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LABOR AND WAR.

There is no sadder thought for the historian than that of the waste made during the last century and a half by needless and fruitless wars. Had there been no Seven Years' War, no War of the French Revolution, no Napoleonic Wars, no Crimean War, no Franco-German War, how much better off would the world be!

Labor has been the great sufferer. But has it been free from blame? Have not the passions of the masses been in fault as well as the ambition of rulers? Take the British wars of which the memory is still pretty fresh. The Crimean War was made by a trio of intriguers, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston and Stratford de Redcliffe. It was opposed by the best friends and champions of the people. It was condemned and deplored by everybody almost as soon as the blood was dry on the heights of Sebastopol. But of those who burned Bright in effigy for appealing against it, I am afraid not a few were artisans.

Conspicuous in iniquity was the "Lorcha" War, waged on China in the interest of the opium trade. National morality denounced it and voted down its author, Palmerston, in Parliament. But by the masses, including, I fear, many

toilers, Palmerston was enthusiastically sustained at the polls, Bright was defeated at Manchester and Cobden at Huddersfield. To those men war, whatever the cause, was a cock-fight, in which they wanted their own rooster to win.

Even more iniquitous than the Lorcha War was the attack on the Boer Republic, the independence of which had been solemnly conceded, recognized by Minister after Minister, and affirmed by the highest court of justice; so that the statement of the Canadian Parliament justifying the war on the ground that the Queen was Suzerain was simply a shameless falsehood. The real object of the conspiracy which made the war, as now plainly appears, was the extension, not of British liberty, but of the liberty of the cosmopolitan capitalists at Johannesburg to employ slave instead of free labor in their mines. Of those, however, who cast their votes in favor of the war, giving the war Government an immense majority, many must have been artisans; while the yells of savage triumph which made the Mafeking Night hideous, came not from aristocratic or plutocratic throats.

In the Hague Tribunal I feel a limited confidence. It is a conclave of great powers in which the standing of the weak is not so sure.

That in which I should feel much more confidence would be a unanimous declaration of Labor in all lands that it would no longer suffer the hard-earned bread to be snatched from its lips in order to furnish ambition with the instruments of destruction, the possession of which on an enormous scale and at a ruinous expense is a standing incentive to war. Let reduction of armaments be the issue wherever the Labor vote has power.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR—There are minds into which, it has been said, it takes a surgical operation to insert jokes. The other day at the Trades and Labor Congress, speaking of the failure of judicial arbitration to put an end to strikes, I proposed in jest as an alternative that in divisions on a strike the voting should always be by ballot, and every married man should have two votes. I seem to have been taken literally and I am lectured accordingly. All that I meant, as my hearers must have known, was that I had more confidence in natural wisdom than in formal arbitration.

Yours faithfully,
GOLDWIN SMITH

CANADIAN NEWS

Condition of Particular Trades

MONTREAL

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were very busy, and plasterers were in demand. The other branches were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists, metal polishers and brass workers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Favorable conditions were reported by the remaining branches.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — Active conditions prevailed.

Printing and allied trades. — These trades were all well employed.

Clothing trades. — Tailors and garment workers were well employed, except in a few branches. Boot and shoe workers were on short time in some establishments.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Active conditions prevailed. Ice men were busy.

Leather trades. — Tanners, leather workers and trunk and bag makers were active.

HAMILTON.

Building trades. — The building trades were very busy, and construction will likely be continued until far into the autumn. Bricklayers, masons, plumbers, lathers, builders' laborers, painters, carpenters, etc., were all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Iron workers, including engineers, machinists, electrical workers, metal polishers, blacksmiths, etc., reported a good month at good wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — The woodworking trades, upholsterers, carvers, pattern-makers, coopers, etc., had a good month.

Printing and allied trades. — The printing trades were very busy. The strike among the lithographers was still on, involving 25 men. Most of them have left the city.

Clothing trades. — Work among the journeymen tailors was slack, and among ready-made tailors only fair. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported a good month.

Leather trades. — Leather workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous. — The barbers, five in number, who were on strike in one shop only, have secured work in other shops. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported a fair month.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Agriculture. — Farmers reported good crops, the hay crop being the heaviest in years.

Fishing. — Conditions were very active. An exceptionally good run of salmon was reported, and prices were fair.

Lumbering. — All mills were running full time, with machine hands scarce.

Building trades. — These trades were very busy, owing to the large number of new buildings in course of construction. Stonecutters were scarce, as many were engaged in fishing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Blacksmiths reported trade active, with a demand for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — Car builders were very busy, and shingle weavers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades. — These trades were very active owing in a certain measure to extra printing for the Dominion exhibition.

Clothing trades. — Business was very good and all hands were employed.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Fair conditions prevailed. Cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades. — A good trade was reported, with tanners in demand.

Miscellaneous. — Conditions were fair generally, no class reporting a dull month. Hotel and restaurant employees were in active demand for the fair.

Transport. — All railway employees, steamboatmen, cab drivers, etc., were busy.

Unskilled labor. — This class was in demand in the city in connection with building operations and in the country for harvesting.

SYDNEY, N.S.

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly busy, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' laborers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Iron moulders, iron workers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, buffers, platers, stove mounters and other branches of these trades were active.

Printing and allied trades. — Printers, pressmen and plate printers were busy.

Clothing trades. — Workers in these trades were all busy.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were active.

Leather trades. — All employed in these trades were active.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, theatre and laundry workers were busy.

Transport. — Railway employees of all classes were busy, and steam boatmen, ship laborers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were all well employed.

Unskilled labor. — This class was well employed.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators were busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' laborers reported fair conditions.

sonably active. Painters were not busy. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were normally employed, but stone cutters were not employed up to the standard.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Moulders were still unemployed, owing to the difficulty at Hillis' foundry, Richmond, which employs almost all the moulders in this district. Iron workers, machinists, electrical workers, blacksmiths, shipwrights and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — Upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers reported conditions fairly good.

Printing and allied trades. — Printers and pressmen were fairly busy.

Clothing trades. — Among tailors conditions were unchanged.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry employees were busy.

Transport. — Railroad and steamboat men were active; teamsters were fairly busy; longshoremen reported conditions fair.

Unskilled labor. — This class was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, painters, decorators and paper hangers were fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and plumbers had a good month. Builders' laborers had a fair measure of employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, linemen and blacksmiths were busy. Bicycle workers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders had a good month.

Printing and allied trades. — Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades. — Journey men tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades. — Tanners, curriers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks and hotel employees were busy.

Transport. — Railroad employees had steady employment. Freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen and longshoremen had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labor. — There was a fair demand for unskilled labor.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Building trades. — Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators were busy. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' laborers reported fair conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. — Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a good month. Machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths,

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30th April, 1903	\$3,252,583
30th April, 1904	5,707,503
29th April, 1905	8,316,203
31st August, 1905	9,138,437

YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED

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

boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades. — Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers and shingle weavers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades. — Printers and pressmen were quiet, and bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades. — Journey men tailors reported a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigar makers had fair employment.

Miscellaneous. — Brush and bloom makers were busy.

Halifax, N.S. — The unorganized workers are in very bad shape, particularly the unskilled crafts. Work has been steady, owing to the wet weather. The condition of the organized workers is much better than the unorganized as regards hours and wages. Sheet metal workers are about to organize. The union labels are demanded by all union men.

Winnipeg, Man. — All classes well employed. There is a great demand for farm labor, and not enough men to supply the demand. Inside electricians obtained increased wages after a short strike. Plumbers had slight trouble, which was settled satisfactorily. Cooks and waiters have formed unions. Horseshoers are getting ready to organize.

NANAIMO STRIKE ENDED.

Victoria, B.C. Oct. 1.—The Nanaimo miners have sustained the committee's negotiations with the colliery company by a vote of 239 to 93. The strike, which for the last four months was waged bitterly, was consequently called off on Friday night. The settlement is in the nature of a compromise, both sides in the dispute giving and taking until the final draft was arrived at. A working agreement for two years has been reached and signed. Work will be resumed on Monday, and the city, which has suffered severe depression, will once more rise to bustle and activity.

PRINTERS SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

On Tuesday, pursuant to the provisions of the scale signed nearly three years ago between the proprietors of the newspapers and job offices of Hamilton and the Hamilton Typographical Union, the eight-hour day went into effect in all the printing offices in this city. The newspapers were very slightly affected, as the eight-hour day has always prevailed on machines, and only a portion of their employees have been working nine hours.

There was no change in the tailors' strike situation to-day. Both sides professed to be standing firm, but there were indications that negotiations might soon be begun looking to a settlement of the trouble.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

TRADES UNIONISTS OPPOSE
BOOTH'S IMMIGRATION
PLAN.

London.—Regarding General Booth's and Mr. Carlyle's emigration scheme a meeting on the unemployed question convened by the London Trades Labor Council denounced the proposals "to transport for life thousands of the flower of the working classes in pretended relief of the unemployed difficulty."

BRITISH WAGES DROP.

Less Pay for Workmen is Record for Past Year.

London, Sept. 18.—Published yesterday, the annual report of the Board of Trade on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor for last year shows that the reduction in wages noted in the three preceding years was continued.

Nearly 80,000 work people in all had their wages changed last year, 16,000 of the number obtaining increases amounting to more than £1,200 per week, while nearly 785,000 sustained decreases amounting to over £40,000. The net result, therefore, is a decrease of £39,200 in weekly wages, compared with £39,200 in 1903, £72,600 in 1902 and £76,600 in 1901. Roughly, the total of the year's wages fell by £938,000, as against £500,000 in 1903, £2,300,000 in 1902 and £1,600,000 in 1901.

The following table shows the number of workpeople affected and the total computed amount of the changes for each of the years 1895-1904:

Year.	Workpeople.	Ine.	Dec.
1895	434,708	.....	£28,125
1896	605,404	£26,519	.....
1897	597,444	31,507	.....
1898	1,012,119	80,713	.....
1899	1,172,069	90,314	.....
1900	1,132,386	208,590	.....
1901	928,826	.....	76,587
1902	887,206	.....	72,595
1903	896,598	.....	38,327
1904	800,658	.....	39,230

The industries principally affected were coal mining, iron mining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, glass bottle making and building. The preliminary figures for the first half of this week show a decrease of £9,803 per week compared with £13,038 in the same period last year.

Changes in the hours of labor last year were comparatively small, affecting 16,792 workpeople, of whom 16,018 had their hours of labor reduced.

WORKERS AND TARIFFS.

Trade Unionists and the Effect of Competition.

OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCY.

The Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League entertained a number of the delegates to the Trade Union Congress at the Victoria Hotel, Hanley. Mr. Thomas Welville, delegate and general secretary of the Pressed Glassworkers' Union, presided.

The object of the branch is (a) "To strengthen the cause of trade unions by employing the tariff to protect the workers of this country against unfair and unjust competition; (b) To advocate the adoption of preferential tariffs, with a view to consolidating the Empire, securing the British markets for British workmen, and thus benefiting the workers of this country by adding to the number of Great Britain and Ireland's best customers."

A STRONG MINORITY.

The chairman, in proposing "The Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League," said that no doubt their opponents felt that they had scored a great victory on the voting at Wednesday's congress, and, according to the papers, they ought to feel crushed, but in his opinion the vote was one for them to rejoice at. It showed that in spite of misrepresentation and prejudice, 26,000 votes could be given against the existing fiscal system.

The glass trade on the north-east coast had been almost killed through unfair foreign competition. Thirty years ago they had 26 factories, with 52 furnaces, employing over 6,000 hands. To-day they had about 10 factories, with 21 furnaces, employing over 6,000 hands. To-day they doubted whether the majority of the delegates who voted at the congress had really been representing the views of their societies.—("Hear, hear.")

Mr. Markham declared that the Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League were all trade unionists knowing no politics, but he saw danger in the attitude of some prominent trade union leaders. They asked them to limit the hours of labor to 48 per week, and to pass resolutions stopping the employment of Polish miners in Scottish mines. He agreed to that resolution, and should support them if he were in congress, but then he was a protectionist, and did not believe in buying labor in the cheapest market.

To be consistent, they should not support the purchase of commodities in the cheapest market. Trade unionism protected labor, but what was the good of that without protecting at the same time the product of labor?

SALVATION ARMY EMIGRANTS.
Prominent Officers of Body Confer with Government Official.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A delegation of prominent officers of the Salvation Army from Montreal, consisting of Col. Kyle, Col. Bates, Brig. Howell, and Brig. Turner, saw Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, and discussed plans for bringing a large number of settlers to the West. Until the return of Mr. Oliver, no definite conclusion will be reached.

The officials of the department state that the people brought over by the Salvation Army have proved a valuable acquisition to the population. The Army receives 12 shillings for each agricultural settler, according to the bonus system of the Government to promote immigration.

A MATTER OF MILLIONS.

"Fancy, no indemnity!" That was the remark heard on all sides when it was first announced that the peace envoys at Portsmouth had come to terms. The Mikado brought the war to an end by waiving the indemnity clause, and the world, though glad, was astonished. But those who imagine that Russia comes out on top and that Japan gets virtually nothing, are decidedly mistaken. As we write the terms of the treaty have not been announced; but so far as money is concerned, the Japanese envoys have succeeded in placing a few millions in their Government's pocket. Russia is to pay, for instance, the sum of about £15,000,000 to China for the Manchurian railway, and in the end this amount, together with the cost of repairing the line and bridges, will be handed over by China to Japan. Also Japan is to be paid, and "paid handsomely," to use M. Witte's own words, for the maintenance of Russian prisoners of war, who total nearly 100,000 souls. It is rumored that the sum for this item alone will be from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. The "Times" has also hinted the fact that before the outbreak of hostilities Japan made a private treaty with China regarding the Manchurian provinces, and by this treaty will receive a large sum of money the moment they are evacuated by Russia.

An interesting study in longevity is suggested by the experience of the two 300-year-old tortoises, which have just been purchased from the Zoological Society by Mr. Walter Rothschild. Born at a time when the country was ringing with the exploits of Guido Fawkes, these venerable habitants of the gardens at Regent's Park have lived through no fewer than thirteen reigns.

Boon the new paper, The Tribune.

Labor councillors in Gateshead-on-Tyne have had a special letter-box placed in a central position in the town, to be used by electors who wish to express opinions and desires to their representatives on the council.

Last month 17,225 aliens arrived from the Continent, compared with 20,230 in August 1904.

Factories for the manufacture of "faked" butter are, according to the secretary of the Manchester and District Grocers' Association, being established in London, Manchester, and elsewhere. The butter will be sold as pure, but it will not be guaranteed.

"Everything points to 1905 being recorded as a good potato crop," says the Irish Farmers' Gazette.

Dundee, which has been without a Sunday tram-car service, has just decided to begin one by 11,625 votes to 7,496.

In a letter to the Freeman's Journal, protesting against the statement that he was recalled from Canada because of a "jingo" speech, Lord Dundonald says that for years he has been an opponent of militarism, and has devoted himself to finding some method by which a nation could adequately defend itself with the least burden of military service.

St. Helens (Lancs.) Town Council has made a profit of £2,000 on its electricity works during the last twelve months.

In London 2,372 births and 1,548 deaths were registered last week. The births were 267 and the deaths 59 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years.

The New South Wales Parliament has approved a contract with the Clyde Engineering Company for the construction of sixty locomotives at £71 13s. 11d. per ton, delivery to be made within seven and a half years.

IMPORTANT LABOR DECISION.

Boston Bartenders' Union recently secured a decision of great interest and importance to labor men. A suspended member persisted in wearing the union's blue button after being warned to desist, and a demand for the button had been made by Business Agent English and International Organizer J. K. Robinson.

The union officials summoned the offender into court. Judge Bennett Thursday found for the union, fined the offender \$10, and stated that a man had no right to wear a button proclaiming him a member of an organization or order if he was not a member.

MAKES IT A MISDEMEANOR.

A bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 or three months to one year imprisonment, either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, has been made a law in New York.

PAINTERS ASK INCREASE.

Must be Conceded Within Ten Days or Strike Follows.

Seven thousand painters connected with the United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers in New York City, who have presented a demand to the Master Painters' Association for an increase in wages of 50¢ a day each, threaten a general strike.

In November, 1903, during the Waterbury street railway strike, which was settled by arbitration, several members were arrested and true bills found against them by the grand jury for violence and rioting. The arbitrators decided that these men were to wait the

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result of the trial, and if found not guilty should receive all back pay and be reinstated. The trial of one Thomas Payne has only now been concluded, and he was dismissed, as he proved his innocence. He is now to receive \$800 in back pay and be reinstated as per agreement.

Statistics show us that there are over 10,000 children working for the tobacco trust for the munificent stipend of 3¢ a day. When you go to buy a scab cigar or tobacco you should remember this item and reflect that perhaps you have relatives that are doomed to this class of slavery.

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

STRUCC TO HAVE MULES FED.

Animals Had to be Appeased Before Miners Would Return to Work.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Because mule drivers of Mine No. 6, owned by the Dering Merger Company, thought the mules were not getting enough to eat, there was a strike, and 125 miners were idle until the company's manager took up the case and provided for the hungry mules.

These animals have caused several strikes in Indiana mines, but heretofore the cause was alleged cruelty toward them. On one occasion 700 men were cut two weeks over the discharge of a driver for beating a mule, the question in dispute being what is cruelty to a mule. It was settled only when the mule died and the discharge of the driver was recognized as justifiable.

Bakers' strike still on.

MAIL DRIVERS' STRIKE IS OFF.

After Meeting Yesterday Concessions Were Made on Both Sides.

At a conference between the Post-office officials the representatives of the New York Mail Company, which has the contract for transporting the mails in Manhattan between the General Post-office and the sub-stations and ferry and railroad stations, and a committee from the striking drivers, the strike of the men employed by the New York Mail Company was yesterday declared off.

As the result of the fight, which has been going on for about three weeks, the striking drivers will receive an advance of five cents a day for single wagon drivers and fifteen cents a day for double wagon drivers. The teamsters' union is also officially recognized as a part of the agreement.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 28.—The Doukhobor community has contracted for one of the heaviest portions of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental construction and will put 1,000 men and 100 teams on the job.

RATHER PRISON THAN CANADA.**Fate of Vagabond Who Promised But Failed to Emigrate.**

London, Oct. 1.—Duncan Brody, a well-connected young man, found guilty of theft, was let out on his own recognizances on the understanding that he would go to Canada. As he did not keep his promise he was sentenced to six months. He was described as a worthless vagabond.

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-nine laborers are at present employed by the New Zealand government on co-operative works—road and railway making.

One hundred and fifty national and international unions, and their subordinate unions have not less than \$100,000,000 on deposit in banks, while the individual members of labor unions have at least \$300,000,000.

Brockton, Mass., Shoe Stitches Union is by far the largest local of the Boot and Shoe Workers in the United States or Canada. It has a total of over 3,000 and an income of \$100 a day.

GENERAL BOOTH'S TRIUMPH.

On Saturday the return of General Booth from his triumphal progress half round the world, drew thousands to the Albert Hall, where a welcome of unparalleled enthusiasm awaited the veteran. The old Salvationist has a very sure place in the affections of the English people. He is a great national character, who by the force of his personality and the vigor of his methods has justified his own expectations.

A little time ago there was an idea started of sending the General to Parliament, in order that he might plead the cause of the poor and oppressed. The idea really originated in the joking suggestion of the General himself, and I learn that such a candidature is by no means an impossibility. There are two or three seats in England where the General would be returned unopposed, not as a Liberal or Conservative, Free-trader or Protectionist, but as a Salvationist pure and simple. It is quite a novel idea, and it is one that one would like to see carried out. A Salvationist member could be nothing but an influence for good, and a very healthy element introduced to the council of the nation, and so long as the representative of the Army kept his feet from the dangerous path of party politics, a Salvationist member might be an institution of which England could be well proud.

General Booth's experience in the colonies has been a very happy one. Wherever he has spoken in England, it has been of the kindness and enthusiasm of his colonial audiences. It is not to be his last world trip by any means. One remembers his farewell speech prior to leaving England, in which he startled his audience by informing them that he was "not going to die for quite a long time," with something akin to thankfulness.

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

HERE IS SOMETHING OUR UNIONS SHOULD ADOPT.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, at the convention held last week, succeeded in having the following amendment to the constitution adopted:

"No delegate shall be entitled to a seat in any convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor unless he can show the labels of at least three different unions on his wearing apparel."

Cronstad.—The dock laborers have again struck for more pay and shorter hours. Work is at a standstill.

Berlin street cars are running. They were not properly organized. The power-house men were not with the strikers.

Chicago.—The Grand Trunk officials have met in Chicago to try and prevent a general strike of the switchmen of the system. The officials have refused the chief dispute of the men, that is the reinstatement of the Men's Grievance Committee.

BUY UNION-LABELED GOODS.

The man who condemns the manufacturers who employ female and child labor at less than living wages and then purchases the goods produced by such labor is no better than the manufacturer himself. In order to wipe out the evil it must be attacked from every quarter. Buy only union-label goods and hit the unfair manufacturer in his weakest place.—Chicago Union Label Bulletin.

ANSWERS FOR NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier hated a man who had not an answer ready for him. He once asked Richard Burton, the explorer, how many bricks there were in a newly built bridge. Richard, knowing his foible, answered without hesitation, "Two hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ten, Sir Charles." He turned away and smiled. Another time he ordered a review on a grand scale to impress certain chiefs. "Lieutenant Burton, be pleased to inform these gentlemen that I propose to form these men into line, then to break into echelon by the right and to form square on the center battalion," and so on, for about five minutes, in military technical terms for which there were no equivalents in these men's dialects. "Yes, sir," said Richard, saluting.

Turning to the chiefs, Richard said: "Oh, chiefs, our great man is going to show you the way we fight, and you must be attentive to the rules!" He then touched his cap to Sir Charles. "Have you explained all?" he asked. "Everything, sir," answered Richard. "A most concentrated language that must be," said Sir Charles, riding off with his pose in the air.

Pride in the heat of summer

May be erect and tall,

But in the cool of autumn

Pride's bound to have a fall.

Boom the Label!

Are you supporting the paper that is supporting you?

TO CURE PESSIMISM.

Hang these words on your bedpost or tack them into your brain:

I am going to become an optimist.

From now on I am going to change my entire life and my style of thinking.

I will endeavor hereafter to be generous in my view toward others, broad-minded, large-spirited and kind, think well of everybody, mean to nobody, and overlooking the little faults, believing that there are other qualities in the man that overwhelm the deficiency.

There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us that it behoves each one of us to be charitable to the rest of us."

I shall see the bright side of every thing.

I shall talk like an optimist, laugh like an optimist, and move about like an optimist, conscious of the fact that I shall radiate sunshine and make every one around me happier.—Physical Culture.

Call for the Label.

KEEP THESE THINGS IN MIND.

The power of kindness. It wins when all coercive measures fail.

The virtue of patience. "All things come to him who waits."

The dignity of simplicity. When the frills are off, the man is 'on.'

The wisdom of economy. The man who saves makes more than he saves.

The pleasure of working. The only really unhappy, rich or poor, are the idle.

The influence of example. Practice does more than precept in stowing the way.

The success of perseverance. "Keeping everlastingly as it" brings the hoped-for result.

The worth of character. In the last analysis the only real value is a clear conscience.

The improvement of talent. Talent is the only capital which compounds itself by exercise.

The value of time. Lost capital may be restored, by diligent use of experience; time lost is lost forever.

The obligation of duty. Your concern should not so much be what you get as what you do for what you get.

The joy of originating. The happiest man is he who does the best thing first. The creative instinct should be encouraged for the pure joy found in its demonstrations. The subsequent financial reward brings no such pleasure as that first sense of having made a new thing or conceived a new idea.—New England Grocer.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi.

Bakers' strike still on.

WHAT ARE LIVING WAGES.

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

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthy state of mind and body.

2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.

3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.

4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

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

The world does not include a cause more sacred than the cause of justice.

Pride and passion often ruin their possessors, yet without them no man will ever amount to much.

The seab does about as much as any other kind of evil-doer to foster the belief in the doctrine of total human depravity.

In the garden of life we watch growing children, and wonder will they prove noxious weeds or useful plants.

The egotist has a poor memory; he constantly forgets that the world existed before him and still will continue to exist after him.

Dumb Without Press

When there is trouble

between CAPITAL and LABOR, the press volleys and thunders AGAINST LABOR and its unions and leaders and all other things that dare to breath against the sacred right of capital.

In such a contest labor is dumb, speechless

it has no press that reaches the public, and must submit to the vilest calumny, the most outrageous misrepresentation.

The lesson has been taught in all the languages of labor and written in the blood of its countless martyred victims.

Labor must have a press as formidable as the great movement of the working class requires to worthily represent its dignity and fearlessly and uncompromisingly advocate its principles.

Every member of a trade union

should feel himself obligated to do his full share in the important work of building up the PRESS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT; he should at least support the paper of his union and one or more other papers, and, above all, he should read them and school himself in the art of intelligent criticism, and let the editor hear him when he has a criticism to offer or a suggestion to make.

The expense of supporting the labor press is but a trifle to the individual member—less than the daily outlay for trifles that are of no benefit, and can easily be dispensed with.

The editor of a labor paper is of far more importance to the union and the movement than the president or any other officer of the union.—Eugene V. Debs.

"Unionism is the very salvation of labor."

Perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labor of his union fellows, and he has a right to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them.—Bishop Fallows of Chicago.

Toronto District Labor Council

REGULAR MEETING

LABOR TEMPLE, Oct. 5th

The Toronto District Labor Council met in the Labor Temple Thursday evening, and was very largely attended, President Hungerford presiding.

The Credential Committee reported the following new delegates:

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—H. Osborn, J. H. Huddleston, H. Blanoe. Commercial Telegraphers—J. C. Thurston, A. L. Bruce.

Maintenance of Ways—W. H. Noyes. Bartenders—Fred Carr, Wm. Button, Frank Walker, J. Coulson.

Machinists—P. Brundrett, B. Aikens, Geo. Thoms, H. H. Harper, Wm. Henry, Wm. Dill, Wm. Boland, D'Arcy Leonard, D. T. Montgomery.

Lithographers—Fred Clements, Fred Baillie, Jas. Edwards.

Silver Workers—Edward Salmon.

Tobacco Workers—Thos. Hughes.

Musical Protective Association—D. A. Carey, Thos. Williams, T. H. Bidgood, Geo. Miles, H. Triker, Jos. Poulton.

Lathers—Albert Hill, A. E. Dearlove, Fred Jackson.

Coopers—John W. Harding.

The new delegates were duly obligated, and they took their seats.

Delegates Calow and Shanks were elected to fill vacancies on the Municipal Committee.

Delegate Finnegan was elected a member of the Label Committee.

C. A. Wilson was elected on the Legislation Committee.

D. G. Montgomery was elected on the Education Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee that 500 shares of stock be purchased in the Labor Temple Co. adopted.

A circular was read regarding the action of the McClary Manufacturing Co. in advising their employees not to attend their union picnic, and pointing out various unfair methods of the firm.

A communication regarding the organization of laborers in the city was referred to the Organization Committee.

Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

The Organization Committee presented a report, showing their efforts to organize several classes of workers, and predicting success in the near future.

The Municipal Committee reported that a number of concrete buildings are being erected which are not in accord with the building by-law, and recommended that competent inspectors be employed, as these buildings, if allowed to be constructed, will become fire-traps. The committee favored securing as much park property as possible, but were opposed to paying double what the property is worth, and favor a report from the Assessment Commissioner. The committee also declared that the Mayor and Aldermen are very dilatory in regard to the Yonge street bridge and the Lansdowne crossing.

A lively discussion took place regarding the proposed Carnegie library, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Inasmuch as this Council has gone on record in the past as being utterly opposed to the acceptance of the Carnegie library grant, we again denounce the said grant or any contemplated addition of the citizens' money to supplement said grant."

A clause of the Municipal Committee's report regarding the selection of candidates for the approaching municipal elections was referred back to the committee to present a report, providing a method of choosing such candidates.

It was reported that label brooms could be obtained at the corner of Gerrard and Seaton streets.

The Legislative Committee drew attention to the law permitting speculators to hold two acres or more of land in the cities and towns, and permitting

Just what you Need in your Home

Read What It Does.

It tells funny stories:—the equal of the best monologues of the vaudeville stage. If you can't tell a laughable story well, get the Phonograph to do it for you.

It sings songs:—any kind and style, soprano, contralto, tenor, bass, male or mixed quartettes, duets, or sextettes; popular, operatic, or sacred music.

It renders instrumental music:—so perfectly that you can imagine the original instrument or band is being played in the room.

It provides music for dancing:—The records are made especially for this purpose, under the direction of a noted dance master. Learn to dance in private or teach your children at home, with the Phonograph as accompanist.

Entertains children as well as adults:—A boon to busy mothers. No matter how fretful the children may be, they will listen to the Phonograph with rapt attention for hours.

Entertains visitors or sick people:—Unexpected visitors can be delightfully entertained by the Phonograph, and it cheers the invalid and relieves the tedium of convalescence like nothing else.

JOHNSTON'S

191 YONGE STREET

OPEN EVENINGS

it to be assessed as farm lands, and condemned the law very strongly and urged that the City Council be interviewed in regard to the matter. One case was pointed out of a man who owned one acre of land, upon which was a cottage, the property being assessed at \$1,200. Adjoining this one acre was a plot containing fourteen acres owned by another individual, and on which there were no buildings whatever. This land was assessed at \$700. The person owning the one acre bought the fourteen acres, when the whole assessment was reduced to \$900, the municipality thereby losing the taxes on \$1,000 of assessment. This was only one illustration of the injustice of the present law.

It was reported that the Bakers' strike is still on. One large firm has lost business to the extent of 12,000 loaves per week, and at least two large firms were reported to be about ready to make a settlement. The people were thanked for the unanimity with which they are refraining from patronizing the unfair firms.

It was reported that the Western Printing Co. were using an Allied Printing Trades Union Label without authority from the Council.

The Tariff Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The committee on the tariff appointed at the last session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at Toronto, has had under consideration before the Tariff Commission, upon the question of increase or decrease in tariff rates. Without professing to determine finally upon the matter, the committee, for the present, begs to advise as follows:

1. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be clamoring for more protection. That organization has set itself out to oppose every demand made by organized labor. For the time being, therefore, organized labor will sink its individual opinions, and give special heed to the "class" legislation sought by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in tariff matters.

2. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will seek an increase in the tariff. We will oppose any increase. It is not thought desirable, at the present

time, to make any pronouncement upon the relative merits of free trade and protection. Our position simply is that the tariff is now high enough.

Case for the Workingman.

3. Our evidence will follow along different lines, e.g.:

(a) Under existing conditions the country is prospering.

(b) Taking individuals and corporations applying for increases, it will be found that many have prospered exceedingly well. In your own neighborhood, if you will observe closely, you will discover that small factories have been enlarged from time to time, while the employers' standard of living has progressed in proportion. Contrast with that your own state of life. Has your earning power increased? Find if the wages in the protected industries have increased proportionately. Have the increases, if any, been voluntary ones, or have they been forced by the workmen? Consider, if higher protection be accorded, whether the protected employer will share his new gain with the workmen, who are his right hand, or whether the men will still have to fight for better wages and better conditions? Judging by the past, workingmen will always have to struggle for betterment. Therefore, they need expect nothing from a grant of further protection to their employers.

The Public's Position.

(c) It will likely be found that those who base their applications for increased protection upon the desire to pay better wages, are employers from whom a decent wage cannot now be obtained.

(d) Assuming that an employer and his workmen would be benefited by an increase in the tariff, would that not be making the general public pay for the advantage of the few?

(e) Will the selling price of the protected commodity go up or down, if the tariff be raised? One employer before the commission stated that it would go up. Who will pay the extra price? And who will get the increase—the workingmen or the employer?

(f) If you wanted to start a corner grocery in your own city, what would happen if you applied to the council for a bonus or a loan?

Attend the Sittings.

4. Have your representatives at the sittings of the commission to listen to the statements made. Do not allow yourselves to be used to bolster up any

particular case. Keep steadily before you that your position is that the tariff is high enough now.

5. There is free trade in labor, and protection for the products of labor. If protection were a good thing for the workman, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would not be in favor of it.

6. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association opposed the change in the law that assured to workmen the right of trial by jury.

Signed by the committee—James Simpson, D. A. Carey, John A. Flett, E. W. A. O'Dell, and J. G. O'Donoghue.

BE CONSISTENT.

You don't smoke scab cigars or buy scab goods on Labor Day, do you? You insist on every bit of printing used in connection with the celebration bearing the label. You refuse to march behind a non-union band. You make it your business to see that the horses are shod by unionists. You even demand union-made canes. You are fairly aching to find some unlucky individual without labels all over him. You are not ashamed of the fact that you are a union man. You throw back your shoulders and march down the street, confident of your ability to whip every non-unionist in the land.

Then the parade disbands, the celebration ends, you go home and go to bed, tired out from your exertions in demonstrating what a good union man you are.

Next morning you get up, eat some scab breakfast food, put on your old scab coat and hat, and start for work. On the way down you stop and get a cigar, unmindful of the fact that there is no blue label on the box. A little non-union chewing tobacco is probably included in your morning purchases.

And so you continue through the day, and probably through the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Make every day Labor Day.—Typo Journal.

EDITOR TRIBUNE, TORONTO.

If possible I shall be very pleased if you could put the following article in your paper about the work we are doing here.

Yours truly,
H. D. LOCKHART GORDON,
A.S.A.A., C.A.

[COPY]

TORONTO, SEPT. 26, '05.

To the Acting Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR.—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd inst., and must apologize for my neglect in not answering it before.

As you no doubt know the Penny Bank of Toronto is licensed under a special Act. At the time this Act was drawn up, both the Government and ourselves were very anxious to safe guard the Depositors in every possible way. It was arranged that 95% of the money on deposit should be placed with the Government Savings Bank. That a Guarantee Fund should be formed by persons subscribing certain amounts, for which they were liable to be called on in case of loss, and as an extra precaution these Guarantors were themselves guaranteed by a Guarantee Company to the extent of \$10,000.00. The Guarantee Fund of the Penny Bank consists of subscriptions from the most prominent men in Toronto. The list is headed by such men as: Messrs. C. D. Massey, Robert Jaffray, Z. A. Lash, K.C., B. E. Walker, L.L.D., J. W. Flavelle, Hon. George A. Cox, Edmund Osler, M.P., W. D. Matthews, H. C. Hammond, E. R. Wood, E. S. Clouston, Duncan Coulson, and the late Mr. George Gooderham, and consists of about \$25,000.00, so that you will see we have done everything in our power to make the money entrusted to our care as safe as possible. The Penny Bank was formally opened for business on the First of April this year, and the funds of two existing Institutions were turned over, namely The Victor 5c. Association, whose Head Office was at the corner of Queen and Jarvis Streets, with branches on Bathurst and Dundas Streets, and also in thirteen of the public schools, and the St. Andrews Church Savings Association on Nelson Street. These two Banks had on deposit between them some \$48,000.

The Bank at once proceeded to take deposits at its Head Office, corner York and Richmond Streets, and at present it has about 500 depositors, with about \$1,500.00 to their credit. To show you the class of work that is done at the Head Office, I might state that there have been 3,000 deposits, and 400 withdrawals to date. On Monday, the 11th inst., we extended our work to thirteen more of the public schools with most satisfactory results. Due to the holidays, during which time the schools do not deposit any money, the withdrawals of the schools have been in excess of the deposits, but they have turned the tide now, and from this time forward we expect to receive about \$1,000.00 per week

from the twenty-five schools in which the Bank is established, that is to say, till Christmas, when the children make heavy withdrawals. The total number of deposits in the thirteen schools from the First of April to date is 20,828, and the withdrawals 1,407. The number of deposits in the thirteen new schools, during the last two weeks is 5,271, and so far they have made no withdrawals. We have at present on deposit through all resources about \$50,000.

The Government is allowing us 3½% on this and we are paying the depositors 3%, so that we have a very small margin to work upon, however, the friends of the Bank have most generously subscribed sufficient to pay the expenses for the next three years, by which time we hope to be self supporting.

I enclose under separate cover a copy of an interview the Star newspaper had with me on the 16th inst., and also enclose two reports showing the business done in the schools on the 11th and 18th instant.

I shall be very pleased to give you, at any time, any further information in connection with the Bank, but the above briefly sets forth what we are trying to do and what we have accomplished to date. I hope in the next two or three weeks to open two or three other branches in Toronto, and we have applications to open a branch in the Norway School, and also in four schools in Toronto Junction.

Yours faithfully,
H. D. LOCKHART GORDON,
A.S.A.A., C.A.

FACTS REGARDING CHILD-LABOR.

"Child-labor is the product of commercialism, as commercialism is the product of civilization," said Edgar T. Davis, chief factory inspector of Illinois, in an address before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Portland, Ore.

"Poverty, in a great many instances," continued the speaker, "has been the basic cause of the child's undoing. Social conditions in this country of ours have produced greater prosperity for the rich and greater poverty for the poor."

The speaker pointed out the selfishness of employers who found child-labor could be made to produce results cheaply, and added, "And the child becomes a pale-faced fragment of human mechanism. The competition of children and women and machines has reduced the wages of men. Child-labor becomes not alone a menace to the wage schedule, but it imperils the very future of the republic itself. It threatens the public schools, the bulwark of the nation. Employment should be prohibitive for any girl under the age of sixteen in any vocation where she is compelled to remain standing. The employment of minors at night should be absolutely prohibited."

The above might have well been directed at the Parry Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis. Hundreds of citizens are employed in that factory. The daily papers of the city frequently carry standing ads. from this company for "boys," and these boys are said to be

paid an average wage of about \$2 per week.

In this connection it should also be remembered that Mr. Parry and his satellites, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, and the "business interests," strenuously opposed any amendment of the child labor laws of the State of Indiana at the last legislative session. And they succeeded in defeating a measure calculated to make existing laws on that subject more stringent and to provide additional safeguards. What do they care for the children?

Labor unions will continue their struggle against the evil of child-labor, and some day—we hope not far in the future—the right thinking people of the land will join in the fight and crush this monster that is devouring the children.—Typographical Journal.

CLEAVAGE OF THE FUTURE.

Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Nebraska, in his lecture at the University of Chicago last week on "The Near Future of American Society," declared that the political cleavage of the future in this country would give us "one party championing a type of social union where, as in the trust, a man's title depends upon the amount of his property, and another party standing up for the type of social union where, as in the labor organization, a man's title to participate is his manhood." He said that with the disappearance of free land we should see an end of the west from which leveling impulses in the form of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy, Lincoln Republicanism, Grangerism, Populism, and Bryanism had "swept coastward and Americanized the crusting and stratifying east."

Is there a Union label in your hat?

Extracts from Preamble of United Trades and Labor Council, adopted March 7, 1902.

"While trade and labor unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages or shorter hours of labor, they have practically protected themselves as producers, but not as consumers and citizens. . . . The privileged classes have used the police, militia and even federal troops against the workers whenever they felt their capitalistic interests in danger. And yet trades and labor unions go so far as to prohibit the discussion of such topics in their meetings, and on election day their members vote in favor of representatives of the very class that oppress them all the year around."

"We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists, and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid body for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles—political and industrial—to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and to all nations of the globe that struggle for the same independence."

Bakers' International Union

LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers' Strike Still On

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

WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR DEMANDS.

A. F. of L. Platform.

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

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

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

Sweatshop clothing never was found to bear the union label. See that your new fall suit has a union label on it, if you would be sure it was not made in a sweatshop.

The Dawn of a New Era

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

When people behave badly they always invent a philosophy of life which represents their bad actions to be not bad actions, but merely results of unalterable laws beyond their control.

In former times such a view of life was found in the theory that an inscrutable and unalterable will of God existed which foreordained to some men a humble position and hard work, and to others an exalted position, and the enjoyment of the good things of life.

On this theme an enormous quantity of books have been written and an innumerable quantity of sermons preached. The theme was worked up from every side possible.

It was demonstrated that God created different sorts of people—slaves and masters—and that both should be satisfied with their positions.

It was further demonstrated that it would be better for the slaves in the next world, and afterward it was shown that although the slaves were slaves and ought to remain such, yet their condition would not be bad if the masters would be kind to them.

Then the very last explanation after the slaves here and in the United States had been emancipated, and even a few short years ago by the president of the great American coal trust, which even now is allowed to disgrace the great country of the United States, was that wealth is entrusted by God to some people in order that they may use part of it in good works, and so there is no harm in some people being rich and others poor.

These explanations satisfied the rich and the poor for a long time, but the day came when these explanations became unsatisfactory, especially to the poor who began to understand their position.

Then fresh explanations were needed, and they came in the form of science—political economy, which declared that it had discovered the laws which regulate division of labor and the distribution of the products of labor among men.

These laws, according to that science, are that the division of labor and the enjoyment of its products depend on supply and demand, on capital, rent, wages of labor, values, profits, etc., in general, on unalterable laws governing man's economic activities.

Soon, on this theme as many books and pamphlets were written and lectures delivered as there had been treatises written and religious sermons preached on the former theme, and still unceasingly mountains of pamphlets and books are being written and lectures are being delivered, and all these books and lectures are as cloudy and unintelligible as the theological treatises and sermons; and, they, too, like the theological tracts, fully achieve their intended purpose—that is, they give such an explanation of the existing order of things

as justifies some people in tranquilly restraining from labor and in utilizing the labor of others.

The fact that for the investigations of this pseudo science, not the condition of the people in the whole world through all historic time was taken to show the general order of things, but only the condition of the people in a small country, in most exceptional circumstances—this fact did not in the least hinder the acceptance as valid of the result to which the investigators arrived, any more than a similar acceptance is now hindered by the endless disputes and disagreements of those who study that science and are quite unable to agree as to the meaning of rent, surplus, value, profits, etc.

Only the one fundamental position of that science is acknowledged by all, namely that the relations among men are conditioned not by what people consider right or wrong, but by what is advantageous for those who occupy an advantageous position.

It is admitted as an undoubted truth that if in society many thieves and robbers have sprung up who take from the laborers the fruits of their labor, this happens not because the thieves and robbers have acted badly, but because such are the inevitable economic laws, which can only be altered slowly by an evolutionary progress indicated by science; and therefore, according to the guidance of science, people belonging to the class of robbers, thieves, or receivers of stolen goods may quietly continue to utilize the things obtained by thefts and robbery.

But the workingmen are beginning to wake up, their eyes are gradually beginning to look through the maze of lies invented to keep them down, and all signs point toward a new era when justice and equality will rule supreme and when every man shall be allowed unmolested to enjoy the fruits of his toil. My old eyes may not see that time, but it is coming.

When in need of furnishings look over the fine stock carried by The Economic, which is choice, and at prices that are right.

It's up to you as a good union man to assist organized labor by patronizing those firms advertising in the Tribune.

LABOR CONVENTIONS

Oct. 17, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.

Oct. 26, New York, N.Y., International Compressed Air Workers Union.

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

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

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

IN 1906.

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

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

The following resolution, introduced by J. A. Flett to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at their recent session in this city, is occasioning considerable comment. That of the Hamilton Herald is a fair review of the situation, and being such, we deem it well to quote it. This is the resolution:

FREE TRADE LOGICAL.

John A. Flett made a strong speech in support of a motion which he intended to demonstrate the inconsistency of the manufacturers. It was adopted by the congress as follows:

Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has time and again put itself on record, by resolutions as well as by active participation in measures having for their purpose the advancement of the interests of manufacturers and employers of labor generally, and

Whereas, in pursuing this course we have accepted as correct the representations of employers that there is a common mutual bond of material interests between capital and labor; and

Whereas this oneness of interest has not been manifest to labor by reciprocal co-operation from capital in measures calculated to promote the material welfare of labor through their organizations, but, on the contrary, labor has been met by hostile action from employers, and particularly from associations of employers.

Therefore, be it resolved that, while free trade in labor is held by employers to be necessary for the promotion of their interests, we hold that free trade in the products of labor is equally logical and necessary for our well-being.

Therefore, the mutuality of interests between capital and labor can only be established when they operate to their interest through protection, reciprocity or free trade in labor and its products at one and the same time, as either one or the other becomes an economic necessity for the welfare of our country;

Resolved, that all possible effort be put forth, and all opportunities be embraced to bring about an equality before the law as between the buyer and seller of labor, which can best be secured at this time by the advocacy of such changes in our trade policy as will result in more equitable protection.

Of which the Hamilton Herald has this to say:

As the Manufacturers' Association demands more tariff protection, it is therefore good policy on our part to oppose it, and even to favor a lowering of the tariff, until such time as the Manufacturers' Association drops its policy of hostility to our interests.

This attitude may not be worthy of commendation either as patriotic or as economically sound, but it is eminently natural.

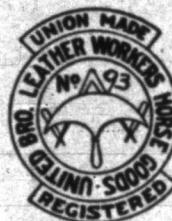
Operative plasterers met in the Labor Temple Thursday, Sept. 28. There were two initiations and three applications for membership, and nominations for the ensuing term, when the following were nominated: President, D. A. Webber; Vice-President, Geo. McGill and Jas. Smith; Recording Secretary, Jas. Ward; Financial Secretary, F. Fowler, A. Beaver; Treasurer, H. Naylor and J. A. Billeman; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Smith and J. Potter; Trustees, F. Fowler, F. Heron, and W. Hamilton; Auditors, A. Beaver, J. Bellerman, and F. Hodgins. The sum of twenty-five dollars was voted to the striking bakers. It was a large and enthusiastic meeting.

THE TARIFF.

The Tariff Committee of the Labor Council—Messrs. J. W. Flett, Jas. Simpson, D. A. Carey and J. G. O'Donohue, met on Monday afternoon to organize for a vigorous campaign. Information is to be sought from the different organizations in other countries. It was also decided to communicate with the farmers' organizations who deal with the tariff question, with a view to securing united action on the tariff.



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Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Local 27. This lively branch met in the Labor Temple on Monday evening, when twenty-one new members were initiated. Next week they expect to exceed that number. J. Stone, Secretary.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 4. J. Doggett, President; R. A. Adamson, Secretary. Met on Tuesday, Oct. 3. There were twelve initiations and six applications for membership. The meeting was well attended; the matter of the new Federated Council of the Building Trades was well received, the feeling being that we must get closer together in all branches to get good results to benefit the trade. The Business Agent, A. C. Sanders, reported everything was going on fairly well, and he was congratulated on the way he is bringing in new members; also on his election as delegate to the A. F. of L., to be held in Pittsburgh next month, he having to compete against sixteen candidates in the United States.

Amalgamated Carpenters, Branch No. 4, met on Tuesday, Oct. 3, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, corner Dovercourt and Queen. There were four initiations, with more to follow. Bro. Jones, President; S. Reiu, Secretary.

Sam Landers, Business Agent of the Garment Workers, left Tuesday night for a trip to Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

The result of the referendum vote throughout Canada of the Amalgamated Carpenters, in connection of the new district for Canada, has just been received. The headquarters will be in Toronto, and the officers elected are: Bro. W. W. Young, Secretary; Bro. H. McKay, President; R. A. Adamson, J. Q. Daniels, W. Hurst, A. Prentice, J. McCasland, District Committee.

A meeting will be immediately held to forward the interest of this old established society throughout Canada, as in future all business will now be done here instead of through New York.

Mr. Alf. Sebastian spent last week in Barrie on a holiday trip, and while there he was successful in organizing the barbers of that place.

R. G. Dun & Co. report that there is no evidence of unsound conditions in Canada, the various provinces reporting about the usual proportion of failures and no more.

Editor Tribunes—

In regard to the statement in your issue of Sept. 23 in regard to our late Brother Phillip Sheridan not belonging to any local union. He was a charter member of Brass Molders' Union, Local 5, when organized in 1900, and was in good standing at the time of his death and was buried with all respect by Local No. 5.

Executive Board of Local No. 5.

Brass Molders' Union, Local 5, met in the Labor Temple Oct. 4. There was one application for membership. L. Hozaek, President; W. Podley, Secretary.

HAMILTON.—The Duncan Lithograph Co. of this city will be prosecuted for importing workmen from the United States to take the place of strikers.

Marble Workers' Local No. 12 met Thursday in Labor Temple. There was a good meeting, the principal discussion was on the raising of the dues. Alex Crawford, Pres., H. J. Slattery, Sec'y.

Press Assistants and Feeders held a most enthusiastic meeting on Thursday night in the Labor Temple. There was a large attendance. F. S. Attrill, Sec'y.



**A Specimen of a BIG 4 GLOVE Manufactured by
THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO.
530 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO
—The Only Union Glove Shop in Canada—**

The Woodworking Machinists, Local 118, met in the Labor Temple Oct. 4. One initiation and twelve applications for membership. Question before the chair was the closer affiliation among the woodworking craft, as requested by our Council.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Printer's Ink, the well-known advertising publication, a recognized authority in this line of business in the United States, after thoroughly investigating comparative merits of advertising mediums, has this to say of the value of space in a labor paper:

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 1,000 subscribers, is more valuable to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 6,000 subscribers."

Call for the Label.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE TIES UP BUILDINGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers struck to-day. About 60 men are out. Among the buildings affected are the postoffice and C. P. R. hotel.

The union demands a 9-hour day and 40 cents per hour, an increase of about 25 per cent. in wages, and a reduction of one hour per day.

The manager of the Dominion Bridge Co. will arrive this evening.

WORKERS ARE LAID OFF.

Annual Laying Off of Garment Workers is Now Taking Place.

With the approach of the close of the shipping season, the annual laying off of hands by the large clothing firms is taking place. Until the shipping goods are received to be made up, several hundred garment workers throughout the city will be out of regular employment. The year has been a good one with the wholesale clothing firms, and most of them retained their full staff to a later date than usual.

BOGUS UNION LABELS.

Mr. Samuel L. Landers, Hamilton, organizer and member of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers, of America, is in Montreal.

SICKNESS & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The time to take out Sickness and Accident Insurance is

NOW!

and the Company is

**THE ACCIDENT GUARANTEE CO.
OF CANADA**

It is a Canadian Company. Authorized Capital One Million Dollars. A policy costing you four dollars a year, covering 21 special diseases will give you ten dollars a week if sick from any of these diseases. Remember there is no medical examination or fee of any kind. Drop me a postal card and say what your occupation is, or drop in office, and I will give you full particulars. Age limit 18 to 65.

J. J. GRAHAM, CITY AGENT

Phone Main 2506 404 Temple Building.
Evenings, 306 Dovercourt Rd., TORONTO

House Phone Park 1975

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

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THE TRIBUNE

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Etc.

Our new method of loaning money is the ideal method for borrowers.

We will loan you any amount you may require, and you can pay us back in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your income.

READ THIS

\$100.00	can be paid back	2.70	weekly
75.00	" "	2.15	"
50.00	" "	1.65	"
25.00	" "	.85	"

Payments can be made monthly if desired . . .

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"The Tribune"
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at
106-108 Adelaide Street West
TORONTO CANADA

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

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

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

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

FRED PERRY,
106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL.

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.
Membership, 14,000.

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

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY.

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

REPEAL ASSESSMENT ACT.

Wage Earners vs. Corporations—Where Are Hon. Messrs. Foy and Pyne?
Ald. Church's motion for the repeal of the new Assessment Act should be strongly supported.

The new Ontario Assessment Act exempts wealth and taxes comparative poverty. The following just completed assessment returns for next year show it:

	1905.	1906.
	New Act.	Old Act.
Christie, Brown & Co.	\$140,000	\$84,315
Gendron Co.	38,000	19,950
Dominion Brewery	175,000	74,756
Reinhardt Brewery	100,000	26,397
Warwick Bros. & Co.	32,500	31,000
Gordon, Mackay & Co.	175,000	82,387
W. R. Brock & Co.	130,000	30,338
H. S. Howland & Co.	75,000	50,992
P. W. Ellis & Co.	50,000	27,375
Gooderham & Worts.	600,000	534,896

While the Act exempts wealth as aforesaid, the reductions aforesaid are added to the wage earner, great and small. There is no escape. The girl who gets over \$8 a week even is taxed. The child, the widow, the frugal folks with a small income, the wage earner, the factory hand, the aged man with a little means to live on, the young man receiving a small sum, all have their income taxed, no matter how small, even though they are not making enough to make ends meet. Householders are exempt to \$1,000, but those who through no fault of their own can't find a place to rent, pay income tax over \$400. The small storekeeper is taxed on the value of the premises he occupies, and not on the business he does, and lots of poor storekeepers thus get the worst of it.

The new Government cannot allow such an unjust raid on the wage earners

to remain. The income provisions must be repealed outright. The cry of, "Oh, wait and see how the Act works a few years," should not be listened to a minute. The income provisions must go. Better go back to the old law, which was more just, and exempted everybody up to \$700.

It is hoped the Civic Legislation Committee will get busy and aid in having the Act repealed. Controller Hubbard's Ontario Municipal Association, principally bossed by assessors and municipal officers, decided it would be better to wait and give the new Act a chance; but, then, the assessors present at that meeting helped draw the Act and received from the Government fat sums in fees. This accounts for their conduct and action.

The Evening Telegram says:

"The first duty of the Ontario Legislature at its next session should be to amend or end the new Assessment Act.

"There never was the slightest excuse for such a monstrosity as the legislation jammed through by a Government that spent 98 per cent. of its time trying to hold office, and the other two per cent. in the transaction of public business.

"The Ontario Legislature was warned that the Gibson Bill would create more evils than it would cure.

"The bill went through all its stages and has proved to be utterly unjust in its tendency to exempt wealth and to tax comparative poverty."

The World and Mail and Empire and other papers are equally condemnatory. The labor organizations must unite and see the Government and get the Act repealed.

What does Mayor Urquhart think of the Act?

Hon. Messrs. Foy and Pyne represent factory ridings. Will they back up the wage earners or not?

Bakers' strike still on.

HOLIDAYS FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

On 10th July the City Council, on motion of Ald. Jones, passed the following resolution:

"That the heads of the various civic departments be instructed to forthwith report to the Board of Control their views, together with a recommendation as to the advisability of giving each regular civic employee in the respective departments one half-holiday during each week in the year, and two weeks' holidays during the summer months."

This was a step in the right direction. At the present time the higher officials in the City Hall receive their Saturday half-holiday throughout the year, and two weeks' holidays in summer. There is no reason why all the employees should not be treated alike in this respect. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Board of Control will not delay in putting the matter into effect.

The wage earners of Toronto are not, as a rule, blessed with any too many holidays, and if Ald. Jones' proposal were adopted generally by employers of labor it would be a great blessing to the toilers of this city.

Some of the so-called improvements of the streets department under Dr. Sheard are nothing less than retrograde movements. The flushing of the streets was instituted by Street Commissioner Jones for cleanliness. Dr. Sheard has gone back to the old-fashioned sprinkling, which makes mud of the dust and leaves it on the pavement to dry and become dust again. But, then, "Bob" Fleming must be given a job by his successor in bossism, so the street railway sprinklers are called into action, and the wretched old system is re-introduced. Dr. Orr, manager of the Exhibition, stated that the dust nuisance had been more obnoxious this year than ever before.

There seems to be a craze at present for buying parks. Why don't the al-

dermen spend a little money and improve the lake front park at the Island, near the Sick Children's Hospital, before they spend thousands of dollars in buying new parks?

Since the Board of Control voted themselves more salary there seems to be an amusing jealousy among the Controllers lest the aldermen should get any more prominence than is necessary in civic matters. It is certainly remarkable that this year the custom of the aldermen acting in turn as Mayor in His Worship's absence has been abolished by the Board. None but Controllers have this year been asked to act as Mayor.

Why doesn't the Board of Control push on the construction of the car line through Garrison Park to the Exhibition? At their present rate of moving there will be little chance of this very much needed extension being completed in time for next year's Exhibition.

Speaking of the Exhibition, why so much delay in getting the new buildings started? The fall is the time to commence the work, not the spring. Will somebody please poke up the Controllers?

The Labor Temple Company will give one of the best concerts ever offered to the public on Oct. 28th in the Massey Hall. Tickets may be secured from any of the committee. Rally all together and make the effort a bumper success.

The proposal that the members of the Board of Education shall receive a salary is again to the front. It is to be hoped that those who will seek re-election are not among those who seek pay. It is quite in line with general prevailing order of raising the school tax for no general benefit.

At the request of the local Street Railway Men's Union the Board of Control to-day telegraphed an invitation to the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees' Association, now in convention at Chicago, to meet here for their biennial convention in 1907.

A well attended meeting of the Executive Board of the Temple Company was held on Tuesday night in the Temple, the coming concert being the principal business carried on.

Secure tickets early for the concert, as the rush will be great.

Mr. I. H. Sanderson left on a tour of inspection through the Eastern and Southern States.

Bakers' strike still on.

Be sure that the firm you order your coal from has the union label on their delivery wagons.

DON'T KNOW YOUR WEAKNESS.

When a trade union thinks it has grown so strong that it can get along without the central body, it is mighty near the verge of backset. Study the history of organized labor.

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

The trades union movement does not need apologists. The time will come when it will not need defenders.

The shorter workday is the most important question before the labor movement, and will continue to be such, because it is the simplest and most direct way of adjusting the problem of distribution.

Be sure that the label is on the wagon when ordering your coal.

PATRONIZE OUR OWN FRIENDS.

Be very careful of the patronage you bestow upon merchants who advertise liberally in the daily papers, but who refuse to advertise in your labor paper. This is also true of the merchant who will tell you that he believes in union labor and wants the union man's trade, yet persistently refuses to advertise in a labor paper. There is a common understanding among many of the larger merchants that they will not patronize the labor papers, and hope by thus withholding their business from such papers to force their suspension, or at least weaken their influence.

Without advertising, the paper could not exist at the price it is now being sold to the unions, but if each union man and his wife and daughter do their part, there will be no danger of the paper suspending.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

The success of any civilization is to be measured by the comfort of its workers, not by the affluence of its drones.

THE COST OF LIVING.

According to Dun, the cost of living has risen 37 per cent. in the last seven years. With the exception of a few workers in some of the highly organized trades, this increase is much greater than the increase in wages for the same period.

IRON MOULDERS, ATTENTION!

We unfortunately lost the copy of subscribers' names on list given last week, and would like it repeated at once. This is the reason you did not get your paper last issue.

Mr. Jno. A. Flett has organized the warehousemen of Toronto.

Bakers' strike still on.

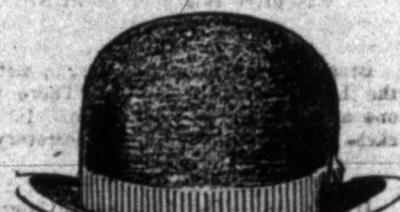
PERPETUAL MOTION.

Rags make paper.
Paper makes title deeds.
Title deeds make landlords.
Landlords collect rents.
Rents make poverty.
Poverty makes rags.

N.B.—Ground rents are values produced by the community growth, therefore should be used for community expenses, not pocketed by land companies and speculators.

In other words, take the taxation off labor products and tax land values only. This will cheapen land, reduce rents, raise wages and cheapen necessities of life. The \$700 exemption off dwellings (labor products) is a first step.

January 1st, 1906, is drawing near. Tribune readers will in due time be reminded of the names of our autocratic municipal rulers, who temporarily shelved this proposition. A word to the wise will be sufficient.



DINEEN'S UNION HATS

It is not worth while to go past a good union hatter to save a dime on the price of a hat.

You can never tell how cheap a hat you have bought until you are through wearing it.

DINEEN'S IS A UNION LABEL STORE

Cor. Yonge & Temperance Sts.

DINEEN'S SWELL DERBY

2.00 2.50 3.00

Health and Beauty

Filing the finger nails daily will keep them the right length and is better than cutting.

Three parts of white vaseline and one of bismuth makes an old and well-known ointment for skin diseases.

To soften the shampoo water and aid in removing the oil of the hair add a teaspoonful of borax to the water.

Red vaseline applied daily with a small camel's hair brush will darken and increase the growth of both eyelashes and eyebrows.

Rose water, five ounces; glycerine, one-half ounce, and lemon juice, one ounce, makes a whitening and healing lotion for chapped hands.

When walking keep the chest elevated and breathe deeply through the nose. A long walk may then be taken without exhausting effects.

Nuts should be eaten in the winter time. They are extremely rich and nutritious, vegetarians using them in place of meat and butter.

If the finger nails are brittle and break when manicured, put the finger tips in olive oil or a little melted vaseline before cutting them.

Colored and scented soaps are not considered as sanitary as the white soaps, both coloring and scent being often added to disguise impurities.

Diluted glycerine is better for the skin than the pure form. The pure glycerine will burn and wrinkle the finer skins and should be applied sparingly.

For liver spots apply a lotion of twenty grains citric acid and eight ounces of rose water. To permanently remove the spots internal treatment should also be taken.

Care should be taken when manicuring the nails that the surrounding cuticle or scarf skin is not broken. If this is done the painful and annoying hang nails will not result.

Almond meal cleanses the face and leaves it in a smooth condition. Mix a small quantity with rose water, massage the whole face with this, afterwards rinsing off with tepid water.

To whiten the hands soak them for twenty minutes in warm soap suds, dry, rub with lemon juice, and when this is absorbed, with cold cream; steep in loose kid gloves. A great change will soon be noticeable.

Hair can be curled constantly on the iron without injury, providing the iron is not too hot. If the hair is well curled immediately after shampooing the curl will remain in longer, the ordinary head of hair retaining it for a week.

A good carriage of the body is desirable. Hold the chest elevated, shoulders back, and hips back until they support the torso, carrying the weight as much as possible on the balls of the feet. When standing the weight should always be on the balls.

To get the weight on the balls of the feet practice the following: Holding the body straight and firm, sway forward and back from heels to toes, keeping the knees firm; next, with the weight on the balls, sway from side to side; lastly, rise upon toes eight times without touching heels to floor.

After exercising or bathing when the pores are open and the skin is in a glow, do not rush out into the open air or into sudden changes of temperature. Severe colds are taken unless good judgment is exercised at such times.

Do not sleep where the eyes will receive the light. Even moonlight is injurious to the eyes. The bedroom should be provided with two sets of shades, the white or light shade next the glass and a heavy green inner shade to perfectly darken the room and keep all light from the eyes at night.

When one would retain a youthful appearance and an unwrinkled skin all lines in the face should be gone over with cold cream before retiring for the night. When the skin seems loose and relaxed put a tonic or astringent in the wash water. A few drops of aromatic vinegar or a little tincture of benzoin is recommended for this purpose.

Avoid excessive use of all condiments, pepper, mustard, etc., as they will in time destroy the digestion.

Salt water acts as a tonic on the skin. Gently spatted on the face, it will help make the cuticle firm.

For a burn take the white of an egg. By excluding all air and forming a covering over the burn the pain is instantly relieved.

Hard water should not be used on the face. If living where soft water cannot be obtained add a pinch of borax or a handful of oat or almond meal to the wash water.

Tender feet should be bathed in alum water. If colored hosiery is worn have the soles and heels white. Tender feet are made more sensitive by the dyes used in the stockings.

For grimy finger nails cut a lemon and rub them thoroughly in the juice and pulp and wash with warm soap and water. If the grime is not removed repeat the lemon treatment.

Cold cream should remain upon the face until thoroughly absorbed, to get the best results. In massaging have the strokes firm but soft, unless massaging for reduction of flesh, when pressure is used in the strokes.

A dry, harsh skin needs a cold cream and almond oil. If the skin is red and oily leave all creams alone and first apply an astringent or a paste of almond meal. Do not put creams and oils on a skin already too oily.

Household Hints**COCONUT TAFFY.**

Boil one pound of white sugar and two gills of water together, while boiling stir in two ounces of butter. Boil until it will pull between the fingers, and add three ounces of grated coconut. Pour out to cool, mark in squares.

POP CORN PUDDING.

Pop some corn nicely, then roll it as fine as you can. One pint of the corn to one quart or sweet milk; add a small piece of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, beat two eggs with enough sugar to sweeten the milk; mix all together. Bake for twenty minutes.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.

Stir well together three cups of corn-meal, two cups of rye meal, one cup of flour and one of molasses; add one-half a teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt and enough milk or water to mix rather thin. Pour this mixture into a tin pudding-boiler, tie the cover (securely on), and boil four hours.

RICE MUFFINS.

For a dozen muffins, stir into a pint of milk one teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of butter, two well-beaten eggs and two cupfuls of flour. Beat together very thoroughly, fill hot muffin rings, and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes.

SCALLOPED CHEESE.

In a buttered baking dish alternate bread crumbs with layers of thin slices of cheese. To the crumbs add celery, salt or chopped celery, pepper, and small pieces of butter, crumbs last. Add a well-beaten egg, and one-half pint of rich cream. Bake in a hot oven. Whoever likes cheese will surely enjoy it in this way.

FIG CAKE.

Take a cupful and a half of powdered sugar, half a cupful of butter, a cupful and a half of milk, the whites of eight eggs, three cupfuls of flour, two small teaspoonsfull of baking powder, and add a pound of figs cut up and put in the same way that citron is used. Add the well-beaten whites of eggs last. If the figs are not perfectly fresh, cut them up in a bowl and pour a little water over them before commencing the cake. Flavor the frosting with vanilla.

BOILED CUSTARD.

A housewife noted for the excellent flavor of her boiled custard, a delicacy particularly in favor during the holiday season and as a refreshment for winter gatherings, recommends the following recipe: One egg, one pint of milk, half a teacup of sugar. While the milk comes to a boil beat the egg and sugar together, thin it with a little of the milk, then pour slowly into the boiling milk, stirring the while, until it thickens and flavor to taste. If eggs are scarce use half and thicken with corn starch or flour. Do not boil too long or it will curdle. If made very sweet it makes a good ice cream.

SUGARED POPCORN.

Popcorn parties are in as great favor in the rural districts now as they were when our grandfathers and grandmothers were young, and will form a pleasant diversion for many gatherings of young people during the winter months. A good way to make sweet, or sugared, popcorn is the following: Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of water and one teacupful of white sugar; boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely popped, and stir briskly until the candy is well distributed over the corn. Remove the kettle from the fire and stir until each grain is separate and crystallized with the sugar. The fire should not be too hot, as the corn is likely to be scorched while crystallizing. The sugar should be entirely dissolved before the syrup boils. Nuts of most any kind may be prepared in the same way.

TO ROAST CHESTNUTS.

Use the large French variety, and puncture each one with a pen-knife point. Boil for ten minutes hard, then drain and immediately put them in a hot oven—spread over the bottom of a dripping-pan; bake for ten minutes, roll in a hot napkin and serve.

SALT RISING BREAD.

Take a pint of new milk, set on the stove and stir in corn meal and let heat, not boil, until thick as mush. Set in a warm place over night. In the morning it will be light. Put a gallon of flour in the bread bowl, pour in the mush and mix with warm water, add a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of soda. Make a stiff batter, cover and keep warm. In an hour or two it should be light. Work in flour to make dough, let rise, mold in leaves, put in greased pans, let rise and bake. This makes the sweetest and most wholesome bread a family can use.

TWO PUMPKIN DISHES.

A toothsome pumpkin marmalade is made by first preparing the pumpkin as if for cooking and then weighing, then to every pound of pumpkin allow one pound of sugar, an orange or a lemon. With a coarse grater grate the pumpkin and put into kettle with the sugar, the grated rind of the orange or lemon and

the strained juice. While letting it cook slowly stir well until a smooth, thick marmalade is the result. Pour into glasses while still hot and pour over the top a covering of melted paraffine or seal air-tight and tie a paper over the top and keep in a cool place.

A delicious pumpkin pie is made by using one cup of stewed pumpkin, one of sugar, two eggs, a pinch each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg, mix with one cup of sweet milk and bake with one crust.

NEW RECIPE FOR COOKIES.

A very nice plain cookie is made with one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, a couple of eggs, three tablespoonsful of sour milk, one small tablespoonful of soda, salt and nutmeg and flour to roll into a sheet.

White cookies are made with a couple of eggs, a half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, nutmeg, three-quarters of a cup of sour milk or cream, half a teaspoonful of soda, flour to roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

A delicious crisp cookie is made by creaming a cup of butter and a half cup of light brown sugar; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and one well-beaten egg; slowly stir in two cups of flour and mold lightly with the hand. Take out a small portion of dough each time, roll to the thinness of a silver dollar, cut with a cutter about the size of a silver dollar and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown color is obtained.

Palatable ginger cookies are made with a cup of Louisiana molasses, one cup of brown sugar, two cups of thick, sour cream, one heaping cup of butter, two eggs, three teaspoonsful of soda, two tablespoonsful of ginger and flour to make a soft dough. The butter and sugar should be beaten to a cream, after which add the eggs beaten light and then the molasses, cream and soda stirred together, the ginger and the flour; roll out very thin, cut in small eakes and bake in a quick oven.

CARROT PUDDING.

One cup suet, one cup raisins, currants, brown sugar, grated carrots, grated potato, 1½ cups flour, teaspoonful baking soda; steam three hours; eat with sauce.

FEATHER CAKE.

One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, two cups flour, three eggs, three teaspoonsful of baking powder.

SALAD DRESSING.

Butter size of egg, one teaspoonful mustard, two teaspoonsful flour, one teaspoonful peper, one-half teaspoonful salt, one cup vinegar, one egg beaten with one tablespoonful sugar; boil and stir well.

CHOCOLATE ICING.

Four tablespoonsful of sugar, five tablespoonsfuls of grated chocolate, water enough to moisten, set over tea kettle until dissolved, then set it on the stove til it begins to bubble, then spread on cold.

JOHNNY CAKE.

One cup corn meal, one cup flour, a little butter and lard, one-half cup of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup sour milk; with or without eggs.

FRUIT CAKE.

Two cups flour, pinch of salt, one cup brown sugar, one lb. currants, one lb. raisins, one and one-half oz. peel, two eggs, spice to taste, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sour cream, one-half teaspoonful salt; beat egg separately.

Eat none but union bread.

THE MAN WITH THE HAMMER.

The editor sat in his easy chair with a loaded fountain pen,
And wrote of the great and bustling world with its millions of busy men;
He wrote of the "dusky diamonds," at
ers de ve in dust and soot and grime,
He wrote of the trains of well-filled cars
that ran with a merry rhyme;
He wrote of the many marts of trade
where the products of mines are sold,
He wrote of the state of business there,
and the eager scramble for gold;
He wrote of the "dusky diamonds," at
mine and wharf and dock—
And a man overhead with a little tack hammer, went.

Knock!
Knock!!
Knock!!!

And the editor paused not a moment,
for his mind was so full that it whirled
With the countless things that his pen must write of the hustling, moving world;

And he wrote of the progress of labor,
and the plans that labor laid
By which the workers might all enjoy
the wages that labor made;
He wrote of the trials and triumphs by
which the workers rose,
And the meeting of labor and capital,
as friends, and no longer foes;
"No more," he wrote, "should such clashes come as all the world would shock"—
And a man overhead with a little tack hammer went.

Knock!
Knock!!
Knock!!!

And the editor paused not a moment, he was busy as busy could be,
Is keeping up with his own affairs, just the same as you and me;
And he wrote of the good time coming when employer and employee
Would meet on a business basis, and in business ways agree;
"And now is the time to subscribe," he wrote, "and now is the time likewise for the firm that is hunting for business to come and advertise,"
And then, with a thundering racket, that might have been heard for a block, A man overhead with a big sledge hammer went.

KNOCK!
KNOCK!!
KNOCK!!!

A STORY OF SMITH AND JONES.

Samuel Gompers, in an address in Philadelphia, said to a labor organization wittily:

"There are at least no high financiers among you, and none of your names appear in 'Fads and Fancies.'"

Mr. Gompers had been talking about human nature's proneness to err, and a little later, in elaboration of this point, he said:

"We are all a good deal alike. While Smith feels ashamed of himself for wanting to trick Jones, Jones at the same time feels ashamed of himself for wanting to trick Smith."

"Two friends of mine—let us call them Jones and Smith for convenience—were camping last month in the Canadian woods.

"The days were superb. Cool, sweet airs rocked the trees, and in a sky of the clearest blue shone a splendid sun. But the nights were cold; it was necessary for Jones and Smith, who had only one blanket apiece, to keep a fire roaring at their feet all the while they slept. The moment the fire dwindled, the cold seized them.

"Well, in the dead watches, Jones awoke one night and shivered. His teeth chattered, he was miserable. The fire had shrunk to a handful of grey ashes wherein glimmered only two or three yellow coals.

"Comfort demanded that the fire be replenished. But Jones hated to crawl out from under his blanket's shelter. If Smith, now, were awake, he, too,

would feel the cold, and then would he not, perhaps, leap up and throw on fuel?

"Jones, though a good deal ashamed of himself, nevertheless kicked Smith.

"A snore.

"Another kick.

"Another snore.

"A most tremendous kick, and Smith, opening a pair of very wakeful eyes, chuckled.

"I kicked you five minutes ago," he said. "That is how you happen to be awake." —Kansas City Journal.

Call for the Label.**FIFTY-THREE SUNDAYS.**

There are fifty-three Sundays in 1905, and as this is something that has not been known before since 1795, it is worthy of note. It gives one more day upon which the well-to-do may play golf without molestation from the police, and one more day upon which the working lad will be pinched if he plays at baseball.—Labor Clarion.

SNAP SHOTS BY AN AGITATOR.

By D. Burgess.

I appealed to a shoe cobbler to investigate Socialism, but he protested, saying: "The Lord will provide for all who love and serve Him."

A few months after this a shoe mending machine had been installed in the vicinity of our cobbler. I saw him; he was despondent and I tried to cheer him up by saying: "The Lord will provide for all who love and serve Him."

The cobbler shook his head despairingly, and, pointing to the machine said: "The Lord can't do anything with that machine."

I had a large crowd gathered on a street corner in a Montana city.

The time for asking questions had arrived. A young man, a teacher, came to the front and asked if we would take the ranches away from the present owners.

I was preparing to give the usual explanation when some one in the crowd cried out: "No, we will simply take the slaves away from the ranches."

A soldier was in our coach. He had been circumspect in every regard. Along came a man of the cloth, one who goes about doing good from his point of view. He evidently thought there was a chance to serve the Lord by both example and precept, and incidentally to increase his exchequer by dealing with this hired, trained, professional murderer. So the preacher, after carefully reconnoitering, approached the soldier and addressed him as brother.

"Do you carry a Bible with you?" enquired the man of God.

"H—ll, no," replied the soldier. "I could kill nobody with a Bible, and killing is my business."

I judge this preacher is still voting to perpetuate a system in which soldiers are a necessity, even from the viewpoint of those who profess to be followers of the tramp of Nazareth who said, "Thou shalt not kill."

Old "Under Socialism" says that it is the men who spend their money for the cause that have made Socialism what it is.

No doubt, no doubt, if measured by "Under Socialism's" yard stick, for with him it's only money that counts.

Industrial development staggers back into the shade when "Under Socialism" canters down the pike.

An old friend of mine who is bowed with age, bent and twisted with toil, and who is too poor to own a cheap shack, even, is opposed to Socialism, because he does not want to "divide up." He is afraid there would be something coming to him.

Poor fellow, he has been trading homes here on earth, good comfortable homes, for mansions in the skies not

made with hands, and he has neglected so far to get an abstract of title and a deed signed by the recording angels. He has just accepted the promise of people who have been plundering him all his life.—Toledo Socialist.

LOYALTY TO UNIONISM.

It Means Something More Than the Mere Payment of Dues.

To be a loyal union member does not consist alone in the regular payment of dues and other demands of the union for a financial purpose.

We hear at times members on the curbstone asserting: "I am a good union man. I pay my dues regularly, and I attend all the meetings of the union." But at the same time he may have a sack or plug of scab tobacco in his pocket, the clothes on his back, hat on his head or shoes on his feet without the union label.

To be a consistent trade unionist in the accepted sense of the term, we must remember the Golden Rule and consult the interests of others as well as our own.

We ask our brother trade unionists to patronize the products in our trade that are fair and bear the union label, and we should not forget their demands upon us to return the compliment, for we should be consistent to one another in that particular if in no other.

If we did not follow this principle our movement would be of little force in remedying the evils we are fighting against. Our cause is a common one, with the object in view of bringing the greatest good to the greatest number.—Tobacco Worker.

FINED FOR GRAFTING.

Printer Judge Socks It to a Pair in Kansas City.

N. Edwards and D. Bernardi, claiming to be agents of the American Federation of Labor, were fined \$50 each in police court last Saturday morning by Police Judge Hugh Brady on a charge of vagrancy.

For several weeks, it is charged by officers of the Industrial Council, Edwards and Bernardi have been operating an advertisement scheme purporting to be authorized by the American Federation of Labor. They would solicit advertisements from merchants, selling space in calendars and posters that were never published.

When Judge Brady asked the two men what they had to say for themselves he was informed that they had authority secured from officers of the American Federation of Labor, but were unable to produce anything in the way of evidence to verify their contentions.

Isaac Taylor and William Maxwell, of the Industrial Council, testified that no one was authorized by the American Federation to solicit advertisements, and said that many similar "grafting" schemes are being operated in this city.

Thereupon Judge Brady fined Edwards and Bernardi \$50 each.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

FACTORIES INSPECTORS..

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

James T. Burke	Thomas Keilly
Arthur W. Holmes	John Argue
Miss M. Carlyle	Mrs. J. R. Brown

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

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

THE "ELLIOTT"
CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

THE ELLIOTT has again been taken over by Mr. John Elliott, for the past thirty years one of Toronto's leading hotel men.

Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels.

In connection will be found a bar in which purely unadulterated goods are disposed. A share of your patronage will be appreciated.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

If you believe in fair conditions you will assist your Fellow Workers by demanding

Union Label Articles**UNION MADE TOBACCO**

always bears the Union Blue Label



When purchasing Tobacco, either Plug Package or Twist or Cigarettes, always see that it bears the Union Blue Label, as it is your only guarantee that Union Wages, fair hours and healthy conditions prevail.

BUY NO OTHER**Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.**

ALL STYLES OF

**Washable Coats, Pants, Frocks,
Caps, Aprons, Etc.**

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY

Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders

70 Terauley St.

TORONTO

Phone Main 6053.

BURGER'S

If the 75,000 mouths controlled by organized labor, with their sympathizers, ate union made Bread, there would be no Bakers' Strike on.

ONE-DOLLAR-A-WEEK

When a piece of machinery is too old to do its work satisfactorily, it goes to the junk shop

Yet, ONE-DOLLAR-A-WEEK invested in our SAVINGS BANK POLICY

(Maturing in Twenty Years).

Would have enabled him to spend his old days in a state of comfortable independence.

When our agent calls, listen to him and he will be sure to tell you something that will interest you.

THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Head Office - - - TORONTO

Women's Department

In this week's issue of The Tribune a new feature is introduced that will, I hope, have great influence in helping to keep union women and their sympathizers in touch with current events in trades union circles. All matters concerning women's interests will be carefully watched and opportunity given for comment.

The Correspondence Column is open to all, and questions of interest to women will be cheerfully answered.

There are not too many opportunities given to our union women to air their views, and I hope any woman who has an idea that may prove of value in the advancement of the cause will be generous enough to pass it along to the Women's Page of The Tribune.

I shall hope to see the Correspondence Column in next week's issue twice as long as this week's. All communications must be in not later than Wednesday noon to receive answer in same week's paper.

And so Miss Clara Brett Martin would like to have separate schools for the sexes, and on moral grounds, too. Dear, dear! What a race of degenerates we must be, that it has become necessary to reparate our boys and girls for the good of their morals!

Miss Martin claims there would be a saving in the school bills if separate accommodation were provided for boys and girls. Miss Martin has not made this point very clear. To my mind, it would mean increased expenditure.

After all, I do not know that the saving of a few hundred dollars in our school system would be such a desirable thing, if it was saved at the expense of lessening the usefulness of the school system. The vital point to be considered is what would be best for our children.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Write only on one side of paper.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1905.
Mrs N., to the Women's Department of The Tribune:

Will you please tell me when and where the Women's International Union Label League meets in the Labor Temple? I would like to join the oldest league in existence. And oblige,

Mrs N.
Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Room 2B, Labor Temple.

Local 66, Women's International Union Label League is the oldest league in Toronto. You will find the secretary's address in Roster of The Tribune.

Toronto, Oct. 2, 1905.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper how many women's organizations there are in the labor movement in Toronto, and what particular branch of the work they are engaged in.

Elain.

There are, I believe, four—The Bindery Women, two Ladies' Auxiliaries; No. 42, Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 91; Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13, Auxiliary to Machinists' International Association, Local 235; also the Women's International Union Label League, two locals, Nos. 66 and 177. I understand there are some organized women in the Garment Workers' Union, but there is no distinct organization of themselves. Regarding the particular work they are engaged in, I refer you to answer to Enquirer.

Women's Department, Tribune, 106-108 Adelaide street, Toronto:

Dear Madam,—Would you, if the question is not too large in its scope, kindly initiate your readers in regard to the differences, if any, of the various Women's Auxiliaries and the society known as the International Union Label League? Secondly, have you any well defined, suitable plan, in your opinion calculated to merge their efforts on trades union lines? Thirdly, do you think that an executive of all these societies could be made beneficial to all concerned by concentration? Fourth, can you give us any instances of past effort on the part of women which would tend to show the possible benefits that trade organization might derive from these Women's Leagues combining their efforts? Very truly yours,

An Enquirer.

First—I believe the Auxiliaries were intended as a social adjunct to the various crafts to which they are attached, but as far as Toronto Auxiliaries at least are concerned, I think they have broadened out to some extent, and they are doing good service for the union label.

The Women's International Union Label League was organized for three specific purposes—the abolition of child labor, the shortening of the working hours, and last, but not least, the creation of a demand for the union label.

Second—I certainly have in my mind a plan by which the different organizations of women could do more effective work on trades union lines, but I shall have to decline to go into the matter for the present, as it would take up too much time. I will deal with it in a later issue of The Tribune.

Third—Yes, concentration of effort is always more effective than individual effort. Past history teaches us that central bodies have accomplished more for the workers than any separate trades organization has been able to accomplish

for themselves. Centralization on industrial lines is as necessary and, in fact, is the corollary of centralization of commerce and capital. This is one reason why International organization is superior to National organization, as far as concentration of our Women's Leagues and Auxiliaries are concerned. I am hoping that some day there will be a Central Council, organized along the same lines as central labor bodies. If this is done it must result in benefit to all concerned.

Fourth—Outside of the National Council of Women and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who, I believe, are credited with having accomplished many things along reform lines, I do not know of any organizations composed entirely of women who have accomplished much, but I am free to admit there may be many such. But this I do know—that where the aid of women have been enlisted in any movement there has always been a larger measure of success than could have been obtained without their assistance. For instance, do you think the Church or the Salvation Army could have gained its present strength if it were not for the work done by women? As for the possible benefit that might accrue to trades organizations by continued effort on the part of these women, I will just instance one case in which they could become an immense power. There has been considerable talk lately in labor circles in connection with raising a defence fund. With some exceptions, women have been the medium through which money has been raised for many great movements. Here is one way in which trades organizations might derive benefit by combined effort on the part of these Leagues.

Your questions are of vital interest, and I shall certainly hope to hear from you again in the near future—too much discussion cannot be had along these lines, and I thank you for opening up this great field for arguments, pro and con.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1905.

N.S., to the Women's Department of The Tribune:

Could you please tell me why a union man don't ask for the label when he is buying anything for himself or friends when he spends the union wage?

N. S.

There are union men and union men. The man who has the interest of organized labor at heart does demand the label on his purchases. Unfortunately there are some in the ranks of labor who are only there because they could not work at their craft unless they were members of their union, others because it is easier to join the union than to face the scorn of their fellow workmen. Men who become members of a trades organization for these reasons are

not likely to put themselves to any trouble to help any particular organization that does not directly affect their own interests.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1905.

To the Women's Department, Tribune: Noticing in last week's issue of the paper that it is the intention to have a Query Column, I take the liberty of asking a question that has troubled me for some time past: Should a lady have the privilege of proposing marriage to a gentleman; if so, then I would like to hear through the columns of the paper why. And oblige,

The Sweetheart of a Union Man.

My Dear Sweetheart of a Union Man,—It is certainly very embarrassing to be asked to place myself on record on such a delicate question, but as I am neither maid or widow, no union man or non union man can suspect me of having any designs on him, so I will tell you why I think a lady should have the privilege you speak of. In the first place, it always seems to be a difficult matter for the young man to get his courage to the proposing point. I have officiated at some proposals, and have found that the average man (at the time) suffers considerably from nervous prostration, and it always appears to be more or less a painful ordeal. Now, I think you will agree with me that it is the duty of every Christian woman to relieve pain when the opportunity offers, especially if she herself is interested. Naturally at first men would be somewhat suspicious at such a reversal of the usual order of things, but never mind that. Men sometimes shrink from a laudable dose of medicine, but they eventually recognize that it is for their ultimate good, and they swallow their dose like men. So it would be with a proposal. In time they would become so enamored with the idea that they would leave all the proposing to the girls of the r choice, thankful to get out of an embarrassing position. It certainly would be an act of charity if, when a young man is trying to splutter out, "I love you. Will you marry me?" a girl should say, "Never mind, my dear, leave it all to me. I will do all the proposing that is necessary."

Just think how pleased the young man would be, and how she would increase his love by her thoughtfulness!

There is another phase of the question that is worth considering. A young man, in the present strenuous struggle for existence, can almost keep himself—with the aid of his lady love he could quite succeed in doing so. Now, it would hardly be the thing for a young man to say to a girl, "Marry me, and then I shall be able to support myself, with your assistance."

If the girl were the one to make the proposal she would save his pride, again showing her thoughtfulness, and winning his everlasting gratitude.

In the Greek Archipelago there is an island where the women hold absolute sway—they hold the reins of Government, and the dear men have the privilege of doing all the work on this island. There is no talk of women's rights, for they have it all their own way. If some unfortunate man should happen to want his, the ladies have only to say off with his head, and it is done.

I am not sure, but some day I think there will be a man's rights movement spring up among these people. Of course, it would be very nice if the same conditions prevailed in our country. We might not care to carry out the idea so far as to strike off the masculine head, but there are certain occasions when even this would seem desirable. For instance, it has been the privilege of the ladies, when Leap Year came around, to have the right of popping the question, the gentleman having the right to refuse if he chose to pay the forfeit of a silk dress. Now, if we could change this, and make the penalty of refusal the loss of his head, I don't think we would hear of many refusals. Of course, we would rather he did not refuse, and I think we will again agree that a live man is much more useful than a dead one. And after all the only object we could possibly have in marrying a man is that we may have the opportunity of tenderly loving and caring for him, and spending his money (when he has any).

I could give you many more reasons why, but space will not permit.

I sincerely hope I am not bringing trouble on some union man. On the other hand, I may be doing him good service—if so, I hope he will have the courtesy to write his thanks to the Women's Page of The Tribune.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1905.
Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam.—Do you not think that the ignorance and indifference of the wives and daughters of union men in regard to trades unionism is largely due to the lack of interest on the part of the union man himself. A great many men appear to think that it is impossible for a woman to understand anything outside of her household duties. There are, no doubt, many women who would be glad to give any assistance in their power to the trades union movement if they had some intelligent idea of how to go about it. I am glad that The Tribune, the mouth-piece of organized labor, has given us women this opportunity of discussing matters of this kind through its pages. I wish the Women's Department all success,

An Interested One.

An Interested One—Unfortunately, I have to agree with you, that the ignorance and indifference of our women on trades union affairs is largely due to lack of education on these lines. It may also be true that this lack of education may be the fault of the union man himself. Indeed, I believe it is. I know that my own experience has not led me to think that trades unionism and its objects has had much prominence in the average home, but I think this condition is changing to a large extent. Organized men are waking up to the fact that women's help is needed in the struggle for better conditions. They know, or rather, they are beginning to recognize, that women can play a most important part in the future tactics of organized labor. Old methods must be discarded and new ones adopted. To my mind, the union label is one of the most important factors in the new order of things. It gives women such a grand opportunity of doing what old methods have failed to do. We women practically hold the balance of power in our hands. It is the women who spend the earnings of labor, and it is for us to see that the money is spent in the best interests of those who earn it, and how can we do this better than in seeing that our purchases bear the stamp of honest, fair production. And, indeed, who is more interested in this work than woman herself. In the past it has always been women and children who have suffered most in economic struggles, and we

should always keep this fact in our mind, that the article bearing the union label is not manufactured by child labor or underpriced women. I have great faith in women's sense of justice, and I believe that as women become more familiar with the principles of trades unionism, and I know that the knowledge of these things is growing, for we see combinations of women on all sides organized for the purpose of helping along the good time, and I think it is not altogether a matter of sentiment, either—it is for self-preservation that we must take our part in the struggle. The opportunities for women to get intelligent ideas in connection with trades' union matters are many, and it is up to every woman to avail herself of these opportunities, and she need not be afraid that she will unsex herself by so doing.

I think we women are to be congratulated that Mr. Perry has given us the chance to discuss matters of this kind through The Tribune, and I hope that the women folk belonging to union men will be interested in making the Women's Department a success. I shall be glad to hear from you again.

M. D.

A NEW MUSICAL GAME.

Here is a suggestion for a new musical game which will serve to delight the young people. The hostess announces that a story is going to be told by the aid of the piano, and the person who shall best interpret the tale shall get a prize. All are provided with cards and pencils, and every one listens anxiously to catch the titles of the tunes. A pianist is seated at the instrument, and the hostess asks a series of questions, each of which has to be answered by a tune. If the hostess says, "What was the heroine called?" the pianist strikes up "Annie Laurie," while the hero can be easily symbolized by a few bars of "Robin Adair." The answer to "Where did they meet?" can be "Coming through the Rye," and "When did he propose?" can be answered by "After the Ball was Over." The listeners must write down each question and answer in turn, and sometimes forfeits are given by those who have failed to discover a tune.

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

A LIVING BASKET.

To make a hanging basket remove the inside of a carrot or sweet potato, leaving a wall about three-quarters of an inch thick. Pass cords through holes pierced in the sides, and fill the cavity with water, and the basket is complete. In a few days, upturning sprays of green will sprout from the bottom and cover the outside. Then if a small bunch of violets is put in this quaint little cup, it will make a most charming addition to the room.

A RED-HOT TIME.

One smile makes a flirtation. One flirtation makes two acquainted. Two acquainted makes one kiss. One kiss makes several more. Several kisses make an engagement. One engagement makes two fools. Two fools make one marriage. One marriage makes two mothers-in-law. Two mothers-in-law make a red-hot time.—Labor Clarion.

Union men who wear overalls all the week around an engine or lathe and get grease and smut on their hands are as good as the men who work in a suit of broadcloth with a "biled" shirt on. There are too many classes in labor ranks as well as in the church and in society. Six feet of earth will make them equal.

WAR AND LABOR

BY HENRI RESTELLE

Now that the Russo Japanese war has been brought to a conclusion, one is forced to ask what good it all has been to the man who toils. What advantage will accrue to the Russian peasant from this bloody conflict, and how much better off will be the wage-earner of Japan now than two years ago? What advantage, indeed, accrues to the working class from any war? If poverty and brutalization, if cracked skulls and shattered frames, are advantages, then may the working class shout long and loud for war, for these they get in full measure. If poverty and brutalization, if cracked skulls and shattered frames are not advantages, are things not at all desirable, then it behooves the working class to protest against a monstrosity which brings them naught but woe.

Consider for a moment what war means. Consider it from a business point of view. Never mind the grief and sorrow brought to many a hearth, never mind the savagery of the battlefield, never mind the unutterable horrors of a campaign, but just consider the hard facts, and decide if war is a paying game.

When a nation enters upon a war what happens? Mobilization takes place. Every able-bodied man who can shoulder a musket is hustled into a barracks, decked up in a showy uniform, placed under the will of an officer, and shipped like cattle to Timbuctoo, or just across the channel, as the case may be. These men are taken from the ranks of industry, from the army of producers, and placed where? Where else but in the ranks of destroyers, in the army of non-producers? In their new capacity they cease to create wealth, but do they cease to consume it? Instead of increasing property they destroy it. What does this mean? It means that the best workmen in the community, those endowed with superior brawn and brain, are removed from the farm and the workshop to engage in a business which brings no dividends. And who supports these men? The people at large, of course, but the cost of their maintenance falls most heavily on the working class. The laborer does not pay more than the lawyer or doctor, but he is far less able to bear the increase of taxes imposed upon him.

Work while a war is in progress may be plentiful, wages may be fairly good, owing to the withdrawal of a large number of men from the field of industry and the impetus given to certain trades by military requirements, but what prosperity is thus gained is neutralized by excessive taxes. Moreover, good times must only be temporary, for when the war is over and the army disbanded, the labor market is again glutted, industry slackens, and the country is confronted with army of unemployed seeking in vain for a job, filling the workhouses to overflowing, and adding to the sum total of pauperism and crime.

And not only this; the efficiency of the working class is greatly impaired. It is not from the ranks of the vicious and the immoral, of the incompetent and the n'er do-well, of the diseased and aged that the army is recruited. If this were the case, wars might be a blessing. But no, it is from the ranks of the strong and healthy, of the skilled and the intelligent that the army is recruited. These are marched off only to succumb to disease and powder, or else return home with health and morals undermined, an aversion to work and an inability to resume their former occupation. Thus does war destroy the fittest, and favor the survival of the unfit. It means the degradation of the working class, a thing which organized labor has been fighting against in various ways for the last three quarters of a century. And if organized labor is to ultimately succeed in bettering the condition of its own class, it must rage a strenuous war against militarism and every other such monstrosity.

Militarism is as much a curse to the workingman as is landlordism. Both rob him of the fruits of his labor. The immense debts which burden every nation have been accumulated by costly wars and the increase of armaments. The total debt which burdens the states of Europe to day can hardly be realized. It is over five billion nine hundred million pounds sterling, or in Canadian money, about thirty billion dollars. Two thirds of the European budgets consists of charges for wars and debts. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, absorbs half the wealth produced by the working classes. This state of affairs does not obtain in Canada, but let the workingmen of this country take heed. Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of the Militia and Defence, has been urging upon the Government a large increase of Canadian forces, involving an expenditure very much beyond the three and a half million dollars spent by his department in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904. The adequate defence of this country is, of course, necessary, but the dangers threatening Canada are not so great as to demand a lavish increase in our armaments.

Comrades, wake up; wars must cease, militarism must go, armaments must become a thing of the past. Labor has nothing to gain and everything to lose from a perpetuation of wars and war-like preparations. It is in the interests of us workingmen the world-wide over to secure universal peace. The solidarity of labor is our great ideal, and that solidarity will never be attained as long as we permit our masters to split our forces by international strife. It is up to organized labor in all countries to unite in one great effort to force upon our governments arbitration as the exclusive means of settling international disputes.

Don't think because you have paid your subscription your duty ends there. We want your moral support as well.

MOTHER'S DOUGHNUTS.

If you think there's no use trying
To do anything of worth;
If you think you're but a cipher
In the multitudes of earth;
Just remember Mother's doughnuts
And press onward to the goal—
Finest doughnuts in creation,
They were made around a hole.

If the patch is on your garment
Where it never was before;
If your pocketbook is empty
Of its hoarded little store;
Just remember Mother's doughnuts
When the clouds of trouble roll—
Sweetest doughnuts manufactured,
All were built around a hole.

If you think your next door neighbor
Had a better start than you;
If perhaps you made a failure
And success is hard to woo;
Set your teeth the way you used to,
Lay the comfort to your soul—
Recollect the grand perfection
That was circled round a hole.—Puck.

A HARD CASE.

The doctor's telephone bell rang.
"Hello!" he said, applying the
phone to his ear.

"Hello! Is that Dr. Kewrum?"

"Yes."

"This is Mrs. Ollerzill. Oh, doctor, I have such a tickling in my throat, I just can't endure it. I wish you'd come over as quick as you can and see what is the cause of it."

"The old hypochondriac!" he muttered. "There is nothing on earth the matter with her, but I suppose I'll have to go, as usual." Madam, he continued, raising his voice, "what did you have for dinner?"

"Chicken potpie."

"All right. I'll be there in a few minutes."

When he visited his patient a quarter of an hour later he found her coughing and wheezing and apparently in great pain.

"No relief yet, madam?" he asked.

"Not a (cough) bit, doctor! It's (cough) getting worse (cough) every (cough) minute!"

"Well," he said, opening his case and taking out a small steel instrument with a long handle, "we'll soon remove the cause. People are often troubled in this way after eating chicken potpie. May I ask you to suspend your coughing for a moment and open your mouth?"

"Will it hurt, doctor?"

"Not a particle. Now, close your eyes, please."

She complied, and he inserted the instrument.

"I see what it is, madam. Hold still. There—that's all."

"Is it over, doctor?"

"Yes. You may open your eyes."

"Did you find anything?"

"I should say I did. Do you see this?"

Therupon he showed her a chicken feather, which appeared to be in a remarkable state of preservation, everything considered.

"Is the tickling all gone, madam?"

"Yes, it's all gone, doctor. I don't feel it a bit now. I just happened to think, though, that I've made a mis-

take. It wasn't a chicken I had for dinner, doctor. It was roast pork. Oh-dear! I can feel it coming on (cough, cough) again!"

Then the doctor's patience gave way. "Confound it, madam," he exclaimed. "why didn't you say so earlier? If you'd told me that at first I would have extracted a bristle."—Chicago Tribune.

The following transcript of certain reading matter on a gravestone in a little burial ground at Greenwich, England, has been received. It is in words following:

Here lies Clarinda,	:
Wife of Joseph Grant,	:
Who Keeps a Chemist Shop	:
At No. 21 Berkley Road,	:
And Deals Only in the Purest	:
of Drugs.	:

New York is not competing with older England in the way of ancient queeriosites, yet it might hope to make a respectable showing. For instance, Greenwich street, one of the historic thoroughfares of the west side down-town district, in the near neighborhood of Cortlandt street, has a butcher shop bearing the sign:

ROSENBAUM & EINSTEIN,	:
IRISH MEAT MARKET.	:

To the Times, which has a sense of humor and some of the best editorial writing one runs across in New York, not to mention its aggressive and telling campaign against the piratical practice of exacting tips, I am indebted for the information, which I have personally confirmed, that a building at Houston and Mulberry streets displays this one:

HANDS WANTED ON	:
ALL PARTS OF	:
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.	:

Certain uptown folk have long been wondering what is the exact idea intended to be conveyed by a firm of jobbers in Sixty-ninth street, whose sign is in these words:

FRAZER & SIMMONS,	:
CARPENTERS AND DUMB	:
WAITERS.	:

WITH THE WITS.

An Alternative.—"Poor fellow! His doctor tells him the only thing that will cure him is a course of mud baths, and he can't afford to go to the mud springs."

"But surely he can go into politics and let the mud come to him."

Table Talk.—"He's quite wealthy and prominent now," said Mrs. Stavem, "and they say he rose practically from nothing."

"Well, well," remarked Mr. Starbord, "that's just what I rose from—at the breakfast table this morning."

A Sprinter.—"Yes," said the bank official, "we need a runner for the bank. Have you had any experience?"

"Well, sir," replied the applicant, "I've lived at Lonesomhurst for years and I've caught the 7.39 train to the city regularly each day."

Her Scheme. — Hicks—He's very wealthy.

Mrs. Hicks—Yes, and very stingy and economical.

Hicks—Don't be sure of that. You can't judge a man by his clothes.

Mrs. Hicks—I don't; I'm judging him by his wife's clothes.

"Seasonin's what he'll git," inter-

rupted Farmer Hardgrane, "ef he don't keep outer my orchard. I'll pepper him with rocksalt."

Luck or Good Management.—"I heard Crabe say he had never had such luck in his business as he's having now, but I didn't understand whether it was good luck or bad."

"Oh, he meant bad luck, of course. If it were good luck he wouldn't speak of it as 'luck' at all."

The Mean Thing.—Miss Passay—It seems so funny to me now when I think how terribly afraid of the dark I was when I was a child.

Miss Speitz—But you're not afraid of it now!

Miss Passay—Of course not!

Miss Speitz—No, the dark must be so much more becoming to you than the light now.

TOO INDEFINITE.

General Linevitch had just received a dispatch from the Czar. "He tells me to make a stand at Sungari River," remarked the general.

"His excellency is too brief," spoke up the army buffoon.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, he does not say if you should make a peanut stand, a fruit stand or a grand stand."

FORGETFULNESS.

Stern Parent—Freddie, didn't you promise me not to play marbles again?

Small Freddie—Yes, sir.

Stern Parent—And didn't I promise to whip you if you did?

Small Freddie—Yes, sir; but as I forgot to keep my promise, I won't hold you to yours.

This paper is seeking to advance the Industrial Interest of our City. It closely represents a class whose purchases make the business of the town; it, therefore, confidently solicits the Patronage of every business man in the city.

Chas. Bush

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Directory of Trade Unions

- Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cab. Makers' Sec.**, L. 157. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.
- Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204.** Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.
- Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 293 Jarvis.
- Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.
- Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. B. of B. of A.)** Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.
- Blacksmiths' Int. B. Local 171.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders' Int. Bro.**, Queen City, L. 128. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 624 Front St. W.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division).** Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.
- Bookbinders' Int. Bro.**, Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
- Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.
- Brass Workers U., L. 53 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267½ Simcoe St.
- Bread Salesmen, No. 207.** Geo. Blackburn Sec., 312 Wilton ave.
- Brewery Workmens' Int. Union, Local 304 (L. U. of U. B. W.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
- Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont.** Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All., L. 118.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood ave.
- Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place.
- Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.
- Cab and Expressmen's Ass.** Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 1.** Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helleny, 184 George St. Sec.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 2.** Meets alternate Mondays. Y. M. C. A. Hall Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 1325 Queen St. W.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 3.** Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 358 Spadina Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 4.** Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.
- Carpenters' Branch No. 5.** Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.
- Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. L. Temple. Frank Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.
- Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 205 St. Clares Ave.
- Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. L. Temple. John Pamphilian, 88 Church St. Room 106.
- Civic Employees' Union, No. 1.** Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.
- Civic Employees U. 2.** Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.
- Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. I. U.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. N. Hautman, Sec., 4 Foster Pl ce.
- Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., No. Sec., 156 Victoria St.
- Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. Hoefer, Sec., 81 Alice St.
- Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.).** Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.
- Electrical Int., L. 114,** meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. F. E. Becket, Sec., 61 Duke St.
- Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec., 26 Cedar St.
- Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. George Mathews, Sec., 637 Dundas St.
- Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152.** Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc.
- Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570.** Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.
- Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Bch.** Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc.
- Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L.** Meets 2nd Sat. Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.
- Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2.** Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 340 Huron St.
- Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202.** Meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.
- Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8980 A. F. of L.** Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.
- Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 123 Berkeley St.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B., 25.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2:30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1128 Queen W.
- Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.
- Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 8.** Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. C. Little, 530 Front west.
- Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. and L. C. of Can.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
- Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.
- Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. H. Barnett, Sec., 9 Rolyat St.
- Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilson Ave.
- Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 151 Woolsey St.
- Laborers. Int. Builders' Union.** Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
- Lathers' (Wood, Wire and Metal), Int. U. L. 97.** Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. W. Weiler, Sec., 399 Queen W.
- Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 93.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., L. Temple. Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto Junction.
- Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C.** Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.
- Longshoremen, L. 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 107 Armstrong Ave.
- Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 689.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Elliss, Sec., 145 Portland St.
- Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Junc. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 500, Toronto Junc.
- Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235.** 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
- Mailers' Int. Union, Local 5.** Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.
- Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, L. U. of U. B. W.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.
- Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.
- Marine Engineers.** Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.
- Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U., L. 188.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. F. C. Letts, Sec., 73 Foxley.
- Metal Polishers' Buffers' and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.)** Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.
- Painters' and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3.** Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.
- Patternmakers' Ass.** Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.
- Photo Engravers' Local 35 (L. T. U.)** Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadway Ave.
- Planimakers' Int. Union, Local 84, A. W. W. of A.** Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 486 Givens St.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 39.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.
- Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114, A. W. W. of A.** Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 81 Spadina Ave.
- Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northam Place.
- Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46.** Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.
- Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.
- Printers' and Color Mixers' Local Union.** Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.
- Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10.** Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randell, Sec., 25 Oak St.
- Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1.** Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave.
- Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 30.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fr., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Esther.
- Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave.
- Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21.** Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. William Farr, Sec., 125 Broadway Ave.
- Stonecutters' Int. Union of N.** Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.
- Stonemasons' U. I., 26, B. & M. I. U.** Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cro's, Sec., 279 Hamburg Ave.
- Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. S. L. 113.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m., L. Temple, Geo. Coney, 176 Spadina Ave.
- Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 132.** Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.
- Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156.** Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 662, Toronto Junction.
- Team Drivers' L. 395 (I. B. T. D.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.
- Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62.** Meets 3rd Sat., L. Temple. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.
- Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge.** Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
- Tile Layers' Int. U. 37.** Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.
- Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63.** Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lovole, Sec., 137 Dalhousie St.
- Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M.** Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.
- Travellers' Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Ossington Ave.
- Typeographical Int. U. L. 91.** Meets 1st Saturday, L. Temple. A. E. Thompson, Sec., 192 Seaton.
- Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.
- Varnishers' and Pol. L. 41, P. & O. W. I. U.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 112 Birch Ave.
- Web Pt. Pressmens' Int. Union, Local 1.** Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.
- Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B.** Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.
- Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.)** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 197 Sherbourne St.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97.** Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 209 Lisgar St.
- LADIES AUXILIARIES—**
- Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13.** Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 87 Shaw St.
- Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78.** Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 288 Manning Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 28 Halton St.
- Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9.** Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 6 Arthur St.
- Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
- Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295.** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.
- Locomotive Firemen, Bom. Lodge 67.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
- Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262.** Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc. at 2:30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.
- Locomotive Firemen, 595.** Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.
- Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge 108.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.
- Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255.** Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.
- Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge 322.** Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., 3rd Sunday, 7:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. H. T. Meredith, Sec., 282 Crawford St.
- Freight Handlers and Bagagemen, Local 61.** Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.
- Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.
- Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345.** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.
- Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27.** Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 30 Wellington Ave.
- Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro.**, Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.
- Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 372.** Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.
- Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258.** Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc.

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"BUSTER BROWN" IN REAL LIFE.

Greatly to the amusement of his parents and the attendants at a restaurant in the Strand on Tuesday, a small boy in a holland suit held an impromptu review of half a dozen London streeturchins, and then invited them in to tea.

This replica in real life of "Buster Brown," the precocious child so humorously depicted each week by R. E. Outcault in the New York Herald, slipped off his chair and was wandering round the shop when his eye caught the group at the door. They were ragged and not overclean, but they pleased "Buster Brown."

With the unconscious curiosity of five years he examined their rags, pulling open their coats, apparently amazed at the economy of clothing, and finally asked them in to share his tea.

The father of the boy compromised the matter with a scone apiece, and sent the ragged contingent home happy. There was, however, a little struggle before "Buster" relinquished his claim to the "bat," a block of wood with which his guests had been playing cricket.

BECAUSE I LOVES HIM.

Carrying a large basket of flowers, a young woman volunteered to give evidence at Bow street police court on Saturday against Albert Williams, who was charged with disorderly conduct, and was stated to have kicked the girl.

Mr. Fenwick: What is he to you?—Well, he keeps each other company. He's fond of me, he is.

Mr. Fenwick: But does he usually display his affection by kicking you?

The witness (earnestly): You see, sir, 'twas all my fault. Bert ain't to blame—not a little bit. He thought I ought to carry our basket of flowers, and I wouldn't. Of course he was right, and I'm to blame.

Mr. Fenwick: Why do you go with him if he acts in this way?—The witness (surprised): Because I loves him.

The prisoner (with self-satisfied air): Yes, she does.

The witness: Don't do anything to him, sir; please don't.

Mr. Fenwick said prisoner was fortunate to have such a sympathetic pleader on his behalf. He advised him to be kind to the girl, and merely bound him over in his own recognisance.

A few minutes afterwards the man and the girl left the court as though nothing unusual happened, the girl carrying the basket.

THE MARINER'S YARN.

Down in the docks the other day they were talking about a schooner which had been struck by lightning, when the reporter singled out an old mariner and said:

"Captain II—, it seems to me I've read or heard of your vessel being struck?"

"Yes, she was," answered the old yarn-spinner.

"Where was it?"

"Off Point aux Barques, about fifteen years ago. Very strange case, that. Probably the only one of the kind ever heard of."

"Give us the particulars."

"Well, we were jogging along down when a thunderstorm overtook us, and the very first flash of lightning struck

the deck amidships, and bored a hole as big as my leg right down through the bottom of the vessel."

"And she foundered, of course?"

"No, sir. The water began rushing in, and she would have foundered, but there came a second flash, and a bolt struck my fore-to-gallant-mast. It was cut off near the top, turned bottom end up, and as it came down it entered the hole and plugged it up as tight as a drum. When we got down to dry dock, we simply sawed off either end and left the plug in the planks."

A RAILROADER'S PRAYER.

O Lord! Now I have flagged Thee lift my feet from off the road of life and plant them safely on deck of the train of salvation. Let us use the safety lamp of prudence, make all couplings in the train with the strong link of Thy love, and let my headlight be the Bible. And heavenly Father, keep all switches closed that lead off on sidings, especially those with a blind end. O Lord, if it be Thy pleasure, have every semaphore block along the line to show the white light of hope that I may make the run of life without stopping. And Lord, give me the ten commandments as a schedule, and when I have finished the run and have, on schedule time pulled into the great station of death, may Thou, our Superintendent of the Universe, say with a smile: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Come in and sign the pay roll and receive your check for eternal happiness."—Ex.

TOOK HIS NAME OFF THE "LIST."

An old woman went to Mr. Murphy's grocery store early one morning.

"Good morning, Mr. Murphy," she said.

Murphy was busy writing and made no reply. "What are ye doin'?" persisted the old woman in her efforts to be sociable.

"I'm makin' out a list."

"What kind of a list?"

"A list of men in this block that I can lick."

"Is Dinnis, my husband, on it?"

"He is. His is the first name."

With that the old woman went to look for her husband to tell him that Murphy was going to "lick" him. Dinnis heard the news and then hurried to Murphy's store.

"Murphy," he said, "I understand that you're makin' out a list of men you can lick."

"I am," answered Murphy.

"Is my name on the list?"

"It is. It's the first one."

"I'll have you understand there never yet lived a Murphy that could lick an O'Brien," said Dinnis, taking off his coat. "And you can't lick me."

"In that case," said Murphy, "I'll scratch you off the list."—Milwaukee Free Press.

HAD A KICK COMING.

Short—Hello, Long! Where are you going?

Long—I'm on my way over to the post-office to register a kick against the miserable delivery service.

Short—What's the trouble?

Long—Why, that cheque you promised to mail me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet!

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