Labor Gazette X

# SPECIAL HAMILTON EDITION

OF

# THE TOILER

# THE TOILER

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests of the Working Masses.

Vol. IV. No. 36 | TORONTO, AUGUST 12, 1904 | Price 50 Cents Per Year



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## INDUSTRIAL EUROPE SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

### The German Workman an Extensively Governed Person—His Wages and Way of Living.

By Judson Grenell.
(Copyrighted, 1904, by Judson Grenell).

Cologne, Germany, August 5.—Is Germany more an industrial than an agricultural nation? I confess I am unable to decide from my own observation. Indeed, in the main, my time has been spent in the country, for there I found most that interested me. But I have not neglected the cities entirely. Conditions in the towns do not vary from each other, and when one or two have been seen it is not difficult to predicate the situation elsewhere.

In this connection let me quote from two lectures delivered by two professors in Freiburg, talking to the same students but representing two entirely dissimilar schools of economics. Said Prof. v. Schulze Gaevernitz:

"Germany is becoming an industrial nation. The future of Germany lies in its factories. Its increasing population yearly of 800,000 more births than deaths indicates that we must go outside the boundaries of our own nation for food. The three great world powers are Russia, Great Britain and the United States. Germany and France are also industrial nations, but in minor degree. Germany may send her sons abroad or she can keep them at home by developing her industries. The most important work to-day in Prussia is for the government to shift the power from the landlord class to the working class. Then the workers will support the army and navy for the sake of holding colonies and finding a market."

Prof. Gaevernitz is a free trader. He wants free imports of food and raw material in order that manufacturers may successfully compete with England in the markets of the world. He considers the German workmen equal to the English artisan, and looks forward to the time when, under equal industrial conditions, Germany can manufacture and sell as cheaply as does England.

Prof. Puchs, also of the University of Freiburg, talks differently. Not long ago he said:

"It is by no means settled that Germany has got to become an industrial nation. Half of her population is still engaged in agriculture. We must, through the operation of a protective tariff, conserve the interests of those who cultivate the soil, by keeping out of the country the products of all competing nations."

This is the position of official Germany—this looking after the interests of the land-holding class, though at the same time the Kaiser is anxious to increase the strength of army and navy. It is not an easy task to legislate for both the landlord and the manufacturing interests, and there is great danger that, strong and centralized as the government is, it will eventually fall.

#### Living in Germany.

Industrial conditions in Germany do not vary very much from industrial conditions in France. In a recent letter I told how "Jean Main," a brother worker to England's "John Hand," lived. The German prototype might be called "Johann Faust," as a closed hand is a fist, or "faust."

Johann arises at five o'clock in the morning or thereabouts, and gets to work at six or seven; but before he goes he takes a bite of bread and drinks a cup of coffee. At 8.30 he sends the apprentice out for a piece of limburger cheese, 2½ cents, a hunk of bread, ¾ of a cent, and a bottle of beer, 4 cents. The breakfast eaten, he works from 9 to 12 and then goes home to dinner. Or, if a municipal kitchen is handy, he goes there.

The one I ate at provided soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread and sauerkraut for five cents if you help yourself, or six cents if your aristocratic tendencies are sufficiently developed to demand a waiter. Johann begins work again at 1, but at 4 he knocks off for a bit of cheese and a bottle of beer. This takes 15 minutes; then work is continued until six, when the home supper may consist of noodles, fried potatoes, beans, say, warmed over from dinner, and coffee and bread.

In the evening Johann pikes for his favorite inn or beer garden, where he makes a glass or two of beer last him the whole evening while discussing the political and industrial situation.

#### Governmental Supervision.

The German workingman is a much governed man. No one can escape the espionage which follows him from the cradle to the grave. If a man is on the road, he is provided with a book in which each employer for whom he works must make a record of the time he is employed. Any policeman may demand a sight of this book, and if there is no record for six weeks the man is arrested and jailed, for it is assumed that if one is not working, one must be a beggar and begging is prohibited.

This is only one instance of the way the German government keeps its citizens under inspection. Indeed, it is the common saying in Germany that if the police don't know where a man is, he is surely dead.

A story was told me of a peasant girl who got a small ham from her parents in the country, innocently sent in connection with some clothes. Now food sent to cities must pay a duty—a sort of tariff within a tariff—and the police hearing of a basket in which was a ham that had not been disclosed, charged this peasant girl the tariff rates for a whole basket of hams and then doubled the duty as a fine! By a friend with a little influence interceding, half the fine was remitted; but even then it was a very expensive bit of meat.

If you water your window flowers and the water drops on the walk below, you are fined; if you pick a cherry off a wayside tree you are fined; if you fish in a stream without a license and without paying a mark a pound (in Freiburg) for the fish caught, you are fined.

#### Government Insurance.

In Germany every workingman and woman is insured, except those who earn in excess of $500 a year, and every part of one's anatomy is measured off in dollars and cents. Each one is assured of doctors' services, go to 50 cents a day for living expenses, medicine and such apparatus, when needed, as trusses, spectacles, etc. Women when confined receive insurance money for six weeks. The worker's family also receives free treatment. There are also other benefits.

This fund is raised from a tax on wages in part, and in part from a direct assessment on employers, the workers paying from 30 cents to 55 cents a month and the employers a less sum. The pension is very modest, varying with the wages earned, but serves to remove some of the fear of old age common with working people of the better class.

This insurance law is a Bismark idea, he advocating it in the expectation that it would satisfy workingmen and prevent the spread of socialism. It was at first looked upon with suspicion, but the workingmen now favor it and demand its extension.

Before the law was passed, a doctor was seldom called to treat a workingman or one of his family until past hope; to-day a physician is demanded immediately, and the result is a material decrease in the death rate.

#### German Trade Unions.

I am told that in the German trade unions proper about 200,000 members are represented. I am also told that, taking the socialist societies into account, it can be said that the membership of organized workingmen aggregate 1,000,000. There is such a close relation between most of the trade unions and the social democratic political organization that it is impossible to differentiate them with any accuracy. It may be set down as a rule that a member of a trade union is a socialist, though it must also be kept in mind that the immediate demands of socialists in Germany—and it is on these immediate demands that the voting strength of the party rests—vary very little from the demands of trade union men in the United States who are opposed to the ultimate demands of the socialist party.

#### Wages Are Low.

It is a remarkable fact that in proportion as the workers of a European country are protected by tariff rates the wages are low. It is a rule that the freer is trade the higher are wages. Germany's tariffs are comparatively high, but the best paid trade—as well as best organized—that of the printers, indicates a weekly wage of from $5.50 to $9 a week. Weavers work for from 40 to 75 cents a day, while with women a few earn less than 25 cents a day. This, taken in connection with the long hours, is a sufficient excuse for the lack of vigor in the movements of about all the wage workers with whom I came in contact.

The German worker is unable to work as rapidly as the average American—not even as fast as the German American worker. His food, his drink, his hours and his environments are against him. If the British worker drinks too much ale and the French worker too much wine, then the German imbiber too much beer. It may make him pot-bellied about the waist—but of what good is portliness in a workingman?—yet it must certainly make him sluggish and tired.

#### Employment Bureaus.

Free employment bureaus in Germany have been so perfected as to reflex almost instantly the state of the labor market. The one I visited in Freiburg, Baden, had a board of directors consisting of three workingmen and three employers, the mayor making the seventh man. To this bureau no one have free access except female servant girls, a small fee being charged here to support a lodging house for women seeking employment. At first the workingmen held aloof, but later, fearing the employers might make these bureaus agencies for collecting strike breakers, they took hold in earnest and have since supplied the officials with all needful information.

In the bureau in Freiburg, which may be taken as a type of all, the chief gets $440 a year, and by reason of the state controlling the railroads, postoffices, etc., notices of laborers wanted are posted in conspicuous places immediately, and the railroads cut the third class rates in two to those seeking work in answer to official notices.

Every day the Freiburg Tageblatt, the official newspaper of the city, also prints these notices, for which privilege, with other official advertising, it pays the city $10,000 a year. Think of an American newspaper paying for the privilege of printing official notices!

During the past ten years this one bureau alone has been the means of supplying 56,000 men and 25,000 women with work, and though most of these would have eventually found employment, the bureau, by reducing the lost time to a minimum, is really an economizing machine which lessens the cost of production.

The first of the week these bureaus are apt to be crowded with men seeking work, and with employers asking for workers. As the week advances there are fewer idle men and women, until by Friday the waiting rooms are almost deserted. This shows the unsteady and fleeting condition of labor in Germany—at least, for those not steadily employed.

#### Into the Black Forest.

"You must never leave Germany without taking a jaunt through the Black Forest of Baden," said my friend, Edward Rumley, to me, while in Freiburg. "There," he continued, "you will find industrial conditions as in no other part of Germany."

So to the Black Forest I went, though my stay was short. What I saw and learned there will be told in my next letter.


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✦ ✦

ANOTHER SLOGAN.

"The products of the labor of the toilers for the toilers and as near a wage as possible for the toilers."—Ethical Economy.

✦ ✦

CIVIC LIBERTY.

We can scarcely realize what a life of drudgery our forefathers must have led when they had not the civic liberty we enjoy to-day.

✦ ✦

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

Last Civic Holiday I took a car and went out into the country, and what a treat it was to go out into the marsh and gather the lobelias and wild flowers.

✦ ✦

HARVEST FIELDS.

I stood and watched them cutting down the golden grain, and I thought of the great changes that had taken place in the harvest fields since I could remember.

✦ ✦

THE SICKLE.

I could just remember the time when they cut the grain with the sickle.

✦ ✦

THE SCYTHE.

Then when I grew up to boyhood and used to go along with the woman that was gathering up the grain behind the man that was swinging the scythe.

✦ ✦

THE REAPER.

But when I saw the first reaper cutting down the grain I thought it was wonderful.

✦ ✦

THE SELF-BINDER.

But when I watched the man driving the horses in the self-binder and it took up and tied it and another man came along and stooked the grain, I could not help thinking what rapid strides we had made in the mechanical world when it only takes two men and two or three horses to cut a field of grain.

✦ ✦

OLD FASHIONED.

Yet we are told that this method is even old-fashioned and that to-day they can cut it by the automobile binder and thrash it and deliver it to the elevator all in one day.

✦ ✦

CO-OPERATION.

This is the record that men have received for co-operating with the forces of nature and I wondered what man would be able to achieve when they agree to co-operate with each other.

✦ ✦

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is in the air, nearly every time I read the daily paper I see some society or institution is co-operating with each other.

✦ ✦

THE TOILER.

But the toiler still hangs on to the old methods of competition, but when labor learns the lesson of co-operation thoroughly there will be some surprises in store for co-operative wealth as we know it to-day.

✦ ✦

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

I noticed last Civic Holiday that civic freedom was not what it should be, simply because we do not enjoy industrial freedom.

✦ ✦

A TOILER.

I met a toiler who was taking his ease in one of the parks, but he told me he did not get paid for the holiday.

✦ ✦

CAN PAY.

In order to get to the park he walked to go to or had to pay two car fares because the rural street railways do not give transfers.

✦ ✦

EXPENSIVE.

This was the toiler's holiday, some expensive, as he had civic fares to pay on two railways, going and coming back.

✦ ✦

RURAL RAILWAYS.

If the toilers are to reap the full benefit of the rural railways which in a few years will almost be submitted, they will have to see that they have a voice in the kind of franchises that are given to these companies.

✦ ✦

IF THE TOILERS.

If the toilers realized their strength at the ballot box all these railways of the people would be run by the people for the people.

✦ ✦

IN THE EVENING.

I called at a toiler's home in the country and was pleased to see how they enjoy themselves. Here was the morning paper, and after supper we were treated to a splendid concert by the best talent in the land through the aid of a graphophone.

✦ ✦

FOREFATHERS.

I thought of the marvellous changes that we enjoy to-day both in the city and country, simply because our forefathers had toiled so hard to hand out these blessed privileges to humanity.

✦ ✦

TOILERS' PAPER.

I asked this son of toil when we were talking through his garden if he ever saw The Weekly Toiler, and he told me that he did not know that there was such a paper, although he had told me a few minutes before that when he worked at a trade (tinsmith) he belonged to a union.


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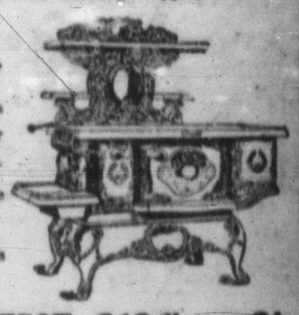

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#### AN OPPORTUNITY.

There is a splendid opportunity to secure the nucleus of a good stock of books for a toiler book store in this city just if only a few toilers would get interested.

✦ ✦

A SON OF TOIL.

When I listened to a son of toil last Sunday preaching the gospel of the brotherhood of man in the house of God, I wondered if this was "the boy preacher" that would teach men how to apply the principles of Christianity to our industrial affairs.

✦ ✦

BEFORE LONG.

I cannot help thinking that before long Christ will raise up a son of toil to preach the brotherhood of man on the platform and in the pulpit, and another to preach the same gospel in the press, and another to preach the same gospel in our legislative halls. God at the present time appears to have removed all his great workmen from the public areas. Yet while God removes His workmen He carries on His work.

✦ ✦

RAISED UP.

God raised up out of the midst of the toilers a mighty army of religious and civic reformers, and we believe the day is fast approaching when out of the large army of toilers there will still rise to devote themselves to the work of industrial reform until we see the climax is an industrial reformation.

## DISTRICT COUNCIL

### Visit of Alf. Jury—Immigration Discussed—New Financial Secretary.

The Toronto District Labor Council held their regular meeting on Thursday evening, August 4th.

The report of the Labor Temple Company was to the effect that the building would be in the possession of the Labor Temple Company, Limited, before the end of the first month.

Something new in the proceedings of the Council was the installation ceremony. The new order provides for a pledge from the officers elected to do their duty for the ensuing six months.

The new credentials seated several new delegates and many old faces.

The Executive Committee's report contained a request from the city of Brantford asking for an organizer to get several trades organized in that place.

It provided also for the hearing of a deputation from the Stationary Engineers. The deputation was heard by the Council, and after due deliberation and upon the request of the engineers the Council passed a resolution recesting them.

A distinguished visitor was introduced to the Council in the person of Mr. Alfred Jury. He addressed the Council for a few minutes upon the question of immigration. Mr. Jury stated that the moment he felt that the workers of this country were dissatisfied with his conduct he would break up the address the Council presented him with upon the occasion of his appointment to the position.

Mr. Jury also said that the men who should be attacked by workers were Messrs. Leopold and Graeme Hunter and many others of their class, who are getting commissions from the steamboat companies. He stated many interesting points that should receive the attention of the workers in this country, among which was the question of keeping the press in England well informed upon the subject by the Council or some other body in this country writing letters regularly for publication.

Evidently Mr. Jury again felt that he was back to an old-time session of the Council with himself and the celebrated D. J. at it hammer and tongs. The questions to the speaker developed into much speech making, but the debate brought out much that will be food for thought and work in the future.

Mr. Jury is just as lucid and conclusive a speaker as of old and those who heard his remarks cannot but believe that his heart is still with the workers.

Aside from Mr. Jury the immigration question was discussed almost the entire evening. W. T. R. Preston came in for his share of consideration. His exaggerated statements to the people of the old land that were brought out in the House of Commons by A. W. Puttee. The oft repeated story was told over and over again, and no doubt will be retold until Preston is no longer an employee of the Dominion Government.

The Council reiterated their confidence in Mr. Jury by resolution.

The Builders' Laborers reported their negotiations for a raise in wages.

John Gardner was elected financial secretary in place of George Cooper, resigned.


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E. W. CHARD
324 College St.
See HAPPY THOUGHTS

# HAMILTON

## Distinctly a Manufacturing City of many Diversified Industries. Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada, occupies a most Important Position in the Dominion.

### The Hamilton Edition of The Toiler Reviews many of the Prominent Enterprises of the City who are Large Employers of Labor.

A city of sixty thousand inhabitants, seeming with the activity resultant from the skilled and common labor employed in some three hundred manufacturing plants, offers a field for the speculation and investigation of labor conditions, and of the attitude of the employers toward labor organizations, that is at least interesting to the reader. We wish to present some facts relative to Hamilton as an industrial city, to such of our readers as are not familiar with the wonderful growth and development that has taken place here within a few years.

Briefly, the city slopes toward the land-locked harbor, from the foot of the escarpment over which the Falls of Niagara pour their wonder exciting waters some forty miles to the westward. Thirty-five miles to the southeast the natural power of DeCew Falls has been harnessed to supply the city with light and power for such light manufactories as are adapted to electrical operation, and the electric railway system that will in a few years bring Hamilton in direct communication with all the neighboring cities. In its use of electricity it has been called the "Electrical City of Canada." In addition to the splendid shipping facilities afforded by the harbor, it has unexcelled railroad facilities, which include the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk System, the Michigan Central and the New York Central, which connect here, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo. The Hamilton and Dundas Electric Railway connects Dundas with the city. The Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville runs for twenty-eight miles through one of the finest fruit sections on the continent. Guelph, Galt, Berlin and Seikirk, Lake Erie are some of the proposed routes planned for electrical connection.

Chiefly distinctive, is the wide diversity of manufacturing carried on within the city, and the rapid rate at which new industries are springing up. American manufacturers are taking advantage of the strategic situation of Hamilton to establish Canadian branches of their business. One of the first and largest of these was the International Harvester Company, which will employ, when their plant is fully completed, some seven thousand men. To-day the city claims more American industries operating branches here than the rest of the cities of the Province of Ontario combined. The chief industries of the city include a large smelting plant that has been in operation for the past twelve years, with a capacity of two hundred tons per day, and a steel mill. New and expensive additions are being made to this line of industry. As the shipping port of a fine fruit growing section, large canning factories are in operation. The cotton industries are large and growing. In the Tuckett Cigar Company is found one of the largest independent tobacco factories in the Dominion. Union labor only is employed here, and the company has the reputation of not only paying union wages to its large army of employees, but of many advantageous arrangements for their comfort and safety, including the presentation of a house and lot to all employees engaged with the company for a certain number of years. As stated, the list of manufactured products includes nearly everything of importance. The list is a long one and interesting.

The growth of organized labor has paralleled the growth of the industries of the city. It is one of the strongest union cities in the Dominion. Every important trade represented has its organization, centralized in the Trades and Labor Council. Strikes and labor disturbances have been few. Many of the largest manufacturers in the city are strong friends of the union man. Many of these have co-operated with The Toiler in this issue.

#### BANK OF HAMILTON—KING AND JOHN STREETS.

There is no reasonable excuse why a well-paid wage-earner should always be just even with the world financially. Especially during prosperous times, he should make it a point to put aside for the future use a certain portion of his regular income.

The subject of prudence and economy is one of the most important questions which confronts the workingman at the present time. Without a reserve fund for such cases of emergency, he is certain to be handicapped in his efforts to better his condition and to suffer in case of sickness, loss of employment or hard times. The question of saving is one of primary and vital importance.

We have upon several occasions pointed out the various investment schemes which are constantly offered to the public with the alluring promises of rich returns to the investors. Such plans are unreasonable upon the face of them, being entirely inconsistent with the laws of business as well as common sense. Our members will do well not to experiment with such concerns.

Upon careful investigation we find that one of the best regulated institutions of Ontario, and one which has always treated labor with courtesy and consideration, is the Bank of Hamilton, King and John streets, with a capital of $2,000,000, and a reserve of $2,000,000. It is sound in every respect, and offers the best possible inducements consistent with absolute safety and sound business principles.

Mr. J. Turnbull is the general manager.

#### W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

The history of the labor movement shows that it has advanced step by step, each succeeding year bringing about improved conditions.

There are many causes which have aided and are still aiding in bringing about these improved conditions. One of the most important reasons for this advancement is the fact that influential concerns, which are important factors in the growth of the cities, have extended their support and encouragement. W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company, Limited, located at 88-98 King street east, has always shown a disposition to be fair and reasonable in its attitude toward labor, and its extensive business, and have never done anything which would tend to be a drawback in the progress of labor or the cause of good government.

In extending to this concern our hearty support and encouragement we will be advancing a movement which is founded upon the most fair and reasonable principle of reciprocity.

#### THE ONTARIO TACK COMPANY.

There are numerous enterprising firms in Hamilton, but none has progressed with better success and gained more popular favor than the Ontario Tack Company. Since their inception in the business they have constantly grown in patronage and have won the good will and confidence of the people.

The officers of this laudable concern are worthy of the high esteem in which they are held by both patron and employee.

Their dealings have always been fair and honorable, and they always treat their customers in a fair and courteous manner. Employees of this establishment receive fair compensation and courteous treatment. Labor has good reason to hold this firm in highest favor, and we hope for them a continued period of increasing popularity and prosperity. The management has always shown a most considerate attitude toward labor and the labor movement, and our co-operation is heartily given in encouraging them to the fullest extent possible. They are located at 206 North Queen.

#### THE HENRY KUNTZ BREWING COMPANY OF HAMILTON, LIMITED.

The manufacture of a fine quality of beer necessarily involves investment of considerable capital and gives employment, directly and indirectly, to a large force of men. There is probably no concern which adds more to the volume of the country's business than does the well-known and meritorious Henry Kuntz Brewing Company of Hamilton, Limited.

The headquarters are located at 21-49 North Bay. The proprietors are broad-minded and public-spirited gentlemen of recognized ability and integrity.

Workingmen of Hamilton and throughout this section of the province should give this concern their hearty support and encouragement, not only because of the uniformly fair and considerate manner in which they have always dealt with their employees and with their patrons, but also on account of the extra quality of their beer. Labor has good reason to hold their enterprise in the highest esteem and confidence, and we wish to heartily co-operate to make the business of this meritorious industry a greater and even more splendid success.

We feel safe in predicting for this brewery continued and constantly increasing prestige and popularity. We take pleasure in placing the name of the Henry Kuntz Brewing Company of Hamilton, Limited, among the strong and substantial concerns of the country, which are to be depended upon as staunch and considerate friends of conservative organized labor.

#### THE G. B. PERRY COMPANY, KNITTERS.

Among the several prominent business firms in this city, no firm holds a more enviable position for fair and honorable business methods than the G. B. Perry Company.

This commendable company has ever been recognized as one of the foremost concerns in Hamilton, and has at all times been ready to co-operate in the general progress of the city. To the officers, for their good judgment and business ability, much of the success of the concern can be attributed. They have always shown a public-spirited feeling towards the cause of labor, and our people can depend upon them to assist in anything benefiting labor.

It is such enterprising companies as that of the G. B. Perry Company that are most important to the advancement and financial standing of our city.

We join in wishing this meritorious enterprise a more splendid success. They are located at 89 North Park avenue.

#### THE HAMILTON BRIDGE WORKS.

Hamilton has no concern which is better and more favorably known than that of the Hamilton Bridge Works, located at 144 Stuart west. This firm is a leader in its line, and is reliable in every respect. It gives employment to a number of people directly and indirectly, to whom is accorded a most considerate treatment. An enterprise of this kind adds greatly to the sum total of a city's prestige and popularity, and the citizens of Hamilton should aid in every way possible to make the business of this concern an even greater success. It can be depended upon as a substantial friend of conservative organized labor, and our union men will make no mistake by giving it their encouragement in every way possible. Business men who are in sympathy with the labor movement can show no greater favor than by extending their support to concerns that are friendly to us.

We hope that the business of the Hamilton Bridge Works will continue to prosper so long as it is carried on in its present broad-minded and public-spirited manner.

#### BURROW, STEWART & MILNE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Labor should not spare effort to make the business of any enterprise such as that of Burrow, Stewart & Milne Company, Limited, a greater and more progressive success. This firm has built up a splendid trade, and its dealings have always been fair and considerate. The firm's attitude toward labor has never been antagonistic. It is a well-known company of Hamilton and enjoys the trade of a large number of our members.

The gentlemen at the head of this extensive concern are held in the highest favor. They enjoy the good will of members of organized labor, and we trust that their business from this source will continue to increase. We feel that this firm is deserving of its present success, and we do not hesitate to urge our many readers to patronize this establishment at all times.

We gladly give this firm prominent mention among the leading concerns of Hamilton. The union men of this city will make no mistake in extending to this company their hearty support and encouragement. They are located at Cannon street, corner Hughson.

#### THE HAMILTON COFFEE AND SPICE COMPANY.

Among the representative firms of this city there is none more deserving of the hearty patronage and support of the public than is The Hamilton Coffee and Spice Company. This establishment has, since the date of its inception, advanced along progressive lines, and became exceedingly popular as a promoter of this section, and because of its fair and honorable manner of dealing, and the splendid attitude which it has always taken, it is held in high esteem by all. The management has proven itself to be thoroughly conscientious, straight-forward and broad-minded, loyal to our city and courteous in the highest degree to its many employees and workingmen generally. This concern constantly grows in importance and its product is yearly increasing. The officers are very affable and pleasant gentlemen, and we extend to them the hand of fellowship.

They are located at 27 Macnab south.

#### THE INVESTMENT EXCHANGE COMPANY.

Among the prominent concerns of our province that are well known to the public is the Investment Exchange Company, in the Spectator Building on South James street.

This concern is a credit to Hamilton, and its success is well merited. This company has long realized that capital and labor are mutually dependent.

We take pleasure in naming this commendable concern as one of our representative firms, and recommend it to our readers as it can be depended upon to assist in promoting and upbuilding the cause of conservative organized labor.

With such an able manager as Mr. C. H. Routliffe, it is sure of success, and our best wishes are for its unbounded prosperity.

#### THE JOHN McPHERSON COMPANY, LIMITED, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Among the prominent concerns of Hamilton which combine to give it its commercial reputation is that of the John McPherson Company, which is pre-eminently one of the leading establishments of the Dominion. In the transaction of its business this firm gives employment, directly and indirectly, to a large force of people in this city. We are pleased to note that they are held in the highest esteem not only by their own force of employees, but also by conservative organized labor throughout the province. It is a pleasure to know that this firm takes such a kind and considerate interest in its employees.

The John McPherson Company has proven that it believes firmly in live and let live principles and has always co-operated cheerfully to further the cause of labor and the labor movement. This concern is largely made up of workingmen who are most affected by the condition of business.

We take pleasure in placing the name of the company foremost among the substantial friends of conservative organized labor. They are located at 79 John street.

Continued on page 3

## FASHIONS OF TODAY.

### ATTRACTIVE FANCIES IN GOWNS AND FAVORITE GARNITURES.

**A Princess Dress and a Picturesque Voile Frock—Frills and Ruchings, Flower and Ribbon Decoration—A Delightful Wash Gown.**

A striking gown of the day is the princess in peau de soie, with pelerine collar and long hanging sleeves of embroidered linen, with a flounce to match on the skirt, shown in the first cut. And not less effective is the voile dress of the second illustration, with

PRINCESS FROCK IN PEAU DE SOIE.

lace insertions and green velvet ribbons. Broad bands of taffeta trim the large Marie Antoinette collar and the skirt.

The gown of the season is the white muslin enhanced with multitudinous narrow frills of valencienne lace, frills whose ramblings give a curious suggestion of movement and life, so removed are they from any set and stiff scheme. Especially is this true in evening gowns, not only of frills, but of their kindred ruchings and bouillonnes.

A pretty decoration seen on an evening confection of full skirt and Louis XVI. corsage was a trailing design of mousseline pompon roses and foliage appliqued at the head of a deep lace flouncing. Rosettes made of circular quillings of pink ribbon were the pretty garniture of another gown of muslin and lace. Strappings of white taffeta and tiny black jet buttons on the full skirt and corsage decorated an elegant toilet of black and white spotted mousseline.

One of the prettiest of washing gowns is built in white butcher's linen, trimmed with embroidered bands and inlets of soft lace, with the color intensified by one of the kid belts now so much worn.

Damask linen of light weight enhanced with thick openwork embroidery strikes a decidedly original note in costume.

Organdie muslins patterned with blurred roses and trimmed with lace

A VOILE DRESS.

and sashes of chintz ribbon make ideal summer gowns.

Charming linens, rough and smooth; canvases and flannels are made up for yachting with long cloaks lined with a delicate shade of satin.

Some of the flannels and light woolens show mottled surfaces with refreshing glints of white in them that give the fabric a summerlike aspect.

AMY VARNUM.

#### Sherbet or Water Ice.

A method of making a fine grained sherbet—one that will keep frozen as long as a cream—is as follows: Boil a quart of water and pint of sugar together for ten minutes, dissolve in it one teaspoonful of gelatin that has been soaked in cold water to cover and strain the mixture into the can of a freezer. When thoroughly cold add about a pint of fruit juice, less of lemon or currant juice. When the mixture is frozen add to a gallon freezer of sherbet a meringue made from the stiffly beaten white of an egg and one tablespoonful of hot sugar sirup or powdered sugar.

## FRUIT CANNING.

**Useful Points in the Handling and Sealing of Glass Jars.**

The jars must be prepared with a scientific conscience. First test each jar to see if it is water tight. Keep each jar with its tested cover and rubber by itself, so when you are ready to fill with the fruit you are sure it is right. After cleansing and testing, sterilize jars, covers and rubbers by bringing to the boiling point in water. Rubbers should never be used the second time. The small cost of a new rubber is more than compensated for in the entire lack of risk, for rubber will deteriorate by use and time. Have all the needed utensils ready at hand, using only porcelain or granite ware and silver spoons.

Neither iron, tin nor brass should be used with fruit, as the acid may combine in a dangerous way. Stand the jars in hot water while the fruit is cooking. Fill and seal one jar at a time. Empty the water from the jar, place on a folded cloth wrung out in hot water or stand in a pan with a little hot water to prevent any danger of breaking. A silver spoon in the jar while filling also helps to carry off the heat and save the glass. Fill to overflowing and pass a silver spoon around the sides of the glass to let all air bubbles escape. Wipe off the edges carefully, fit on the rubber and screw down the cover tightly. Set each jar upside down on the table, free from drafts.

When cold, rescrew down the covers, as glass contracts in cooling and the cover can be tightened. Wipe off with a clean cloth, and if there is no leakage or loosening of the cover place in a dark, dry fruit closet. If the cellar has any tendency to dampness do not put the fruit there. Carefully choose the closet to hold the fruit.

The amount of sugar used in all canning and jellies is a matter of taste, as sugar does not affect the "keeping" qualities of the fruit.—Table Talk.

#### For Plants Out of Doors.

Plants for piazza and front lawn decoration during the summer often lose half their effectiveness from the manner of their setting. The round tub so commonly seen is usually not the best. Palms, large ferns, shrubs and small trees of various sorts often look better

A PALM TUB.

in a square box. Especially is this true of the round trimmed bay trees that are so handsome for outdoor use.

The square tub also seems rather more susceptible to a little decorative treatment, as shown in the cut. This, however, should be only just enough to break the severity of hard and plain lines and never anything fanciful enough to distract attention from the plant itself.

#### Lemonade and Lime Juice.

There is nothing more satisfactory, usually on hot days, than good lemonade, or "lemon squash," as our British cousins call it. One lemon to one pint of water; very little sugar is best. But when one is forty miles from a lemon a harmless substitute may be made from citric acid, either pulverized or in crystals, using lemon extract for flavoring. No ill effects can result from using this acid in such small quantities as to make tart a cooling drink or pudding sauce, for it must be remembered that this is the acid found in the fruits of the citron family, the lemon, lime, orange, grapefruit, etc., and used in moderation is healthful.

For some people a drink in which there is a suggestion of bitter quenches thirst more effectively than anything else. A tablespoonful of the commercial bottled juice of limes with a dash of calisaya is very refreshing, or just enough dandelion wine to flavor a glassful of water.—Exchange.

#### Left Overs.

Cold string beans make an excellent salad. Add a teaspoonful of chopped onion to a cupful of beans, salt and pepper to taste. Cut a small slice of bacon into dice and fry, add half a cupful of vinegar and pour over the bean while hot.

To prepare string beans with cheese melt a small piece of butter in a frying pan, add the cooked beans, milk, according to the quantity of beans, salt to taste and then scatter in a thick layer of grated cheese and cook ten minutes.

#### Lobster a la Newburg.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and stir in half a tablespoonful of flour. Stir until smooth and add a cupful of cream, stirring it in gradually. When the cream is hot add two pounds of lobster meat cut into small pieces, salt and cayenne to taste. Finally add the beaten yolks of two eggs and serve immediately.

#### To Protect the Luster of Silver.

To keep little used pieces of silver bright without frequent polishing they may be coated with a thin solution of collodion varnish diluted with alcohol. The evaporation of the spirits leaves the silver coated with a transparent covering which is not noticeable. The application is made with a soft brush.

# $130.00 GIVEN AWAY

The Circulation Committee of the District Labor Council submitted to the Directors of the THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO., the following proposition: "That a trophy valued at $50 be presented to the Section of the District Labor Council sending in the most subscriptions by the first of September, 1904. Not less than 300 Subscriptions will be necessary to win the trophy."

F. J. WILSON, President. WM. BOLAND, Secretary.

The Directors have accepted the proposition and will offer the following prizes to be competed for between the **1st day of May, 1904,** and the **1st day of September, 1904,** inclusive:

To the Section returning most Subscriptions

## $50.00 TROPHY

(300 Subscriptions Necessary to win)

To the Union sending in the greatest number

## Handsome Roll-Top Desk

Value $25.00

To the Individual who sends in the largest number

## Silverware or Ring

Value $15.00

There will also be a

### MONTHLY PRIZE

To the Individual sending in the greatest number each month will be given

## One $10.00 Stock Certificate

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# THE TOILER

97½ Adelaide Street West.

## Current Comment

Friend Carter is still doing his nightly turn among the unions and gathering in money for the Western Federation of Miners to help support the women and children. In addition to those already announced the Plasterers, Bakers, Bookbinders and Typographical have contributed.

Carnegie, the Pittsburg despot, writes a book on "Triumphant Democracy." Hetty Green, the queen of usury, writes stupid sermonettes on "Thrift" to the Sunday school papers. Russell Sage the Wall Street gambler, quotes to reporters to be industrious. Rockefeller, the [illegible] anarchist, tells his Bible class, "don't drink, but economize, and all will be well with you." Put any of these millionaires on the streets of Chicago without a cent of money or a friend, and how far would self help, that most parasites advise the people to practice the principles of, carry him? Only to the nearest police station. In spite of the greatest extravagance and laziness, there are millions who cannot get poor, and in spite of the greatest industry and thrift, there are workingmen who cannot get out of debt. Government ties a saw-log to one man and a balloon to another, and declares they are equally free to rise.—The Red Light.

These "crack-brained" trade unionists of New Zealand who broke into politics about a dozen years ago are making some strange innovations as they run the government. They're upsetting the established order of things, for they have bought one hundred and seven of the biggest landed estates and cut them up into small farms of two hundred acres each. If a large landholder refused to sell he was compelled to do so, and the price of his property was fixed by the government land committee. These estates cover an area of 448,349 acres. These amateur statesmen of New Zealand foolishly think that their country will be better off in having 2,241 prosperous, happy and contented citizens tilling farms of two hundred acres each, than in having 107 [illegible] monopolists doing nothing. Pestiferous fellows!—Machinists' Journal.

The strike at the International Harvester Company, Hamilton, is still on, although negotiations are said to be in progress toward a settlement. The machinists, it is understood, offer to accept the Chicago scale and go back to work.

The Retail Clerks of Hamilton are getting along very nicely. At the last meeting they decided to try and get the [illegible] clerks in the union.

There was a lockout of all bricklayers in the employ of members of the Master Builders' Association at Hamilton last Saturday morning. The cause of the lockout was the refusal to pay a bricklayer because his work was not satisfactory, thus precipitating a strike against one member of the association who was supported by the other members calling out their men. About 75 bricklayers were involved.

Hamilton will have ten more unions to parade on Labor Day than it had a year ago.

The Teamsters Association were expelled from the Hamilton Trades Council at its last meeting because it is composed of employers of [illegible]

Mr. Allan Studholme was in Toronto on Monday. He has just returned from the meeting of the Stove Mounters' International Union, at which he was elected fourth vice-president.

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The Toronto delegates so far elected to the Trades Congress to be held in Montreal, are from the Street Car Men, James Macdonald, J. N. Pickles, Magnus Sinclair, W. T. Thompson, J. W. Griffin. Trades Council, James Wilson, John Tweed, D. W. Kennedy. Machinists, W. Montgomery. Printers, James Simpson, John Chinn. Boot and Shoe Workers, John McFadyn. Tobacco Workers, Chas. Lavoie. The Cigarmakers elect theirs at the next meeting.

The labor unions of Sydney, Australia, are debarring the representatives of the daily papers from their meetings, owing to their unreasonable hostility, and the labor press is being built up in earnest.

John Mitchell says: "No union has inspired to a greater degree the wage earners of the United States to organize than the International Typographical Union," and adds: "The union printer is quick to adjust himself to new conditions. No union can lose anything by following the tactics of the printers."

Hugh Cairns, of Ottawa Typographical Union, was elected by that body as delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which will meet at Montreal.

Labor men! Patronize your friends! Look on the back of your Labor Day ticket and in the paper for the ad of the Connell Anthracite Mining Company, with offices at the corner of Queen and Spadina. This company will give you the label on their wagons and desires your patronage. Order your winter's supply of coal now and get the reduced prices through your union. Remember the address and look up the branch offices if you are not near the head office.

In his annual report to the convention of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers, at Milwaukee last week, President Daniel J. Keefe outlined plans for a federation of maritime and transportation crafts that shall be world wide in its scope. The convention decided to request John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, to represent them as a delegate to the international congress of marine workers, which will be held in the city of Stockholm, Sweden, the latter part of August. This congress was called on the initiative of the International Transport Workers, whose headquarters are in London, England, and whose chief executive officer, Ben Tillet, was a fraternal delegate to the Scranton convention of the American Federation of Labor. This organization already has branches in most of the countries of Europe, and the American longshoremen are also in touch with the transport workers of many foreign countries. The federation of all these organizations will be a chief subject of discussion at the Stockholm congress.

Journeymen Horseshoers, in convention at Omaha, elected the following officers: President, Hubert Marshall, of Cincinnati; organizer and first vice-president, James Seaton, of Brooklyn; second vice-president, Fred E. Harris, of Milwaukee; third vice-president, John Manson, of Pittsburg; secretary-treasurer, Roady Kenehan of Denver.

Illinois Supreme Court has made another decision for the bosses in declaring that the Chicago administration had no right to take a contract from a sewer builder and do the work itself, and that the building of sewers must be done under the contract system.

### THE NEWCOMER'S STORY.

I was downtown the other day and I saw a young man who looked as if he had just come out to this country. I said to him, "How long have you been out in this country?" "About a month." "What part did you come from?" "Manchester." "How do you like this country, anyway?" "When I get settled I think it will be alright. When we were coming over we had a very rough time, indeed; we had a baby with us who was only a month old, we hardly knew what to do with him. You know the milk on board the ship is mixed with sugar and other things in order to make it keep, and we were afraid that he would die, but the stewardess, after a good deal of persuading and a handsome tip, supplied us with some better food, but he is doing fine now that we have got settled in this country. Now that I have got steady work I have made up my mind that I will stay here whether I like it or not." If all the newcomers who come to this country were to make up their minds like this young man that they would stay here and become good Canadian citizens we would hear less kicking about the "bloomin' country."

A TOILER.

### NEW MILITARY FEATURE.

As a regular feature of the programme before the grand stand, both afternoon and evening, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 29th to September 10th, will be presented an artillery musical drive. For the first time outside of England this exhibition will be given with six instead of four guns and with six horses to each gun. The music will be furnished by the famous Black Watch Band, the musical feature of this year's exhibition, and which visits Canada for this event by the gracious permission of His Majesty King Edward VII and the commanding officers of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

### LABEL DID IT.

On February 14, 1904, a man registered at the Strand Hotel of Vancouver as W. H. Sewell, and withdrew to his room. He proceeded to destroy all marks on his clothing by which his identification might be established, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

When the police arrived they were unable to establish the suicide's identity, as it was quite evident he had registered under an assumed name. But one small mark was to be found on the clothing, which no doubt had been thought of little account, and with this clue Charles Mulhern, police sergeant of Vancouver, determined to try and identify the suicide. This clue was Union Label No. 95,629.

Mr. Mulhern at once wrote for G. S. John B. Lennon, asking to whom said label had been issued. On Bro. Lennon discovering that said label had been issued to Kalamazoo, the detective's letter was at once sent on to the secretary H. A. Reva.

Then again it looked as though the man's identity would remain a mystery, for the local had not kept track of the labels issued to the firms at different times.

Mr. Reva at once wrote to Detective Mulhern, stating that unless he could send pieces of cloth and lining of the suit worn by the suicide and full description of the man, he could do nothing. A letter was then received containing pieces of cloth of sleeve and vest lining, as well as a full description of the man.

After visiting several firms, Mr. Schrager, merchant tailor this city identified the cloth and linings, and with the description of the man, it was found that the suicide was W. W. Cockerell.

James Chase, a fireman with whom Cockerell roomed while in Kalamazoo, said the man had left for Seattle, Wash.

The man's identity was completely established March 17th. Following is a letter received by the secretary of 121, Kalamazoo, a few days later:

Police Department,
Vancouver, B.C., March 22, 1904.
H. A. Reva, Esq., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sir,—Yours of March 17, 1904, relative to man who committed suicide here, received, and, sir, I am pleased to be able to inform you that through your efforts at that end the man has been identified and his remains claimed. Owing to the information you gave the papers, his mother, in Harlan, Iowa, seeing it, wired to another son living in Seattle, with result he communicated with us, and the body is to be exhumed and shipped to Harlan, Iowa, to-morrow. I think, sir, we can congratulate ourselves on the outcome of our inquiry. This success is largely attributed to your efforts.

Should you ever visit this part of the country, do not fail to look me up. I will be pleased to meet you, and thanking you for all your efforts in this matter, I beg to remain, sir, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHAS. MULHERN,
Detective Sergeant.

### PARRYISM IN COLORADO.

Driven from his home in San Miguel County, Colorado, in the Telluride district, by the effort of Gen. Sherman Bell to establish peace, Frank S. Hetrick, formerly of Indianapolis, together with his family, has taken refuge with relatives near Fortville until real peace is established in the mining districts.

Hetrick, a big, strapping fellow, whose face has been browned by the sun of years in Colorado, until recently was manager of a general store at Ophir Loop, Colo., and who is utterly fearless, left Colorado a few days ago to insure the safety of his family.

Mrs. Effie D. Hetrick, his wife, was postmistress at Ames, but forwarded her resignation to Washington Wednesday. "My domestic affairs have been so interfered with by the state militia that I have been unable to remain," she wrote. The office was left in charge of a deputy.

One of the most respected citizens of the county, Hetrick had the confidence and respect of the miners, although he was in no way affiliated with them. Because of this and the declaration of his rights as an American citizen, he incurred the displeasure of Gen. Bell, and after being confined in the terrible bullpen without a hearing or trial, and a plea to United States Senator T. M. Patterson, which availed him nothing, he left the country to avoid further trouble.

Speaking of the situation in Colorado, and Hetrick is thoroughly versed in it, he said:

"The present trouble is, in a way, the outgrowth of the Smugglers' union strike against the contract system in 1901. At that time only a short strike was expected, and the miners left their 'bundles,' consisting of their beds and clothing, in their bunk houses. Armed deputies were put about the mines.

"After a time the miners, needing their property, became desperate and met the non-union men in pitched battle. One union and two non-union miners were killed, and the miners took possession of the property.

"The president of the Miners' Union was defeated for sheriff of the county by the present incumbent, and one of his first acts was to appoint two men with reputations as man-killers as his deputies.

"The present strike was started to enforce the eight-hour mill day, and not more than fifty men would have been affected. The Ophir Consolidated Mines Company granted the concession, and, although they were obliged to put one more man to work, the cost of operation was 50 cents less on the day. The additional expense in the whole district would not have been more than $50 to $75 per month had the concession been granted.

"A settlement of the strike was practically effected when the Citizens' Alliance entered the fight from fear that the miners might interfere with their commercial interests.

"There was no objection to the militia, if it was there for the purpose of keeping peace, and ten men could have kept peace in the district without difficulty. It became manifest that the militia and Citizens' Alliance were not there to establish peace, but to incite disorder, and the deportation of miners and the establishment of the bullpen was started. The whole population was disarmed under martial law, and such an assortment of arms was secured that there was talk of sending the collection to the St. Louis Exposition as an exhibition. There was no uniformity in the arms, and Gen. Bell's statement that there was, and that an organization was apparent, was not true.

"After a time martial law was declared off and the miners began returning to their homes, when the Citizens' Alliance, the sheriff and officers of the militia organized as a common mob and the miners were met and marched back to the railroad and again deported. Martial law was again established.

"The union organization asked an injunction against the governor and sheriff, which was refused, the judge declaring that their bands held Gov. Peabody and the sheriff responsible. Then, when they were mobbed, the miners asked an injunction against the Citizen's Alliance and individuals and it was granted.

"A bond was necessary, and while President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, was arranging for it in Ouray County, an affidavit was filed against him, charging that he was desecrating the flag and he was arrested, waived examination and was released on bond. The militia took him as a military necessity and he was confined in the bullpen.

"A writ of habeas corpus was secured, but the militia refused service and when cited for contempt, also refused service on that. Moyer asked the governor if the miners could return to their homes and was granted the permission, but when they attempted to return the miners were again deported. There is absolutely no law other than that of the Citizens' Alliance in Telluride."

March 28, in a conversation in his store, Hetrick declared that he was an American citizen, and that the governor, sheriff, President of the United States or any other person had no right to arrest and confine men in the bullpen without trial or hearing, and under no circumstances or conditions to remove men from their homes into another district, so long as they did not transgress the law.

Immediately he was torn away from his family and cast into the bullpen for forty hours, having only one meal during that time.

March 30, Hetrick was taken before Gen. Bell, and, defiant and determined to defend his rights, he asked Gen. Bell questions that no one else had dared to ask him.

"Do you expect to leave the country?" demanded Bell.

Hetrick said that under present conditions Colorado had no particular charms for him. Then, thoroughly indignant, he asked Bell:

"How far do you think a man 42 years old, who has never been discharged from a position or behind prison bars until in the bullpen, who has worked most of the time where bond was required, for acts, [illegible] remove himself from existing conditions to establish peace?"

The question was evaded, but Bell declared martial law might be declared wherever Hetrick went.

"Do you really believe San Miguel County would be better by my absence?" demanded Hetrick, but there was no answer.

"Do you think the ends of justice would be better served by citizens living in a district being removed that one element might have temporary peace?"

Bell arose in his chair, furious, his face like a thunder storm, and, striking his fist on his desk, yelled:

"I will establish peace in this district if every man has to be sent out but the militia." That ended the interview and Hetrick was released with a pass allowing him to go unmolested about his business at Ophir Loop.

Bell was seemingly afraid of the influence Hetrick might have with the miners, and kept in close touch with his movements. This finally became unbearable, and knowing he might be thrown into the bullpen at any time, he and his family left.

"What is the solution to the situation?" was asked Hetrick.

"There is no solution, and yet there are two, neither of which is likely to be put in operation. First, the mines might be closed down and the miners would probably drift away; second, it could be accomplished by the withdrawal of the Citizens' Alliance from the fight, which is not likely, as they are afraid of the retaliation. The Citizens' Alliance will accept no settlement with the Miners' Union."

In answer to an appeal that something be done to relieve the situation, under date of April 4 Senator Patterson wrote Hetrick from Washington as follows:

"The situation is and has been most deplorable. I don't see that anything can be done while Peabody is in the chair. The whole question will be referred to the people this coming fall. The remedy is in their hands.

"Sincerely hoping we may not again have a year of such military tyranny and oppression in Colorado, I am, very truly yours,
T. M. Patterson."

Hetrick is a candidate for the nomination of sheriff in San Miguel County, but is likely to withdraw because of the terrible condition of affairs. He and his family will leave about Tuesday for Colorado, but will not return to the Telluride district.

"I don't like the bullpen," said Hetrick, with a smile. "The meals I missed in there were the first I had missed in four years."

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**AUGUST SALE**

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**UNION LABEL OUTFITTERS**

### WHY WORKINGMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

By Felix Adler, in the Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

Do we approve of organized labor?

It almost strikes me sometimes as ludicrous when that question is asked. It does not really matter very much whether we approve of it. The situation is not such that organization waits upon our tardy approval, or our modified and condescending approbation.

Organization is in the air. Organization is the order of the day. Organization is everywhere. Capital is organized, they say; why should not labor be organized? Everything is organized.

Science is being organized. Even the solitary thinker is solitary no longer; the solitary scholar, the philosopher, meets his fellow philosopher in congresses; the psychologists, the historians, the economists, the scientific investigators—everywhere are these huge congregations of effort, these co-operative efforts—everywhere instances of concerted action. Everywhere great ends are undertaken—not singly, but jointly.

Is it to be wondered at that labor should be organized? Labor simply follows the general trend. You cannot any more prevent it than you can prevent organization anywhere else.

And, moreover, there is a special reason why there should be this organization or association of laborers, because, as every one knows, the argument is so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it, that the laborer, singly and individually, is at an enormous disadvantage as against the employer; the same disadvantage at which a man is who wishes to dispose of a house when it is known that he must sell on the instant, that he cannot wait.

A man who must sell his house, of whom it is known that he must dispose of it, is at a great disadvantage. He will not get his price, the price that is proper, because it is known that he cannot wait.

So the laborer cannot get the price of his services, because it is known that he cannot wait. His necessities are pitted against the resources of the employer, his existence always close to the verge of want, is pitted against the broad margin of the employer, his ignorance of market conditions is pitted against the experience and the outlook of the employer.

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service, but as the place of an individual can easily be filled, that threat is perfectly futile.

What shall he do? To establish himself in business is out of the question. He has not as an individual the capital. More and more, large capital is required. He cannot do that.

Shall he go upon the land, as they say? That, too, is impossible; the mere expense of taking himself and his family to the land is prohibitive.

What shall he do? Threaten as an individual to leave his employer's service, when there are a hundred and a thousand others ready to take his place?

What shall he do? He stops to think, and finds that while the threat to withdraw his service as an individual is futile, that if a hundred people threaten to withdraw, that is more effective, because the place of a hundred cannot be so easily filled; and that if a thousand threatened to withdraw, that is still more effective; and that if finally 150,000 withdraw (as they did in the anthracite coal strike), it is extremely effective, because the places of 150,000 men cannot be filled.

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

Much is being made of the statement that there are less than 14 per cent. of the workers in the country organized, says Shoe Workers' Journal. A favorite argument of the officials of employers' associations is that because there are less than 14 per cent. of the workers organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that body does not represent the wage-workers of the country. This, together with the concomitant statement that 75 per cent. of the membership of the American Federation of Labor is retained by intimidation, violence and crime, is the stock in trade argument of the high salaried touters of employers' associations.

The mental prevarication of the touters and the utter spuriousness of the arguments that they build are apparent to sober minded students of the relations between employer and employe.

It might as well be said that 86 per cent. of the wageworkers of the country do not believe in the abolishment of child labor, sweat shops and contract convict labor, do not believe in better wages, shorter hours and improved general industrial conditions, [illegible] it can be as arbitrarily claimed that the army and navy do not represent the wish and will of the people to preserve the constitution and government and protect the national honor.

It might as well be said that Christianity is represented only by its militant workers and that all others because they do not actively engage in the great Christian crusade are not represented by the militant workers.

The burdens and sacrifices of projecting all great reforms have been borne by the comparative few.

Any man who seriously sets up the claim that an organization of the workers capable of being militant when necessary is not essential to the protection of the workers' industrial rights and gaining for them economic justice is not qualified to bolster up the contentions of particular and selfish interests.

Intimidation, violence and crime have been the companions of the introduction of every great civilizing institution and the progressive achievement of its objects. In the same way they are incident to and not a part of organized labor, and to claim that such methods bind 75 per cent. of the organized workers to the American Federation of Labor is either incorrigible ignorance or turpitude. While the wage [illegible] labor is not based on economic justice, but is regulated largely by the sense of right and liberality of the individual employer, organized labor will grow. It will suffer periodical setbacks, but, nevertheless, will gradually gather numbers and power.

Pointing out the weaknesses and imperfections of organized labor for the purpose of correction should be courted by organized labor, and the ear of a righteous desire to make right corrections should be lent and warnings heeded. To the extent that organized labor practices wrong expedients and refuses to make corrective concessions to the public, to that extent it is inoculating itself with the virus of a destructive disease. But flaunting in the public face the weaknesses and the imperfections of organized labor for the purpose of showing that as between the employer and organized labor the employer stands for the protection of the industrial rights, liberties and interests of the wageworkers is as ridiculous as it is futile.

More wages, shorter hours and improved conditions are desired by every wageworker, and every employer knows it as he knows that selfish fear is the chief reason why the majority of the workers do not join organized labor and not because the American Federation of Labor does not represent them.

The American Federation of Labor represents every wageworker who desires better industrial conditions, better wages and shorter hours.

No officials or walking delegates of employers' associations, association organizations of, by and for the employers, organizations that have fought tooth and nail every legislative attempt in the interest of the workers, can make the public believe that the action of the unauthorized sponsors of such organizations, in misrepresenting the American Federation of Labor before the public and legislative committees, is not for the purpose of defeating the interests of the workers.

They have not quite reached the brazen point of claiming that employers' associations represent the unorganized 86 per cent. of wageworkers, but we may expect it.

### WHO ARE THE MOST EFFICENT PROMOTERS OF CLASS HATRED?

Bishop Spaulding, in his recent address on "Democracy, Socialism and Labor," said many true things, but none truer than this:

"In America the poor have never hated the rich, though there has been an occasional great outcry against their dishonesty and ruthlessness. With us there has never been any serious temptation to overthrow and level down. More than any other people we have had faith in the individual, and the potency of free will, in the might of single souls.

The average American wants not what any other man possesses, even if it has been dishonestly come by, but [illegible] of opportunity, the [illegible] of the [illegible] equal to a fair field and no favor.

When the rich are denounced it is usually because the rich are taking an unfair advantage—appropriating what does not belong to them, and securing themselves in this unjust privilege through special legislation and the corruption of government.

Not the wish to despoil the rich, but insistence upon the rich ceasing to despoil them—that is the characteristic American attitude toward wealth.

It is from the wholly self-seeking, the predatory rich and their hangers-on that we hear the outcry against the menace of "Socialism". Men such as those that launched and wrecked the shipbuilding trade [illegible] to manufacture watered stock and sell their worthless wares. Trusts—the kind of "captains of industry" and "kings of finance" whose to the investor are always at the front with the shout that our "business interests" are being threatened when protest is made against robbery of the industrious many by the unscrupulous few. The trusts, bulwarked by a tariff which taxes all for the benefit of some—a perfect type of Socialism for private profit—are never silent about "demagogues" and "disturbers" that urge that organized robbery, inside or outside the law, does not make the national prosperity, national growth and national peace.

Less here than anywhere in the world is seen that "class consciousness," which is another name for class envy, class suspicion and class hatred. And the reason is that among us the average man has had a better chance than elsewhere to elevate himself by his industry and thrift. In proportion exactly as that chance is kept open to the average man will he be exempt from hostility to the rich. Deprive men of opportunity to rise, condemn them to dependence in perpetuity, and the "temptation to overthrow and level down" of which Bishop Spaulding speaks will inevitably present itself.

What are the monopolistic and speculative trusts, the "captains of industry," the "kings of finance" and all allied with them in interests or sympathy [illegible] ing toward securing the United States that equality of opportunity for men which insures social peace?

Are they discouragers or promoters of class envy and class hatred? Are they friends or enemies of democracy?—The Chicago American.

Many a girl marries a man merely to keep some other girl from getting him.

No matter how bad a thing is, you should be thankful that it isn't worse.

The cost of the strikes in Colorado during the past sixteen months, under the administration of Governor Peabody, is estimated at $23,036,000, which includes the loss of wages to the men, the cost of maintaining the militia and loss of employers' through idle capital, interest, profits, etc.

Three hundred non-union tailors, mostly Italians, who were employed by a large Broadway clothing manufacturer, left their work and marched to union headquarters, where they signed the roll of membership in the tailors' local of the United Garment Workers of America.—New York Journal.

New York City's Labor Day demonstration last year was a farce, owing to the unfortunate Sam Parks affair. This year they intend to make up for it, according to the reports of the arrangements. They reckon on having in parade at least 75,000 trade unionists, this estimate allowing for about half of the organized workingmen in Greater New York to turn out. The housesmiths and bridgemen met recently and began arrangements to have 5,000 members in line on that day. The joint council of the Brotherhood of Teamsters also figures on uniforms for 10,000 of their 17,000 members in New York to take part in the Labor Day procession. The printers calculate to contribute 4,000 to the number in line, the carriage makers, woodworkers, cigarmakers, clothing trades and building trades mechanics, with their 400 unions under the direction of the central bodies in all of the five boroughs of the city, have determined to join in the demonstration and to unite to make it eclipse everything of the kind since the institution of Labor Day by the New York Central Labor Union twenty years ago.

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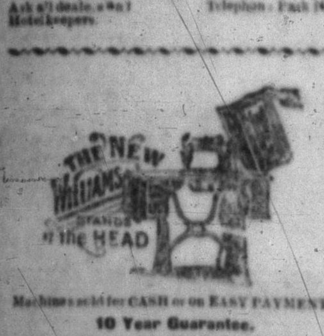


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Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED
97½ Adelaide St. West, Toronto
JAS. WILSON, Manager

Advertising Rates on Application
Copy for the reading columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor
NOTICE—To ensure publication Copy for Advertisements should be at this office no later than Wednesday noon.

TORONTO, AUG. 12th, 1904

It takes a great many people to investigate the fire systems across the line. If our recollections serves us right there has been missions of this variety before.

Governor Vapsant will, no doubt, be called upon to explain who paid the inmates of the jail employed in the grading and fencing of the St. Mathias Bowling Club grounds in front of the jail.

We have very little sympathy with the complaints of the insurance robbers, but their demand for a fair investigation is something which should receive better consideration than that given by the Fire and Light Committee.

The Butchers' fight against the Harris abattoir still rages. They are flooding the country with literature which will have its effect in time. The butchers say the city business of the abattoir has fallen away by almost one-half.

There is a firm man in the Lombard street hall who has a great regard for this paper. He watches each week for its arrival and quietly hies himself away to a little corner and goes "gunning" for things the firm man should not know—at least so he thinks.

A letter from Colorado relates atrocities practised by Peabody's scoundrels that would shame a savage. Because they supplied food to destitute families of miners who had been exiled three women were deported. Seventeen troopers invaded a house and ravished a woman with a three weeks' old babe, and in another instance five of the unhanged dogs assaulted a young Swedish woman who was about to become a mother. No wonder the Army and Navy Journal denounces Peabody's "militiamen" as bands of guerrillas and highwaymen, and respectable papers are beginning to gag at the mention of the name Colorado.

## OUR HAMILTON EDITION.

This week's issue we dedicate to our Hamilton brothers. The movement in that city has always been of the progressive order. About the one thing lacking in this progress has been a labor paper. Like Toronto, Hamilton has a daily paper which flirts with the movement, but the boys of our sister city have never accomplished much in the line of getting a paper of their own.

We would like very much to help them out in this respect and would be very glad to arrange for the insertion of special correspondence about the movement. This is our first venture, but we trust it will not be the last, but will lead to the paper being made use of by the labor men of Hamilton.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Some days ago The Globe published an article under the above caption, in which it discussed the possibility of a commercial depression.

There are several features in that article which make it very remarkable for a paper of such standing to publish. First, it tells a half truth which is often worse than a whole falsehood; second, it draws some conclusions of the most fallacious character.

When it says that the last depression affected Canada less than any other civilized country, it is drawing the bow at a long venture. It is true that there were more bank failures in the States in proportion to population than in this country. But the conditions were so bad that Canada has nothing to boast of but a great deal for which she should hang her head in shame. Let one fact suffice. About 1869 the Canadian government came into possession of the Northwest, a territory possessing such wealth of land, forest and minerals that there was a heritage sufficient to make every family in the country rich. But instead of the government managing the estate for the benefit of the people, it was thrown away so recklessly or put up to gambling speculation with the result that at the end of twenty years there were a few millionaires and a great many bankrupts. The management of that estate could not well have been worse, if it had been given in charge to a number of children. Thousands of people were drawn into the speculation so that they lost their fortunes and found nothing but a burdensome mortgage and a lot of tax bills.

The result was the same in the boom of the land of Toronto.

But the stupidity of this article is that it makes the prosperity of this country depend on the importation of foreign capital. How fallacious that is let one example suffice. About the year 1854 the Grand Trunk Railroad was built. This involved the importation of millions of foreign capital. Perhaps no single event could at that time so profoundly affect the welfare of this country; for it gave the farmers access to the markets of the world as they could not enjoy otherwise. It made their trade more free. But there was another phase of this question, about which the papers are far too silent. While it affected the production of wealth in a most favorable degree, it affected the distribution of the wealth in a most villainous manner. The building of this road did in this country that it has done in every other country, especially when opening up new territory. It aroused all the cupidity of land speculation to white heat. Every hamlet was to become a town and every town was to become a mighty city. Land values ran up faster than good crops could be produced. Everyone was attacked by the fever. Investments were made on lavish scale, and lots sold and resold at advancing prices, far beyond what legitimate business could stand. The collapse came and the commercial crisis of 1857 will always stand out as one of the monuments of financial folly with its train of bankruptcies strewn all over the continent.

The building of the Canadian Pacific was followed with a veritable saturnalia of financial frenzy. Men were making fortunes in a few days without raising one cent's worth of goods, but simply by swapping lots of land. Then there came the day of reckoning and a host of speculators, who had believed themselves rapidly becoming millionaires, found themselves stranded with big mortgages and tax bills to stagger under.

The Globe says: "During the next seven years anywhere from $[illegible] to $[illegible] of cash will be brought into Canada from abroad to be spent in surveys and construction in connection with this one great project, namely, the Grand Trunk Pacific. This main stream will diffuse itself through many channels of trade and industry, all of which will feel its helpful influence." All of which leads to most false conclusions and all of which suppresses the tremendous fact that this enormous expenditure will be but a repetition of the stupidity and villainy of the past. It will have the effect of making a few millionaires and a great many bankrupts.

If this railroad had not been undertaken there would be just as many dollars spent to diffuse themselves through the many channels of trade and commerce and there would be just as many people employed in the production of wealth. The building of that railroad in no single particular insures the prosperity of this country.

All the elements of prosperity are in the country if they were properly directed. Prosperity such as the world has never hitherto witnessed, is quite within our reach, if we but allow our brains something like a decent chance to work aright. If the farmer cultivates the weeds and tramps out the crop of good grain, he will have the weeds for his pains and calamity will be his harvest. God gives him his choice, weeds or good food, which ever he toils for. If he poisons the bees and feeds the bugs, he will have the swarm of parasites and an empty hive. We can have exactly the same in our nation. If we cultivate the speculator and suppress the toiler, we can have the extortion and not the production. And that is what we are doing nationally. Whether it be the clearing of a farm, the building of a factory or a home, the making of a machine or the construction of a railroad, the law removes the taxes from the speculation, the social weed patch or the swarm of bugs and imposes them on the industry. Nationally we do everything to encourage the destruction of industry and the encouragement of social sponges and social leeches.

It would be interesting if The Globe would go over the history of any of the great railroad lines on this continent and give a single instance where it has not had the same effect, the enrichment of the speculators or the holders of the best business sites, enabling them to subject industry to an endless tribute and to keep it just as near the margin of a bare living as ever.

It is this tremendous injustice in the distribution of wealth about which that paper keeps silent and in that manner tells half truths and thus misleads its readers just as truly as though it told actual falsehoods.

## BERIAH PODGE'S PRAYER.

Many thoughtful people, educated on every line but economics, find it hard to reconcile existing conditions with the idea of a benevolent providence. This is particularly the case when they cannot account for present injustices, exhibiting as they do on the one hand unearned wealth beyond the wildest dreams of avarice; on the other incessant toil of thousands to procure the necessities of the barest animal existence.

This state of mind and the attitude of the wealthy towards poorer members of the same church—all good Christians—is well illustrated in the following prayer. The prayer and incidents leading up to the conversion of the petitioner are as follows:

Beriah Podge was as full of superstition as you could crowd into an uneducated head; and, you know, the less education the more superstition. But, unlike most people, Beriah's superstition did not inspire faith in him at all times—in fact, most of the time Beriah was doubtful of everything.

By and by Beriah was converted at a Methodist revival and after wrestling in an imaginary mental tussel with the Lord for two weeks, he was pronounced "blest." Beriah did not feel certain about it himself, but the leading men in the tussle told him it was all right, and Beriah thought they ought to know, as they had been professional wrestlers for many years.

One night they called on Beriah to lead in prayer, but he said he didn't know what to say, or how to say it.

"Just get down upon your knees and open your mouth," said one of the elders encouragingly, "and the Lord will put the words in your mouth."

"And I'll dare to say whatever the Lord puts in my mouth, eh?" enquired Beriah.

"Just leave it to the Lord—he'll put words into your mouth that will even surprise you," replied the elder in a burst of enthusiasm.

"Well, on those conditions I'll tackle the job," said Beriah, and the next time they called on him to lead in prayer he got down on his knees and surprised the members with the following prayer:

"Oh, Lord, they told me you would put a prayer in my mouth if I would get down and open my meat trap, and here she is, wide open like a rat trap. Oh, Lord, they tell me you created everything out of nuthin'—what did you create me for?

"Oh, Lord, you created old Deacon Skinner to possess all the good land around here, and boss everybody about, and then you took a piece of the same nuthin' and created me to work for old Skinner for seventy five cents a day, take flour and [illegible] for pay. Why didn't you create me for a better purpose? I like good things as well as old Skinner likes 'em, and I can't see why you created him to gobble 'em all and created me to live on scraps. Now, there's the old deacon, and he owns six big farms and he can't pay more than six shillings a day to his help 'cause he says the farms must pay six per cent. interest on the money he has got tangled in 'em. Oh, Lord, does he include the money he has invested in Brussels carpet, and in the eight hundred dollar piano and fifteen hundred dollar trottin' horse, and the expense of his wife's trip to Europe, and his daughter's education in Paris, and his son's Jersey Lilies in New York, and the money the old codger lost in Wall Street; that is done he want the farms to pay six per cent. on all them cuts [illegible] of spondoolix?

"Oh, Lord, if you created me to be a slave for old Skinner, hadn't you a darn sight better left me uncreated? I didn't ask you to create me, and I hadn't done a single thing to make you mad at me, and why did you create me to toil and sweat all the time and get no fun, while such people as the old deacon have lots of fun and don't have to work at all?

"Oh, Lord, I can't sometimes see why you create so many people to be poor all the time and then create a few to own all the good things in this world. When you made me out of nuthin' and sent me down here to be called Beriah Podge, there wasn't a single thing in this world I could call my own. Somebody had been ahead of me, and had eyes been ahead of my dad, and claimed everything but the air and water and I s'pose if the air and water wasn't such a great thing to leak out, they'd buy that up and keep it to sell.

"Mebby, Oh, Lord, you sent me to the wrong world, 'cause you wouldn't be so cruel as to send me into a world willingly, where everything had been gobbled up before I got here. If this is not true—if you sent me here to get a share of the world, and I don't get it, why don't you hustle around and make some of these big hogs fork over? What right have you to make me a slave, if you have really made the blue-blooded people? Why don't you serve us alike? When you made toads or snails or grasshoppers, you give them the privilege to go just where they please. You don't create one toad to own every thing, and the rest to work for him, and you give all the toads all the world. Seems to me it is a dod durn sight better for a poor man to be a toad than a human bein', since you give all the world to a few, and even give these few the privilege to make the rest of us work for 'em.

"Oh, Lord, I can't sometimes see into the business at all. It looks to me as though you had created more durn nuisances than good things. Did you create the murderer, and the burglar, and lawyers, and members of corporations and humbugs in general? Did you make this world to work in with our hands, and then make it a disgrace for a man or a woman to have coarse, toil-stained hands? If you didn't why then is it a disgrace? Why don't you hustle around and straighten things up? Do you care more for us than you care for toads and frogs and snails and such things? If you don't—what's the use of us a prayin' and——"

Here the preacher thought to drown out Beriah's voice by starting a lively hymn, and the congregation joined in, but Beriah only held his wind until they ceased, and then started in again in a louder key:

"Oh, Lord, you put words in my mouth, according to the elder's prediction, but them words don't seem to suit the crowd. I've heard them all pray a long flattering string of big windy words, but I don't go much on flattery. I talk straight from the shoulder, I do, and when I want to know a thing I'm not afraid to ask. Oh, Lord, tell me truly, is a rich man better'n a poor man? When you go to work to create a child for a millionaire do you say to yourself, as it were, now I'm goin' to turn out a special job; now, I'm goin' to put in good blood and color the blood kinder blue, and put in some good stuff that will make the child lazy and proud and hoggish? Is that the way you do it? And when you make a little kid for a poor family, do you say to yourself, so to speak, this is only a common brat, and I'll put in a lot of coarse material and color the blood plain red and make the nerves so coarse that they will not appreciate mental pain or pleasure, and the creature will be only fit for hard work and abuse. Is this the way you do it? If it is not so, then why is there so much difference in the future of children? Why does one become blue-blooded, and a hundred become sort of outcasts?"

Just here a great many of the well-to-do members got up and left in disgust, but Beriah went on with his prayer:

"Oh, Lord, there's a screw loose in human events, else why was such as me born? Did you make me for a slave in the beginning or did certain men so gobble up everything good and leave nothing for me? Whose world is this anyhow? Did you give it to the hull of us, share and share alike, or did you give it to a special few? Say, now, Oh, Lord, hain't I as much right to the world as the Astors or Vanderbilts or the royal snobs in general? Hain't the Podges jist as good, before they were turned out of your shop, as the blooded aristocrat?

"If they hain't, then why for did you give us brains to think, and nerves to feel pain, and hearts to love, and stumics to get hungry, while we have such a dod durn time to keep up an existence?

"This I want to know by return mail, as business men say, and you will have the heartfelt thanks for yours truly."

The prayer was ended, and without the usual sanctimoniously groaned Amen from Deacon Skinner, the spirit having moved him to retire, and it is needless to say Beriah received no further invitations to lead in prayer.

Same day the Podge family will awaken to the fact that there is no hog created about aristocracy that blue-blood depends upon rent rolls. They will learn that land rent is produced by the community; that all public works are community requirements, benefiting land rent only. When the Podge family see this clearly they will demand that land, the only thing increasing in value by public expenditure, shall pay for all public outlays, labor products being free from taxation. Then will Beriah's prayer be answered and a man be measured at his true worth to the community, not respected because of his power to live on the toil of the honest worker.

SAM [illegible]

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For which purpose the co-operation of the Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

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The observance of these regulations will materially assist the Department in the proper and effective administration of the Building By-Law, and will also save a deal of inconvenience and possible heavy loss to those whose neglect of such constitutes a contravention of By-Law No. 3469.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Commissioner of Assessment and Property

City Hall, June 20th, 1904.

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# Directory of Union Meetings

Unless otherwise stated all meetings take place at 8 p.m.

Where only one name is given it is that of the Secretary.

Organizations changing Secretaries are requested to notify this office at once.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—President, Alf. Raynor, 424 College st.; vice-president, Robt. Hungerford; financial secretary, Geo. Cooper, 301 King west; corresponding secretary, D. W. Kennedy, 9 Edward st. Meets every Thursday, Richmond Hall.

LABEL SECTION—Chairman, W. Ward; secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 271 Parliament st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Toiler Office.

### BUILDING TRADES

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, Alfred Raynor; vice-chairman, D. A. Webber; secretary, John Keith, Deer Park P.O. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Richmond Hall.

CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC TILE LAYERS, No. 11. W. J. McLean, 152 Huron st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. [illegible]. H. Garton, [illegible] Davenport rd.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. [illegible]. H. Pattin, [illegible] ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 27. John Tweed, [illegible] Palmerston ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. [illegible]. [illegible], secretary, [illegible] Yorkville ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 2. A. [illegible], secretary, 59 Lake Front east.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 3. Wm. H. [illegible], [illegible] Spadina ave.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS, Branch No. 4. W. G. Gribble, 239 Munro st.

GRANITE CUTTERS, No. 18. A. E. Fredenburg, 182 McPherson ave.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. [illegible]. Frank Malone, 121 McCaul st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

STONE CUTTERS. A. W. Stewart, 38 Howland ave.

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, No. 46. H. J. Hiller, [illegible] st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Temple Building.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, No. 3. J. W. Harmon, 24 La Plante ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

BUILDERS' LABORERS. John M. MacIntosh, 44 Humbert st. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 11. Geo. Roberts, 23 [illegible] st., Toronto Junction. Meets Heydon House, Toronto Junction.

BRICK, TILE AND TERRA COTTA WORKERS, No. 118. A. H. Cheesman, 172 Queen east. Meets Bolton Hall.

MARBLE WORKERS, No. 12. William Davey, 235 Concord ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Strathcona Chambers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, No. 30. H. J. McQuillan, 98 Esther st., recording secretary; J. E. Chapman, 75 Foxley st., cor. secretary; J. Gow, 268 Bathurst st., president; W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide st. west, vice-president; Sam Cox, financial secretary; R. Russell, treasurer; J. Martin, conductor; George Welch, warden. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Temple Building.

CONCRETE PAVERS (Federal), No. 10,-709. Frank Reeve, 36 Euclid ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Society Hall.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS, No. 21. Wm. E. Swain, 65 Arnold ave.

PLASTERERS' LABORERS. W. Kierstead, 590 Parliament st.

PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 48. Jas. Ward, 6 Northern place.

BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 2. John Murphy, 44 Claremont st. Meets every Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

STONEMASONS' UNION. John R. Cross, 275 Hamburg ave.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS INTERNATIONAL, No. 13. Theo. Alsthorpe, 410 King st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Pythian Hall.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, No. 97. Geo. Corry, 22 Trafalgar ave.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS, No. 71. P. Jerreat, 249 Sumach st.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES, No. 58. W. E. Meredith, 17 Adelaide st. west.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, No. 1408, Toronto Junction. A. F. McLellan, 342 Delaware ave., city.

### METAL TRADES

METAL TRADES SECTION—Chairman, W. Boland; vice-chairman, N. Quesnel; secretary, S. C. Morrison, 262 1-2 Queen west. Meets in Cameron Hall on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL WORKERS, No. 294. Alf. Randall, 44 Scollard st.

METAL POLISHERS, No. 21. Jas. Acheson, 74 Woolsley st. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Cameron Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, No. 171. A. J. Smith, 167 DeGrassi st. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 235. D. T. Montgomery, 154 Shaw st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Temple Building.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, No. 540. J. M. Clements, 29 Bellevue ave. Meets alternate Mondays, Dominion Hall.

HORSE SHOERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 49. R. Roberts, 866 Ontario st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Strathcona Chambers.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, 128. R. Woodward, 508 Adelaide west.

BRASS WORKERS, No. 52. Geo. N. Dunlop, 291 Crawford st. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 39 Maud st.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION. Fred Bancroft, 187 Simcoe st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

BRASS MOULDERS, No. 33. Wm. Lewis, 12 St. David's place. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Occident Hall.

STOVE MOUNTERS, No. 14. J. J. Bayliss, Mount Dennis P.O.

IRON MOULDERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 28. John Barnett, 75 Bolvat st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

MACHINISTS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 371. R. M. Mills, Box 356, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, James Hall.

MARINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION. Geo. Clarkson, 23 Woolsley st. Meets every Tuesday, Forum Hall.

STEAM ENGINEERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 152. John Lawrenson, 133 River st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 61 Victoria st.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS (Toronto Junction). Thos. Collins, 136 Campbell st., city.

MARINE FIREMEN, Local 332. J. H. Johnston, 25 Woolsley st.

BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' HELPERS, No. 161. C. Franklin Kirk, 77 Berkeley st.

INSIDE BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, No. 56. Fred Boyd, Dovercourt P.O.

### WOODWORKING TRADES

WOODWORKING TRADES SECTION—Chairman, C. L. Wilson; vice-chairman, A. Tressider; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Annis, 17 Windsor st. Meets 2nd Monday, Richmond Hall.

PIANO MAKERS, No. 34. Wm. Ward, 327 Lippincott st. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Richmond Hall.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 39. Geo. Johnson, 234 Bathurst st.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS, No. 41. F. W. Rochall, 50 Camden st.

CABINET MAKERS, No. 137. W. Jamieson, 50 Alexander st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Richmond Hall.

BROOM AND BRUSH MAKERS, No. 25. Geo. Swanton, Dovercourt P.O.

GILDERS' PROTECTIVE, No. 9280. J. Johnstone, 6 Home place.

PICTURE FRAME WORKERS, No. 114. A. S. Lane, 585 Queen st. west. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

WOODWORKING MACHINISTS, No. 115. W. F. Pelz, 72 Manning ave.

WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION. Gus. Minesaud, 602 Church st.

COOPERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 180. John Parker, 11 Schmidt place.

### PRINTING TRADES

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS, No. 21. Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseth st. Meets 1st Thursday in Strathcona Chambers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 91. John Chinn, 65 Albany ave., President; E. M. Meehan, Vice-President; James Simpson, Treasurer; E. J. How, Financial Secretary; T. C. Vodden, Chairman Board of Relief; William Church. All officers' address, Box 543. Union room, 11 Richmond st. west, Room 16. Union meets 1st Saturday in Richmond Hall.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, No. 10. Ed. B. Randall, 25 Oak st. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, No. 28. Secretary, Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa st.; President, C. R. Hurst; vice-president, Geo. Legier; financial secretary, Thos. Barber; treasurer, Robt. Glockling; guide, A. McLean; inspector, E. Thomas; statistician, D. West; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Wilson. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Strathcona Chambers.

MAILERS' UNION, No. 5. W. S. Cooper, 278 Lippincott st.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS. James Egan, 282 Sumach st.

PRINTING PRESS FEEDERS, No. 1. F. P. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave. Meets 2nd Wednesday in Strathcona Chambers.

BINDERY WOMEN, No. 34. Miss Jas. Robin, 412 Dundas st. Meets 4th Monday, Temple Building.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 1. Joseph Leake, 191 St. Patrick st.

### CLOTHING TRADES

CLOTHING TRADES SECTION—George Sangster, chairman; Chas. Clarke, 1 Argyle st., secretary. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Richmond Hall.

GARMENT PRESSERS, No. 164. Frank Geary, 122 Ontario st.

CLOTHING CUTTERS, No. 165. Edward Fenton, 192 Simcoe st. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Forum Hall.

GARMENT OPERATORS, No. 202. W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent st.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 132. Geo. Sangster, Toiler Office. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Richmond Hall.

TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 156. W. E. Coleman, Toronto Junction.

### MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES SECTION—Chairman, I. H. Sanderson; vice-chairman, W. V. Todd; secretary, John Gardner, 495 Queen west. Meets in Richmond Hall on the 3rd Friday.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION. Charles Lavoie, 137 Dalhousie st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE, No. 737. Jas. J. Thompson, 47 Nelson st.

BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS, No. 33. W. Fairbank, 1199 College st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 233. Carl Saul, 27 Grange ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Room 5, Leader Lane Chambers.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 66. Joseph Williams, 77 Beaconsfield ave.

BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, No. 496. W. T. Hughes, 62 Kensington ave.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 55. Robert Hungerford, 205 St. Clarens ave.

MAYFLOWER ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 6004. D. S. McCartney, 127 George st.

PRIMROSE ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2484. Edwin Brown, 87 Wilton ave.

VICTORIA ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2123. R. H. Cox, 772 Markham st. Meets 3rd Thursday, Richmond Hall.

EXCELSIOR ASSEMBLY, K. of L., 2305. Wm. Gilmour, 298 Simcoe st.

BREAD SALESMEN, FEDERAL, No. 35. Walter Ellis, 479 Delaware ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Occident Hall.

CIGARMAKERS, No. 27. R. Haberstock, 41 McGill st. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Richmond Hall. Executive Board, every Monday, Richmond Hall.

WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE, No. 66. Mrs. A. Denny, 53 Trinity sq.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN—Business agent and cor. secretary, F. Letts, 73 Foxley st.; president, J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west; vice-president, G. J. Jackson, Bracondale; financial secretary, C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta ave.; treasurer, Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie st.; guide, Mart Fitzgerald; guard, Wm. Mahar; sergeant-at-arms, T. G. Bond. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 204. J. W. Gibbons, 109 Elm st. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Richmond Hall.

TORONTO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 113. President, J. H. Pickles; vice-president, H. Lock, 145 Pearson st.; cor. secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward ave.; financial secretary, Geo. Coney, 167 Spadina ave.; treasurer, J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard st.; business agent, Jas. McDonald, room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond west. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30, Richmond Hall.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 30. A. H. Lee, 165 Teraulay st. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Richmond Hall.

BARTENDERS' LEAGUE, No. 280. J. Beaumont, 4 Kepp st. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 p.m., Forum Hall.

BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL, No. 376. A. M. McKay, 350 St. James sq.

BREWERY WORKMEN, No. 304. Geo. W. Haines, 14 Thompson st.

CAB AND EXPRESS ASSOCIATION. J. Beatty, 158 Adelaide west. Meets 3rd Monday, Strathcona Chambers.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, No. 1. Thos. Hilton, 115 Booth ave.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, No. 2. Wm. Hill, 52 Stafford st. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Occident Hall.

CORK WORKERS' FEDERAL, No. 9642. Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave. Meets 4th Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

FURRIERS' FEDERAL, No. 9701. A. V. McCormack, 86 Bussey ave. Meets 2nd Friday, Strathcona Chambers.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 149. J. W. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston ave. Meets 1st Sunday at 2.30 p.m., Richmond Hall.

MALTSTERS' UNION, No. 317. Adam Wright, 74 St. Paul st.

TRAVELLERS' GOODS AND LEATHER NOVELTY WORKERS, No. 5. A. H. McBride, 311 Sherbourne st. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Occident Hall.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS (LINEMEN), No. 353. J. S. Fyfe, 27 Mansfield ave. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Occident Hall.

STATIONARY FIREMEN, No. 183. John Lynch, 136 Parliament st.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER WORKERS, No. 34. Nathan Stafford, 58 Taylor st.

RAILWAY FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE HANDLERS, No. 61. Jas. C. Jaffary, 67 Tecumseth st.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 168. S. Griffin, East Toronto.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN, No. 322. H. Meredith, 243 Crawford st.

JEWELRY WORKERS, No. 7. Jas. H. Tomlin, 603 Yonge st.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARMEN, No. 234. F. H. Wallace, 77 Murray ave., Toronto Junction. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson Hall.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, Div. 295. Fred A. Sproule, Toronto Junction. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 7.30 p.m., B. of L. E. Hall, Toronto Junction.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 63. Jos. A. McLean, 47 Grosvenor st.

PRINTERS AND COLOR MIXERS' Union. R. G. Forsey, 27 Herrick st.

NOTICE.

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LONGHURST'S FREE THEATRE OF MUSIC AND SONG

# A Gasoline Cupid

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT

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"Teuf! teuf! teuf! H-r-r-r! Wough!" The automobile ceased its monotonous chant, coughed once or twice and subsided into a state of silence and, alas! immobility. In a moment the chauffeur was off his seat and poking about in the machinery. Then he went to the door of the carriage and touched his hat.

"Beg pardon, miss," he said, "but she's broke down and 'll have to go to the shop. I'm sorry, but you'll have to get around the city some other way."

The girl on the back seat, a tall, handsome blond with the tiniest of blue eyes, uttered an exclamation. "If that isn't too bad! And I've got just two hours to see Washington before my train goes! Can't you call another auto for me?"

The chauffeur glanced around him. "Oh, yes'm," he said. "Of course. There ought to be some here on the stand now, only there ain't. But I'll go in and telephone for one right away."

"Do! Or, stay, there's one waiting at the postoffice door now. Maybe it's for hire."

The man looked doubtfully at the machine indicated. "Don't think so, miss," he answered. "That's a private machine or I miss my guess. Still, I'll ask." Leaving the girl he walked over to the curb and addressed the young man sitting on the box of a handsome automobile.

No one familiar with the new horseless vehicles would for one moment have supposed that the one in question was for hire. "Racer" appeared in every line of its build and costliness in the exquisite nicety of its construction. But the girl was from the west and had never had an opportunity to study the makes of machines, while the chauffeur hoped that by apparent desire to serve he might yet gain the hire he had lost by the breaking down of his own machine.

That anything but an instant negative would be the answer to his query "whether that machine was for hire?" had never passed his brain, so his astonishment may be guessed when the young man on the box started, glanced at the girl still sitting in the injured vehicle a short distance away, flushed deeply and replied in the affirmative. Then, without waiting for further explanation, he promptly ran his machine to the side of the other and halted to

INSTANTLY THE CHAUFFEUR SWUNG AROUND IN HIS SEAT.

permit the girl to climb in. The next moment they were swinging down the avenue at a lively gait.

The girl leaned forward. "Ahem!" she said. "Did the other man tell you where I wanted to go?"

"Said you wanted to see the city, ma'am," returned the young man respectfully, but in a curiously muffled tone. He had kept his head averted, almost as if he wished to conceal his features, a wish—if it were a wish—in which he had been successful. The girl had looked at the machine, but not at its driver.

When the chauffeur spoke she started and glanced curiously at him, as though his voice struck some dormant chord in her memory. "Yes," she said. "I do want to see the city, but I want to get to the depot at 3 o'clock. My train goes out then."

"Yes'm. I'll get you there in time. Going east, ma'am?"

Again the girl looked at him curiously. "Yes," she answered slowly. "I'm on my way to college."

"Oh—er—you believe in the higher education of women then?"

The girl's eyes were dancing with fun now. "Under certain circumstances," she said. "Is that the capitol?"

"Yes'm, that's the capitol. Under certain circumstances? What circumstances, for instance?"

"Oh, a stepmother at home, for instance. How many senators are there?"

"Three hundred and eighty-six, I believe. A stepmother might be a terror to some girls, of course, but most of them can get away from one home to another without going to college."

"How? By the way, is that the library?"

"Yes. Why, of course, most girls have—have—can marry." The man was speaking eagerly now, but he still kept his face turned away and threw the words over his shoulder.

"Married! Whew! That's a very radical remedy. It might be worse than the other trouble. How many books are there in the library?"

"Two or three million, I believe. Oh, no! You wouldn't find it so, I'm sure. Think of growing into a spectacled old maid! All college girls do, you know. Then think of that young fellow just longing to make a home for you."

"What building is that?"

"That? Oh, the patent office or the pension office or something! Think of—"

"But suppose the girl has sent him away?"

"Then let her whistle him back and see whether he won't come."

The girl glanced at the broad back of the man before her, while her shoulders quivered with silent mirth. Then she puckered up her lips and deliberately emitted a clear, soft whistle.

The effect was magical. Instantly the chauffeur swung around in his seat and faced her. "Bessie!" he exclaimed, "do you mean it?"

The girl smiled at him, though her eyes were dewy. "Of course I do, Frank," she said. "I never thought you would go away as you did just for a week. No! No! Keep your seat. You can say all that's really necessary from where you are."

"And you know me all the time?"

"Of course! The minute I really looked at you. But you'll make me miss my train."

"Train? No train for you! I'll not take any chances now. Your interest in the city may have lapsed, but here's the city hall. Shall I go in and get a marriage license, or—will you go in with me?"

He had sprung from the seat and stood holding out his hands, the light of love pleading in his eyes. "Won't you go in with me, Bessie?" he asked again.

For an instant the girl hesitated; then she took the proffered hand. "Yes, Frank," she said softly. "I will go with you—now and always."

"Bless that old gasoline rattletrap that broke down with you," he cried. "It must have been one of Cupid's up to date chariots in disguise."

### Table Manners in Argentina.

"We encamped near a swamp," says a gentleman, describing a meal he had several years ago with some cart drivers in South America, "and supped on sliced pumpkins boiled with bits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampa fashion. One iron spoon and two cow's horns split in halves were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their haunches and freely helped themselves from the kettle. Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar etiquette which the most lowly person invariably observes. Each member of the company in turn dips his spoon or horn into the center of the stew and draws it in a direct line toward him, never allowing it to deviate to the right or left. By observing this rule each person eats without interfering with his neighbor. Being ignorant of this custom, I dipped my horn into the mess at random and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impatience. They declared with some warmth to the cook that foreigners did not know how to eat. I apologized as well as I could and endeavored thereafter to eat according to gaucho etiquette."

### Those Queer Women.

"Women are mighty queer about some things," remarked a conductor the other day. "I've been watching them for ten years on this line, and every day I see some new peculiarity. You just watch the next one that gets in. There's one vacant seat left, and she'll walk up to it and turn clear around in her tracks before she sits down. Here comes one now."

Sure enough, the woman who stepped on the car just then spied the chosen seat, made for it and, reaching it, turned clear around before she sat down.

"You see how it is," continued the conductor, returning after taking her fare. "They all do it. There isn't one woman in ten but what turns around before she takes her seat. Perhaps it's natural for 'em, just as it is for a dog to whirl around three times before he lies down. I've seen more than one woman lose her seat by having some one else slip into it while she was going through her preliminary turn. But a little lesson like that doesn't do them any good. They keep on turning around before taking a seat just the same."—Exchange.

### East Indian Worship.

In the census report of India, a government publication, it is gravely related that native clerks actually worship the tools of administration. At the time of the vernal equinox there is a festival known as Sri Panchami, which the orderlies celebrate on the flat roof of the buildings occupied by the secretariats of the government of India. The worshipers take one of the large packing cases which are used to convey office records from Simla to Calcutta and drape its rough woodwork with plantain leaves and branches of the sacred pipal. This structure, crowned with an official dispatch box, serves as an altar, and in the center thereof is placed the sacred symbol—a common glass inkpot with a screw top, flanked by paper, pens, sealing wax, ink erasers and such office paraphernalia, the whole festooned and adorned by coil upon coil of red tape. To this symbol of godhead offerings of food are made, while texts from the Vedas are recited by the Brahman officiating as priest.

# Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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### PAYING THE FIDDLER.

When you're feeling pretty blue,
Don't know what you've done or said,
Feel as if you'd like to chew
Off some stuped fellow's head
Just to show him where he's at,
Throw a brickbat at the cat.

When your nerves are all unstrung,
Rasped and tortured through and through,
Do not try to hold your tongue;
Do just what you want to, do—
Don't control yourself at all;
Kick the table through the wall.

Just give all your feelings vent;
Lay about from left to right;
Probably you will repent—
Doesn't matter; spit your spite
Out upon the fellow who
Happens to run into you.

When your anger all is done,
When you've finished with your brawl,
You can have a lot of fun
Squaring up the bills for all
Damages your temper wrought.
This will give you food for thought.

### The Mortgage.

High water never washes away the mortgage. It may uproot trees and take the hencoops sailing on down to the next state, but after the floods have subsided the mortgage is still there as firmly as though it had been anchored to the foundations of the earth and then nailed down to the sills of the barn to make it doubly secure.

Cyclones may blow away the wood shed, unroof the house or take the hay-

stack on a Cook excursion over into another county, but when the blow is over it is always found that not even a corner of the mortgage has been jarred.

Talk about sticking closer than a brother! There is a friend that hangs to the place like a porous plaster. Thieves do not come in and steal it, the sun does not warp it; neither does it wander off down the road every time the gate is left open.

For a good, practical recipe for losing a mortgage, men would pay most any sum; but, try their best, they simply can't.

### Why It Is There.

Though rain the prohibition state may fall,
When winds blow from the south,
The drug store, always within hail,
Can break the fiercest drouth.

### Each the First.

"Did you ever kiss a girl before?"

"Of course not, and, besides, my darling, do you suppose I would own to it if I had? You don't think for a minute that I am going to admit to the next girl that I happen to fall in love with that I ever kissed you, do you?"

### Matter of Definition.

"He lives a dog's life since he married the widow."

"You mean a married man's life," volunteered the incorrigible old bachelor, although it was not his put in.

### Like Cures Like.

On close investigation
I think that you will find
Some who work cured by mind cure
Were sick but in their mind.

### PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Appendicitis is not any more painful than cramp colic, but it is a great deal more stylish.

The man who has a large lawn to mow thinks he has discovered perpetual motion in growing grass.

A tramp never takes a telescope to look for work, no matter how anxious he may be to find it.

The average man is never so happy as, when he has succeeded along some line, in putting another man out of business.

If he hasn't one of his own, a boy selling matches has to hire a sick mother as a part of his stock in trade.

Some people by reason of the very superior quality of their nerve miss few of the good things of the world.

Heroes are men who have the good judgment to die at the psychological moment.

Some people are so light hearted that they won't take even a mother-in-law seriously.

It is not a very bright man who has to go two terms to the same school of experience.

# Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1906, by Duncan M. Smith.

### PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is said that 'tis love that makes the world go round, but money chases it pretty fast too.

Some people always wear an air of meekness on the same principle that others hedge on a bet.

It is said that it takes two to make a quarrel, but one person has been known to make a dozen.

The surest way of always knowing just how you stand financially is to spend a dollar as soon as you get it.

A bachelor's idea of a married woman is a female at the head of the stairs with a club in her hand at 2 o'clock in the morning.

There are people in this world who would dearly love to be liberal if it did not cost anything.

As soon as a little girl is able to talk she begins giving lessons in propriety to the boys about her.

It does not take a woman half as long to spend her money as it takes her to make up her mind what shall be the color scheme of the expenditure.

It is hard to tell whether the original purpose for which sofa pillows were intended was simply to look prim and uncomfortable or to serve to get men into trouble by making the mistake of using them.

### The Vacant Lot Nine.

The vacant lot nine is out for gore,
So any old nine that thinks
It's able against them to win the score
Can meet them in thirty winks.
For in and out curves and fancy twirls
With all of the points down fine
That call for applause from the pretty girls,
Just call on the vacant lot nine.

Their uniforms may not be cut to fit
Or trimmed with the patent pads,
Spiked shoes, breastplate and a ten pound mitt
And all of the latest fads.
But on the manoeuvers of the play
The wrinkles they have down fine,
So if you are sensitive don't get gay
With the militant back lot nine.

The rules that govern larger fields
They rigidly enforce.
Their umpire never bends nor yields
To some great higher source.
With aggregations of their size
They wish for games to sign,
Quite confident they are the prize
Will go to the vacant lot nine.

### Is It a Fiction?

Leap year is half gone, and still there are lots of good, intelligent girls simply able to support a man who haven't mentioned the subject of matrimony to a single man.

Funny how, the girls overlook this opportunity of a lifetime!

To hear man talk as he sits around in a small group with his fellows one night think that the girls were dying slow and painful deaths to marry him, but when the same man gets alone with a girl and has his little piece all ready to say, something sticks in his throat and he changes the subject and begins to talk about the weather.

If man finds this task so much harder than eating cherries or cutting coupons, why should he expect poor, weak woman to back him up in a corner and beg of him to marry her just because it is leap year?

If he does and waits around with that expectation, he will probably be sitting all alone in his den, still waiting, when leap year is ended and it is his turn to do the heavy asking.

### Poor Ones Would Meet.

If good intentions
Pave a street
In that unpleasant,
Warm retreat,
They must be strong
To stand the heat.

### One Vast Orchard.

"Is Kansas much of a peach country?"

"You would say so if you had seen the farmers' daughters."

### Not a Fair Division.

"If a cat has nine lives, how many lives has a dog?"

"Only one, and it's a dog's life at that."

### Superfluous.

He had a brain new consciousness
That he half used with care—
But when he went to Washington
New statutes to prepare
He left it with the blind man—
He didn't need it there.

### Owned Up.

"What is your favorite animal, Mr. Lateout?"

"The kittie."

### Can't Cash It.

"Time is money."

"Not for the man who is doing time."

# Frederick's Labors

By SIDNEY HODGES COLE

Copyright, 1906, by M. Ward

Mr. Frederick Brigham leaned forward in his chair, his brows drawn in a frown of perplexed anxiety.

"Surely, Ethel," he said in his deliberate drawl, "my ears have deceived me."

The girl's eyes met his own squarely. Her face expressed very plainly her disapproval.

"I think you have no cause to complain of defective hearing," she said stiffly.

"You don't mean what you have just said?" he asserted.

"I most certainly do mean it," she averred.

"I never doubted for a moment you would marry me," said he. "I always supposed"—

"Suppositions are not sureties," she informed him.

"Ethel," he said coaxingly, "this has gone far enough as a joke. It's getting to the point where it hurts."

"I'm sorry it hurts, but it isn't a joke, Frederick," she said.

He stared at her in amazement and rumpled his hair thoughtfully with one hand.

"I'm a pretty steady going sort," he said, half to himself. "Don't drink to

"FREDERICK!" SHE SAID AND HURRIED FROM THE KITCHEN.

excess, allow myself but three cigars a day and never play over a ten cent limit. It can't be money, either"—

"No; it's not money," she said.

"Must be I'm stupid, then."

"If you were stupid," she said, "I think perhaps I might forgive you."

"I confess I'm in the dark," he said. "Kindly show me the vulnerable point in my armor of virtue."

"You have everything in the world to live for," she said severely. "You start life with a big handicap in your favor, but all your qualities are negative. You don't do anything."

"Pretty clever with a boat," he reminded her. "Play a fair game of polo"—

"Anything useful?" she hastened to amend.

"I see," he said and for several moments gazed abstractedly at the ceiling. "I'd like to take exceptions to your last statement," he said at length. "It seems to me I am doing the most useful thing in the world for a man in my position. I have plenty of money, and instead of crowding out some poor duffer who really needs that commodity I keep out of it and give him a show."

Her eyes flashed. "What a lame excuse," she said.

"May be a trifle spavined," he agreed cheerfully.

"I was going to say it was cowardly," she said.

"Oh, well, if it's that I'll join the doers at once," he drawled. "Let's see; law is what I was trained for, but I fear my legal ability has a fine coat of rust by this time."

"There are other fields," she reminded him.

He rose and stood before her, looking down at her flushed face.

"If I do something useful—something really useful—do I win?" he said tensely.

"Yes," she said, studying the toe of her shoe.

"Very well, then," he affirmed. "You'd better decide whether it's Italy or southern California. Goodby."

A moment later the outer door banged, and the usefulness of Frederick had begun.

He did not come to see her the following day nor the next. In fact, a week passed before she saw him again, and then it was quite by accident. She was walking down the avenue one morning, and when she had reached Dr. Lawrence's house a well known voice called, "Hello, Ethel!"

She turned, but he was not behind her. Then she looked up and beheld him standing on the ledge outside a second story window. He was clad in faded blue overalls, and in one hand was a sponge, while the other held a polishing cloth.

"Begun at the bottom of the ladder, you see," he called down cheerfully. "Doc says if I'm faithful to the windows and the brass knobs I may rise to be gardener. You'll kindly observe my occupation is useful."

She made no reply, but walked down the avenue, the angry color mounting gall at Spooner's. It was a gall that left its mark. She reproved Mrs. Spooner, wondered what sort of a man Mr. Spooner was and wound up by calling Tilly an impertinent minx. Of course, there were results, and those results made at least two hearts ache. Lucien was informed in plain English that if he didn't "drop that gal" he would be dropped out of grandma's will, and, though he refused to be bluffed, the situation became strained and anything but pleasant. It was Tilly herself who solved the problem where others failed to see a glimmer of light.

One day Lucien had business over toward Liverpool, and as it was a bright February day he asked grandma to go along. She was glad to get out and see the country, and she meant to take advantage of the occasion to have a long private talk with the young man. After a drive of two miles and a halt at a farmhouse for a moment Lucien headed the horse back home, and before grandma knew where she was the outfit was on the ice along with twenty others.

"Lucien, what does this mean?" she demanded.

"It's our nearest way home, grandma."

The horse started off at a good pace, but after a couple of minutes two or three others began to draw up to him. In five minutes Grandma Whitbeck began to wriggle around. In six or seven she became so nervous that she asked:

"Lucien, what do them fellers back there want?"

"They want to pass me and crow over it," he replied.

Just then two of the cutters did pass, and the drivers looked back and grinned. Lucien held his horse down, however, and he pretended not to mind it when he was passed by two or three others.

"You see, I'm just out for a drive," he explained to grandma.

"Yes, I know. Could they pass you if you didn't want 'em to?"

"Hardly. I hate to be grinned at and crowed over, but I know it's wicked to speed horses."

"Yes, of course it is, but"—

Just then an old crowbait attached to a home made sled came up and passed the cutter at a jog, and the half dozen boys on the sled had some cutting remarks to make. Grandma did some more wriggling, but she didn't say anything until the mark was reached and the horse had been turned around for a straight mile course to the bridge. Then she observed:

"Lucien, I don't like to be made a laughing stock of."

"Nor I, either."

"Then if any more crowbaits come up you might shake on the lines a leetle."

"But there are five or six men with good horses who will surely try to beat us."

"Then shake a leetle harder."

One of the good horses presently came pounding up behind, but Lucien seemed oblivious.

"I said shake the lines," remarked grandma.

The young man shook, but the horse still gained, and others were heard coming up.

"Shake harder!"

Lucien clucked, but he did not draw away from the danger. Grandma waited until the nose of a horse was level with her arm and then said:

"Lucien Davis, if you let me be laughed at you are no grandson of mine. Make your hoss git up and git."

Three seconds later she was riding at a 2:40 clip and holding on to her breath and her bonnet, and three minutes later the bridge was passed and she knew that she had led by a hundred feet. She hadn't a word to say on the way from the river to the house nor for half an hour later. Then she put her hand on Lucien's shoulder and observed:

"I guess things have changed since I was a gal. I guess that beatin' the other hoss isn't hoss racin' or gamblin' or murder, and you'd better bring Tilly Spooner over here tonight to hear me say so."

### Lady Holland's Luncheon Ablutions

Lady Mursler, granddaughter of King William IV. of England, relates in her biography that in 1837 she went with her mother to take luncheon with Lady Holland. "To this day," she says, "I never taste cold turkey and salad without their conjuring up in my mind's eye Holland House dining room, full of brilliant silver and glass, the smart footmen, and, most of all, a most charming looking lady with a very pale face—the palest face, I think, I ever saw and with such a heavenly sweet smile. She sat in a large armchair, and her occupation seemed to me, even young as I was, strange in a dining room. She was not sitting at the dining room table with every one else, but in a corner of the room. A maid was kneeling by her bathing the pale, sweet, smiling lady's feet—the loveliest white feet—in a large china foot tub! This lady was the famous Lady Holland, and I hear it said that these, to outsiders, peculiar ablutions took place in the dining room of Holland House during luncheon whether there were visitors or not!"

### The Bloodstone.

"Most persons know very little about the stones of which they so glibly talk," remarked a gem expert. "Very few have any idea of what a bloodstone is, though the red spotted green heliotrope commonly goes by the name. Here are two pieces of real bloodstone, the bloodstone of the ancients. As you see, they are black. By rubbing one on the other I draw what looks to be blood. Touching it to my hand it leaves a bloodlike stain. No, there's no trick about it. These bits of black stone are simply hematite, and hematite is the real bloodstone. Not one person in 10,000 seems to know this."—Philadelphia Record.

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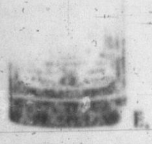

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# HAMILTON

Continued from page 2.

## DOMINION DRUG COMPANY.

A concern that is known and recognized as thoroughly reliable, such as the Dominion Drug Company, located at 19 Macnab street, whose attitude toward labor has always been reasonable and friendly, should receive the hearty support and encouragement of the many union men in Hamilton and throughout the province.

Owing to their broad-minded and public-spirited manner of dealing, this concern has built up a large business and is exceedingly popular among all classes of people. The existence of such concerns as the Dominion Drug Company, which takes such a kindly interest in the cause of labor may be taken as a sure sign of progress.

The prosperity of any city, and especially of the workingmen, who constitute the larger percentage of the population, is largely indicated by the size and importance of its leading establishments. In this respect the Dominion Drug Company excel any other like concern in the province.

## THE DOMINION SPECIALTY COMPANY.

The Domestic Specialty Company has always shown a disposition to be fair and reasonable in their attitude toward labor, and in their extensive business have always been favorable to industrial progress and the purposes of good government, while their presence among our industries has materially advanced the commercial prestige and prosperity of our fair city.

The officials have taken a most considerate attitude toward labor, and have at all times shown themselves to be fair and reasonable. They are located at 58 Catherine street north.

## BURTON & BALDWIN COMPANY.

This edition attempts to show from an impartial industrial standpoint the various large enterprises that are upbuilding Hamilton. There are many lines of manufacture, wholesalers and retailers, represented. There remains one which has not been touched—The Burton & Baldwin Company, located at Main street east—which is one of the largest and most representative firms in the city engaged in this line of business.

In a recent interview with them they assured our representative that they were in hearty sympathy with any enterprise or movement that will tend to promote harmony and adjust questions of controversy peaceably, and that they believe in conservative labor organizations.

They may well be proud of their work and of the business they bring to Hamilton. They are extensive manufacturers of store fittings.

## F. W. HORE & SON, LIMITED.

Among the prominent concerns of this city which combine to give its metropolitan character is F. W. Hore & Son. In the transaction of their business we are pleased to note that F. W. Hore & Son are held in high esteem, not only by their own employees, to whom is accorded the fairest and most courteous treatment, but also by conservative organized labor throughout the city. It is a pleasure to know that this firm takes such kind and considerate interest in its employees. The gentlemen under whom this company is managed have shown themselves to be broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, who believe in the "live and let live" principle, and have always co-operated cheerfully to further the cause of labor and the condition of business. They are very large manufacturers of carriage, wagon and sleigh woodwork, and their plant is located at the foot of Elgin street.

## THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Real prosperity of the individual does not depend so much upon the amount he earns as upon the amount he is able to save. While endeavoring to better our conditions by means of wise legislation we should see to it that the wages which we are now receiving bring the greatest amount of good. This can be accomplished by investing in insurance—good sound insurance—and putting aside on each payday a certain portion of the regular earnings.

Workingmen will do well to place their money where it will be absolutely safe and at the same time draw a rate of interest consistent with sound business principles.

There are several substantial institutions which are safe and reliable in every respect, but upon careful investigation we know that one of the best is the Federal Life Assurance Company, whose relations with workingmen have always been very cordial and satisfactory.

The president and managing director, Mr. David Dexter, can be depended upon to give all workingmen good sound and valuable advice in the matter of investing to the best advantage their accumulated earnings.

This company is entitled to the hearty co-operation of the union men of Hamilton.

## THE CANADA SCREW COMPANY.

A concern which is of vital importance to the commercial prestige of Hamilton is splendidly exemplified in that of The Canada Screw Company. This company stands pre-eminent among the leading concerns of the city.

The concern is worthy of commendation, not only because of the excellent quality of their product but also on account of the manifestly fair and honorable manner of dealing with their patrons.

The firm is well and favorably known in this city and throughout the Dominion, and since the date of its inception the business has constantly increased, so that to-day it holds a position of prominence in this branch of industry.

The proprietors are broad-minded, and it is a well-known fact that they can always be relied upon to be thoroughly reasonable and honorable in all their dealings. A concern of this kind adds greatly to the commercial value of a city and increases the prosperity of the people, of whom the working class form the larger percentage.

[illegible]

extending their hearty co-operation to this deserving enterprise, which is located at 18-26 Birge street.

## GURNEY-TILDEN COMPANY.

It is a pleasure for us to bring before the members of organized labor and the general public the name of a commendable establishment such as the Gurney-Tilden Company. This enterprise deals in and manufactures stoves, ranges, hot air furnaces, etc.

The broad-minded and public-spirited attitude of the company towards the question of labor and the labor movement has made the concern most popular with our members. Any movement involving the welfare of the community has always been substantially aided in a most liberal manner by this concern. The officers are men of conservative yet progressive business ability, and are deserving of the unlimited support of the people.

Labor need never fear that the cause will be retarded by the existence of such broad-minded, public-spirited citizens. Give this concern your assistance and thus show your true appreciation of its honorable friendship.

They are located at John street, corner of Rebecca.

## COPPLEY, NOYES & RANDALL.

Coppley, Noyes & Randall is a well known concern in this city. The men they employ speak of them as very friendly and unantagonistic attitude towards conservative organized labor and point with pride to the very rapid growth they have made since the date of their inception. Such enterprise deserves the patronage and co-operation of all union men, as the proprietors are thorough and reliable business men. We take great pleasure in giving them honorable mention and commend them to our union as just the right men to do business with. You will find them fair and square in all their dealings, and they will be kind and courteous to union men, manifesting an unfailing interest in their welfare. They pay first-class wages and promote the interests of all union men, lending assistance to the cause whenever needed. Success to the large clothing manufacturers, Coppley, Noyes & Randall, located at 63 North Macnab street.

## THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is one of the underlying principles of business that from small beginnings large industries spring. The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, are located at Queen, Napier and Peter streets, and from the liberal manner of dealing with their patrons and the courtesy and fairness always extended to them, have met with constantly increasing business and gained the good will of all. This concern has always been painstaking and courteous, and has exhibited at all times good will toward labor. We will be furthering our own interests by lending every possible assistance in making this deserving company a greater success. We take pleasure in placing the name of this creditable enterprise foremost among the prominent concerns which can be depended upon at all times as representative of the best among Hamilton factories.

They are extensive manufacturers of wire, and their products, which are manufactured in an up-to-date establishment, go to supply the demand all through the Dominion.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

This reliable bank does a general banking business, receiving deposits of corporations and citizens, making loans, discounts, etc.

A sound and substantial banking institution of this kind which is conducted upon careful and conscientious lines adds materially to the sum total of our city's property and consequently to the happiness and prosperity of our workingmen. This bank has very favorable correspondence throughout the entire Dominion and is considered one of the most reliable banking institutions in Canada. It was established in 1817 and is the oldest bank in Canada, as well as the largest.

The officers, together with the Board of Directors, are well known in financial circles in our city and their names are held in highest esteem by all who know them. Upon numerous occasions they have exhibited a most friendly attitude towards labor and are held in highest esteem by the workingmen of Hamilton. The cause of labor is not apt to be retarded on account of the existence of such institutions as the Bank of Montreal, located at James street, corner of West Main.

## THE TURBINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Concerns which win to a large extent the leadership in their kind of business and the esteem and confidence of the people, do so, not by mere chance, but by honest efforts to be fair and reasonable both with labor and the public. Concerns which deviate from this principle are certain to fall of their own weight.

On the other hand, firms which have invested considerable capital and give employment to a large force of men, who are treated with fairness and consideration, are entitled to the confidence and encouragement of all who have the best interest of labor and the city at heart. This point is well exemplified in the Turbine Steamship Company. They have always exhibited a most friendly and considerate attitude toward labor and the cause of labor, and have made a host of friends among our people. The business is conducted along strictly modern lines, broad, liberal methods insuring absolute satisfaction in every transaction.

The Turbine Steamship Company offers a service between Hamilton and Toronto that is unsurpassed. Their boat, "The Turbinia," is rightly christened the "Greyhound of the Lake." It makes three trips each way daily. The passenger accommodations are unsurpassed.

The management of this company is to be relied on and worthy of the highest respect and confidence. They are exceedingly just and honorable in all their dealings, not only with the men they employ, but also to their patrons.

In getting up excursions the union should always think of "The Turbinia." A trip on the lake is always enjoyable, but more so when in a "floating palace" like this steamship.

## MOLSON'S BANK.

In giving the names of a few carefully selected concerns in our city, we wish to draw particular attention to the Molsons Bank. This company offers to restore a means of depositing their savings in a manner which is absolutely safe and which will secure for them a handsome profit. The honest methods of business pursued by this enterprising bank and the courteous and considerate manner in which all customers are treated have been the cause of a strong success and popularity.

This company adds very materially to the sum total of the city's prosperity and happiness, hence our workingmen have a good reason to consider it a very valuable friend.

The officers and directors are broad-minded and public-spirited gentlemen, and have always shown a friendly disposition towards conservative organized labor.

## THE CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The commercial importance of a city is largely indicated by the number of strong and useful manufacturing concerns located in its midst. The workingmen, who constitute so large a percentage of the city's population, have reason to be proud of the Canadian Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, whose large plant is located on Princess street.

In the transaction of their business they have numerous dealings with many workingmen of Hamilton, and we are pleased to note that the concern has always shown a most friendly attitude towards labor, and the cause of labor and this firm has made a host of friends among organized workmen.

They are performing a most valuable service to our city, and should be fostered and encouraged to the fullest extent by all who have the welfare of the city at heart, and it is a pleasure to place the name of the Canadian Westinghouse Manufacturing Company foremost on the list of substantial friends of conservative organized workingmen. The proprietors are individually strong public men.

We wish them abundant success and hope all working people will give them their hearty support and encouragement.

## SAWYER & MASSEY CO., LIMITED.

There are a number of large concerns which aid in giving to Hamilton its enviable position as an ambitious city. There is none, however, which has done more in this way than the Sawyer & Massey Company, Limited. This firm is one of the oldest in the province, having been established in 1836. In this concern is invested a large amount of capital and employment is given to a number of people. The flourishing condition of the business can be attributed to fair and honorable dealings on the part of the management.

The officials have proved themselves to be broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, who have always shown a most friendly spirit toward labor and the cause of labor.

It is a fine example of a substantial enterprise, and it has been in accordance with our principles to foster dependable home industries of this character. We are glad to note the friendly feelings which exist between the employer and the employee in this establishment, and we gladly recommend the Sawyer & Massey Company, Limited, and place it foremost among the prominent concerns which are always to be depended upon as staunch and substantial friends of conservative organized workmen. This commendable concern is located on Wellington street north.

## GARTSHORE THOMSON PIPE FOUNDRY.

The most progressive representatives of both labor and capital are fast learning to recognize that the interest of the two factors are mutual and identical and that arbitrary measures taken by either which act injuriously upon one are certain to react with equal force. The two should co-operate in the most fraternal and practical manner possible.

Confidence on both sides is essential to industrial progress and prosperity. There are a number of large concerns which have the confidence of labor, and which work with them at all times. Foremost among these is the Gartshore Thomson Pipe Foundry, a splendid example of a concern which treats the cause of labor with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

The goods made by this splendid concern are recognized on all sides for superior quality. Judging from the attitude of this firm in the past, we know they will not only deal with fairness towards the public, but will contrive to be fair and just, as well as public-spirited, at all times.

The workingmen of the province will make no mistake in extending their hearty support and co-operation to this concern.

They are located at the foot of Caroline north.

## HAMILTON SEWER PIPE COMPANY

In compiling a list of the most prominent concerns of our enterprising city which are worthy of being classed as friends of conservative organized labor, we wish to call especial attention to the Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company. This meritorious concern has advanced along progressive lines, and stands to-day as a leader in this important branch of industry.

In the transaction of their extensive business this company has numerous dealings with labor, and we are pleased to note that on all occasions the management has proven itself to be uniformly fair and considerate, reasonable and honorable. It is strictly in accordance with the broad, underlying principles of unionism to foster and encourage to the fullest extent a commendable enterprise of this kind.

We take pleasure in placing the name of the Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company foremost among the leading concerns that are always to be depended upon as staunch and substantial friends of conservative workmen.

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On Friday evening, July 22, the Woman's Union Label League will hold a regular meeting at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. All members should be present.

# Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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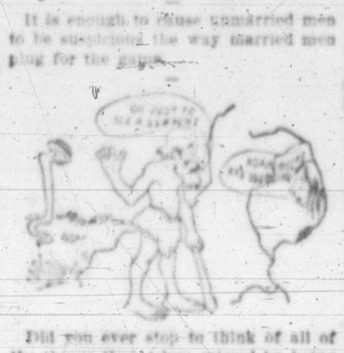
## PERT PARAGRAPHS

It is because the sunrise is free that the beautiful show does not draw larger crowds.

It is enough to cause unmarried men to be suspicious the way married men plug for the game.



Did you ever stop to think of all of the things that Adam missed by being the first man?

Nothing appears to do a woman quite so much good as to see a man pushing a lawn mower on a hot day.

It is said to be a greater crime to steal a loaf of bread than a million dollars. But the thief does not often have the opportunity to commit the lesser crime.

What is sauce for the goose the gander may turn up his nose at because it is not flavored with brandy.

Uncle Sam is a poor hand to drive a bargain. He did not make the Panama company give trading stamps with its canal.

It is no argument to say that the horse is a vegetarian. The mule is likewise.

A woman not only has the last word, but she usually has the fifty or hundred preceding the last one.

A man never loses on a season of playing the races, according to his own true report, but he frequently comes out "just about even."

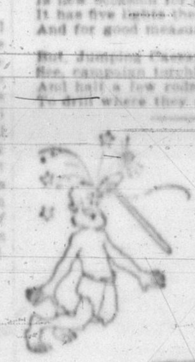
### A Snap For Him.

They sat beneath a maple tree,
Back in a nook where none could see,
And when a star shot through the air,
Of course he kissed her, which was fair.

Too slow the stars fell from the sky,
So he called in a firefly,
And later on, more bliss to gain,
Spied for the headlight of a train.

An automobile scorching near
Is new occasion for good cheer;
It has five lights the way to find,
And for good measure one behind.

But, Jumping Caesar! Oh, yum, yum!
See, campaign torchlight marchers come
And halt a few rods from the tree
To drill where they can plainly see.



### As Dangerous a Plaything.

"Primitive man had to get along without the automobile."

"Yes, but he had a club which, while much cruder, was quite as effective."

### The Summer Boarder.

In regard to the summer boarder there is yet another side. We only hear about it from the standpoint of the lady who has been lured into the country by the seductive advertisement and dumped down on a spot that had already been pre-empted by a colony of mosquitoes and where the canned goods of commerce serve as a poor substitute for fresh country vegetables, a place where the ice trust lays no tribute, and where oleomargarine performs thrice a day in place of real butter that has been shipped away to the lucky city customer.

The other side is the side of the woman who runs the ranch. For $4 a week she is expected to furnish board like that of the Waldorf-Astoria, to have scenery that is a combination of the mountains of Switzerland and the lakes of Scotland, to have a cool breeze trained to spring up at the touch of a button and to furnish a band concert eight evenings in the week.

Between these two extremes there is a medium unhappy. It may be, but if the scientific investigator will take the trouble to look up each case he will see that the summer boarder gets just about what he pays for and no more.

### Cause and Effect.

He ate a piece of hotel pie,
And when he had a morbid dream
And thought the nightmare was a team
He couldn't figure why.

### A Family Resemblance.

"The peach crop must be of the cat family."

"How do you make that out?"

"It appears to have nine lives."

### Natural Consequence.

"What crime is he charged with?"

"Stealing a watch."

"Of course he will have to do time for that."

### He Knows Them.

Baldheaded men may pious be
And always walk the chalk,
But the mosquito cannot see
It thus. He's heard them talk.

### Point of View.

"Is it wrong to steal watermelons?"

"Depends on whether you are doing the stealing or are owner of the patch."

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J. O. ORR, Secretary and Manager

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