were locked out. A two years' agreement has been signed by the bosses and men and ratified by both associations. It is admitted that both sides made concessions. The journeymen will get an increase of 20c a day, which will make their wages \$4. The bosses will be permitted to keep the employes the union men refused to work with, until such time as they can get union men to fill their places.

The movement in the Chicago Convention of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers to withdraw from affiliation with the International Typographical Union was defeated by a large majority. It was decided to keep up the assessment for the defence fund.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union has called upon Mayor Weaver to allow work to proceed on city operations now under investigation.

Industrial establishments at Philadelphia, Pa., are said to be storing large quantities of coal to fortify themselves against strikes.

In response to an appeal from Chicago, \$8,500 was telegraphed by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, in convention at Philadelphia, Pa., to alleviate the suffering of strikers in the former city.

Striking telegraphers at Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., have voted by a large majority to continue the strike on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads. Telegraphers in other localities have voted to return to work, having secured concessions.

It is reported that the Kup Commission, recently appointed to investigate conditions in the National Printing Office, developed an unfortunate condition of affairs in that establishment, a condition not necessarily dishonest, but detrimental to the interests of the Government.

The Executive Committee of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association, has formulated a new scale to take the place of the one rejected at the Cedar Point meeting. The new scale, which will be presented to all manufacturers who desire to sign it, is, it is said, about the same as the machine scale now in effect at the plants of the American Window Glass Company.

The unhealthy conditions that exist in many of the tenement house bake shops on the east side of New York have been called to the commissioners' attention by the bakers' strike. The dissatisfaction of the striking workmen, it is said, is largely due to the unhealthful conditions that surround them. Most of the shops are located in cellars and basements, without ventilation and indescribably filthy.

Minneapolis, Minn., local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of 1,700.

The Order of Railway Conductors has established a home at Nashville, Tenn., for the children of dead members of the organization.

Boilermakers and iron ship builders on the north-east coast of England have resolved to ask for an advance in wages of 1s. 6d. per week on time rates, and 5 per cent. on piece rates, as they regard the present state of trade favorable for the advance.

Keep away from Alabama. There is a strike there. Do not be misled by agents who tell you there is no strike. Keep away till further notice.

Call for the Label.

Laundry workers at Carbondale, Pa., went on strike against the open shop and started a shop of their own.

The fire department of Pittsburg, 300 strong, has joined the A. F. of L. United Labor League.

The unprecedented demand for material by agricultural implement makers has resulted in the starting of a number of idle steel plants throughout the country, including two mills of the Crucible Steel Company of America.

National headquarters of the Amalgamated Leather Workers of America was on August 1st removed from Philadelphia to Newark, N.J.

The strike of 200 men at the Black Creek mines of the Hazle Mountain Coal Company, near Hazleton, Pa., has been declared off. Concessions were made to the miners.

LADIES' AUXILIARIES.

Besides the Toronto branch of the Women's International Union Label League, there are in this city five other Ladies' Auxiliaries, connected with the Machinists' Union, the Typographical Union, the Railway Conductors', Locomotive Engineers' and the Teamsters' Unions. These various auxiliaries meet regularly once or twice a month in the Labor Temple.

PACKERS MUST APPEAR.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Officers, employes and lawyers of the large packing industries who were indicted by the last Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy in violation of the Federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, have been ordered to appear in the United States District Court on September 5 and enter their pleas to the charges. This step was decided on by Attorney-General Moody yesterday.

In St. Louis the labor leaders are not in favor of the parade, and more than likely the one just held will be their last. They had upward of 18,000 in line.

15,000 men marched in Pittsburg. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed them on "Unionism," its purposes and aims. W. G. Huber, President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, also made an able address.

15,000 men marched through the pouring rain in New York City.

The Waitresses were only prevented from marching, dressed in white dresses and shoes, by the strenuous opposition of the labor leaders.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 4.—(Special.)—The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes floated side by side this morning in one of the largest labor parades this city has ever witnessed. Delegations were here from Toronto, from St. Catharines and from Niagara Falls, Ont., and they were given places of honor in the line.

In the first division, led by the Grenadiers Band, of Toronto, were the Painters Local No. 3 and the Brantford, Ont., painters; in the third division, led by the Citizens' Band, of Niagara Falls, Ont., carpenters, plumbers, necktie and

suspender workers, and the stationery engineers. Led by the 44th Regiment Bugle Band was the St. Catharines contingent, consisting of the carpenters, painters, teamsters, barbers, metal polishers, bakers, brewery workers, and journeymen tailors. Union, as well as Laborers' Protective Union No. 9030. The St. Catharines machinists marched in the fourth division, while the Women's Union Label League, of Toronto, occupied carriages in the fifth division. Mayor Cutler welcomed the Canadian visitors.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 4.—In the morning a parade was formed of the various unions, augmented by detachments from Paris and Galt, assisted by the bands of the two towns.

The parade went to Agricultural Park, where an afternoon of sports, vaudeville and speech-making was indulged in.

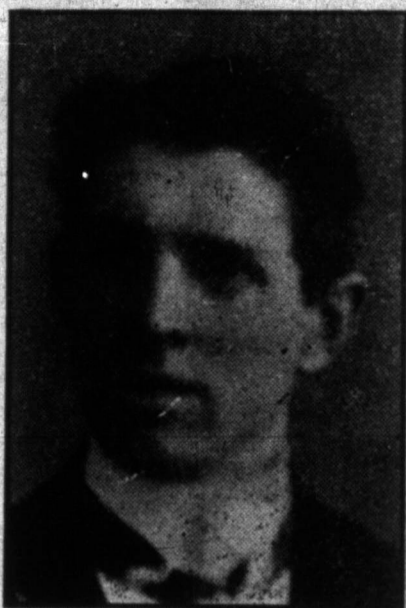
TYPOTHETAE CONVENTION IS WELCOMED TO FIGHT.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 4.—The United Typothetae of America will open its annual convention in this city to-morrow morning. Delegates are already arriving from all sections of the States, but the bulk will come in late to-night and to-morrow morning. A session of the Executive Committee will occupy nearly all of to-morrow, and the business sessions proper will begin Wednesday morning. Secretary John MacIntyre, of New York, arrived here to-night.

Unusual interest is taken in the gathering of the Typothetae this year, owing to the fact that the proposition of the printers for a general eight-hour day and an increase in wages will be taken up. The attitude at present is to stand firmly against the demand. The success of the typothetae of San Francisco in combating the printers' unions and the status of the present difficulty in Chicago, has greatly encouraged the delegates.

Meeting simultaneously with the typothetae is the National Electrotypers' Association, about 100 delegates being present.

Washington, Sept. 4.—At a mass meeting at Marshall Hall, an address was made by Terence V. Powderly, formerly commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration. All of the Government departments were closed.



GEO SHIPMAN  
MARSHAL OF PARADE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 4.—Announcement was made to-day that the convention at which the anthracite mine-workers will formulate their demands upon the operators will be held at Shamokin during the first week in November. Delegates representing all the union men of the 150,000 mine workers are to be present. It is believed that the demands will be substantially as follows:

Recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, the present scale of wages, weighing of coal and payment by weight, a revised conciliation board, acting upon the same principle as the present one, but with fewer members; the sliding scale feature of the present agreement, the check weighmen, and check docking boss feature of the present agreement.

Boston, Sept. 4.—Several thousand men participated in to-day's procession, which was reviewed at the State House by Governor Douglas and at the City Hall by Mayor Collins.

Bakers' strike still on.

President Gompers said in his report to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco:

"The labor press has always been an influential and potent force for good of the workers, but no time has it been in measurable distance of the power exerted during the past year. The bitter antagonism of labor's unfair foes, the open threats and covert plans of our opponents to crush out organized labor, have quickened the pulse-beats of our brave labor editors and aroused them to the exercise of their fullest powers to protect and defend the rights of the toilers of our country. Although it is cause for great gratification to know that the cause of labor has so large, intelligent, and representative a galaxy of papers devoted to the labor cause, yet it is mortifying to know that many suffer from that lack of support to which they are so justly entitled at the hands of our fellow workmen. It should be the aim of every union member, as well as every sympathizer with our great cause, to be helpful in every way to extend the beneficial influence of the labor press. A cause is frequently judged by the number and the character of the publications which represent it."

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The labor unions in this city celebrated Labor Day by a combined parade. More than 10,000 men paraded.

SEATTLE'S LABOR TEMPLE.

It will not be many weeks until organized labor in Seattle will be in its own home. The Labor Temple is fast nearing completion, and unions that have not heretofore taken much interest in the project are becoming enthused over it—not as an investment from a financial standpoint, but it will do much to create a more genuine fraternal feeling between the unions of this city.—Seattle Record.

The hod-carriers strike in Kansas City, involving 1,500 men, mostly negroes, which has been on in this city since June 1, was declared off. The men will return to work at the old scale of 30c an hour. They had demanded a raise of five cents an hour.

The builders of Binghamton, N.Y., who employ union help, have organized an association to promote settlements with employes.

The national headquarters of the International Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers Union, has been moved from Chicago, Ill., to Syracuse, N.Y.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers have issued the official call for their tenth biennial convention to take place at St. Paul, Minn., beginning October 2, 1905.

The Farmers Union, of Texas, will take part in Labor Day celebrations this year.

Organizer L. E. Fales reports from Cuba: "The organization of the trades on this island is but recent, and is not yet strong enough to show much improvement in the conditions. Two new unions were organized during the month and seven others are under way. The condition of the unorganized workers is deplorable, and wages are very low when compared with the cost of living. This is the dull season as to employment."

Over in Indiana there is a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes. To circumvent the law the union-hating tobacco trust is sending cigarette paper through the mails to every citizen whose address can be obtained. Thousands of these packages have been received in Logansport, and the unionists of that place have hit upon a great scheme. They are collecting the cigarette paper and intend to use it to have a mammoth bonfire on Labor Day.

National headquarters of the Amalgamated Leather Workers of America have been removed from Philadelphia to Newark, N.J.

Sewer workers on a big new sewer in Logansport, Ind., were notified by signs posted every few feet that "smoking, drinking and swearing are positively prohibited in this ditch."

Mechanics in the employ of the Board of Education in San Francisco are entitled to a half holiday on Saturday afternoons, but no double pay is due if they work.

Up to the close of last week the Detroit proprietors succeeded in importing 28 strike-breakers all told, good, bad and indifferent. The United Typothetae sent \$45,000 into Detroit to assist the local bosses, about one-half of which sum is said to have been contributed by Parry's National Association of Manufacturers. Not a single union man has ratted.

Latest information from Detroit and Chicago is: In the former city 11 imported men out of 23 have been won over to the union side, and the Typothetae offices are practically paralyzed. In Chicago all the Typothetae offices have been struck, and work is almost at a standstill. Printers should steer clear of both places for the time being.

Charles W. Nevin, head of a big San Francisco printing office, gives the following as his reason for quitting the Typothetae and signing an eight-hour contract with the union: "I took this step because of the demand of my customers. They wanted their work gotten out, and I knew that it had to be done, or they would transfer their business to other concerns. Then the persons who are interested with me in the business had to be consulted. They did not care to see our business go to ruin. We could not see anything in maintaining this fight for the nine-hour day, and we decided to resume business under former conditions and conduct our plant as we have done before."

A movement is now afoot to organize the professional base hall players under the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The cigar box makers of Havana, Cuba, have joined in the strike begun by other workers for a working day of eight hours only.

The national convention of the Chain-makers' Union has voted that henceforth all important matters will be decided by referendum.

Telegraphers to the number of 2,000 employed by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, are on strike for increased wages.

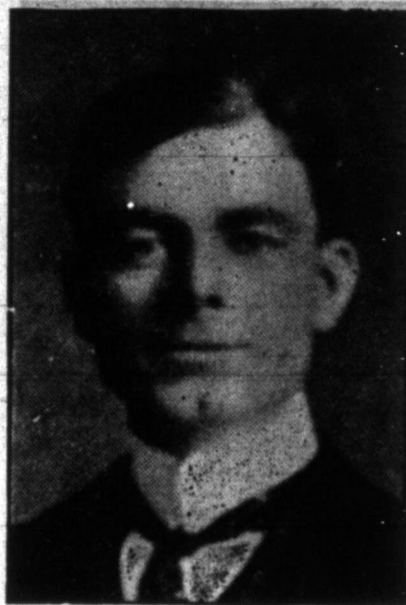
Bradstreet's says the Chicago strike cost the strikers \$1,000,000 in loss of wages and the employers \$12,000,000 in increased expenses and diverted trade.

During the strike at Fall River more than \$200,000 was contributed by outside workers for relief, and of this sum \$25,500 was given to non-union strikers.

The United States government is finally dealing with labor unions to get help for Panama. It found it could not get skilled artisans otherwise.

Don't stand around and talk about how the union should be run. Get on the floor and do your share of running it. It will be much improved by your aid.

In pursuing its campaign for the union label, the San Francisco Labor Council will issue a circular letter to every household urging the patronage of union label goods.



E. A. SKILL  
MARSHAL OF PARADE

Seventy-five laborers at Culebra, Panama, struck on July 10 on account of the delay in the payment of their wages.

A total of 311 Chinese arrivals were registered at the port of New York during the month of June, of these but eleven were rejected as ineligible to land under the exclusion act.

A strike of section hands on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, who are members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, was inaugurated on Aug. 2.

Relatively few mechanics in the building trades in New York State work more than eight hours a day, and in the building industry of New York city the forty-four-hour week is almost universal.

The working day in Chinese cotton mills last thirteen and a half hours, night shifts working ten hours. Many mills in Shanghai pay by piecework and the wages earned amount to about 12 cents a day.

The International Association of Machinists elected officers during the month of August for the first time by the referendum system, the ballot contained the names of 213 candidates for the 19 positions to be filled.

A member of the Sidney (New South Wales) Bootmakers' Union, who tried to slink out of paying his dues to the union, was arrested by order of the sheriff, after he had been given numerous opportunities of paying up.

Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen, has been appointed special organizer by President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. He will devote his entire time to the work of reorganizing the packing centres.

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

Bakers' strike still on.

Bookbinder: There have been numerous instances of strikes won that have almost destroyed the union because the ungrateful element of the membership after being placed in the full possession of the fruits of victory lapsed their membership.

Between seventy-five and one hundred non-union men employed in the large establishment of Warren, Webster & Co., Camden, N.J., manufacturers of heaters and ranges, have struck for a nine-hour day with the same pay as heretofore.

For the purpose of establishing better relations with the Farmers' unions of the State of Texas, the Executive Council of A. F. of L. has decided to send a representative to the convention of the aforesaid unions, which convenes during the month of September.

At a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held last Friday afternoon in the Board of Trade Building, to consider the question of small houses for persons with small salaries, the pressing need was admitted, but nothing was done.

In the financial report of the American Federation of Labor it is shown that the income for eight months ending May 31 was \$441,174, and the total for the year \$244,992. The expenditures were \$148,356.

A Philadelphia paper says the boycott of the United Hatters against the Roelofs factory is proving quite effective. Roelofs had a very large trade, which he built through the use of the union label while he conducted a union factory. Then he declared for the open shop, and thought he could hold his trade. But now boxes of his unfair products are coming back from as far away as California.

About seventy-five men employed in the large establishment of Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N.J., manufacturers of heaters and ranges, went on strike this week for a nine-hour workday. Although not affiliated with any labor organization, these men realize that in order to secure shorter hours concerted action is necessary. These men will receive no benefits.

The last Washington Legislature defeated bills to prohibit boycotting and to repeal the state eight hour law.

"The importance of selecting the very ablest of representatives to central labor unions should not be overlooked by our locals," says Jere Sullivan. "The up-to-date central labor union is without question one of the greatest aids that the labor movement has, and locals make a serious mistake when they overlook this important point. If you will observe, the locals that are successful invariably have live, able men to represent them in the central labor unions. These men return to their locals with advanced ideas, and whether they realize it or not, that knowledge is diffused so that all members are directly benefited."

The firm of Selz, Schwab & Co., shoe manufacturers of Elgin, Ill., recently closed down their factory for several weeks and on reopening required their former employes to sign individual contracts. This was, of course, objected to by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the product of the factory, styled Selz "Royal Blue" Shoes, declared unfair. Efforts of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers to effect a settlement were unavailing.

Ninety-three Typographical Unions have the eight-hour day now, and sixty-six others have made arrangements for putting it into effect in the near future. Five unions gained the shorter workday during July.

Hans Puttrich, of the striking brewery of Seattle, addressing a joint meeting of the Brewery Workers in Portland, stated that the fight was caused by minor things, such as a small raise in wages, etc.; also that he believes in the out of work list, as it helps the gray-haired members of the organization to earn an honest living. Young men like himself ought to appreciate the work and fighting of the old members, as they were the ones who brought about the eight-hour day. He thinks the loss of business will soon force the stubborn employers into an offer of peace.

Miners in New South Wales have asked for an increase of wages by the first of the year. Trouble is expected, as the bosses say no.

The Boot and Shoe Workers in Porto Rico have organized a union.

The 44-hour per week in the building trades of New York City prevails.

Colored cooks have been displaced by white men on the Union Pacific Railroad, on their grounds that they are not as clean and painstaking as the white men.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., have succeeded in enforcing the eight-hour day in all city contracts in the future.

A new Carpenters' Union has been organized in Ukiah.

To test the capacity for work of Italians, Japanese and Chinese, and also the contract labor method of handling laborers, the Panama Canal Commission shortly will import 2,000 men of each nationality for a 500-day contract.

Puddlers of the Mahoning Valley have virtually decided to form an organization separate from the Amalgamated Iron, Tin and Steel Workers. The movement was started by the puddlers, who went out on strike at the plants of the Carnegie Steel Co. at Girard and Youngstown, in July, 1904. They say the officers of the Amalgamated Association did not render the assistance they should have rendered toward settling the strike.

Virtually all the independent iron manufacturers working under agreements with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have accepted and signed the iron wage scale of the union. The list now includes nearly every independent plant in the country.

Another strike in the coal fields took place yesterday morning, when District Vice-President Stinson ordered out the men employed in the Citizens' Mine, Sullivan County. The trouble arose over the refusal of the company to permit a man to have cars because he had selected a "buddy" or working companion whom the company thought he had no right to choose.—Terre Haute Star.

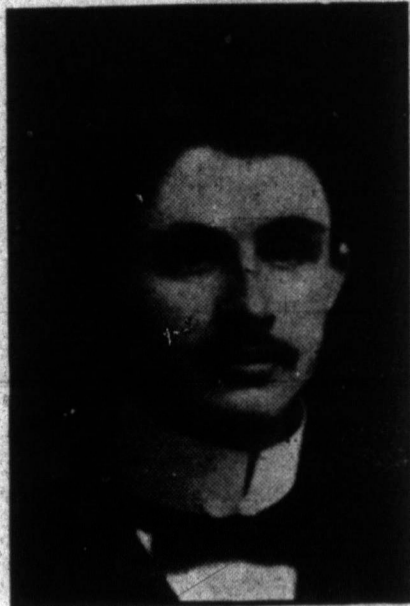
As provided for by the International Constitution, the annual convention of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance will convene in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Sept. 11, 1905.

**Best Anthracite Coal.**

In reviewing the Labor Day Parade we call attention to the Crown Coal Co. This is a new concern who are delivering a fine grade of anthracite coal by courteous drivers. The company employ union drivers and are deserving of a liberal patronage. The Company is composed of E. Adamson, late Grain Inspector; A. W. Crawford, late Captain of the Turbinia; and R. Phillips, Manager of the St. Lawrence Elevator. These three well known men are a guarantee of fair business dealings. The offices of the concern are at 34 Adelaide St. East, next door west of Post Office. Phones—Office M. 6056, Docks M. 796.

**LABOR CONVENTIONS**

- Sept. 11, Denver, Col., International Building Trades' Council.
- Sept. 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.
- Sept. 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.
- Sept. 11, Toronto, Can., International Union of Steam Engineers.
- Sept. 12, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- Sept. 18, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
- Sept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- Oct. 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.
- Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.
- Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joipers and Calkers of America.
- Oct. 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.



J. E. VIRTUE  
SECRETARY OF LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

- Oct. 2, Buffalo, N.Y., International Photo-Engravers.
- Oct. 17, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- Oct. 26, New York, N.Y., International Compressed Air Workers Union.
- Nov. 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
- Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.
- Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.

**IN 1906.**

- Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.
- Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

**STACHELBERG STRIKE ADJUSTED.**

An incipient strike occurred in the Stachelberg cigar factory last week, resulting in the objection of Mr. Stachelberg to the class of literature read to the men by their reader—Mr. J. J. Buttari.

The manager informed the reader that he must desist from reading a particular kind that in a measure savored of libelous utterances, according to his interpretation. The reader informed Mr. Stachelberg that he was employed by the men, and must read the sort indicated by them, but added, "If you (Mr. Stachelberg) will place your objection and order for me to quit in writing, I will read it to the men." To this Mr. Stachelberg objected, and the offensive literature was read again the next day. The reader was taken to task, was prevented from reading more, and the strike was called by the men.

It may be stated here, in justice to Mr. Buttari, that he was simply obeying the wishes of those who paid him, and had no choice in the matter. The literature was of the propaganda sort, and did contain some very pointed utterances.

After being out a short while, a petition was drawn by the men, and a conference was had with Mr. Stachelberg, at which no agreement was reached. Later a second conference took place, with more satisfactory results.

The petition called for the amelioration of several unsatisfactory conditions existing about the factory, all of which

have been satisfactorily adjusted to both parties, and were in substance as follows:

- Reader to read at liberty.
- Cuspidores to be cleaned every day.
- Better material.
- The house not to be cleaned until workmen have finished work for the day and left the building.
- Shop to be opened at 6.30 a.m.
- Pay-day to be every Saturday at 3 p.m.
- Equalization of prices in accordance with the schedule of 1901.

An altercation between Mr. Charles Cohen, foreman of the shop, and one of the committee, resulted in the arrest of the latter, which charge was withdrawn when the agreement was reached, the management of the factory defraying the expense.

It is learned that the concessions of the firm amounted to every request of the men except one—the reader—and to abridge this obstacle Mr. Buttari resigned, and the place was filled with another reader acceptable to Mr. Stachelberg.

The men returned in a body last Wednesday morning.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

What the Scotsman from London says regarding the strike of the transfer machine menders: He says the reason for the strike was that the employers refuse to sign an agreement to employ only members of a United States union. The employers object to this, because the union charges any man coming from outside United States or Canada, including British, an initiation fee of \$50. Many who have gone out from this country have found positions, and he urges further support from this country, in that they are fighting for the rights of British workmen.—World.

**Call for the Label.**

Mr. John Burns, the popular English labor leader, will visit the labor leaders of the various organizations of Toronto in the near future. Mr. Burns has for the last thirteen years represented the constituency of Battersea in the British House of Commons. Battersea is the most important constituency of the London workingman.

**TWO BIG UNIONS CONSOLIDATE.**

**Custom Tailors and Garment Workers Take Definite Action With This Object in View.**

Amalgamation has been agreed upon by the joint committee of the Custom Tailors and Garment Workers of America, and it now remains for the members of both organizations to ratify or reject the proposed merging of these two great unions, says the Michigan Union Advocate.

The name of the new union is: The Garment Workers' and Journeymen Tailors' International Union of America. For three days have the representatives of the two organizations been in session last week in Detroit, Mich., and finally a plan of amalgamation was agreed upon and a constitution adopted governing both sides. The conferees also agreed upon a universal label.

The action of this committee will now be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of both organizations. Should the action of the committee be non-concurred in, another meeting will be held in Washington next January. If the agreement is ratified by the membership of both organizations, the new union will have a membership of 65,000 men and women in the garment industry of this country.

The members of the committee expressed themselves as well pleased and entertain hopes that their action will be ratified. All the sessions of the committee were harmonious.

General Secretary-Treasurer John B. Lennon, A. Dahlman, and Charles F. Johnson, represented the Custom Tailors at the conference, and Thomas A. Rickert, Charles F. Reichers, and Henry Waxman the Garment Workers.

The Judson Manufacturing Company, one of the largest iron and steel companies on the Pacific coast, has signed the special scales of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for its various mills.

About 500 waitresses in Boston have recently been taken into the Bartenders', Cooks' and Waiters' Union.

The Pittsburg Fire Department, numbering 300 men, has joined the United Labor League, A. F. of L.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Brotherhood will have an international convention this year for the first time in four years. The Executive Board is now in session at Lafayette, Ind., making the arrangements. The convention will be in September.

The New Jersey Court of Appeals has declared its belief that the union label law of that state is unconstitutional. The case on which the decision was made has been appealed to the State Supreme Court. That court has previously decided in favor of the law in other cases.

The Wage Committee of the Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, recently in conference in Atlantic City, N.J., for several days, adjourned, after a failure to agree on a 15 per cent. reduction in wages insisted upon by the manufacturers.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

At its regular weekly meeting on Aug. 24, the Seattle (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce, by unanimous vote, adopted a report relative to the Chinese exclusion laws and their enforcement. The report calls for the enforcement of the law against the admission of Chinese laborers.

The Barbers Union of San Francisco reports that there are about forty Japanese barber shops in that city, employing from two to three journeymen barbers each, who work for \$5 or \$6 a week, and crowd out as many white men, whose lowest wage is \$15 a week. It is said that these shops are patronized by white persons almost exclusively.

Six thousand union carpenters of Boston, Mass., received an increase of wages under the decision of Judge George T. Wentworth, to whom was submitted the question of a new working agreement. Judge Wentworth grants the five main demands of the carpenters, including an increase from \$3 to \$3.28 for an eight-hour day, double time for all overtime, instead of time and a half, and an eight-hour instead of a nine-hour workday for all shop and mill hands.

Call for the Label.

DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE.

Company Ignores Request of Men for 25c Day Increase.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—This morning about one hundred and fifty laborers engaged by the Dominion Transportation Co. to handle the freight on the wharf of the C.P.R. went on strike on the refusal of the transport company to increase their pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

What is described as an ultimatum, signed without name, but simply on behalf of the men, was delivered to the company fifteen days ago, demanding the increase of twenty-five cents a day on Sept. 1, and as no favorable reply had been received from the transport company, the men in a body refused to work.

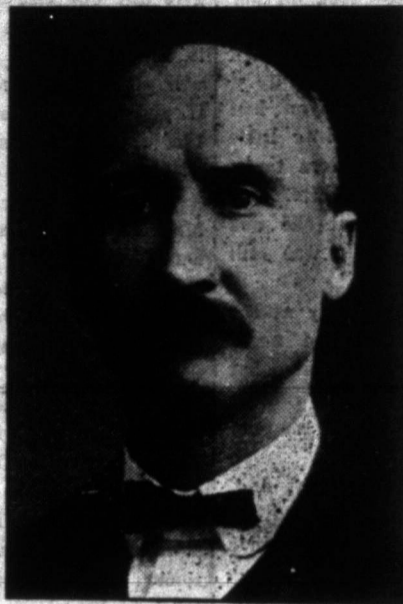
The number of laborers engaged in gangs of five each varies from 100 to 150 a day, according to the quantity of work to be got through.

Out of the eight companies whose incorporation is gazetted this week, three are highly capitalized mining concerns. The Cleveland Michipicoten Mining Company will have its head office at the village of Michipicoten. Its provisional directors are: G. R. Wilkins, physician; Carl F. Roth, patternmaker; Adolphe Droeg, Wendelin Eschbach, and John Fenersstein, machinists; August Pietrick and Chas. Buck, laborers, all of Cleveland, Ohio. Although none of these would appear to be capitalists, they have the administration of a company with a share capital of \$1,000,000.

If we say it, it's so.

MR. POST'S NEW PAPER.

The first number of the Square Deal, published by the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, has appeared in New York. In a signed article, C. W. Post, President of the Association, explains that its object is to protect the public against what he calls the "labor trusts." The office of the Square Deal is at 1133 Broadway.



"JIM" MACDONALD  
BUSINESS AGENT T. S. R., ONE OF THE  
BEST KNOWN OF LOCAL LABOR  
LEADERS.

MITCHELL CONFIDENT OF PEACE.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers gives very little encouragement to the predictions that there will be a strike in the coal fields next April. As to the report that the trouble may be precipitated before that, Mr. Mitchell makes unqualified denial. He points out that most of the bituminous miners, as well as the anthracite men, have contracts with the operators. These contracts cover the five largest bituminous States, and they do not expire until that April. President Mitchell intimates that under no circumstances will these contracts be violated by the miners. The assurance is gratifying. Even if it be true that the greedy anthracite coal trust (there is not a greedier trust in the country) is building stockades and increasing its storage plants, and all with a view to fortifying itself in preparation of a lockout—even if this be true, the obligation of the salt coal men to keep on working until next April and thereby live up to their contracts, is an undeniable one. It might be sometimes of advantage to prevent operators from getting a supply of coal mined ahead, where it was evident that the operators contemplated forcing a strike. But no situation warrants the breaking of a direct contract obligation on the part of the miner, any more than on the part of the operator. In the long run, it pays the workingman, as well as the so-called "business man" to keep his word inviolate. It is to the credit of the bituminous coal miners that they have lived up to all such contracts faithfully.

It is by no means certain that there will be no strike after April 1st, for the miners are organizing thoroughly, and intend to safeguard every legitimate interest. But even a strike after the expiration of the existing contracts is by no means a certainty. Far from seeing danger to industrial peace in the activity in the United Mine Workers' organization, the National Labor Tribune believes this activity tends to conserve peace, in that it enables the miners to resist successfully unreasonable demands, and therefore keeps the radical element among the operators under restraint. There is a great deal better prospect for an agreement when both sides have re-

spect for each other's preparedness than when one side imagines that the other is in a helpless condition. We cannot do better in this connection than to quote the encouraging words of President Mitchell in his statement at Scranton recently, when he said:

"While I believe both operators and miners are desirous of renewing present contracts, as they are, of modifying them as the conditions of the trade may warrant, there is, of course, an element of danger that they may not agree. But personally I am satisfied that we will be able to negotiate another contract in the bituminous district, which will ensure a continuance of the relations now existing between operators and miners, and I am hopeful of like results in the anthracite region."—National Labor Tribune.

TRADES CONGRESS BODY BLOW.

By Resolution Declare Overwhelmingly for Free Trade.

London, Sept. 6.—The attitude of labor towards Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal policy was emphatically attested by a vote at to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress, which is holding its annual meeting at Hensley.

By a vote representing 1,253,000 members, against 26,000, the Congress declared for free trade, asserting that any departure therefrom would be detrimental to the interests of the working classes, upon whom the burden of protection would press the most heavily.

The resolution also expressed the opinion that a system of preference or retaliation would prove a hindrance to international progress and peace.

THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and within the ranks contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.—Wendell Phillips.

AUSTRALIA AND CHAMBERLAIN.

What Visit of Labor Delegates is Likely to Show.

London, Sept. 6.—K. L. Outhwaite, the Australian, who is Chamberlain's opponent in West Birmingham, says the proposed visit of the British labor delegation to the colonies, as far as Australia is concerned, would completely destroy Chamberlainism. The incident will serve to teach Australian Chamberlainites the unwisdom of intermeddling at the present juncture in the fiscal controversy in England, for they know well enough that the British labor delegates would have a triumphal procession through Australia if their mission were to denounce Chamberlain and all his works, including Chinese slavery.

THE LABOR PARTY OF AUSTRALIA.

The labor party of Australia has taken another long stride in advance.

In the State election for members of the Legislature of South Australia, composed of forty-two members, the labor party has just increased the number of representatives from six to fifteen.

But this is not all. The laborites swept the principal cities. In the important places like Torrens and Adelaide the workers captured every seat, defeating the Liberals by a tremendous majority of 4,000 below the lowest labor man on the ballot.

This important piece of information was sent by the Associated Press or possibly fell off the wire, but Australian papers of late date received at this office give us the information.

We congratulate the Australian Labor party upon their success, and advise organized labor of North America to profit by the example set by our brothers in that far off land.

IS A TRAITOR.

President Gompers says: "Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be where it is to-day, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, is one minister that does not hesitate to voice truth. In a sermon delivered in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church he declared himself a firm believer in trade unionism, and said it was nonsense to affirm that the trade unionist infringed on the constitutional rights of the non-unionist, and added: "Unionism is the very salvation of labor; perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labor of his union fellows, and he has a right to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them."

The Iron Moulders Union met in the Labor Temple last night, and it was resolved that financial assistance should be given the ninety men who were locked out of the McClary works in London, Ont. Each member will subscribe one dollar per week until the trouble is over.

If all the men whose names are on the union rolls were union men, organized labor would make mighty strides. The real union man looks for advance, but the drones are continually hanging to his neck, retarding progress for the worthy member and trades unionism generally.

## FOLKS IN RUTS.

Th' world is full o' ruts, my boy, some shaller an' some deep;  
 An' ev'ry rut is full o' folks, as high as they can heap.  
 Each one that's grovelling in th' ditch is growlin' at his fate,  
 An' wishin' he had got his chance before it was too late.  
 They lay it all on some one else or say 'twas just their luck—  
 They never onct consider that 'twas caused by lack o' pluck.  
 But here's th' word of one that's lived clean through, from soup to nuts:  
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.  
 Some folks has stayed in ruts until they didn't like th' place,  
 Then scrambled bravely to th' road an' entered in th' race.  
 Sich ones has always found a hand held out for them t' grab  
 An' cling to till they'd lost the move peculiar to a crab.  
 But only them that helps themselves an' tries fer better things,  
 Will ever see th' helpin' hand t' which each climber clings.  
 This here's the hard, plain, solemn facts, without no "ifs" or "buts";  
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.  
 —Baltimore American.

## MRS. TRYON'S BARGAIN.

Adventures of the Thrifty Wife Who Risked Her Life for a Dream of a Hat in the Crush of a Sale Day at a Big Department Store.

Mrs. Tryon was a truly thrifty wife. As a consequence, she was a bargain hunter. She often bought little things because they were cheap—not that she particularly needed them. But she would never acknowledge that this was true.

Tryon was not at all surprised one morning to find his breakfast standing cold on the table and a note from his wife explaining that she had seen an ad. in the paper that morning that called her to one of the big department stores.

"They're selling hats to-day at half price, and that brown one I saw the other day for \$15 will be \$7.50 this morning, if I can get there in time," the note went on.

By the time Tryon had read the note and finished his breakfast Mrs. Tryon was in the heat of the scrimmage in the millinery department down town. Although she succeeded in getting there just as the doors were opened, 20 other women were ahead of her, and the scramble that followed up the stairs was as thrilling as a basketball game. Each of the wise ones grabbed a clerk at once, knowing that was the quickest way to get waited on, but Mrs. Tryon was one of the unfortunate women who had not learned this trick of the game. She found herself running about looking in vain for the brown hat she had set her heart on, and no one to assist her. She came across one "creation" that she had looked at in the windows a very few days before, and had given up because it was too expensive. Here at least was an opportunity to see how she

would look in it. So she took off her own hat and laid it on the counter while she walked eagerly to the glass with the "creation" in her hand.

Now the hat that Mrs. Tryon had laid on the counter was a dainty little thing in white with pink flowers tastefully trimmed on the brim. Mrs. Tryon had worn it so much that she was heartily tired of it. Yet it was still a pretty hat.

After she had gazed longingly at her reflection in the glass and had noted with a sigh how well the expensive hat became her, she returned to the counter just in time to see an eager shopper trying on her hat.

Mrs. Tryon was choked a bit at first, and then she smiled at the situation. Instead of demanding her property in a hurry, she watched the innocent woman cocking her head before the glass, eyeing herself from all possible sides, and she was greatly amused at the sight. She could not help but acknowledge, however, that the woman looked very well in the hat.

When the shopper was finally through and had laid the hat back on the counter, after looking it over for a price mark, Mrs. Tryon picked it up, while the other woman's back was turned, and walked on down the aisle.

She was carrying her hat in her hand, and after a bit she noticed that several women looked at her hat and then at her as she passed. But Mrs. Tryon was looking for her brown bargain, and paid little attention to them.

A little later a woman approached and touched her on the arm.

"Are you going to take that hat, Madam?" she inquired, pointing to Mrs. Tryon's hat which Mrs. Tryon still carried in her hand.

"I believe that I may as well," responded Mrs. Tryon tartly. "It's the one I wore down here this morning."

"I beg your pardon," the shopper answered in some embarrassment. "I saw you carrying it and so I suppose that it must be on sale."

They smiled at one another and passed on.

As Mrs. Tryon was fingering over some other hats on the counter she discovered a large woman and one of the clerks talking together further down the aisle, and she looked up just in time to see the large woman pointing at her. Mrs. Tryon became interested in watching them, but when they saw they were observed they separated. A moment later the clerk returned with the head of the department, a well-dressed, important-looking gentleman, and then to Mrs. Tryon's amazement, the three, the large woman, the clerk and the superintendent, began a low conversation which was about her, there could be no doubt.

"They suspect me of being a shop-lifter," was Mrs. Tryon's first thought, and she turned red to the roots of her hair. She did not know what to do, and there was no time to think, for the gentleman came straight to her.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he began, looking closely at Mrs. Tryon. "but there is a lady there who has complained to me that you have been carrying around a hat all the morning that she would like very much to look at. She says that you don't seem to want to

give any one else an opportunity to try it on, and she says you have not bought it, she is sure. I would suggest, if you will permit me, that you decide at once if you want the hat, for if you don't I'm quite sure this other lady will take it."

"I really hate to disappoint the lady," Mrs. Tryon answered, having recovered herself suddenly, "but she really cannot have the hat. The truth is the hat belongs to me. I've been wearing it all summer, and I couldn't think of parting with it."

The gentleman saw his mistake in a moment and apologized profusely. Mrs. Tryon began to think more and more of her own hat as she went along, and she smiled to herself as she saw the consternation on the face of the other customer as the gentleman explained the error to her.

By some freak of fortune Mrs. Tryon ran across the brown hat she was looking for and she hurried to the glass to put it on her head. It was just what she wanted, and she started to the desk, being unable to find a clerk, in order to conclude her purchase. She was carrying her old hat in one hand and the prospective purchase in the other when she was stopped by an excited woman who demanded:

"Is that hat sold?" pointing to Mrs. Tryon's white hat trimmed with pink flowers. Mrs. Tryon was getting rather tired of this experience.

"No, madam, it is not," she replied rather sharply.

"How much is it?" the woman persisted. Mrs. Tryon saw at once that being hasteless she had been mistaken for a clerk. She didn't care to insult the lady, for the sake of the establishment, so she said as politely as possible:

"The original price was \$25, but—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted the lady. "that makes it \$12.50 to-day. I'll take it." And before Mrs. Tryon could protest the lady had snatched the hat from her and had handed her the even change. "I won't wait to have it wrapped, I'll just carry it until I get through on this floor."

Mrs. Tryon took her \$12.50 and walked meditatively to the counter, intending to explain the matter to the head of the department. But before she was waited on she changed her mind. When the busy girl finally reached her she merely said:

"I'll take this hat, please. Seventy-five, I believe," and counted out the money. "You needn't do it up, I'll just put it on."

And with five unexpected dollars in her pocket, Mrs. Tryon walked to the nearest mirror, placed her purchase on her head, and walked out of the store.

"I never did get beat at a bargain," Mrs. Tryon said as she told the story to her husband that evening, "but I never made \$5 so easy before in my life."

"That certainly was a bargain," Mr. Tryon responded. "Let's buy something for the house with the \$5."

"Indeed, let's not," Mrs. Tryon responded. "I'm saving that toward my sealskin cape."

The Kansas City Star.

## A REAL MEAT BABY.

Simeon Ford tells of a little girl of his acquaintance who constantly carried with her a big wax doll he had given her. Recently there arrived in the household to which the little girl belongs, another youngster. During the afternoon following this interesting event, Mr. Ford chanced to encounter his little friend on the street. He at once observed that she was without her usual companion, the big wax doll he had given her. "Why, Marie," said he, "where's your nice doll?" Whereupon the little one elevated her nose to an unwonted angle. Said she: "I don't have any use for wax dolls now. We've got a real meat baby at our house, and that takes up all my time."

## THE WAY THEY COME.

Imagine the surprise and gratification with which we receive from one of our largest unions a blanket subscription covering all its members. This is a good example for all to follow.

Why don't they make arrangements with the company so that they may feel safe in giving us a perfect service, and thence buying at a valuation at a given period.

If our city fathers would take more effective steps to have the bridge built over that death-trap at the foot of Yonge street it would be far better than everlasting springing the old cry, "Cars to the Island," now that the Ferry Co. are anticipating increasing its capacity necessary for the quick and safe handling of the crowds.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

## NO NEED TO BRAG.

"Sir," began a creditor who met one of his victims on the street the other day.

"I sent you a bill in January."

"Yes, sir."

"And again in April."

"Yes, sir."

"And I presume you received one the other day?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, sir; well, sir!" flustered the creditor.

"Well, you needn't feel so stuck up over it," replied the other, as he lighted a cigar. "These are firms in this town who send me bills every month in the year, and they never stop me on the street to brag about it either. I detest such egotism, sir. Good morning."—Tid-Bits.

Call for the Label.

## GREAT ADVANTAGE.

The young man with the yellow satchel stopped at the cabin of an old colored minister.

"Let me sell you an alarm clock," began the young man. "Automatic, double-action guaranteed timepiece."

The old man lit his corn-cob.

"Dat all sounds very good," he drawled, "but de only kind ob an alarm clock dat Ah wants am a rooster. Den when yo' gits tired risin' early you kin turn aroun' en hab de alarm clock for dinnah. Beats all de automatic alarm clocks on earf."



**"The Tribune"**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**



Published Weekly at  
106-108 Adelaide Street West  
TORONTO CANADA

Subscription \$1.00 per Year, paid in advance  
Single copies 3 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

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

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

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106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

Membership, 14,000.

Robert Hungerford ..... President.  
Jno. P. Gardner ..... Fin. Sec'y.  
J. H. Sanderson ..... Treasurer.  
D. W. Kennedy ..... Secretary.

**LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS.

D. A. Cary ..... President.  
Robert Glockling ..... Vice-President.  
Jas. Simpson ..... Secretary-Treasurer.  
W. T. Thompson ..... Associate Sec'y.

**WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR DEMANDS.**

A. P. of L. Platform.

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
3. A legal work day of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine, and home.
5. Liabilities of employers for injury to health, body, and life.
6. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
7. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
8. The municipal ownership of the street cars, water works, and gas and electric light plants for public distribution of light and heat.
9. The nationalization of telegraph, telephones, railroads, and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and uses only.
11. Repeal all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seaman and other workmen incorporated in the federal laws of the United States.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

No fear, no favor, no party, no clique.

On account of our Collection Box being delayed we, doubtless, missed many most valuable communications, our friends thinking that perhaps we were not ready to start.

If you desire to help unionism and the prosperity of mankind now is the time to send your contribution to the Tribune.

[All suggestions are invited, also subscriptions and advertisements.]

Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel to help the Tribune along. Don't leave it to the willing few, show your colors. Be loyal. Do your share. Don't say, what's the use, let the old bunch do it. Let us do anything that's right, to better conditions. The employees have plenty of publicity or suppression in case of any differences. Now that we have a mouthpiece of our own, see to it that it's kept up to the mark. Any how, do your best to that end, and success is sure.

We are in the field in the cause of unionism and the uplifting of the masses; to rejoice with you; to help you bear your burdens, blessed with plenty of sentiment and love of the cause. Remember love and sentiment will not provide the sinews of war for a successful paper, and if we are to succeed as a business proposition we must have the cash. There is no sentiment in business and it always takes one hundred cents to make a dollar.

**THE LABOR MOVEMENT.**

It is strange that so many see the glory and significance of this movement in past years and centuries, but are unmoved by its present struggles and achievements. It has worked for public education, and the spirit of fellowship and peaceful arbitration. It has inspired statesmen, poets, and seers. Tennyson, Burns, Whittier, Lowell, Ruskin, Carlyle and Dickens have been among its apostles. Mrs. Browning stirred England with an appeal for the children who were toiling in mills and factories. Millet painted the "Angelus" and the "Man With the Hoe," with such power and pathos that he was called a "Socialist." The statue of Lincoln represents him with a kneeling negro from whose arms the manacles of one form of slavery are falling. It was the sublime movement of his great life. Up this highway the race has advanced, led on by the vision of justice and right and equity for all the people.—Rev. H. R. Cooley, Cleveland.

**THE LABOR PROBLEM.**

Gompers Says It Is the Burning Question of the Hour.

In a recent address at Minneapolis Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in part: "It is one of the sad commentaries on the thought of our times that the question is frequently heard, 'Is there a labor problem?' There are men, and men, too, who are considered intelligent observers of the social and industrial conditions of the day, who declare that the

'labor problem' exists only in the vapors of the modern labor agitator.

"Go to our great reform industrial centers. Glance into the sweat shops and see old men, frail women and children poring over their work, every stitch drawing out their hearts' blood. See their pinched cheeks, their dwarfed figures, and their premature signs of old age. Then see the strong man out of employment standing idly at the doors of the factories, and say, if you can, that there is no labor problem.

"This will not be the verdict, but there will come in thunder tones the declaration that the labor problem is the living, burning question of the day and hour. The industrial problem overshadows all other problems of our time. The problem is presented in many forms, and it makes demands that cannot be diverted, shirked or sidetracked. The labor problem seeks as its solution to make life worth living for uncounted thousands.

"The policy of the trusts is to keep the membership confined to as few as possible. The doors of the labor unions are wide open. Organizers and missionaries are at work inviting the world to enter. Every one eligible receives a kindly invitation to enter, but trusts are guarded against intrusion with an ax.

"The unions meet in no luxurious offices. The men who compose them have sprung from ancestors who were workmen through centuries. For this reason it should not be surprising that in the ranks of the unions are to be found men intelligent as well as dullards, selfish and unselfish — those who work to bring about good and those who would bring about evil."

All together—boom the label.

The label is a better weapon than the strike.

There are more than 55,000 school children among the wage earners of London.

Ten years ago not a female electrician was recorded in this country. Now there are 409 of them. The technical schools were largely responsible for this.

Statistics show that four-fifths of all educated mechanics are members of their trade union, those belonging to the union being the best paid mechanics.

The Massey Music Hall organ is to be enlarged and renovated at a very early date.

Marshal Field, the Chicago millionaire, was married Sept. 5 to Mrs. Delia Spencer Caton. The estimated wealth of Mr. Field is between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000.

Did you observe the label on all the Exhibition printing. I was looking for it with a magnifying glass, and failed to find it.

When good Yankees die they go to Paris.

Monopoly is a law-created advantage which enables some to increase that which is not theirs. It is a method of getting other people's money without getting into jail.

**A MODEL DOCUMENT.**

President Higgins' official letter in the July PRESSMAN is a remarkably clever document. It held up the hands of true unionism in its loyalty to all whether workman or employer. It has the ring of purity and without alloy. It demonstrated that right was greater than might, even when handicapped by deceit and dollars. It is a letter that will go down in history as one of the most able and independent exposition of concrete agreement law that has come up since the organization declared for autonomy. It outlined the true sentiments of every man in the I. P. P. and A. U., and it also characterized the man who wrote the matter as one eminently well fitted for the position which he now holds. The San Francisco convention did its duty when it re-elected him.

The man who attends strictly to his own business usually has clean hands.

**BRITISH EXPERIENCE.**

The annual report of the municipal tramway system of Manchester, transmitted by Consul Hamm of Hull, shows that for the year ending March 31, 1905 the city cleared a net profit of \$604,750 on the 146 miles of track in operation. The great bulk of the business—77.34 per cent of the whole—was done at a two-cent fare or less. The city has been able to run its lines with profits at these rates while reducing the working hours of its employees from seventy to fifty-four per week. At the same time it gives each of its workers free uniforms and a week's annual vacation with pay.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

**TO BETTER CONDITIONS.**

It is not the intention of labor unions to organize for the purpose of challenging the employer for a fight. Labor unions are organized for the betterment of the workingman's conditions. He has tried for years to better his condition individually, but has failed—so the only course to pursue was to unionize with his fellow-worker. The manufacturer is so narrow-minded that he will not reason with his employees, thus causing disputes. Organized labor will always meet the manufacturer half way, and will try to avoid trouble, if the employer will assist. — Leather Workers' Journal.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Patronize the merchants who advertise with us and think your trade is worth the having.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

There are plenty who will take your trade and give you the merry laugh for your trouble.

A writ has been issued in the High Court of Justice by Fred Perry against Ambrose J. Small of the Grand Opera House, on a printing contract of \$1,200. The case will be tried at the Fall Assizes, beginning on Oct. 2nd, 1905.

## Health and Beauty

Charcoal ground to powder will give knives a good polish.

A warming pan full of coals, or a shovel of coals, held over the varnished furniture, will take out white spots. Care must be taken not to hold the coals near enough to scorch, and the place should be rubbed with flannel while warm.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

Apples intended for dumplings should not have the cores taken out of them, as the pips impart a delicious flavor to the dumplings.

The first application to a burn should be sweet oil, putting it on immediately, until other remedies can be prepared.

A half worn carpet may be made to last longer by ripping it apart, and transposing the breadths.

In washing a quilt or counterpane never use soda.

Melted butter is perhaps the most injurious of all the inventions of cookery.

Soap improves in quality by being kept.

In buying a ham a short thick one is to be preferred to one long and thin.

Lime-water often renders milk more light on the stomach.

Do not let tea or coffee stand in tin.

To Clean Hair and Clothes Brushes:—

Put a tablespoonful of pearlash into a pint of boiling water; having fastened a piece of sponge to the end of a stick, dip it in the solution, and wash the brush with it; then pour over some clean hot water, and put it aside for a short time, then drain and wipe.

If a clothes closet becomes infected by moths, let it be well rubbed with a strong decoction of tobacco, and repeatedly sprinkled with spirits of camphor.

Take the backs of your partly worn dresses and make baby some everyday frocks or cook aprons for yourself.

When baby outgrows its white dresses take two and make one.

When sheets begin to wear in center rip open and sew outside edges together.

After ironing go over all the clothes, sewing on all loose or missing buttons and small rents, and make a stitch in time save nine. Fold the clothes of each member of the family by themselves.

Make everyday rugs out of old trousers and coats pieced on a strong foundation and work with colored thread. Put your pieces together in some pretty pattern on the machine. Thread is cheap, and you will save valuable time.

Many housewives "just hate" to wash dishes. First have a large pan, plenty of water, just hot enough that it will not hurt the hands, then make the water soft with soap and washing powder. Drain dishes in a pan and wipe with a soft, clean cloth, and it won't be such a bad job after all, and your dishes will shine.

Finally, don't make such a slave of yourself that you will be all tired-out, scolds when husbands come in. Smile a little. Smile a little, and chase dull care away.

Mrs. M. E. J.

Medicine stains may be cleaned from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, and washing it off with soap-suds.

Bed room carpets should be loose so they may be often shaken.

Remember that meat boiled quick will boil hard.

The best coffee is always the cheapest.

### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A housewife should do every thing with method.

Cold green tea, very strong, and sweetened with sugar, will, when set about in saucers, attract flies and destroy them.

Ink and iron moulds on linen may be removed by salt of lemon (oxalate of potassa).

Cane chairs may be cleaned by sponging them, until soaked, with soap and hot water.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear.

To clean a sponge—2 cents' worth salts of lemon, put in about two pints of hot water, and then steep the sponge in it; after it is clean, rinse it in a little clear water.

### PRESERVE THE HEALTH.

Be moderate in eating and drinking, short hours of labor and study, regularity in exercise, recreation and rest, cleanliness, equanimity of temper, and equality of temperature, are the great essentials to that which surpasses all wealth—health of mind and body.

Highly perfumed soaps should be avoided, as they act injuriously upon the skin.

### TO MAKE FAT AND MUSCLE.

Don't drink coffee, teas or stimulants. Don't eat pie, cake, ice cream or sweets of any kind. Eat beans, potatoes, both kinds; plenty of vegetables and good home made bread. Drink hot or cold water, cocoa or milk. Eat with your regular meals 4 oz. of boiled wheat. Exercise plenty and drink a large glass of milk before retiring.

### TO REMOVE PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, OILY SKIN, SALT RHEUM, COARSE PORES, TETTER AND ECZEMA

Wash the face as in complexion recipe. When face is dry, then apply Dr. Cristion's French Dermathol.

Direction: One teaspoonful rubbed in all over the face morning and night.

Prescription: Tinc. of Curam, 1 drachm.; Tinc. Aristol, 1 drachm.; Powdered Benzantii, 1 oz.; Tinc. Sperma, 20 drops; Pure Hamamelis, s'q to make 6 oz. Be sure to get the genuine. Get it of Dr. Cristion, or his representative, as many articles in Dermathol are unknown to American druggists.

### O MAKE THE EYES BRIGHT.

Every morning and evening use the following prescription, which will also prevent sore eyes, granulated eyelids, and the forming of cataracts: Rose Water, 4 oz.; Lambert's Listerine, 1 oz.; Aqua Hamamelis, 5 oz.

Directions: Bath the eyes morning and night with a piece of old linen dipped in this mixture—for children add a little water.

Common soft pomatum is made of equal parts of beef and mutton suet and hog's lard melted together; any perfume can be added while they are liquid.

To grow eyebrows and eyelids apply with an artist's camel hair brush a little of the pure oil of marrow fat each night until the desired length is reached.

### FOR MOTH PATCHES.

Use, after washing the face as directed, Auda Oil. The same will remove liver and iron spots; also for muddy faces, yellowness of the face. Auda Oil was used 5,500 years ago among the Egyptians and Grecians and is still used by the Roman and French women as the only genuine facial oil.

### TO MAKE THE TEETH WHITE.

Dip a stiff toothbrush in water, put on the brush then a little of the French Dental Cream, rubbing teeth for 5 minutes, then gargle the mouth with water.

If you want your teeth to look polished as ivory, take chamois skin around middle finger, apply a few drops of lemon juice, rub the teeth until they become hot. This treatment will positively whiten teeth.

### TO PREVENT GREY HAIR.

Wash the hair and scalp once every month with the following prescription, using one teaspoonful each month, rubbing the liquid thoroughly into the scalp.

Prescription. Powdered Boracic Acid, 1 oz.; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 1 oz.; Chinese Menthol, 5 grs.; Imported Bay Rum, enough to make 16 oz.

After the scalp has been rubbed for 10 minutes dry the hair with a coarse towel.

### TO REMOVE RED NOSE.

Use one teaspoonful of a freshly grated potato. Applying at night time, tying over the nose.

### A SCIENTIFIC ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

For perspiration of the hands, feet and armpits, a germ-killer of catarrh, consumption, diphtheria and grippe.

Directions: Sprinkle a little in gloves, stockings, on the body after bathing, sprinkle it as a preventative against the above diseases, in corner of sleeping rooms and under the bed linen.

Formula: Powdered Sperta, grains, x; powdered Zanitum, grains, xx; Amaldine, drops, x, powdered Nephta Hyd, half oz.; powdered Rice, enough to make 6 oz.

### FOR BIRTHMARKS.

Apply every night on retiring a small piece of linen, folded in four plys. Get from your druggist a gallon of lime water. Soak this linen in it and tie it over birthmark every night until it disappears.

### TO PRESERVE A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

A basin of very warm water, a soft sponge and a pure unscented soap. Dip sponge in water, apply soap to sponge, rub the face with it for 4 min., using only the rotary movement; rinse face in cold water for 2 min. To the lady who has no facial blemishes of any kind this will be found strictly hygienic. The face must be dried with old linen or silk; never use towels that have been starched or ironed.

The above directions should be followed mornings and evenings.

### FOR SALLOW SKIN.

Wash the face as directed for the complexion, only wash it at night in a basin of salt water, one teaspoonful of salt to basin of water. Dry face as in complexion directions. Use the Auda Oil as directed.

### TO REMOVE WRINKLES AND CROWSFEET AND MAKE OLD FACES LOOK YOUNG AGAIN.

Wash the face as instructed in the prescription for the complexion. When you have done so faithfully, then apply of Auda Oil 10 drops in the palms of the hands. Now start from the forehead in a rotary way, rubbing the Auda Oil well into the face until it is nearly all taken up by the skin. Massage all the lines in the face in the opposite way for fully 10 minutes. Repeat this every night, and morning after breakfast hour. This is sure and positive to do modern miracles. *Caution*—Avoid stimulants of all kinds and late hours.

### A SURE CURE FOR DANDRUFF.

Get one quart bottle of White Rhine Wine. Take a teacupful and rub it well into the scalp once every week. This will cure the worst form of dandruff. Dry the hair with a coarse towel, don't use artificial heat; don't use water. Repeat the above until scalp is white clean and healthy.

### TO MAKE THE HANDS SOFT AND NAILS POLISHED.

Put in a basin of hot water one tablespoonful of German Tincture of Benzoin; ten drops Acetic acid to two tablespoonful of Witchhazel; one tablespoonful of the compound spirits of Lavender. Repeat these directions every night, and your hands will always look nice and presentable. The above amount is for one application.

### A POSITIVE FRECKLE REMOVER.

White Precipitate, 10 grains; Sub-nitrate of Bismuth, 1 oz.; Benzoated Lard, 1 oz.; Oil of Rose or Violet, 10 drops.

Directions: After washing the face as in the complexion prescription, the face being thoroughly dry, apply the pomade, a little all over the freckles, rubbing it only one way, always from forehead to the point of the chin. *Caution*—The bowels should move freely at least once each day. The directions should be followed on retiring, leaving the pomade on the face all night. This will positively remove freckles without injury to the skin.

### THE DUTIES OF THE BEST MAN.

Speaking generally, the best man should be a bachelor; but, now and then, a married man is chosen instead.

The best man should make it his duty before the ceremony takes place to ascertain from the vicar or curate the amount of fees to be paid, and he also plays an important part in organizing the general arrangements of the service at the church.

The best man pays all the fees for the bridegroom.

He accompanies the bridegroom to church, and awaits with him the arrival of the bride.

At the altar the best man stands at the bridegroom's right hand, and slightly behind him.

He also signs the register; and escorts the chief bridesmaid home from the church.

After the ceremony and reception are over, he should see that the carriage is in readiness, in which the happy pair drive away, and also that the luggage is properly labelled.

**Official Report of Toronto District Labor Council**

Last Thursday evening the District Labor Council held their regular meeting in the Labor Temple, President Hungerford presiding. After the reading of minutes of previous meeting, the Credential Committee reported favorably on the following credentials:

- Capmakers—E. Allanby, L. Durdin and I. Sherman.
  - Steam Engineers—H. P. Stephens, J. H. Sinclair, and Lee Johnstone.
  - Sheet Metal Workers—H. S. McHenry.
  - Longshoremen—E. Cassidy.
  - Typographical Union—W. M. Mayland, D. McDougall, W. Moebus, John McMahon, Geo. A. Martin, and W. J. Wilson.
  - Cigarmakers' Union—J. Martin.
  - Garment Pressers—Frank Clarke and Morris Cohen.
  - Elevator Constructors—Frank Waterworth, Wm. G. Bond, and John Robertson.
  - Railroad Trainmen, No. 322—H. C. Sauser and W. M. Gowans.
- The President obligated the new delegates that were present.

**EXECUTIVE REPORT.**

The Executive report contained many interesting items. Referring to the usual request of the Secretary of "Ontario Labor Bureau" to make returns so that the same may be published in the Annual Report, the Council delivered itself as follows:—Pointing out to delegates that it was their special duty to see that their respective locals sent in the returns asked for by the Labor Bureau; referring to the deputation of the Council which waited upon Premier Whitney some time ago protesting against action of Manufacturers' Association in trying to nullify and belittle the usefulness of the Labor Bureau, the report again advocated the amending of the statute dealing with the Labor Bureau, which would make it "mandatory" on employers and labor unions alike to make returns to the "Bureau." In this connection the following resolution was submitted:

"That whereas the Ontario Labor Bureau was instituted for the benefit of the workers to assist in placing the actual conditions of labor clearly before the public through the published annual report; and whereas the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by circular to its members, tried to detract from the usefulness of said 'Labor Bureau' and advise non-compliance with requests for information; therefore, be it resolved, that this Toronto District Labor Council do again go on record as in favor of having the statute so amended as will make it mandatory for employers and labor unions to make returns to the Labor Bureau; and be it further resolved, that this resolution be handed to our delegates attending the coming session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada with instructions to advise the Congress to place the matter before the Ontario Government looking towards the statute being amended."

The report also advised that the "Ontario Factories' Act" be placed under the "Labor Bureau" instead of the De-

partment of Agriculture, as at present, and urged that the inspectors should be greatly increased.

The report was adopted as read. The delegates were urged to be honest with themselves and the general movement by making great efforts in their respective locals to secure subscriptions for the new labor paper, "The Tribune," by appointing in each local a subscription agent.

All news in the Council will be reserved for the labor paper, and the locals are advised to act likewise.

The Executive report recommended that President Hungerford, Corresponding Secretary Kennedy, and Financial Secretary Gardner be appointed as the Special Committee or Advisory Board to co-operate with Mr. Fred Perry on the labor paper.

Satisfactory rates are secured whereby each local may have their meeting and officers published in the Labor Roster in The Tribune. This roster will always be up-to-date if the Secretaries will only send in the necessary changes.

Letter from the Connell Anthracite Coal Co., quoting prices to union men and urging that a greater patronage be given to the two companies carrying the Coal Drivers' Union Label on the carts.

The Council strongly urged such action and the Secretary will advise the company to send similar circulars to the various locals.

A circular from the Coal Drivers' Union was again read, declaring that the J. H. Milne Co. refused to pay union wages to their drivers.

The Council decided not to hold the regular meeting on the 21st inst., as the Congress will then be in session that week, and the Reception Committee are desirous that nothing will interfere with their programme of entertainment.

The next meeting of Council will be on Oct. 5th.

Owing to John Burns (Labor), M.P., of Great Britain, being on a tour through Canada, President Hungerford and Secretary Kennedy are authorized to extend an invitation to him (when he arrives in this city) to remain, during the week of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as the guest of the District Labor Council.

The Reception Committee are making progress with the programme for entertaining the "Congress."

All local unions desiring to make "donations" are urged to remit same to John Gardner, 695 Queen street west, at the earliest opportunity.

A special meeting of Reception Committee will be held in Labor Temple on Monday evening, Sept. 11th.

Report of Educational Committee was read by Secretary Hill; urging the co-operation of each delegate in placing important matters before the Committee.

Report was adopted. The other Committees are urged to present a report at the next meeting.

**STATEMENTS.**

Musicians reported all trouble settled in the opera house.

The Bakers reported good progress being made with their strike at Weston's, Bredin's and Tomlin's bakeries. The people were now demanding union made bread.

The Tobacco Workers reported that the American Tobacco Trust were using

every means to control the market, and drive out union label goods.

The Iron Moulders reported trouble as still on at the "Doherty Stove Works," of Sarnia.

The Brewery Workers reported that they were unsuccessful in organizing the Hamilton breweries. A demand should be created for the products of the city breweries which were thoroughly organized.

The Cigarmakers stated the non-union cigar factories of London, Montreal and other places were exerting themselves by spending large sums of money in fancy advertisements which were given to the dealers as an inducement to handle their goods. Look for the Blue Label on the cigar box. It is the union guarantee.

The Secretary will, by special resolutions passed, extend invitations to the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Convention in Chicago next month to hold their next convention in this city; also to the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Convention, of Kansas City, to assist our convention city by holding their next convention here.

D. W. KENNEDY,  
Secretary.

**TO MAINTAIN OPEN SHOP, TYPOTHETAE SO DECIDE.**

Members Also Counsell'd Against Union Label—8-Hour Day is Hopelessly Ignored.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 7. — The United Typothetae to-day unanimously adopted a resolution by which its members pledge themselves singly and collectively to resist any movement on the part of the International Typographical Union to bring about an eight-hour day.

The resolution as adopted maintains the right of each member to keep open shop. The use of the union label was counselled against, and members were urged to refuse to use it. Some members of the Typothetae say they will begin with the Typographical Union by throwing their shops open immediately. President James Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, who is here, has been advised that the United Typothetae will not now nor at any future time consider any proposition on an eight-hour day.

The Typothetae closed by the election of officers. G. H. Ellis, of Boston, was elected president, and Wm. Green, of New York, vice-president.

**THIS CASE THREE YEARS IN COURT.**

Settlement of Case of Gurney Foundry Company Against the Molders.

The Toronto labor case of the Gurney Foundry Company v. Robert H. Emmett and others came to a close this morning by consent, after being threshed out in the courts for almost three years.

The Gurney Foundry Company asked for an injunction against the defendants, having accused the latter of issuing circulars, of placing the company on the unfair list, and of prejudicing the public against the company.

In to-day's judgment by Mr. Justice Magee, an injunction is granted against several persons, but is refused as against James Simpson and David Kennedy, who were President and Secretary, respectively, of the Trades and Labor Council

at the time the action was begun; Nichols, and A. E. Reid. Those against whom the injunction stands are Barnett and Emmett, molders; John Acheson, Albert Curtin, Charles Kermish, Thomas Harrington, John Slack, and Allan Studholm, polishers, etc.

While judgment has gone against certain individuals, it does not apply to the unions as bodies. At least, the defendants make this contention, and they add that his Lordship's judgment leaves the whole question open in a general way, inasmuch as it says that certain men must not "wrongfully" do certain things. The unions say that "wrongfully" remains to be defined.

The case of the Metallic Roofing Company v. Local Union No. 30, Metal Workers, will come to trial at the ensuing jury assizes.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**THE IRISH GUARDS' CONCERT.**

The following will be the programme for the Massey Hall concert by the Irish Guards' Band, which takes place on Saturday evening.

- 1—Caprice Italian . . . . .Tchaikowski
- 2—Overture Symphonique—"Maximilien Robespierre" . . . . .H. Litolff
- 3—Cornet solo—"Quand tu Chantes" . . . . .Gounod
- Sergt. Hunt.
- 4—Song—"The Veteran" . . . . .Adams
- Mr. Donald McGregor.
- 5—Overture—"Tannhauser" . . . . .Wagner
- 6—The Irish Guards' Patrol . . . . .Ch. le Thiere
- 7—Variations on a German Folk Song . . . . .Siegfried Ochs
- (In the styles of celebrated composers)
- 8—Overture—"William Tell" . . . . .Rossini
- 9—Song—"Flow Gently, Sweet Afton" . . . . .Burns
- Mr. Donald McGregor.
- 10—Variations for Piccolo of Ancient Celtic Airs . . . . .Corp. Russell Bell.
- 11—Grand Military Fantasia—"A Soldier's Life." SHEA'S.

Shea's head-liner for next week is the famous Agoust family of jugglers. The Hengler Sisters, not seen in Toronto for some seasons, are also features. Lotta Gladstone, in her character study of "A Typical Country Girl," and others of prominence, will also add to a first-class bill.

**PRINCESS.**

"Humpty Dumpty" is certainly the biggest and best of its kind ever presented in Toronto. The Princess has been crowded this week. This is its only Canadian appearance, and a return engagement is absolutely impossible, since the magnificent scenery, costumes and effects are to go back to Drury Lane after a short tour in the States. The Toronto engagement closes with two performances Saturday.

**GRAND.**

San Toy. MAJESTIC. A Desperate Chance.

**AT THE STAR.**

Miner's Merry Burlesques come to the Star Theatre for a week's stay, beginning Monday, September 11th. This attraction will present in addition to two snappy burlesques "A Lively Honeymoon" and "Doctor She," an olio of high class vaudeville stars.



**ALMOST EVERY UNION HAS**

A calamity howler.  
 One or two "stool pigeons."  
 Half a dozen bosses' men.  
 A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses.  
 A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual.  
 A few rounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.  
 An executive board who is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."  
 An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local committee.  
 A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.  
 A bunch that's sore on the business agent, composed of men he beat for office, and former scabs he forced to join the local.  
 A handful of never-will-be mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get started.  
 And a whole lot of good fellows who stay home on meeting night and let the local go to h—l.  
 —Exchange.

**REASON TOGETHER.**

Plea for Better Understanding Between Worker and Employer.

In a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald Paul J. Maas has this to say of the eight hour movement:

"The vital question of the hour in typographical circles — the inauguration of the eight hour workday in the book and job branch of the industry on Jan. 1, 1906—is assuming voluminous proportions. Rumblings of vast changes for the future are heard, high hopes are being weighed in the balance with disappointment and despair, and over it all calm reason is throwing her searchlight, that all who will may count the winding steps that lead to ultimate success."

**LET YOUR BUTTON BE SEEN.**

"You mustn't wear your union button so conspicuously," said the committee of employers to the striking teamsters of Chicago. "We will defend the union button with our lives if necessary," came the determined reply.

Why not?

America's flag is only a tri-colored piece of bunting of harmonious design. You can buy a flag for a penny. But the important thing is the flag stands for something — liberty and principle. And because of what the flag stands for we shoulder our guns and wade through blood to our knees to preserve it. So with the union button.

To every organized workman the button stands for a principle. It represents a powerful organization that protects him and fights for his rights when capital would crush him. He is proud of his button—he loves it as a symbol of his liberty. Why, then, should he not feel righteous indignation when he is asked to hide it as he would a thing of shame?—Holyoke Free Press.

When men can labor when they please, where they please and under what conditions they please, trades unionism will have performed its mission and all men will be economically free.—Ex.

**FOR LEADERS**

Labor leaders should remember that no permanent advantage can be gained by contending for what is not clearly right. No apparent "short cuts" will take us to the goal. Success lies along the broad highway of absolute right. To attempt to squeeze an unjust temporary advantage out of employers is but to dissipate our energies and bring ultimate reproach upon our cause. We need to drive no sharp bargains. Such methods evince conscious weakness, either in ourselves or in the principles underlying the struggle in which we are engaged; neither of which we are willing to admit, even by implication.

Nothing but truth is eternal; nothing but right is invincible. And herein lies the weakness of our adversaries. They despise righteousness and utterly ignore the natural rights of their fellow men. "But wrong is a thing of such frightful mien, that to be hated is but to be seen." Turn on the light.

Stone Cutters' Journal.

Do not look for the faults of others. Think of your own. In every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honor it; rejoice in that, and try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves, when their time comes.—John Ruskin.

**WHAT SOME ADVERTISERS WANT.**

They Ask More Results from a Two-Inch Ad. in a Labor Paper Than a Page in a Big Daily.

As an advertising medium the labor paper has the advantage over all else, in that it goes directly to men who are drawing their money every Saturday evening. Men who spend the greater part of their earnings in retail purchases. They are the most valuable class of customers the business men have.

Let some business men will place a small advertisement in the labor paper and if all the union men do not line up before their places of business, with the money in their hands, crying, "Behold we are union men, come in response to your advertisement," they will say it is no use advertising in the labor paper; that union men do not pay attention to it.

Of course this class of business men is the exception, but the exception has several in its class. Why should not the same rule apply to a Democrat or Republican paper? Is there one business man so afflicted with fool that he would expect all the Republicans in a community to rush headlong into his place of business, shouting, "We are Republicans," in response to a little ad. in their party paper? Or the Democrats to announce their party affiliation when making purchases, because of an ad. placed in their party organ?

No; in no other instance is such dum foolery asked or expected.

But there are numerous business men who steadily and consistently patronize the labor paper, because they consider it a good advertisement. They keep steadily at it through the dull and busy seasons. They get the business, because they catch the eye of the workman all the time, and an invitation continually extended must be accepted sooner or later.—Idaho Unionist.



GENERAL

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**WHAT ARE LIVING WAGES.**

A living wage ought to be sufficient to secure for every able-bodied, right-minded, sober and industrious working man:

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthy state of mind and body.
2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.
3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.
4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say any working man, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them, whose wage is so meager that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?—The Electrical Worker.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

**RATHER DEAL WITH UNIONS.**

W. R. Hamper, manager of a large tobacco works in Detroit, Mich., said the other day that he had severed his connection with the Parry-Post Manufacturers' Association.

"We were once induced to join in order to get foreign credit reports and so on," he said, "but we soon found out that the real motive was to fight organized labor, and we at once withdrew."

As to the closed shop, Mr. Hamper had this to say: "The closed shop is simple justice. It protects the workers. It makes the shirk pay his share in maintaining the union. For example: In dull times there are thousands of unemployed who are willing to work for a song. If you have the open shop the employer is at liberty to lay off his regular union workmen and employ the 'scabs' as you call them, thereby bringing great distress upon faithful employees. I hold that a man has no moral right to do that, and if they have not the humanity about them to do justice it is in the province of working people to organize and force them to. I had much rather deal with the unions as a whole than to deal with individuals."

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

**WHOSE LABOR DO WE SELL?**

If we working men only want to sell eight hours a day of our life and energy, that is our business. If a farmer only wants to sell eight bushels of corn out of his twenty-four, that is his business. And in either case our existence, shorn of comfort, depends upon our getting any return, which comes only by the organization of actual producers.

If any one should ask you why trades unionists have figuratively taken arms, tell them it is not against society and good order, but in defense of right, liberty, life itself.

If hypocrisy and self-stultification were exposed as in the cases of certain gospel bangers and judicious injunction, what an unseamy time there would be for some of these mountebanks.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

**WORK FOR THE UNION.**

Every Member Should Put His Shoulders to the Wheel.

The Trades Unionist's Duty Does Not End With Payment of Dues and Assessments—The Labor Movement Requires His Active Support.

In an editorial in the Carpenter Frank Duffy points out the duty of the trades unionist. Greater progress in the labor movement would follow the general adoption of his suggestions:

Do you do your duty to your union? Are you not just a little bit careless as to its welfare and progress? Do you ever attempt to build it up? Did you ever put yourself to the least inconvenience to get new members? These are questions that each member should ponder over, and if you find you have been neglectful and careless in the past, make a new start. Remember "It is never too late to mend." Did you ever notice when something special has to be done, or when the ordinary routine work of your union has to be performed, that the work is shifted upon some one else, usually the "willing few," commonly known as the "clique," who work on and on until energy is gone and patience exhausted? The others take things calmly and unconcernedly, shirk all responsibilities, refuse to do committee work, only attend the meetings at intervals, take no part in the affairs of the union except to find fault, and would not hold office if you paid them for doing so.

Listen to them when they are nominated to fill any position that becomes vacant and you hear them "most respectfully decline." This should not be. Is it any wonder that the pathway of the past is strewn with the wrecks of trades organizations? Human endurance has its limit, human energy its end. It cannot be expected that the few ardent, faithful workers will keep up their efforts forever. It is your duty to assist them, to encourage them, to take a more active part in the work of your union, to jump into the breach and help the "old boys" who have stood the brunt of battle in the past to gain greater and nobler things. We all have an equal interest in the progress of our organization. We should all share equally in the work to be done and the burden to be borne.

Paying dues and assessments is not the only duty required of us. Every man must do more than that if he wants his union to be successful. The labor movement requires the unflagging support and the untiring activity of every member within its folds. If you will not move in your own interest you cannot expect others to make sacrifices for you. Do your duty, and do it well. Act a manly part. Come to the front. Take hold of the helm. Steer clear of all the difficulties you can. Encourage your fellow members to do likewise. Make your meetings interesting. Welcome all visiting members. Invite good speakers to address you on the labor question and you will find a wonderful change take place in a short time. Get out and organize and organize and organize.

Follow these instructions and you will notify us before very long that you have been more successful than ever you expected or even imagined.

**TWENTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL CONVENTION  
TRADES & LABOR CONGRESS  
OF CANADA**

**WILL BE HELD AT TORONTO  
SEPTEMBER 18-23, 1905**

*Chas. Bush*

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**SEPTEMBER 16 TO 23**

**Directory of Trade Unions**

**Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204.** Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.

**Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. H. H. Kirschback, Sec., 504 Church St.

**Bartenders' Int. L. of A., Local 280.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. H. T. Brown, Sec., Elliot House, cor. Church and Shuter Streets.

**Bindery Women, Local 34 (I. B. of B. of A.)** Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.

**Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.

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

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

**Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.

**Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.

**Brewery Workmens' Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of U. B. W.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

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

**Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place.

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

**Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 1st Br.** Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Heiling, Sec., 184 George St.

**Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 3rd Br.** Meets alternate Tuesdays, Broadway Hall, 450 Spadina Av. Wm. W. Young, Sec., 353 Spadina Av.

**Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 4th Br.** Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. A. Adamson, Sec., 610 Gerrard St. E.

**Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro., Local 27.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Frank Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.

**Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 206 St. Clarens Ave.

**Cigarmakers' Int. Union, Local 27.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Robert Haberstock, Sec., 61 McGill St.

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

**Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. I. U.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. P. Ginsberg, Sec., No. 104 Pearl St.

**Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. D.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., No. 156 Victoria St.

**Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. Hoefner, Sec., 31 Alice St.

**Engineers, Int. Ass. of Steam, Local 152.** Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., 109 Spruce St.

**Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2.** Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 340 Huron St.

**Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 128 Berkeley St.

**Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 18 T. and L. C. of Can.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.

**Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.

**Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. H. Barnett, Sec., 9 Rolyat St.

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

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

**Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, United Bro. Int. Union, Local 93.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Geo. Shipman, Sec., 125 Palmerston Ave.

**Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C.** Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.

**Longshoremen, Local Union No. 646, (I. M. and T. A.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 79 Duchess St.

**Machinists' Int. Ass., Local 235.** Meets 1st and 2nd and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. D. T. Montgomery, Sec., 154 Shaw St.

**Mailers' Int. Union, Local 5.** Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 137 Shaw St.

**Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 25 St. Paul St.

**Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.

**Marine Engineers.** Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.

**Painters' and Dec. Bro., Local 3.** Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 38 La Plante Ave.

**Photo Engravers', Local 35 (I. T. U.)** Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.

**Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A.** Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 486 Givens St.

**Piano and Organ Workers' Int. Union, Local 39.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. A. Johnston, Sec., 256 Bathurst St.

**Picture Frame Makers' Int. Union, Local 114, A. W. W. of A.** Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. A. S. Lane, Sec., 983 Queen St. W.

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

**Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46.** Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.

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

**Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10.** Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St.

**Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1.** Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave.

**Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., Local 30.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. J. S. Chapman, Sec., 75 Foxley St.

**Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave.

**Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21.** Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. William Farr, Sec., 125 Broadway Ave.

**Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto.** Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.

**Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. Society, Local 113.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2 p.m., Labor Temple. J. W. Griffin, Sec., 48 Heward Ave.

**Team Drivers' Local 395 (I. B. T. D.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.

**Telegraphers Com. Union of Am., Local 62.** Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. Jas. A. McLean, Sec., 39 Wood St.

**Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge.** Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.

**Tobacco Workers' Int. Union, Local 63.** Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Chas. Lovois, Sec., 231 Parliament St.

**Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M.** Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.

**Typographical Int. Union, Local 91.** Meets 1st Saturday, Labor Temple. John Chinn, Sec., P. O. Box 543.

**Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 156 Terauley St.

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

**Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 197 Sherbourne St.

**LADIES AUXILIARIES—**

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

**Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42.** Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 52 Phoebe St.

**Women's Int. Union Label League, Local 68.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. W. Harmon, Sec., 38 La Plante Ave.

**Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 383 Manning Ave.

**Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 28 Halton St.

**Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 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., 172 Huron St.

**Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295.** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.

**Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 629.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.

**Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

**Locomotive Fireman, Queen City Lodge 262.** Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2.30 p.m., Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.

**Locomotive Firemen, 595.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.

**Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge 108.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m., S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.

**Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 265.** Meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7.30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vihe St., Toronto Junc.

**Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge 322.** Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., 3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. H. T. Meredith, Sec., 282 Crawford St.

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

**Railroad Conductors, Toronto Lodge 17.** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Charles Mitchell, Sec., 23 Rose Ave.

**Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7.30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

**Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.

**Switchmens' Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27.** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 30 Wellington Ave.

**Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419.** Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.

**Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 372.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burnes, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

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

**Bakers' International Union**

**LOCAL 204**

**ATTENTION !!**

**Bakers' Strike Still On**

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

**MAIL DRIVERS' STRIKE.**

New York, Sept. 6.—The drivers of the United States mail wagons in this city went on strike at 10.30 o'clock tonight. It is expected that about 300 of them quit at the foot of East 15th street, where the New York mail wagons are kept.

**BARTENDERS DIFFER.**

**Kingston Union Decides to Disband and Reorganize.**

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 6.—The local Union of Bartenders is temporarily disorganized. One of its members went to work for an alleged "unfair" hour. At a meeting the question was up. The offender claimed that being out of work, he had accepted it when offered. It was do that or walk the streets. A hot discussion followed. Finally one of the members asked for his withdrawal card. Several followed suit, but the cards were not procurable. Finally it was decided the best way out of the difficulty was to disband for a couple of months and then reorganize on a better basis, with only those of the old members included who are now in good standing.

On Monday, the 28th ult., an enthusiastic and well attended meeting of representatives of the various trades interested in the erection and alteration of buildings was held in the Labor Temple. It was decided to reorganize the building trades on a more satisfactory basis than has been the case for some time past, and after some discussion the name and constitution of the old Federal Council of the Building Trades was adopted. Of the twenty-five or more trades interested in the building line, all but three or four have signified their intention to affiliate, and those few out have promised to give it favorable consideration at their first meeting. It is the intention to form the building trades into a more effective organization than has ever been before, and prospects are bright at present.

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**MAIL CARRIERS WANT BENEFITS. Other Civil Service Employees Are Cared for—Insurance Problem.**

The Federated Letter Carriers' Association Convention yesterday was attended by twenty-five delegates, representing twelve cities. President W. J. Cuthbert, of Winnipeg, was in the chair.

The carriers discussed a scheme for sick benefits among the members, to be subscribed for within the union on an insurance basis. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Dr. Hunter, Inspector of Insurance, to formulate the method.

One of the grievances the carriers have complained of for many years has been the lack of benefits from the Government. These are allowed to other branches of the service. A committee will wait upon Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, next session.

The dispute in the army boot district of Northamptonshire, Eng., has been settled. The dispute lasted thirteen weeks, and cost the union £2,064 7s. 7d., besides contributions voluntarily subscribed by the branches.



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