

The Tribune

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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Arbitration

I was glad at the Trades and Labor Congress to have my views about judicial arbitration confirmed by higher authority than my own. We must all have watched the experiment with interest. But it seemed from the first impossible that claims necessarily varying with the turns of the market could be fixed by judicial award. No power could make an employer go on paying higher wages than he could afford, thus carrying on business at a loss. No power could make the artisan go on taking lower wages than he could get elsewhere. In a rising market, while the employer could well afford to increase wages, the plan might seem a success; with the turn of the market the weakness was sure to appear. I see it stated* that judges are declining any longer to administer the law.

The settlement of the dispute between the employers and the men in the coal mines is commonly cited as a case of successful arbitration. But it was not properly speaking a case of arbitration like that of a judgment by a court of law. It was the ratification by agreement between the parties of the report of a mediating commission.

So we fall back upon the ordinary means of making bargains, good sense, good temper and moderation. It is to be hoped that in this rather serious crisis they will not fail us.

Yours faithfully,
GOLDWIN SMITH

THE CITY AND THE STREET RY.

The city's bill, when before the Legislature last April, contained numerous clauses to get after the Street Railway Company. The Government shelved it, although Business Agent Macdonald of the Street Railway Employees' Association told of the great inconvenience the men were put to through the failure of the company to provide public conveniences. The Government announced their intention of appointing a commission to hear disputes with electric railways and give speedy decisions. Although six months have elapsed no commission has yet been appointed, and it is up to the City Council to adopt Ald. Church's motion and ask the Ontario Government to take immediate action. Are the aldermen all afraid of the Toronto Railway Company. A St. Thomas paper says R. J. "finds it easier working the Council than the railway."

TORONTO HARBOR

The Toronto harbor and island are growing in popular favor. Probably no city in the world has a better natural site for a harbor and booming Toronto's harbor brings more navigation here, lessens freight rates, acts as a check on the railways and excessive rates and benefits wage-earners. Nearly all the fruit of all kinds is carried by the boats at the lowest freight rates, which places fruit at a low rate to what it would be if the railways had the field. The city has never had a more live representative on the Toronto Harbor Board than they have had this year in Ald. Church. Other representatives in

former years thought it a mere honor, but Ald. Church has attended all the meetings of the Board and brought forward reforms. Among the matters he has given his attention are overcrowding of steamboats, lights on boats, small and big, safety devices and drills of crews in safety devices and appliances, speed of boats, signals in the harbor, the placing of poles, lines and buoys on docks for safety purposes, extension of docks, the providing of new ferry docks for Island boats, lower harbor rates. The enforcement of the law regarding the polluting of the harbor. He had the contractors for the C. P. R. and G. T. R. summoned for dumping materials in the Bay without constructing proper cribs. The Act of 1854 incorporates the Toronto Harbor Board, and Ald. Church proposes to ask the Government for a new Act and an up-to-date one to give the Board more powers, so that they may see the laws are enforced in the public interest.

Now that the navigation season is over the authorities should wake up and by the opening of next season settle questions of jurisdiction and enforce the laws. The accident and collision between the Turbinia and Primrose has been investigated by the Government Commissioner of Wrecks, Commander Spain, and a decision given. Controller Spence, Ald. Church and the Board of Trade wrote the Department asking for an investigation. The harbor laws only allow boats to go four miles an hour. In June and July last Ald. Church complained to the Harbor Master that numerous boats were violating the law, and acting on this Harbormaster Postlewaite wrote the Turbinia, but an accident should produce results. The harbor laws should all be enforced, as it is only by a miracle that there has not been several accidents.

Dominion Government Steamboat Inspector Graves approves of Ald. Church's plan to have the Harbormaster regulate the time of the departure of boats, especially at 2 p.m., so as to prevent about eight boats backing all out at once and crossing each other's bows by a hair-breath escape.

Another alien labor case was argued at Osgoode Hall, and the Divisional Court judges reserved judgment on the point as to whether the Ottawa agent of the International Harvester Co. had broken the law in bringing a man named Lee from the States to work in his office.

George Spittal had given the evidence against Breckinridge, and Magistrate O'Keefe of Ottawa fined him \$50. Breckinridge appealed.

Sit in your place and none can make you rise.

Quiet persons are welcome everywhere. In trivial matters second thoughts are always best.



WM. V. TODD
Representing Ugarinakers Local Union No. 27 at
the Dominion Trades Congress.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The annual report of the solicitor, Mr. O'Donoghue, was presented to the executive session of the Trades Congress.

Mr. O'Donoghue characterized the Alien Labor Bill as useless in its present shape. Amendments had been under consideration by the Dominion Government when Mr. Justice Anglin's judgment upset its plans. Nothing could now be done until the matter was disposed of by the Privy Council in England.

An old age pension scheme for the employees of the Intercolonial Railway would probably be worked out at the next session of the House.

Public Ownership.

A very decided advance towards public ownership could be observed in the discussions of the House. Sir William Mulock was the inspiration of the telephone proceedings.

Mr. O'Donoghue declared that the proceedings of certain immigration agents should be investigated. Certain companies were receiving \$5 per head from men, women and children without giving any particular return.

The solicitor reported that \$99,012 had been given as bonuses to immigration in one way or another.

Mr. O'Donoghue made a spirited attack upon the Dominion Senate in connection with the Union Label Bill. He thought that were an effort made for a Government bill placing the union labor problem on a better basis it would meet with success.

The report noted with satisfaction the amendment passed allowing workmen to go in certain cases to a jury "in spite of the singularly unfair decision of Magistrate Denison."

To the Tariff Commission.

In connection with the Tariff Commission Mr. O'Donoghue suggested that a committee be appointed to "prevent false statements being made before the commissioners and gaining circulation."

Delegate Flett urged that the Congress stand for "equalization of the tariff."

The solicitor favored a reduced tariff.

Delegate Draper stated that the manufacturers were generally protectionists, and had petitions in circulation asking for increases in the rate of customs. He thought the Congress should go slowly, however, and should not go farther than a request for a revision of the tariff.

Delegate Armstrong stated with emphasis that should the Congress force the Liberal party to carry out its provisions the customs houses would be swept away.

Solicitor O'Donoghue remarked that

the question was a large one, which should be discussed with care until a unanimous decision is reached.

Against Chamberlain.

A resolution in opposition to the proposals of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was carried unanimously. The resolution set out that "the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association on their recent tour through the United Kingdom had represented the people of Canada as unanimously of opinion that the Imperial and tariff policies advocated by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are in the best interests of the Empire and Canada in particular. But the voice of the manufacturers' represented but a small minority of the citizens of Canada, as against the great array of wealth-producers on the farm and in the factories and workshop.

"At the Brockville convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada a resolution was adopted expressing the loyalty of the Canadian wage-workers to the wage-workers of the United Kingdom and their leaders.

"Therefore the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada should reiterate its loyalty to the British Trades Congress, which at its convention held recently overwhelmingly endorsed the fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Canadian union men believed that an injustice done to the wage-workers of the Mother Land is a blow at the wage-workers of Canada, and would ultimately attach added burdens to an already overburdened Canadian working class."

For the Printers.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the printers in their fight for a close shop and an eight-hour day was carried with much enthusiasm.

Against Child Labor.

A resolution was offered to the effect that the Legislation Committee of the Congress do all in its power to have legislation enacted prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in offices and stores.

Delegate Kennedy urged that the prohibition also fall on canning factories. "There is no greater child curse in the country than the canning factories," he declared.

The resolution was carried with the added amendment.

A Costly Invitation.

A long and animated discussion took place as the result of a resolution that the Congress invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its next meeting in Canada. The secretary of the Congress, Mr. P. M. Draper, looking at the proposal from a financial point of view, characterized the idea as a cold proposition. If the Federation was to be entertained as it has been by the American cities it has visited it would cost a pretty penny, and he had some experience in the raising of funds through the resources of the Congress. It simply could not be done.

The secretary's outspoken references to the limits of the Canadian labor finances piqued the delegates, and immediately many were on their feet with promises of unlimited funds. A delegate from Hamilton declared that as a representative of "the most progressive city in the Dominion" he was in a position to offer the finest entertainment the Americans ever enjoyed,

and gave an invitation to the Ambitious City. The delegates from Montreal were right on his heels, claiming the right as the "principal city of the Dominion" to the entertainment of the Federation.

Delegate Carmody championed the cause for Toronto.

Will Invite Them.

Then some one pointed out that as delegates to the Congress those present had no right to bind their respective cities.

Resolutions had by this time accumulated till the secretary was bewildered, and the president demanded a vote.

"All in favor?"

The ayes came in a volley.

"All opposed?"

The nays were equally vehement.

By a counted vote it was finally decided to invite the Federation to meet in Canada, and the choice of the place was deferred to a subsequent session.

The American Federation meets in Pittsburg next November, and the Canadian invitation will be for a year after.

A resolution was passed asking the Provincial Government to pass legislation giving electors the same time to register their votes in civic as in Provincial elections.

Joining the Congress.

The question of the affiliation of the Order of Railway Telegraphers was raised at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Trades Congress. Mr. Richard D. Campbell, third vice-president of the order, told the delegates that for several years his union had been affiliated with the American Federation, but that at its last convention a resolution to join the Congress has been carried.

Mr. Hugh Stevenson, speaking of the success of the eight-hour day movement among the printers, said that 80 per cent. were pledged to adopt it in January.

The Committees.

The following committees were appointed:

Ways and Means—John A. Flett, Hamilton; A. J. Voegel, Berlin; J. J. Gardiner, Montreal; C. L. Wilson, Toronto; William Boland, Toronto; R. Mackell, Ottawa; Thomas Monogue, Hamilton.

Audit—George Coney, Toronto; Wm. Dill, Toronto; James B. O'Reilly, Hamilton; H. Paquin, Montreal; A. E. Starr, Woodstock; J. H. Marnett, Toronto.

Constitution and Law—D. A. Carey, Toronto; Wm. G. Watson, St. Catharines; J. D. McNiven, M.P.P., Victoria; Hugh Robinson, Sarnia; Adam Anderson, Montreal; M. J. Carmody, Toronto; John Chinn, Toronto.

Credentials—Geo. W. Dower, Toronto; Arngrim Johnston, Victoria; Chas. G. Pepper, Ottawa.

Report of the Executive Officers of Congress—J. D. McNiven, M.P.P., Victoria; B. Haberstock, Toronto; Alde-ric Beauvais, Montreal; E. J. Reynolds, Winnipeg; Gustave Franceq, Montreal; C. S. O. Boudreault, Ottawa; Francis Payette, Montreal; W. T. Thomas, Toronto; S. L. Landers, Hamilton.

Standing Orders and Resolutions—Frank Moses, Toronto; James Smith, Hamilton; E. Empey, Ottawa; J. F. Grassick, Winnipeg; J. W. McCandless, London; James Richards, Toronto; A. Garipey, Montreal; Fred J. Tedd, Stratford; Wm. Heatley, Guelph.

THE TWO POLICIES.

There are before the world two alternative policies.

The first abrogates Christ's law of brotherhood and asks us to bow down to the religion of the Jew and the Samaritan: Have no dealings with thy neighbor. The second asks us to rise to the sublimity of the only true policy for man or for nation: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

In the kingdom of the politician my neighbor is a foreigner. In the kingdom of God my neighbor is my brother.

The first policy imitates war and dreads freedom. It blockades the ports after the manner of an hostile fleet. It imposes penalties to prevent the people choosing freely the places best suited for the production of their goods. The difference between the blockade of a hostile fleet and the blockade of a tariff is one of degree only, and not of kind. The object of both is to stop freedom in the exchange of goods.

The second policy proclaims the inalienable right of the individual to procure his supplies in whatever place the Creator has made the most suitable. It is no crime for the citizen to prefer fertility to barrenness, abundance to scarcity; but it is a monstrous crime for the government to impose penalties and thus treat as criminal the man who pursues this policy.

The first policy denounces and fights against the greatest economic blessing that the Creator has conferred on humanity, and then it gives its fullest support and approval to the worst economic blunder that the stupidity of man has inflicted on the race.

What is this greatest economic blessing? Suppose we destroy all possibility of exchange of service for service or goods for goods and what becomes of humanity? All the glories and triumphs of science and of civilization would be blotted out. We would be plunged into the depths of Stygian darkness, of the direst starvation and of the grossest barbarism. Without free trade civilization never could have made the first step of progress. But let men have freedom to divide into different occupations and to exchange their products, then civilization has a chance to flourish. God has fitted men with such possibilities of serving each other, by exchanging benefit for benefit, that they can enrich and elevate each other to a degree that cannot be measured. It is against this kind of exchange of benefit for benefit that the first policy proclaims its hostility across national boundaries.

What is a man's greatest economic blunder, that which brings in its train the greatest number of evils? To this question there is but one answer: The relationship of the farmer to the mechanic is enrichment for enrichment. They both use land to produce, and they resort to every device to render their production as abundant as possible. But when a man can charge his fellows a thousand dollars per day for the occupation of an acre of land as he does in the large cities, is that a relationship of enrichment for enrichment? Not by any means. It is the very opposite. It is the relationship of lord and serf. Year after year, generation after generation, without the first productive act, the landowner can keep the toiler close to poverty. The obligation of industry in the

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growing city increases year after year. This is the doom of industry to everlasting degradation and poverty. And this is the development which the first policy encourages. It fights against the honest and beneficent exchange of enrichment for enrichment, but gives the utmost freedom to the perpetual and increasing enslavement of industry. It denounces trade and supports tribute.

The sound policy gives the heartiest welcome to the man who comes with the abundance of his products, the greater the abundance of heartier the welcome! It would remove all taxes from industry and would place them on those values, for which the speculator is seeking and on the ground rents, to such a degree that the power of one set of men to live by the perpetual impoverishment of another would forever cease.

The first policy blesses the curses, and curses the blessings. The second policy would bless the blessings and curse the curses.

The first policy rejoices in a blockade. It boasts how it keeps trade away from the country, and it is ever decriing imports from other lands.

There are many other impediments to trade besides the tariffs: lofty mountain ranges, deep valleys, stormy seas, snow blockades, muddy roads and warfare. Against these men universally contend as impediments to prosperity and spend millions to get rid of them. The very men who advocate obstruction by taxation do everything in their power to overthrow all other obstructions. They will build a railroad to facilitate trade and then put up a tariff to stop it.

The Arctic barrier paralyzes all trade on the north of Canada, the tariff paralyzes three-fourths of the trade on the other sides. Ask any six million people in the United States if they would favor obstructions like these, and would half a dozen say, yes?

The tariff of the United States along the Canadian border is an average of 60 per cent. The Canadian tariff puts up a second barrier which ranges about 30 to 40 per cent. The cost of goods crossing the Atlantic is about 5 or 10 per cent., the same rate will carry them across the Rocky Mountains.

The tariff between the United States and Canada is six times worse than the obstruction of the Atlantic or is as bad as half a dozen Rocky Mountains.

It would be difficult to find anywhere a policy much more unjust than the policy of this land of churches. The tariff

has two distinct parts, one has rates running between 30 and 40 per cent. and sometimes higher. The other part is free. Is the free part made specially for the poorest of the poor and the high part for the richest of the rich? Not at all; it is altogether the other way. The highest rates are on the goods that the poorest must buy, while the free list is exclusively for the rich. Not a single article that the poor have to buy is found in the free list.

The first policy tramples honesty in the dust. All the goods that pass across the boundary lines of nations are the products of individual industry, and therefore belong to individuals. But the value of the land, the value that amounts to millions per acre in the large cities, is the result of communal organization and is honestly the property of the community. The land value is the only honest source of taxation.

The first policy is wholly in favor of the rich to despoil the poor. It denounces freedom of trade as an unmitigated curse and then it gives the benefit of free trade to the wealthy employers when they go to buy labor. According to this doctrine whatever benefit there is in placing high duties on the goods which the poor must buy, it is reserved for the rich. The goods they have to sell are made dear, but the labor that the workers have to sell must suffer the full blast of competition against the whole world. Protection for the rich and competition for the poor!

Dearly beloved brethren, the spirit of greed moveth us in sundry places and divers manners to pray: Give us this day our daily bread and our poor neighbor's loaf besides. Praying and preying, what an unholy wedlock!

Did the Government ever in a single instance do the first act to enable the poor to buy cheap and to sell dear? Never. But year after year it has imposed on the toilers taxes amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, to maintain an immigration policy to bring in the poorest of the poor to give the employers a chance to buy labor at the lowest possible figure.

The first policy says, help the employer to sell dear, and, when he buys, bring the labor that is cheap and give him a free list; but when the laborer goes to the market, compel him to take three dollars to buy two dollars' worth of goods, and when he goes to sell his labor, bring in the immigrants from Hungary, from Italy, from Russia and turn on him the highest pressure of the most intense competition.

They that would be free themselves must strike the blow. To every man upon this earth there cometh soon or late, a duty, an imperative duty to strike for freedom and truth. To the man who reads this, there comes the appeal: Let not this Tariff Commission pass by without doing something to call their attention to the iniquity of the present system.

A counterfeit of the hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in the design are the words "individual liberty." Many dealers are handling the scab hat under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

PRINTERS OUT IN SANTONE.

The printers' fight against the "open shop" in San Antonio has assumed a different shape during the past week. The union has called out all of its members working in typothete shops, which leaves them in such shape as to make it practically impossible in most of the shops for a single job to be turned out.

At an adjourned meeting of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121, Wednesday evening a strike was ordered, to take effect the next morning at 7 o'clock against the Crane Publishing Co., Hall Lithograph Co., Adams Bros., The Kansas Farmer, the Mail and Breeze, and the Mail Printing House, six offices in all, employing about 40 members of the union.

WILL FIGHT THE UNION.

National Association of Manufacturers to Assist Employing Printers.

New York, Sept. 16.—A resolution calling upon the members of the National Association of Manufacturers to support the employing printers in resisting the movement of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day was adopted today by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. The resolution declares that "the Typographical Labor Unions in various parts of the country are trying to enforce various union rules, and are encouraging their members to strike, and so far as possible paralyze the general printing industry. This demand for closed shop conditions, under which the labor trusts seek to make it impossible for any free American to sell his labor, is a demand for conditions intolerable, tyrannous and illegal, its illegality being clearly defined by various late court decisions.

"The National Association of Manufacturers recommend to its members universal support of the employing printers in resisting these attacks, the purchase of the printing of the lawful open shops, and an active legal prosecution of both employer and union members, parties to any unlawful closed shop agreements; and other business men be urged to refrain from enforcing contracts for printing during illegal attacks of labor unions."

WINNIPEG OUT FOR 8-HOUR DAY.

Job Printers Go on Strike in Fight Covering Continent—Manufacturers Join In.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Job printers in the union offices of Winnipeg will go out on strike at noon to-day for an eight-hour day.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—Four of the large job offices have agreed with the printers for eight hours per day.

Guelph, Sept. 19.—The Typographical Union have agreed with the employers for an increase and the eight hours per day on January 1, 1906.

Quebec.—At the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association it was reported that many former union shops had been made open throughout Canada.

Bakers' International Union's referendum vote was in favor of having an international convention at New York in October.

An official statement has been issued by Special Agent W. S. Waudby of the United States Bureau of Labor declaring that it is of vital importance to the nation that the question whether immigration should be suspended be immediately taken up. He says: "Nearly two-thirds of the entire immigration of the world is directed to the United States. The invasion and successful capture of the United States has been accomplished. In one of the Senate Committee investigations it was shown that the Italian bankers of New York City sent to Italy in an average year from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000."

INDIANAPOLIS NEXT TIME.

Denver, Sept. 16.—With the selection of Indianapolis as the next meeting place and the election of officers, the International Building Trades Council convention ended to-day.

THERE'LL BE NO STRIKE.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Freight handlers employed in Chicago by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, the G. T. and Erie and the Santa Fe Railroad yesterday voted to accept a renewal of present conditions, and not to strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

A STRIKE FOR A LIVING WAGE.

In Forth Worth last week eight lady clerks employed by Kress & Co., went on strike for higher wages, claiming that they could not live on \$3.00 a week, the amount they were receiving. The strikers are not members of the Clerks' Union, though that organization has generously taken up their cause and will aid them in winning their fight.

WHITE MEN DRIVEN OUT.

Cannot Compete With Japanese Cheap Labor in Hawaii.

There is no place for the white laborer in Honolulu, for he has been forced to give way before the Japanese, was the thought expressed by Rev. C. D. Milliken in an address made recently before the Congregational ministers' meeting in San Francisco.

THE BREWERY STRIKE ENDED.

Washington.—The breweries of the Northwest Brewery Association and the striking brewery workers have reached a settlement of their differences and the strike is at an end. In the adjustment of differences both sides made concessions.

Cuba has a curious custom of mixing literature and cigarmaking. In the Havana cigar factories a reader is paid from \$30 to \$60 a week to read aloud three hours daily to the employees.

Do not worry. Do not dread. Do not fear. Just go calmly about the things that are before you now, and the future will take care of itself. You will be a thousand times better able to-morrow and next day to solve your problems after having refused to be bothered with them beforehand. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Do not borrow trouble from to-morrow. Wait until you get there. Maybe you will find that there is no trouble after all.—E. P., in Medical Talk.

Notes of T. & L. Congress

It was moved by Jas. Simpson and Hugh Stevenson to place the Congress on record as being in sympathy with the International Typographical Union in its eight-hour day fight, and pledged its moral support in obtaining for the I.T.U. a decisive and glorious victory.

Moved by Jas. Simpson and James McDonald that the Executive Committee do everything possible to have legislation enacted in Ontario following similar clauses in the Factories Act, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in offices, stores, canning factories and such other places not covered by the Factories Act.

A resolution adopted called on the Government to arrange to have time afforded for workmen to record their votes for bonus and money by-laws, as in the case of elections.

The union label received attention. The solicitor explained his difficulties in securing support from the Senators. He suggested that an effort be made to have desired labor legislation brought forward as Government bills, when they would certainly carry.

The delegates and visitors were entertained by the Reception Committee to a street car ride around the city in the afternoon, and the party was tendered a supper at the cafe of Mrs. Meyers, at Sunnyside. In the evening the members were free to view the sights of the city or to go to the opera.

PAYING UNION WAGES.

Jas. H. Milnes and Co. Deny Statements Made at City Hall.

Editor of the Star: We notice in your paper last evening that a man named Barton appeared before the Board of Control and stated that we were not paying our coal drivers the prevailing rate of wages and that Controller Ward stated we were giving our men all the trouble we could.

We most emphatically deny these statements. We are paying our drivers the same rate of wages as paid by the Rogers Co., Standard Fuel Co., the Conger Coal Co., and others, viz., \$10 per week, not deducting for Saturday afternoon holidays during the summer months, and we have not a coal driver in our employ who is not getting \$10 per week. This man Barton is not a coal driver, as would imply by the report in your paper, but is a stable man employed by a Yonge street furniture store.

Our men have not made any complaint to us as to the wages they are getting, and we fail to see why this man Barton should try and cause trouble between ourselves and the Board of Control, especially as we are paying the rate of wages prevailing with the other large coal dealers in the city.

JAS. H. MILNES & CO.

A true statement re the letter that appeared in the daily papers on Aug. 21st: Mr. H. B. Barton appeared before the Board of Control to lodge a complaint against the Jas. H. Milnes

Coal Co., as they were breaking By-law No. 3206, which states that the union or prevailing rate of wages must be paid on all civic contracts. This firm was not doing that; they are not paying union wages, the same as the P. Burns Co. or the Connell Anthracite & Mining Co., who pay 18c per hour for drivers of 'one-horse' wagons and 20c per hour for two-horse wagon drivers, and when they quote the Rogers Coal Co. Now they do not pay the same rate as that firm does, as the pay for all holidays, which the Milnes firm do not. I think you will see by this that Local No. 457 of the I. B. of T. has a kick coming, as it is not right to let any firm break our By-laws, hence the contention. Now, when the Milnes firm tore the labels or had them torn off their wagons they promised to pay their drivers \$10 per week and all holidays, not saying what a week's work consisted of; that is, whether it was 60 or 70 hours, so that if a man worked 61 to 65 hours they were not paying that man the rate of \$10 per week, as we think it is an understood fact that 60 hours constitutes a working week, and not anything over that. Another thing is he did not live up to his promise to pay for all holidays, as he did not pay for the 24th of May, the 1st of July, Civic Holiday, or Saturday. Then in his letter he stated that this man Barton was not even a coal driver. Now, although he is not a driver at the present time, he used to work for this firm, but had to quit them. The same man, Barton, has represented Local 457, Coal Drivers of Toronto, I. B. of T., since its inception, and it was this man that signed the agreement between the local and the firm, and he also has a credential to that effect. Controller Ward stated that this Milnes firm was giving the men all the trouble they could. He was perfectly right, as the Longshoremen had been there before because he would not pay the union wages for unloading the vessels.

NELSON'S SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN ST. LOUIS.

The Post-Dispatch was right in describing Mr. N. O. Nelson's recent experiments in St. Louis as "one of the most remarkable personal sociological studies ever undertaken in a big city"; and Mr. Nelson's comments and recommendations, given in the Post-Dispatch of August 13, are worthy of earnest attention, not only in St. Louis, but in all cities. He writes with great clearness and directness. "The best way," he said, "for anyone to study a subject is by experiment. Merely investigating or reading or studying reports gives a very inadequate understanding. . . . By living among the people on equal terms you learn how they live, learn that they are sound at heart, that they have as much sense, as much good will, as much affection as any other class. You learn that mankind is very much alike, that, after all, the political declaration of equality or the church declaration of brotherhood is not necessarily Pickwickian." He has demonstrated also that the destruction of the poor is their poverty. Speaking of the district which he has studied, and of which he has made a "poverty map," Mr. Nelson says: "Most of the livers in this district are industrious, independent, and

some of them quite comfortable, but there are also many on the ragged edge of poverty. These are the casual laborers, the lowest paid factory workers, scrubwomen, washerwomen, peddlers, widows with children. The small income of these people is wasted by the high prices they pay for everything." And this includes rent the largest item of family expenses; for Mr. Nelson has found that rents in the poor quarters are abnormally high.—Public, Chicago.

When violence reigns, there is nothing firm, nothing stable, and nothing permanent. There is something instead that is, beyond expression, odious and tyrannical and repulsive. Repress movements of passion, and never reprimand angrily. Be affable, cordial, and serene with persons who approach you. When someone has displeased you, pass it over, and never let it be seen. When you are seized with passion, refrain from actions, from words and from resolution.—St. Vincent De Paul.

TO INTERVENE IN NANAIMO STRIKE.

At the request of the coal miners of Nanaimo, the Minister of Labor has sent Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister, to British Columbia to endeavor to remove the difficulties between the company and their men, arising out of the legislation passed by the British Columbia Legislature at the last session, limiting the time of miners underground to eight hours a day. Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., on behalf of the men, recently visited Ottawa, and he is now on his way home in company with Mr. King. They will doubtless be in Nanaimo about the 24th inst., and will at once take up the subject.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

A husbandman who had a quarrelsome family, after having tried in vain to reconcile them by words, thought he might more readily prevail by an example, so he called his sons and bade them lay a number of sticks before him. Then, having tied them into a fagot, he told the lads one after the other to take it up and break it. They all tried, but tried in vain. Then, untying the fagot, he gave them the sticks to break one by one. This they did with the greatest ease. Then said the father, "Thus you, my sons, as long as you remain united, are a match for all your enemies, but differ and separate, and you are undone." Union is strength.—Aesop's Fables.

The consumer being the ultimate employer of labor, it follows without question that every man, woman and child may employ fair labor by spending their money for union-made products. Who are you assisting?

The consumer is the actual employer of labor. Therefore every unionist should see that his or her wages are not spent to employ unfair labor.

The women of the household spend at least four-fifths of the wages earned by union men. Where are the union wages being spent? Do they see that every dollar goes back into union channels, or are they indifferently spending union wages on products made by unfair labor?

TAKE HEED.

The earth was not made for its people; that cry
Has been hounded down as a social crime;
The meaning of life is to barter and buy,
And the strongest and shrewdest are masters of time.

God made the millions to serve the few.
And their questions of right are vain conceits;

To have one sweet home that is safe and true
Ten garrets must reek in the darkened streets.

'Tis "Civilization," so they say,
And cannot be changed for the weakness of men.

On your pyramids built of quivering way

To goad the wolf to the end of his den.

Take care of your civilization, ye
On your pyramids built of quivering hearts;

There are stages, like Paris in '93,
Where the commonest men play most terrible parts.

Your statutes may crush but they cannot kill

The patient sense of a natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will

Like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

TRADE UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.
Shorten hours and lengthen life.
Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.
Create rights and abolish wrongs.
Lighten toil and brighten man.
Cheer the home and fireside, and

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

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men.
Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate, and do.

Do't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Do't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Do't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Do't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.

Do't weaken; persistence wins.

MUST JOIN THE UNION.

The Sydney (New South Wales) Labor Council recently passed the following resolution: "That the principle of trades unionism is outraged if a union member accepts employment at any other trade unless he becomes a member of the union of that calling."

Subscribe to the Tribune.

CLASS LEGISLATION FOR TRADES AND MECHANICS.

Editor Tribune:

Sir,—As one who takes an interest in the problems of improving the workingman's condition, I ask for a little space in your valuable paper, to put forward a suggestion which all mechanics and trades should strive to obtain, if they wish to improve their condition against capital, viz.: Class corporation or legislation for all trades and mechanics. What I mean by this is to put all trades on the standing with the professions. If the workingmen will look at the lawyers, doctors, dentists and druggists, they will see that they are close corporations, legislated for, and protected by the Provincial Governments, under the heading of education. They can regulate their own course and set their fees and the Government protects them by attaching a penalty to those who practice without coming up to their standard.

Where do you see a strike or hear of a "seab" among any of the above classes?

Why should not the mechanics, which produce all the wealth of a nation, have the same opportunity and protection as the above legislated corporations?

Trade unionism and the union label have done much to improve the mechanics' condition, but they are yet far short of what could be done if each trade was legislated for as a corporation and given the Government's protection of a penalty for those who were not properly qualified to work in such a class. Just imagine carpenters and plumbers in a corporation like the Ontario legal or medical societies! This should be the aim of every workingman, to get the Government's aid and protection to himself as a mechanic and his trade as a profession.

I hope I have not trespassed on your space. Yours, etc.,

John Galbraith.

SINGLE TAX PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

From the Passaic (N.J.) Daily Herald of August 4. See The Public of Sept. 3, 1904, p. 346.

Considerable progress is being made in Germany toward the ideal of the land tax. Land value taxation is growing in favor throughout the empire, and 140 communities have resorted to taxing land according to its value for local purposes.

The German communities are better off in this respect than American communities. Whenever a German town makes up its mind to raise its local revenues by means of a tax on land values it has no constitution to amend or to evade. It can simply adopt that idea and go ahead.

Breslau, a city of 250,000 population, was among the very first to adopt the plan, and the results have been salutary in discouraging the vacant lot industry and in promoting all other industries. Formerly Breslau got a revenue from all its vacant building lots of \$2,160. Under the new system its vacant lot pay a tax of \$63,200. The burden on homes has been correspondingly relieved.

Frankford-on-the-Main, like our own Cleveland and Chicago, has a radical mayor, and progress there has been

rapid and thorough. Dantzig, after a bitter fight, was won in June by the land value taxers; and other cities are expected to follow in due course as the agitation continues.

Dortmund has been under the new system for over six years. The Dortmund House and Ground Owners' Society, and house owners in general declare in favor of the new system, and say they would not think of going back to the old. "The ground value tax," writes a member of the society mentioned, "hits mostly the speculators in building sites." And this is what it is designed to do. This is its merit. It kills speculation in land, and tends to free opportunity for the employment of labor and capital in improvements.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior states in response to an inquiry, that "no Prussian community has been reported at this office as having gone back to the former plan." This shows that in at least 140 progressive German towns the land value tax has brought such results as to satisfy the people concerned of its superiority over the old system.—Public, Chicago.

TAX REFORM IN NEW YORK.

Active organization is proceeding in the State of New York to secure a tax exemption of real estate improvement values to the amount of \$3,000. The Evening Telegram of New York City is taking a postal card vote on the question, and building and loan associations especially are being solicited to support the measure. Leagues for the Partial Exemption from Taxation of Improvements have been organized and a convention is to be held at an early day. Edward Polak, Dr. Samuel W. Greenbaum, Thomas A. Haad and Dr. J. L. Stern are among the leaders in the movement.

WHAT FREE LAND DID.

Mr. Peel took with him from England to Swan River, West Australia, means of subsistence and of production to the amount of \$250,000. Mr. Peel had the foresight to bring with him besides, 3,000 persons of the working class, men, women and children. Once arrived at his destination, "Mr. Peel was left without a servant to make his bed or fetch him water from the river." Unhappily Mr. Peel, who provided for everything except the export of English modes of production to Swan River!

But what peculiarity of English modes of production was it that Mr. Peel had not exported to Swan River? He had exported \$250,000 worth of capital, and 3,000 people of the English wage-working class. Why, then, did he not use his capital to exploit the labor of those working people as he might have done in England?

Every intelligent reader must anticipate the answer. There is but one and it is conclusive. It was because those wage-workers were now in the midst of free land. The one feature, the only feature, of "English modes of production" which this Mr. Peel had not exported to Swan River, was land monopoly.

Bakers' strikes still on.

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES TO BE HELD.

"One of the great aims of the new labor movement is the establishment of a general bond of peace in Europe." These words were used to one of the representatives of the Standard by Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, secretary of the Labor Representation Committee, when explaining his proposal that a deputation of leading labor representatives should be sent round the world, with a view to holding conferences in the chief British colonies—Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and at other centers, as occasion may warrant.

It was at the meeting of working men at Amsterdam last year, which he attended in company with Mr. Shackleton, M.P., and at which he met the principal Socialists and labor politicians of Europe and America (North and South), that the idea of an Empire Labor policy making for general European peace took possession of Mr. Macdonald's mind. And, perhaps, nothing conduced more to that result than the striking incident he witnessed when the Russian and Japanese representatives—Plekhanoff and Katayama—shook hands and exchanged fraternal greetings.

"That experience was certainly inspiring," said Mr. Macdonald, "and it suggested the extension of friendliness amongst the laboring classes the world over. Our Colonial deputation will be a sort of supplement to our Amsterdam deputation. The success of the Labor party in Germany, France and England, I verily believe, is going to make European war impossible."

The Danger of War.

"This country may become embroiled in war," said Mr. Macdonald, "not because we want it at home, but because some Colonial interest has been threatened. Take, for instance, the Alaska boundary difficulty. That might easily have produced a rupture between ourselves and the United States. Or take the case of the Marshall Islands dispute. The treaty rights of Australia in those regions might easily bring us at loggerheads with Germany. Therefore, before we can feel that our friendship with Continental countries is going to be an effective guarantee for peace, we must have a very strong hold on the political opinions of the Colonial working man, so that in the Colonies there shall also be a peace sentiment.

"I look upon some such conference as that which I have in my mind as the necessary sequel to our present friendly understanding with France (which was consummated so conspicuously the other day) and with Germany, which is about to be consummated (despite the fact that appearances are somewhat against it at the moment). These conferences will fittingly wait upon the entente cordiale."

A second object which Mr. Macdonald and his friends confessedly have in view in arranging for conferences with Colonials is, if possible, "to outwit the attempt the Government are about to make to drag the Colonies into the political field. We must safeguard ourselves against such a contingency," it is declared. Mr. Macdonald has been in communication with Mr. Watson and Senator Stewart—one the leader and the other secretary to the Labor party in Australia—and through them warned

the working classes of the colony against proposed changes in the fiscal policy of Great Britain. As the outcome of the correspondence, a conference had been held in Australia, and it had been decided to await the result of a referendum on the subject.

"The Australian Colonies take different views of the fiscal problem," continued Mr. Macdonald, "but we do not propose to interfere at all in their internal arrangements. They may be for free trade, protection or anything they like. The only thing we are anxious about is that they should not throw their weight into the scale in favor of the movement which the labor party at home are opposing, and to secure this will be the second great object of the proposed conferences. Besides, we have a great deal to learn from the Colonies on labor matters and subjects connected with the land. There is an idea in many quarters that the labor men here do not care a snap of the fingers about their kith and kin across the seas, and it seems to me that it would be valuable for us to meet them, and show them the fallacy of such a suggestion, and to talk things over with them. The time is peculiarly ripe for it. I have been in Canada and South Africa, and my experience has been of enormous value to me in my relations with the Labor party and the institutions of my country.

International Conference.

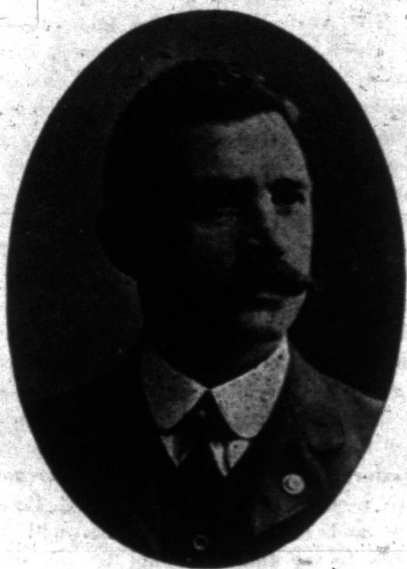
"We have an International Miners' Conference, an International Textile Workers' Conference, an International Metallurgists' Conference, and an International Conference of Transport Workers. All these gatherings are broadening the views of our working men, and tending to make the labor movement international. The conferences now proposed would tend to the same end."

Mr. Macdonald concluded by asserting that from the point of view of the labor movement it was necessary for those concerned in it to enter boldly the field of modern politics. He holds that the English Labor party is not a class, nor a parochial, nor a trade movement. They proposed to make themselves responsible for all the political interests of the nation. They were not going into the House of Commons to look solely after factory legislation, trade union bills, the unemployed, and so on. They were going to take a full interest in and accept the responsibility for all the affairs of the country, foreign and colonial as well as home.

It's just the proper caper to subscribe to The Tribune in a body.

"Before the advent of Our Lord manual labor was degrading. Our Blessed Saviour came to blot the primeval curse that had been pronounced upon it. Ever since He labored at Nazareth in the carpenter's shop He has put a halo around the brow of the workingman. He has sanctified labor. If the office of a President is ennobled by the example of a Washington and a Lincoln, if the office of a jurist is ennobled by the example of a Marshall and a Taney, if the function of a statesman is ennobled by the example of a Burke and a Webster, surely the calling of a mechanic and a workman is sanctified by the example of Our Lord."—Cardinal Gibbons.

9th ANNUAL CONVENTION
International Union of Steam
Engineers



JAMES BANNON
Secretary-Treasurer International Union of
Steam Engineers.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Sept. 13, 1905.

Convention called to order at 8.40 a.m. by Pres. Bruner.

A communication from the Del. of Boston, L. 16, protesting against the action of the Gen. Ex. B. Chair decided that nothing be entertained coming from the L. through the Del. unless the communication bears the seal of the local. Chair will not entertain resolution—it is for Gen. Ex. B. and not for Convention.

Communication from D. Daniels, L. 64, protesting the seating of W. J. Holman.

Chair decided Bro. Holman, del. L. 64, has been seated on two occasions by this Convention; the Chair rules the Convention would be compelled to stultify itself if it accepts this protest. Referred to the Grievance Com.

Res. No. 4, presented by Del. W. S. Daniels, L. 161, pertaining to Immigration of Pauper Labor. Res. referred to Com. on Resolutions.

Res. No. 5, presented by Henry Hebler, del. L. 68, pertaining to unionizing hat shops of Newark. The res. referred to Com. on Res.

Res. No. 6, presented by Del. Howle, L. 81, pertaining to trade autonomy.

Res. No. 7, presented by Del. Howle, L. 81; Resolved, That the Gen. Sec. is hereby instructed to instruct all L. Unions of the I. U. S. E. to draw up and present Res. to each C. L. B. demanding of the A. F. of L. to enforce Sec. 2, Art. 2, of the constitution of the A. F. of L. granting strict trade autonomy to each Nat. or Int. organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., thereby ending the internal strife now existing among the various organizations connected with the A. F. of L., and each C. L. U. forward a copy to the A. F. of L. Con. to be held at Pittsburg, 1905.

Moved by Del. Edgerton, L. 11, that res. as read be adopted.—Carried.

Res. No. 8, presented by Del. Lane, L. 101, pertaining to engineers carrying two cards. Referred to Com. on Res.

Res. No. 9, presented by Del. Huddell, L. No. 4, pertaining to death benefit. Referred to Com. on Law.

Res. No. 10, presented by Del. Huddell, L. No. 4, pertaining to union eng. in shoe factories:—Whereas, at the present time there is in the State of Mass. a number of shoe factories where the product bears the label authorized by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Whereas, in some of these factories, notwithstanding our earnest endeavor to unionize the same, the engines and boilers are operated by non-union engineers.

Therefore be it resolved, that the I. U. S. E. in Convention assembled, believe that it is not fair to organized labor that such conditions should exist in the shoe factories in the State of Mass., and be it further resolved that the incoming Ex. Bd. be instructed to take up this matter with the contracting parties and see that union engineers are employed in shoe factories that use the label.

The original motion, as amended, reads, that this res. be adopted, and to strike out the word endorse and insert the word adopt. Motion, as amended, carried.

Res. No. 11, presented by Del. Baker, L. No. 3, pertaining to proposed amendments to constitution.

Res. No. 12, presented by Del. Lane, L. 101, pertaining to license laws. Referred to Com. on Law.

Res. No. 13, presented by Del. Barger, L. 245, pertaining to an organizer in the Pitts mining dis.

Com. on Credentials report since their last report they received the credential of J. J. Glass, L. 32, one vote, and recommend he be seated.

Com. on Law report on Res. No. 3. Res. presented by the Del. of No. 71, relating to Secs. 1 and 2 of Art. 24.

To the Officers and Del. to the Ninth An. Con. now assembled:

Whereas, a large portion of the members of the I. U. S. E. fail to familiarize themselves with the above mentioned article, therefore be it resolved that the next issue of Due Books shall contain a copy of this article.

Del. Shaw, L. 249, moved that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Res. No. 13, presented by Del. Huddell, L. No. 4:

Whereas, there are a great number of engineers in the N. E. States that are not organized, and especially in the State of Mass., therefore be it

Resolved, that the incoming Ex. Bd.'s attention be called to this condition of affairs in the N. E. S. and Mass. in particular, and that an organizer be assigned to this territory at its earliest convenience.

Moved by Del. McMahon, L. 73, that the res. be adopted and recommendations concurred in.

Dels. Schroeder, L. 38, McGin, L. 20, and Mery, L. 5, spoke.—Carried.

Res. No. 15, presented by Del. J. W. Gilleland, L. 15:

Whereas, there are hundreds of engineers on what is known as the Iron Ranges of Minn. unorganized, and

Whereas, they are in such close proximity to the City of Duluth that they are a great detriment to L. No. 5, therefore be it

Resolved, that this body take some action to have those Iron Ranges organized.

Moved by Del. Wilson, of L. 184, that the res. take the same course as the preceding one.

Dels. McCracken, L. 3, Glass, L. 32, Wilson, E. 184, Collins, L. 104, and Secretary McKee spoke.

Del. Wirmel, L. 16, offered as a substitute to the motion that this res. be referred to the incoming Ex. Bd. Substitute carried.

Res. No. 16, presented by Del. Collins, L. 104:

Whereas, the bricklayers of Phil. have at times been working unfair to L. Union No. 104, and giving no support to Union E., detrimental to the members thereof,

Resolved, that the incoming officers of the I. U. S. E. take this matter up with the Nat. officers of the Bricklayers' U., asking the Phil. bricklayers to request contractors to employ union engineers on all operations controlled by them.

Moved by Del. McConville, L. 184, that the res. be adopted.—Carried.

Res. No. 17, presented by C. F. Wilson, of L. 184:

Resolved, that the application blanks be made to read as follows: "Have you ever been a member of any L. Union of the I. U. of S. E., or ever made application to any L. U. of the I. U. S. E.?"

Moved by Del. McConville, L. 184, that this res. be adopted.

Del. Wilson, of L. 184, spoke.

Del. Glass, L. 32, offered an amendment that this res. be adopted with the words "if so, where," inserted.

The Chair stated, there being no objection on the part of the Con., the words "if so, where," would be inserted in the res.

Dels. Shake, L. 96, Comerford, L. 36, Lynch, L. 2, McGinnis, L. 20, and Finehout, 51, spoke.

Del. Comerford, L. 36, moved as an amendment that the words "if so, where and what number," be inserted.—Carried.

Moved by Del. Daniels, L. 161, that this take effect when the app. blanks in the Sec. office are exhausted.

Del. Fitzgerald, L. 77, offered as an amendment that it go into effect immediately after the proceedings of the Con. or strike out the words "when the application blanks in the General Sec. office are exhausted."

Del. Hyde, L. No. 3, spoke. Amendment lost. Motion lost.

Res. No. 18, presented by J. W. Wood, L. 2, relating to the Int. S. E. Vice-Pres. McCracken in the chair.

Moved by Del. Lynch, L. No. 2, that the res. be adopted as read.

Del. Geyer, L. 18, and Sec. McKee spoke.

Del. Edgerton, L. No. 11, offered as an amendment to the motion that this be referred to the Com. on Law.

Del. Howle, L. 81, asked what will the Law Com. do with it, it belongs to the Trustees of the Journal. The Chair holds the res. should go before the Com. on Res.

Del. Wood, L. No. 2, as presenter of the res. desired that it go before the Res. Com. Motion as amended carried.

A communication from the Pres. of the Cal. S. B. of the I. U. S. E. endorsing W. J. Holman as 5th Vice-Pres.

Moved by Del. McGinnis, L. 20, that the document be referred to the del. of San Francisco.

Del. Sherriffs, L. No. 2, offered as an amendment that this communication be laid over until the nominations.

Del. McGinnis, L. 20, Kenny, L. 20, spoke in favor. Amendment carried. Motion as amended carried.

Res. No. 19, presented by Del. Beatty, L. 71, pertaining to jurisdiction.

Moved by Del. Edgerton, L. No. 11, that it be referred to the Com. on Res.

Del. Bruner, L. 18, offered as an amendment that it be referred to the Com. on Law. Amendment carried. Motion as amended carried.

Com. on Res. report as follows on the resolution and communication submitted by the Jap. and Korean Exclusion League Com. recommends the adoption of the res.

Whereas, the menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Ex. Act has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit:

The immigration to the U. S. and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Jap. and Korean laborers; and

Whereas, Am. public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Ex. Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Jap. and Korean labor (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the U. S., prove destructive of the Am. standards in these essential respects; (2) that a racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the U. S. presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of Ex.; and

Whereas, the systematic colonization of these Oriental races to our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened, and partly accomplished extension of that system to the P. Coast, and

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S. H. COUCH - MANAGER

other western localities of the U. S. constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the terms of the Chinese Ex. Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the U. S. and its insular territory all classes of Jap. and Koreans other than those exempted by the present terms of that act; further

Resolved, that these res. be submitted through the proper avenue to the Con. of the U. S., with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Moved by Del. Kenny, L. No. 20, that the report of the Com. be adopted.—Carried.

Com. on Res. report on Res. No. 4, offered by Del. Howle, that the words "exclude the pauper of Europe," be stricken out, etc.

Moved by Del. Engasser, L. 56, that we concur in the report of the Com.

Dels. Bruner, L. 18, Geyer, L. 18, Mery, L. 5, and Pegel, L. 3, spoke.

Del. Bruner, L. 18, moved that it be referred back to the Com.—Carried.

Res. No. 5, presented by Del. Hebler, L. 68:

Whereas, L. Union 68, of Newark, N.J., have been trying all means to unionize the hat shops in Newark, but have failed to do so, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Con. now in session take action and compel the U. H. of N. A. to work with I. U. S. E., and

Resolved, that the Del. to the A. F. of L. be instructed to bring the appeal before the convention of the A. F. of L.

Com. on Res. recommends its adoption.

Moved by Del. Bruner, L. 18, that we concur in the report of the Com. on Res.

Dels. Hebler, L. 68, Bruner, L. 18, Tithe, L. 74, Hyde, L. 3, and McGinnis, L. 20, spoke.—Carried.

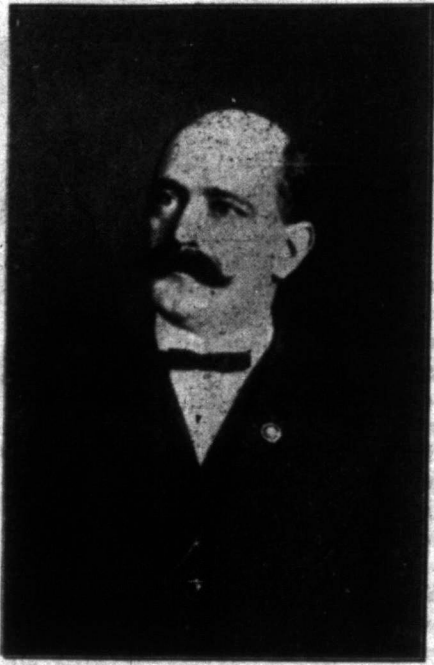
The Chair announced that inasmuch as the Chairman of Trustees was absent, upon endorsement of the Convention Bro. Shake was appointed to assist the Trustees in auditing the Gen. Sec.-Treas. books.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 1.55 p.m., by Pres. Bruner.

Report of the Com. on Grievances on the case of L. 37, appealing from the decision of the Ex. Bd. in the case of J. J. Driscoll vs. L. No. 37. The Grievance Com. report that in this case the decision of the Gen. Ex. Bd. be reversed, and the local sustained. This to be done for the best interests of the I. U. S. E., in the locality and not to establish a precedent, but because evidence was placed before us that the charges without specifications and the trial in Com. of the Whole were agreed to by both parties and the truth of the accusation was freely admitted at the said trial by said defendant. We do, however, believe that the fine of \$25 was excessive and recommend that the local reopen the case and reduce the fine to \$10. Signed by the Com.

Moved by Del. Wilson, L. 134, that the report of the Com. be concurred in. Del. Huddell, L. No. 4, asked for a



WALTER HALMAN
5th Vice President, San Francisco, Cal.

point of information if the defendant was represented before this Grievance Com. The Chairman of the Com. stated he was represented by a member of the Ex. Bd.—Carried.

Del. Stewart, L. 20, asked for a point of information if the time limit for offering res. had expired. It had.

Del. Stewart asked the consent of the Con. to offer a res.

Moved by Del. Gray, L. 298, that the brother be allowed to submit his res., and we suspend the rules for the purpose.

Del. Winn, L. 143, objected.

Com. on Grievances report on the extension of charter of L. 68: "That the decision of the Grievance Com. is that the intent of the convention is that jurisdiction of each L. U. extend in every direction half way to the nearest L. and the Com. cannot consider the question of altering that intent. The Com. therefore recommends that the L. 68, 110, 185, 222 and 119 establish a joint L. Ex. Bd. or that all these L. become affiliated with the State Branch now in existence and that all business of general interest to said L. be brought to either the L. Joint Ex. B. or State Bd. It is therefore the decision of the Grievance Com. that we deny the request for extends within the legitimate jurisdiction of other L. chartered by the I. U. S. E. Signed by the Com."

Moved by Del. Livingston, L. 185, that the recommendation of the Com. be concurred in.

Dels. Hebel, L. 68, Ketter, L. 177, Livingston, L. 185, spoke.—Carried.

Com. on Grievances reports on the telegram from Indianapolis: "The Brewery Workers positively refuse to sign a contract and allow The Int. U. of S. E. to work in the Capital City Brewery."

In the matter of E. L. 51, of Indianapolis, protesting against the action of the U. B. W., as received per telegram to this Con. on Sept. 11th, the Grievance Com. recommend: "We, your Com., find that the U. B. W. have been guilty of the grossest violation of the laws, rules and edicts of the A. F. of L., and its Ex. Coun. We find in the case of Bro. Gallagher, L. Union 51, of Indianapolis, who was employed in the Schmidt branch of the Indianapolis Brew. Co., that after three days' services the L. U. of B. W. threatened a shop strike and Bro. Gallagher was discharged. This, on the part of the B. W. was a gross violation of the laws of the A. F. of L., as adapted at the San Francisco and other conventions. We find in all parts of the country a disposition on the part of the U. B. W. to treat the decisions and laws of the A. F. of L. and its Ex. Coun. with supreme contempt, and it further tries by all foul means to bring the A. F. of L. into disrepute;

it further seems to us that the Ex. Coun. is partly at fault for this state of affairs, as we have reason to believe if the Ex. Coun. of the A. F. of L. would apply some disciplinary measures to the offending organizations there would be no further contentions. While we dislike to suggest any radical measures, still we feel that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and would request our Nat. officers to prepare to defend our sacred rights of organization. We view with alarm the article in the late issue of the 'Brauer Zeitung,' headed 'Further Silence Would be a Crime,' and in which they threaten to take the offensive on an attempt to annihilate the I. U. S. E. and also the Int. B. S. Firemen. We hereby recommend to this Convention that we instruct our incoming Ex. Bd. and empower them to execute any measure and employ such means as will maintain our integrity and dignity even to the extent of an open declaration of war upon the U. B. W. and their labels."

Moved by Del. Wood, L. No. 2, that the report of Com. as read be laid over until the report of the Com. on Officers reports.

Del. Ketter, L. 177, spoke in opposition.

Del. Finehout, L. 51, offered as a substitute to the motion that we concur in the report of the Grievance Com.—Substitute carried.

Com. on Law report on Res. 8, recommend non-concurrence, because to amend or adopt the res. would be in conflict with the constitution.

Moved by Del. Mery, L. No. 5, that the report of the Com. be concurred in.—Carried.

Res. No. 9, death benefit, Com. recommend non-concurrence. Del. McGinnis, L. No. 20, moved that the res. be referred back to the Com. on Law for amendment.—Carried.

Res. No. 8, engineers carrying two cards. Com. recommends non-concurrence. Del. Wilson, L. 184, moved that we concur in the report of the Com. Del. Stanton, L. 17, Schroder, L. 38, Stewart, L. 20, Hyde, L. 3, Fitzgerald, L. 77, Collins, L. 104, Tithe, L. 74, Pegel, L. 3, Edgerton, L. 11, and Lyon, L. 18, spoke.—Carried.

Moved by Del. McCracken, of L. 3, that we suspend the rules and adjourn.—Carried.

Convention adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

Report of the Com. on Res. No. 1 for E. Home, as follows:

Whereas, it is the duty of all portions of society to protect and provide for the wants of all its old, enfeebled and disabled members, and whereas we believe this to be the special duty of such organization as is ours.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of L. Union No. 96, I. U. S. E., in regular meeting assembled, do hereby express ourselves as favoring the establishment of a home for the sheltering and care of old, enfeebled and disabled worthy members of the I. U. S. E.

Said Home to be located in some suitable portion of the U. S., to be hereafter determined but preferably in the middle W. or S.

Be it further resolved that we request our Del. to the next N. Con. to bring this matter before the Con. and the request that a Com. be appointed to take the matter under consideration and advisement with instructions to report to G. Pres. at least six months before the meeting of the next Con., who shall submit same to the Gen. Ex. Bd., and then together with such suggestions as said Bd. shall make to the membership for a referendum vote at least three months before the assembling of the next Con.

Be it further resolved that a majority voting favorably it shall be the duty of the next Con. following to take such steps as will insure the execution and establishment.

W. Christie, Pres.
A. N. Blake, Sec.

Submitted at a regular meeting of L. No. 96, I. U. S. E., and by motion carried, unanimously adopted, and Pres. and Sec. ordered to affix their signature

and the seal of the local to same, also ordered to be read before the Joint L. Ex. Bd. of Greater N. Y., said board comprising of L. Nos. 20, 56, 96, 184 and 296, which was done, and by motion made and carried, same was endorsed by the Joint L. Ex. Bd. Fraternally submitted,

A. M. Shake, Del. L. 96.

Special Com. report that it be referred to the incoming Ex. Bd.

Moved by Del. Wirmel of L. 18, that we concur in the report of the Com.

Dels. O'Neil, of L. 296, Glass, L. 32, McConville, L. 184, Bennett, L. 6, Gray, L. 198, Stanton, L. 17, Zeimer, L. 34, and Collins, of L. 104, spoke.

Del. Shake, of L. No. 96, moved the previous question.—Carried.

The Chair stated the previous question is that the Res. be referred to the incoming Ex. Bd.—Carried.

Com. on Law report on Res. No. 19, presented by W. B. Beatty, of L. 71, relating to jurisdiction:

Whereas, 71 of Rochester, N.Y., is the only local of the I. U. S. E. between Buffalo and Syracuse; and

Whereas, a large amount of work is to be performed on the barge canal within that vicinity of Rochester; and Whereas, L. 71 is not in a position to enforce its rights on said work; therefore be it

Resolved, that L. No. 71, of Rochester, N.Y., be granted jurisdiction over this work, one-half the distance in each direction to the nearest local. Com. recommends its adoption.

Moved by Del. Jones, of L. No. 3, that we concur in the report of the Com.—Carried.

Del. Howle, of L. 81, stated that the Res. pertaining to trade autonomy returned to him for correction was ready to be presented, there being nothing to change in the Res., therefore had it back without being changed.

Moved by Del. Wirmel, of L. 18, that we adopt the Res.

Dels. Glass, L. 32, Howle, L. 81, Shaw, L. 249, Stanton, L. 17, Comerford, L. 36, spoke on the resolution.

Del. Murphy, of L. No. 20, offered as a substitute to the motion that the Res. be referred back to the Res. Com. for correction and to bring in a Res. that we can present to the A. F. of L.

Dels. Kenny, L. 20, Winn, L. 143, and Murphy, L. 20, spoke. Question on the motion to refer was put, the Chair being in doubt, a raising vote was called for, when there were 32 for and 19 against.—Carried.

Del. Frye, L. 37, made the statement that his L. desired him to ask the con. if something could not be done to get into closer touch with the Bricklayers as they do not uphold the Hoisting Engineer.

Del. Sears, L. 196, spoke in favor of acting along those lines.

Del. Edgerton, L. 11, stated there had been a reso. presented to act along these lines in Phil., but thinks the word Phil. should be stricken out.

Del. Mory, L. 5, stated the same conditions existed with the Malsters in Detroit.

Del. Frye, L. 37, raised to a point of order, that the arguments were out of order as they did not pertain to the hoisting engineers. The Chair stated he cannot entertain anything as a fixed subject unless a motion was made.

Del. Wood, L. No. 2, desired a ruling on the point of page 31 of the Constitution of fines.

Dels. Stanton, L. 17, Glass, L. 32, Wirmel, L. 18, Lynch, L. 2, Enloy, L. 115, Collins, L. 104, McConville, L. 184, and Hyde, L. 3, spoke.

Del. Wood, L. No. 2, moved that this question be referred to the incoming Ex. Bd. for interpretation.

Moved by Del. Edgerton, L. No. 11, that we open up under the head of "Officers Reports."—Carried.

Com. on Law report on Res. No. 9, relating to death benefit, presented by Del. Huddell, L. No. 4, as follows:

Believing that the I. U. S. E. should have some form of insurance, I hereby present the following Res.:



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Resolved, that upon the death of a member, there shall be paid to his next of kin, or legal representative, the sum of fifty (\$50) dollars the first year, seventy-five (\$75) dollars the second year, and one hundred (\$100) dollars the third year.

The original report of the Com. was that it be referred back to the Com. The second report of the Com. is that we recommend it be referred to the incoming Gen. Ex. Bd. and report at the next Convention.

Moved by Del. Huddell, L. No. 4, that the report of the Com. be concurred in.—Carried.

Del. Wood, L. No. 2, Chairman of the Com. on Officers reports reported on Gen. Pres. report:

"Your Com. on officers reports have carefully considered the same, and beg to report as follows: The Gen. Pres. report contains much valuable matter of importance and interest to the general organization, and we recommend that the entire membership of the I. U. S. E. be requested to give the same careful perusal when published in the official proceedings, and we heartily concur and approve of the general tenor of the same, except the following special matters:

"We view with alarm the continual procrastination of the Ex. Bd. of the A. F. of L. in utterly ignoring the mandates and decisions of the A. F. of L. conventions, in the question of jurisdiction between the I. U. S. E. and the U. B. W. and we recommend to this convention that the incoming Ex. Bd. of the I. U. S. E. be and are hereby instructed to adopt the most drastic measures consistent with the trade union principle to force the A. F. of L. Ex. Bd. to comply with and enforce the decisions and mandates of the A. F. of L. conventions.

"We approve of the efforts that have and are now being made to have a national agreement made with the U. S. Brewers' Assoc.

"In reference to the strike of L. 57, mentioned in the Pres. report, we recommend that this matter be referred to the convention for discussion and action.

"In reference to the correspondence between Pres. Gompers and Pres. Bruner in reference to the brewery trouble we take exception of Mr. Strasser's statement that the engineers have violated the San Francisco Con. decision. But as a final effort to obtain a lasting and final adjustment of the important question we recommend the concurrence and adoption of the proposition submitted by Pres. Gompers without waiving any of our rights before the next Con. of the A. F. of L.

"In reference to that portion in reference to dual organization your Com. cannot, too strongly emphasize and endorse our Pres. sentiment as to dual organization.

"In reference to the question of charters mentioned in the report, this matter is respectfully submitted to the Convention for action and the Pres. is requested to explain his reason for the recommendation herein made.

"There are several other matters in this report that will come before this Convention in a direct manner to be acted on, we therefore pass them by for the present, otherwise we heartily approve of the report.

"We cannot fully endorse the efforts to consolidate certain alleged dual national organizations of engineers.

"The principles and declarations of principle of said organizations are so entirely antagonistic to the principles of organized labor, and we believe all efforts to this end are wasted.

"The doors of our organization are wide open to the admission of all engineers who desire from pure motives to affiliate and assist the labor movement. We recommend that where said non-union organizations are aggressive against our locals that the locals be empowered to bar said members from holding office or membership in our locals as long as they retain membership in said non-union organization."

Secretary's Report.

"The Sec. presents a strong and

able report of the work of the office, and the organization in general. The additional statement of the Sec. to the Com. leads us to state that we believe that the finances of this organization have been properly and wisely expended for the best interests of the organization. We believe that the Sec. should prepare a quarterly statement of the work of the organizers showing the nature of the work performed and that the same be published in the official journal for the benefit of the members and that much good will result therefrom.

"In reference to the recommendation of the Sec. as to per capita tax, out of work benefit, sick or death benefit, we recommend that they be referred to the Com. on Law, urging the adoption of a sick or death benefit, but not the out of work benefit.

Executive Board.

"As this report consists almost wholly of the proceedings and decisions of the Board, we recommend that the report be adopted with the following exceptions:

"The Board recommends that headquarters for all the general officers be established in some centrally located city, we deem this matter of such vital importance that we submit the same to the Convention as a Com. of the Whole for consideration and action.

"We also withhold approval of such decisions where parties interested in a particular decision have appeals pending before this Convention and of which this Con. has no record of request has been made of the Com. that the appeal of J. Paul vs. L. 20, be reviewed by this Con., and the same is hereby submitted.

Federation of Labor Delegates.

"As the work of the delegates is so generally known at this time, we recommend that the same be received and made a part of the records of this body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Wood, Chairman.

Ed. Livingston,

John D. Bader,

J. A. Stewart."

Del. Winn, of L. 143, stated that in the matter of per capita tax to the Can. Cong. since the action of yesterday he had been informed that the A. F. of L. paid a per capita tax of \$500 to the Can. Cong. for the protection of members.

Del. Sherriffs, of L. 2, asked if we could reconsider our action of yesterday. The Chair—It can be rescinded.

Moved by Del. Sherriffs, of L. No. 2, that we reconsider our action of yesterday. Motion lost.

The Report of the Trustees.

We the Trustees of the I. U. S. E. have carefully audited the books of the Gen. Sec. and Treas. and find as follows:

	Receipts.	Disb.
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1905.	\$2,281 29	
Receipts and disbursements for Feb., 1905	\$1,325 86	\$1,939 54
Receipts and disbursements for March, 1905	1,442 30	2,886 17
Receipts and disbursements for April, 1905	1,616 05	1,650 52
Receipts and disbursements for May, 1905	1,358 27	1,392 57
Receipts and disbursements for June, 1905	1,815 60	1,906 37
Receipts and disbursements for July, 1905	1,482 90	945 93
Total	\$9,040 98	\$10,701 10
Total receipts from Feb. 1 to August 1, 1905	\$9,040 98	
Total on hand Feb. 1, 1905.	2,281 29	
Total disbursements from Feb. 1 to August 1	\$10,701 10	
Total on hand Feb. 1, 1905.	2,281 29	
Defence Fund for 1905.		
Receipts from defense fund Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, 1905.	\$2,457 79	
Disbursements Feb. 1, to Aug. 1, 1905	762 00	
Balance on hand in defense fund to August 1, 1905	\$1,695 79	

We the Trustees desire to commend the Gen. Sec. in the able and efficient manner in which the business of his office has been conducted.

Signed by Wm. C. Burrell,
Joseph Howle,
Alex. H. Shako,
Trustees.

Moved by Del. Howle that the report of the Trustees be adopted.—Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pres. Bruner in the chair.

The special order of business is the recommendation of the Gen. Ex. Bd. that some centrally located city be selected for headquarters for both the Gen. Sec. and Gen. Pres., the recommendation of the Com. on Officers Report is to refer it to the Com. as a Com. of the Whole, but a motion was made that it be made a special order of business, the special order of business is now before the Con. The Chair decided that the report of the Com. was adopted before the motion was made.

There being no objection the Chair appointed Del. Huddell, of L. No. 4, as Chairman of the Com. of the Whole. Del. Bruner, of L. 18, suggested that as a Com. of the Whole none but delegates be present.—Carried.

Del. Winn, of L. 143, desired to hear from the Ex. Bd. why they referred this to this body.

Sec. McKee gave the reasons of the Gen. Ex. Bd. for making this provision and referring it to the Con. He also gave an idea of the expenses incurred.

Moved by Del. Murphy, L. No. 20, that we concur in the recommendation of the Ex. Bd.

Del. McCracken, L. 3, offered as an amendment to the motion that we establish headquarters to be located in Peoria, Ill., and the moving of the Pres. be left to the incoming Ex. Bd.

Del. Bruner, of L. 18, raised a point of order that the amendment is out of order as the motion before the house is whether we would adopt centrally located city for permanent headquarters.

Del. Winn, L. 143, offered as an amendment that we leave the matter just as it is.

The question on the amendment was put. Amendment carried. Motion as amended carried.

Del. Lyon, L. 18, moved that the Com. of the Whole rise and report.—Carried.

The Chairman of the Com. of the Whole reports that the matter be left as it is. Upon motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Resolved, that the ruling of the Wheeling Convention in regards to hoisting engineers of Kansas City being compelled to hold license is hereby rescinded, as the Examining Board of Kansas City does not require hoisting engineers to procure license. The Com. recommends to non concur. Moved that we concur in the report of the Com.

Dels. Bennett L. 6, Bruner, L. 18; and Hyde, L. 3, spoke.

The Convention adjourned.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the Custom Tailors' Union last night it was decided to take no more work from the bosses unless the new bill of wages, submitted recently, is signed in the meantime. At a meeting of the merchant tailors yesterday it was decided not to sign the new scale, which represents an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. on the work, and calls for an increase from 20 cents to 22 cents an hour for extras. About 400 hands are involved.

Call for the Label.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 20.—After a week's duration the strike of the union printers here for an eight-hour day has ended with the yielding of all the employing printers. All have now signed the agreement, which takes effect Jan. 1, 1906, and all the printers returned to work to-day.

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GIRL STRIKE BREAKERS

Stenographers Do Well at Typesetting Machines, and One Hundred More are Wanted

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The experiments in the shops of the Chicago Typotheta since the printers' strike began promise a new field of industry for girl stenographers. From the typewriter keyboard to that of a big typesetting machine, the employers say, is only a "short remove." So successful have the young women proved as "operators" in the large printing shops that the proprietors are seeking for more of them.

The Typotheta yesterday decided to advertise for a hundred girls for machine work to take the places of striking printers. At present twenty-five girls are acting as strike-breakers.

AGAINST CHAMBERLAINISM.

Vice-President Simpson's report on the Manufacturers' Association was also discussed, and led to the first resolution, which was carried in open session, as follows. It was moved by James Simpson and John Chinn:

Whereas, the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, on their recent tour through the United Kingdom, have represented the people of Canada as unanimously of the opinion that the Imperial and tariff policies advocated by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are in the best interests of the Empire, and Canada in particular, and

Whereas, the voice of the manufacturers represents but a small minority of the citizens of Canada, in contrast with the great army of wealth producers on the farm and in the factories, workshops and other great places of industry, and

Whereas, at Brockville convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada a resolution was adopted expressive of the loyalty of Canadian wage-workers to the wage-workers of the United Kingdom, and entire confidence in their leaders to represent them in their political struggles for their emancipation,

Therefore, be it resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, reiterate its loyalty to the British Trades Congress, which, at its convention held recently, overwhelmingly endorsed the fight against Mr. Chamberlain's policy; and, further, that we believe that an injustice done to the wage-workers of the Mother Land is a blow, either directly or indirectly, at the wage-workers of Canada, and would ultimately attach added burdens to an already overburdened Canadian working class.

Write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.

Provide for the worst, the best will save itself.

Poverty enforces dependence, and invites corruption.

They that govern make the least noise. Those who repeat evil reports frequently invent them.

You may whitewash a man's character, but you can't wash it white.

"The Tribune"

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Jno. P. GardnerFin. Sec'y.
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LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

D. A. CaryPresident.
Robert GlocklingVice-President.
Jas. SimpsonSecretary-Treasurer.
W. T. ThompsonAssociate Sec'y.

A very successful and enjoyable reception was held in the large assembly room in the Labor Temple on Friday night, extended by the steam engineers of Toronto to the delegates attending the convention being held here and to their friends. The hall was packed.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? Send in your name or give it to your secretary who has plenty of subscription forms!

The Tribune can be obtained from all news dealers.

It is the duty of every unionist to support his own official paper. Make it a success.

The Tribune was informed this week by a youth who had attended the Star about some actions that took place during a dance called the Frog Dance that, if attempted in any other place would land the person attempting them in jail. The youth referred to, in great glee described the scene, for which the whole Morality Department should be arrested for allowing to occur.

At the meeting of the Tobacco Workers' Union, held last Tuesday, it was shown that the trust was trying to drive union-made cigarettes from the market. Did it ever occur to you that if a trust was trying to drive your product off the market you would want the support of

the Tobacco Workers or if the trust succeeds in doing so it will only encourage a trust in your own line of production to try the same game. Look for the label and help the Tobacco Workers and yourselves.

Re non-payment of wages at the Fair by the Midway showmen, there is no reason in the world why these people and tradesmen cannot be protected and very simply at that. The showmen's percentage can be held back by the authorities until all local debts contracted are paid for. This would entail the expense of one man, which could be charged against all the shows. As a matter of fact the class of men who run the shows are a curse wherever they go, they are out for the graft, and if they make money they may be forced to pay. If they do not make money what have they to draw from. If this was insisted on then perhaps we should have a better class of show in the future than we have had in the past. If not, why do without them altogether. As a general rule the law of these men is pay if you have to and have got it, but get away if you can.

Every union should have its own correspondent for The Tribune so that we can keep in touch with the movement and have it up to date.

Bakers' strike still on.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.
General Organizer Downey Talks to the Local Union.

General Organizer Downey, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union, was a visitor to the Labor Temple last night and addressed a meeting of his organization. Mr. Downey is an earnest worker in the labor movement, and left a splendid impression on the members of the trade in this city. Mr. Downey will visit all the unions of his trade in this city.

Call for the Label.

NEW BRAKES ON THE CARS.
Touch by the Motorman Will Bring Heavy Double Truck Cars to a Standstill.

Within the next three months the danger to life, limb and property in Toronto from the street cars will be decreased by one hundred per cent, at least, if we are to believe the claims set forth for the Magann air brakes. On Monday the work of attaching these brakes begins, and the railway officials are very hopeful of having all the cars on the road equipped in short order.

The Magann air brakes, which have been chosen by the Street Railway Company, are of a different type to the ordinary air brake system. The old-fashioned method was for the car to do its own compressing of the air as it went along, the axles or the motor driving the air pump. The Magann is what is known as a storage system—in fact it is the only one of that class that has been patented and successfully used in America. Several of the largest American cities are using it, as well as a great number of suburban lines and the Everett-Moore Syndicate, which controls more than 1,400 miles of electric railways.

Secretary Meredith, of the Stage Employees' Union, is the first to hand in his list of subscribers to The Tribune. Every secretary should busy himself and roll up the list by the thousands. Lots of room!

Hurrah for the Knockers of the Tribune. Go ahead. Every knock a boost.

MEN EMPLOYED BY THE HOUR MAY LEAVE WITHOUT WARNING.

When wages are being paid by the hour and no definite arrangement is made with regard to notice when the employe is leaving, none is required. This was the decision of Judge Morson in a case in the Division Court yesterday.

Controllor Ward occupied the Mayor's chair this week. He was heard to remark that it, "Just Fit."

Last Saturday, the Brassworkers laid at rest the remains of the late Phillip Sheridan, aged sixty-nine years.

Phil as he was known among the craft, was brought to this country by a large firm a number of years ago from the old country. He changed positions a number of times, and at last becoming aged he was unable to secure employment. Although not a member of any union he was always a staunch believer in workingmen's rights, and as such the union men of Toronto have voluntarily kept him for the past three years, furnishing him with meal tickets, etc., and the three months in Western Hospital, and as a last respect gave him a Christian funeral.

The Tobacco Workers' International Union is about to again start a vigorous campaign with a view of more firmly establishing their blue label in Canada. This organization, although a young one and by no means a large membership, has done considerable work during the past two years in bringing their blue label more prominently before the attention of the workers, and also in advocating a more general use for all union labels. Owing to the activity and the methods which it is claimed were employed in the past by the Tobacco Trust in forcing wholesale jobbers and dealers to discriminate against union label tobaccos and cigarettes, the demand for the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' has not increased as rapidly as it otherwise would have done. Mr. Henry Fischer, the International President, when visiting the city recently, remarked that he believed that if the workers were more familiar with the conditions under which the workers were forced to toil in certain non-union factories, whose brands are sold extensively in Canada, he felt sure they would refuse to uphold such conditions and would give greater attention in insisting upon getting the article bearing the guarantee of fair conditions.

THE PRINTERS' POSITION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 20.—At the headquarters of the International Typographical Union to-night, this statement was issued:

Strikes for the eight-hour day are on in 33 cities, and in most of these many of the employing printers have signed up.

In 216 cities we have the eight-hour day now, or to become effective on Jan. 1.

In 56 of these cities where strikes have been declared or threatened, all of the offices where union men have been employed have signed the new contract.

STREET CAR EMPLOYEES' CONVENIENCES—DOES THE COMPANY OWN BOTH THE COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT TOO!

The Civic Legislation Committee got busy Wednesday morning. Ald. Church's motion was adopted for a committee to wait on the Government to secure direct legislation by way of a Railway Commission promised by the Government last session to give speedy decisions in disputes between municipalities and electric railways, which will shut off recourse to the courts and speed matters generally.

In support of Ald. Church's motion Mr. Macdonald, business agent of the Toronto Railway Employees, was present in reference to the question of conveniences for the men. Ald. Church outlined what had been done last session, and how the Government had thrashed the matter until the commission was appointed. He said it was an outrage and disgrace to Toronto that this matter was not settled. Ald. Sheppard, Vaughan and Chisholm and Chairman Graham also used strong language in speaking of the matter and urged the city to act. Dr. Sheard will report on how the city can temporarily relieve matters.

Another matter of a wise nature adopted was to ask for legislation introducing a private bill to validate the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in reference to the Yonge street bridge. This will shut off an appeal to the last courts and the most speedy way of settling matters, notwithstanding any law, usage or statute to the contrary. This act will make the above decision final. City Solicitor Chisholm was present and approved of this motion of Ald. Church's. It's about time for the city to get legislation to clean the matter up and drop law suits to kill time. Legislation was what Sir Wilfrid meant when he wired: "All right." The city should summon the aid of every municipality in Canada to carry the bill.

The Tribune wants the full report of every meeting from the secretary and is willing to make an advantageous proposition.

MACHINISTS' NEW BUSINESS AGENT.

At a special meeting of the Machinists' Union, held in the Labor Temple last night, Mr. L. H. Gibbons was elected business agent, in place of Mr. W. Boland, who has resigned to embark in business for himself. The contest was lively, twelve candidates for the position presenting themselves.

SOCIETY'S OBLIGATION.

Allied society owes to the young—
The new men, come to carry on the world—
Account for all the past, the deeds, the keys,
Full access to the riches of the earth.
Why? That these new ones may not be compelled
Each for himself to do our work again,
But reach their manhood even with today,
And gain to-morrow sooner. To go on—
To start from where we are, and go ahead—
That is true progress, true humanity.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Health and Beauty

Beau Brummel is said to have given for an answer to a question as to which is the best cosmetic, "Clean linen and plenty of it."

Using the bare feet well, as much as is possible, helps not only the freshness and firmness of the feet themselves, and through them the general nervous health but it also helps the strength and ease of control of body's balance on the feet and the fine development of the leg. Leaving out of consideration the obvious absurdity of cramping and deforming the feet, great care must be taken not to over-heat, over-weight, nor over-support the feet and ankles. The over-heating of the feet is very debilitating and nervously irritating. The over-weighting of the feet is clumsy and wasteful of energy. The over-supporting of the ankles is one of the earliest cruelties, kindly meant. Ankles have only a little very easy work to do when good walking has taught the muscles of the balls of the feet and the calf of the leg to do their larger share. The most that is required of the ankles is free, easy mobility. This work does not make coarse ankles, but rather refines them; it does not make weak ankles, but rather strengthens them; it does not risk cold feet, but rather makes warm feet sure by the free, active circulation that it keeps going if the ankles are free to work busily and comfortably.

Sandals or sandal-shoes that give the foot a broad, elastic tread on a shoe-sole, wide enough and heavy enough to give protection adequate to the use for which they are designed, are becoming fashionable among cultured people.

TOO BAD.

He—I only know that I love you.
She—Oh, dear; I thought you knew all about an automobile, too!

IN CHICAGO.

"How long has Mrs. Van Duzzen been married?"
"In all, or to Van Duzzen?"

NECESSARY.

Nodd—What are you putting your boy through a business college for?
Todd—I'm fitting him for a literary career.

THEY DO THINGS DIFFERENTLY NOW.

Grandmama—When your grandpa was courting me he always kissed me upon the brow.

Granddaughter—If a man kissed me upon the brow I'd just call him down a little bit.

GOODNESS BRINGS ITS OWN REWARD.

Theo Logge—My mission is with the sinner; the good I leave to themselves.
Miss Weerigh—Ah, it pays to be good!

EXTREMELY SIMPLE.

Jack Bachelor—Is your baby intelligent?
Ned Newlywed—Well, if he didn't know any more than to ask such a question as that about a man's first baby, I'd drown him!

NEW YORK BRICKLAYERS WIN GREAT LEGAL VICTORY.

Because they had found that on the particular construction money was due the master mason, the Bricklayers' Unions of New York City, in keeping with their agreement with the local Mason Contractors' Association, ordered the job struck, whereupon the present builders, the Gotham Building and Construction Company and Edward E. Roach, the mason contractor, applied for a temporary injunction. With an array of attorneys, two of whom were present to look after the interests of Mason Builders' Association, the Bricklayers' Unions showed that in the strike order there had been no suggestion of intimidation, violence, coercion or malice, and that they had a legal right to strike.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY TEST.

Advocates of the eight-hour day in labor circles are pointing with considerable satisfaction to the comparative test made of the eight and ten-hour working days in the building of the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana. The former is being built by the Government at the Brooklyn navy yard, the men working eight hours a day. The latter is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the men working ten hours. The Government reports show that the average production a man an hour on the Connecticut exceeded by 24.48 per cent. the average production a man an hour on the Louisiana.

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS' UNIONS ARE GROWING.

A special correspondent of the Bulletin of the Clothing Trades reports a boom in organization for the United Garment Workers' Chicago Locals. The employers combine probably thought it had the Garment Workers on the run after the long and bitter strike which stirred up so much trouble for Chicago.

Since the United States mail wagon drivers of New York City have formed their organization their wages have been increased 50 per cent. and their working time reduced by one hour.

The Belgian Parliament has passed a bill ordering seats to be placed at the disposal of shop girls when they are disengaged during business hours.

By 4,697 votes as against 3,667 the members of the International Association of Machinists have defeated the proposition, "Shall all assessments for strike purposes be levied by the Grand Lodge?"

In Chicago only one-sixth of the members of the Typographical Union are on strike. A little less than one-fourth of the book and job men are out on strike.

It is reported that secret orders have just been issued by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, to the Italian Ambassador at Washington, D.C., and to all Italian consuls in the United States to discourage as much as possible Italian laborers from accepting employment on Panama canal works.

In the erection of the Rockefeller building in Cleveland there was a demonstration of the difference between the

union and non-union workmen. The non-union housesmiths erected, but did not rivet 265 tons of iron in forty-seven days of ten hours per day. The same number of union men went on and erected and riveted 600 tons in twelve days of eight hours a day.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, in a sermon delivered in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, declared himself a firm believer in trade unionism, and said it was nonsense to affirm that the trade unionist infringed on the constitutional rights of the non-unionist, and added: "Unionism is the very salvation of labor; perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labor of his union fellows, and he has a right to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them."

Secretary Bonaparte has decided in the matter of the half-holiday for the employees of the Washington navy yard on Saturdays during the summer that the request cannot be granted with due regard to the public interest because of the necessity for strict economy.

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

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

During 1904 the London (Eng.) Society of Compositors paid £16,126 to unemployed members. The membership of the society is 11,455, and the total amount of funds £69,246.

The West Australian Miners' Unions have refused to accept a reduction in wages and other alterations in their conditions, as proposed by the mining companies, and the matter will be threshed out in the Arbitration Court.

The New Zealand tailoresses have asked the Government to give attention to the manner in which the Kaipoi Woollen Company is importing contract girl labor from Australia.

AS TO GOSSIP.

Gossip is a humming bird with eagle wings and a voice like a foghorn. It can be heard from Daa to Beersheba and has caused more trouble than all the ticks and grasshoppers.

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

President Cornelius P. Shea of the Chicago Teamsters' Union, to whom the failure of the recent strike is largely attributed, has just been elected president of the International Teamsters' Union at a convention held in Philadelphia. There was much opposition to his election, and it is already claimed that he is carrying things with too high a hand.

Bakers' International Union

LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers' Strike Still On

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

The city authorities of Palo Alto, Cal., have refused a restaurant license to Chinese applicants.

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

Statistics collected in Washington show that the exports of manufacturers in the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$543,620,297, the largest on record.

Call for the Label.

The Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., has sent delegates to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of that city.

The number of persons employed in Victoria factories during 1904 was 61,977—4,210 more than in the previous year.

The scarcity of labor at mines and furnaces is interfering with the plans of Southern iron and steel companies to increase their production.

It is only fair to Mr. Morgan to explain that the portion of the earth now known as the moon got away before the title to this planet had passed into his possession.

SEEMS INCREDIBLE.

The greatest number of men ever employed on one structure was the Gizeh Pyramid, where 7,000,000 men were in forced labor. This pyramid is 450 feet high and covers an area of thirteen acres. In one instance 2,000 men were three years in bringing a single stone from the quarry.

LICENSED TO "NAG."

A woman vainly sought a summons at the Thames court against her husband, who, she said, was "always nagging and jawing" her. "There is no law against nagging and jawing between husband and wife," observed Mr. Mead, the magistrate. "That's a recognized thing."

Bakers' strike still on.

IMPORTANT LABOR DECISIONS.

Boston's 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 in good standing and thus with full authority to wear the insignia designating him as a member. The case was appealed. The decision is the first ever given under the law of 1902 for the better protection of registered buttons and insignia of membership in fraternal, beneficiary, labor and other organizations.

Speaking of the Union Printers' Home, William Jennings Bryan said: "I recently visited the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col., and was much pleased with the institution. It is one of the best hospitals or homes that I have ever seen. The occupants are cheerful and well cared for; and they seem to appreciate the fraternal spirit which has been so generously provided for their welfare. It is a worthy institution, and the Typographical Unions have reason to be proud of such a benevolence."

The Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district, burlesqued Labor Day by an attempt at a celebration. The Evening Star, the official organ of the mine operators, devoted considerable space in endeavoring to prove the holy and sanctified peace and good will that reigned throughout the corporation-ruled domain of Colorado's Siberia.

At this year's British Trade Union Congress 1,300,000 workers were represented. Very little mention has been made by the cables of the questions that were considered. As at previous congresses, Chamberlain's proposed tariff schemes were condemned, and a resolution was also adopted denouncing taxation for war purposes, on the ground that such action merely tends to prevent economic progress and international peace and good will.

The National Glass Budget, an employers' paper, says that the increase of girls employed in the glass industry was 93 per cent. between the years 1890 and 1900.

The telegraphers' strike on the trans-continental systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads has taken on the aspect of a war to a finish. Hundreds of men have gone out on both lines, necessitating the closing of scores of stations, and great difficulty has been caused in the moving of trains.

C. W. Kleckner, of Logansport, Ind., hod-carrier by occupation and working at the business every day, has been invited by the Vincennes, Ind., labor organizations to be their Labor Day speaker. It is said that Kleckner will accept.

Nearly all the flint glass factories of the country resumed operations recently, after the usual summer shutdown, affording employment to 20,000 men. This year's shutdown lasted only three weeks, the shortest in the history of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

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

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

The New York Central Federated Union adopted resolutions denouncing certain directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and called upon Chauncey M. Depew to resign his position in the United States Senate. Over 250 delegates, representing 100,000 workers, were at the meeting.

The Sydney (New South Wales) Labor Council recently passed the following resolution: "That the principle of trades unionism is outraged if a union member accepts employment at any other trade unless he becomes a member of the union of that calling." Some such rule ought to be enforced in this country.

The New Zealand Government is negotiating to acquire land near cities for workmen's homes, the money to be advanced at a low rate of interest to enable the lessees to build.

The telegraphers lost their big strike on the Great Northern Railway system. They claim that other branches of railway workers scabbed on them. The old story.

The corner stone of the New York Labor Lyceum was laid on Labor Day. It will be on Eighty-fourth street, six stories high and contain all modern conveniences.

United Mine Workers of America for the district comprising Montana and Wyoming have agreed to accept the present scale for another year.

The girls of Vassar College recently had a debate, subject: "The Closed Shop vs. the Open Shop." The closed shop advocates won.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

There is such an exodus of Japanese from Hawaii to the United States that planters have to reduce their sugar acreage.

The dispute between the National Boot and Shoe Operatives and the manufacturers engaged on army and navy work has spread to all the East Northamptonshire (England) shops, the men being out on strike and the shops picketed. It is stated that thousands of operatives are affected by the dispute.

A union labor weekly newspaper is to be started at York, Pa.

Fall River (Mass.) Weavers' Union is beginning to discuss asking for a wage increase.

Montreal (Can.) Builders' Exchange has refused to recognize any of the building trades' unions unless the latter are incorporated.

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

Director Harry Moore of the Public Safety Department of Pittsburg, Pa., has issued an order giving members of the fire department in that city the right to become unionists.

Members of Cooks' Union No. 41 of San Francisco, Cal., have followed the Waiters' Union and have formed a political club to elect men known to be in harmony with the views of organized labor.

Painters and decorators in Hanover, Germany, have won their strike, which began May 22, the minimum rate hour, 11 cents, to increase one-half cent in 1906 and another one-half cent in 1907.

The Hebrew Boss Bakers' Association of New York has decided to open a bureau for the purpose of hiring men on the open-shop plan. This is the outcome of the recent strike of kosher bakers.

A Bulgarian National Federation of Labor was organized in August, 1904, with seven national unions as charter members. October 15, 1904, there were but 3,000 members of trade unions in Bulgaria.

At the close of 1904 the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri reports that the 98,102 members of the 741 local trades unions in that State constitute 79 per cent. of the people working at the trades indicated.

The issue between the Housesmiths' and Architectural Iron Workers' Unions at San Francisco has been settled, and henceforth all light iron, furring, brackets and flooring will be done by housesmiths and the lathers will not intrude on their craft.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor in the State of Maine on an organization tour at the invitation of the lobster fishermen. The special object of their visit is thoroughly to organize the fishermen, of whom there are nearly 3,700 engaged in the lobster industry.

The cowboys who participated in the bronco-busting exhibition during the G. A. R. encampment at Denver, have organized a union and will make application to the Industrial Workers of the World for a charter.

The United Garment Workers and the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers have a working agreement that where a shirt factory employs 51 per cent. of the former organization's membership, the label of that organization shall be used. The agreement provides that in no shop shall the two labels be used.

The molders of the Christiansa Machine Company at Lancaster, Pa., are on strike for an increase of wages. They were receiving \$2.25 per day, but demanded \$2.50, which was refused.



..FACTORIES INSPECTORS..

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

- James T. Burke
- Arthur W. Holmes
- Miss M. Carlyle
- Thomas Kelly
- John Argue
- 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 MONTRITH,
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 here by demanding



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.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE

In the financial report of the American Federation of Labor it is shown that the income for eight months ending May 31 was \$141,174, and the total for the year \$244,992. The expenditures were \$148,356.

Trades union principles and methods have been adopted by the farmers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A considerable number have agreed to use the union label on all their products and issue working cards.

Mrs. Perry's Grievances

BY SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS

"No, the day of miracles ain't over, and folks dream dreams and see visions even now. You don't believe it? Well, I'll tell you of a case.

"It was a year ago this coming month that I went over to spend a couple of weeks with Cousin Elvira at Marshall's Corners. Now, you probably don't know it, but Marshall's Corners ain't exactly the liveliest place in all the world. They are mostly farmers there, and a mile from Elvira's is a store and post office and a tack factory. Oh, yes, and there's a schoolhouse in a pine grove half a mile from her house the other way.

"I guess it was the third day I was there that I says: 'Elvira, who is it lives in the house across the road, and what's so much coming and going there for? Seems to me there's some one calling there every half hour.'

"Elvira, she folded up her work and stood up. 'Come along with me,' she says, 'and you'll see why there's so much calling there. It's Mrs. Perry lives there. Her husband's sick, has been for a long time, but he's getting better now. We all think everything of Mrs. Perry, though we didn't like her a bit the first month or so she was here.'

"I noticed, as we went across the road, what a pleasant look the house had. The curtains were raised quite high, so's to let in a lot of light, and there was one window full of bright, clean-looking, blossoming plants. A big yellow cat set on another window sill and blinked at us as we went by. I never like a yellow cat, but somehow this one seemed different, and no other kind would have seemed so cheerful.

"The minute I laid eyes on Mrs. Perry I knew why everybody liked her. You know there's some folks you just meet on the road; they don't do nothing more than nod and smile at you, but you somehow feel better for seeing 'em. Mrs. Perry was like that. She wa'n't what you'd call pretty, but she had nice clean-looking teeth and her hair was tidy, and she had the pleasantest cordial smile I ever see. She had on a plain calico dress, but it was clean and whole and fitted her nice, and kinder looked stylish. 'She's just what she appears to be.' Her house was just like her; it was plain and neat; there was comfortable chairs, and there was books and a piano.

"Mr. Perry was lying in a reclining chair, and although you could see that he was a pleasant sort of person enough, it was his wife that was the one folks liked best.

"Well, we had an awful nice call, and just before we went, Elvira asked her to play and sing for us. She never made a word of objection, and she didn't say she had a cold and couldn't, but she went right over to the piano and set down and begun to play. Now I've heard more or less good music in my day, and when I heard Mrs. Perry sing I knew she wa'n't no ordinary amateur. Her voice wa'n't nothing wonderful, but it was sweet and true and she sang with some life and snap.

I says something about it after she got through, and she said she'd studied a good deal and been to some good teachers, but she didn't put on no airs about it.

"After that first call, I went over there pretty often, and we talked together like old cronies. It was one day towards the end of my visit that we had a specially long talk. It was a rainy day, and Mr. Perry was asleep in the next room, so we had quite a spell to ourselves. We'd come to a kind of pause in our conversation, and there wa'n't no sound in the room but the clock ticking and the cat purring. Finally, Mrs. Perry laid down her work—she was one of the busy kind and we was both sewing—and she says, with a queer little smile: 'Aunt Asenath, I'm going to tell you a strange experience I had when I first moved into this neighborhood. I never have told anybody but Alfred, and I was ashamed to tell even him all of it.'

"You see, when he was taken sick and the doctor said he must come into the country, it was a terrible blow to me. I'd always lived in the city, all my friends were there, and I went about a great deal. To leave all that and go into the country, which I hated, especially with winter coming on, with nothing to do but take care of a sick man—well, it nearly broke my heart. I actually was so childish and horrid that I felt as if Alfred was somehow to blame for getting sick. This wasn't all; I had a sort of compound grievance: Alfred chose to come to the lonely, out-of-the-way place, where was sure there was no society. I did not like the town itself, and I did not like this neighborhood nor the house and I made up my mind that I should not like the people. They called on me very soon after I got settled, and I was just as horrid as I could be to them. I told them how lonesome and homesick I was and how I disliked the country, and I bragged about my life in the city and of all the advantages I had there. After my callers went I told Alfred how countrified and boorish I thought them, and I declared that I never would return their calls. Poor Alfred, what he had to endure! I thought the country was a good place to wear out my old clothes, so I wore old gowns that had seen better days, and I looked like a fright, especially as I neglected my hair and wore shabby old slippers.

"The doctor came out to see Alfred, and he looked puzzled and shook his head. 'I don't see why he don't gain more,' he said, and he looked at me sharply and with a gleam of suspicion in his eyes.

"I don't like to think of that time. The neighbors did not call a second time, of course, and I was really very lonely, though I did not admit it, and kept saying how glad I was not to be bothered by them. I could see that Alfred was getting worse instead of better, and I knew the doctor thought I was somehow to blame for it. I never was so wretched in my life. I began to be really alarmed about my husband, and it was when I got my mind off myself that the revelation came.

"It was one night after one of Alfred's very worst days that I lay

The Tribune

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

A Reliable Medium for Business Men to reach Organized Labor.

Size of Ads in Agate Lines.	Space Contract Rates				Line Contract Rates					
	Three Months 13 times		Every other week 26 times		Every week 26 times		Every week 52 times		Space to be used as desired in one year	
	Rate	Price	Rate	Price	Rate	Price	Rate	Price	Rate	Price
25	7	22 75	6 1/2	43 87	6 1/2	42 25	5	65 00	7	91 00
30	7	27 30	6 1/2	52 65	6 1/2	50 70	5	78 00	7	109 25
35	7	30 45	6 1/2	61 43	6 1/2	59 15	5	91 00	7	127 40
40	7	36 40	6 1/2	67 00	6	62 40	5	104 00	7	145 60
45	6 1/2	38 02	6 1/2	73 13	6	70 80	5	117 10	6 1/2	152 10
50	6 1/2	43 25	6 1/2	81 22	6	78 00	5	130 00	6 1/2	169 00
55	6 1/2	46 48	6 1/2	89 38	6	85 90	5	143 00	6 1/2	185 90
60	6 1/2	50 70	6	93 00	5 1/2	89 70	5	156 00	6 1/2	202 80
65	6	52 50	5 1/2	97 18	5 1/2	92 95	5	169 00	6 1/2	211 25
70	6	54 00	5 1/2	104 05	5 1/2	100 10	5	182 00	6	218 40
75	6	58 50	5 1/2	112 12	5 1/2	107 25	5	195 00	6	234 00
80	6	62 40	5 1/2	119 06	5 1/2	114 40	5	208 00	6	249 60
85	6	66 20	5 1/2	127 08	5 1/2	121 55	5	221 00	6	265 20
100	5 1/2	71 50	5 1/2	146 50	5	130 00	4 1/2	234 00	5	280 00
125	5 1/2	89 38	5 1/2	170 63	5	162 50	4 1/2	290 40	5	335 00
150	5 1/2	105 39	5 1/2	204 75	5	195 00	4 1/2	351 00	5	390 00
175	5 1/2	125 13	5 1/2	238 75	5	227 50	4 1/2	409 50	5	455 00
200	5	130 00	5	260 00	4 1/2	234 00	4 1/2	442 00	4 1/2	494 00

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10 lines or over, 52 insertions \$2.50 per line
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10 " " " 13 " " "91 " " "

Professional cards shall not contain announcements of goods to sell or other matter than the personal announcement of the person or firm advertised.

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Reading matter advertisements must be separated from pure reading matter by cut-off rules and such other advertising marks as the management may deem necessary. Otherwise this class of business will be accepted only under "Reading Notice" rates.

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NO ADVERTISING MARKS. NO POSITION
Pure reading matter 25 cents per line
500 lines up to 1000 lines, 1 insertion 30 " " "
1000 lines or over, 1 insertion 15 " " "
1000 up to 3000 lines in 3 months 20 " " "
5000 lines or over to be used in one year 10 " " "

Special rates to regular contract advertisers.

POSITION
All rates quoted in this rate card are for run of paper only.
Top of column next to and followed by pure reading matter, 25 per cent. extra, and not guaranteed.
Top of column and next to pure reading full length, 20 per cent. extra, and not guaranteed.
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First advertisement in broken reading column, pure reading on both sides, 25 per cent. extra, and not guaranteed.

ADDRESS:

106-108 Adelaide Street West - - - Toronto

awake worrying about him. At last I fell asleep, and I had a dream, or a vision, I don't know which to call it. I seemed to be in a graveyard, and there was one stone that I seemed to be drawn toward. I expected to see my husband's name on it, and I trembled with fear, but I drew nearer and looked. I saw my own name, and below it I read these words: "Lady Disdain. No one loved her in life nor mourned her in death, and no one was ever made happy by her."

"I awoke with a start, and there was no more sleep for me that night. I looked at myself as if I had been some one else, and I saw that if I kept on as I had begun, my epitaph would be a true one. Then I realized what was the trouble with Alfred. My gloomy, fault-finding, depressing atmosphere was having its effect on him. As soon as it was light I looked at his sleeping face and I was terrified, he looked so worn and pale and unhappy. I was sick with fear. Had I learned my lesson too late?

"It was hard to appear cheerful and hopeful when there was such a fear at my heart, but somehow strength was given me to do it, and you don't know how thankful I was that first day when I made Alfred laugh—something he had not done for weeks. I played to him and read to him, and in the afternoon when he took his nap I went out and called on one of the neighbors, and every day when I could returned one of the calls I had received. It was hard for me to do it, remembering how disdainful and rude I had been, but they were all so kind and forgiving and did not seem to remember the first impression.

"Soon the neighbors began to drop in often, and this helped to cheer Alfred up, and the next time the doctor came he was surprised at the improvement toward. I expected to see my over from top to toe—I had changed my appearance a great deal—and then he nodded his head approvingly and muttered, "I thought so." I did not ask him what he meant, because I knew.

"That dream has made such a difference in my life, Aunt Asenath—yes, and in the lives of others, too, I shudder to think what I would have been by this time if I had not had that experience."

"Don't waste any shudders on that," I says. "Something else would have put you on the right track, but of course the vision you had made a quicker cure. You are one of the kind that can take a hint. Now, lots of folks can't, and in your place they would have kept right on as you begun, and then would have blamed everybody under the sun but themselves for their misery."

"Well," she says, "I'm glad I found the guilty person. And what to you think, Aunt Asenath? I have got so I like the town and the neighborhood and the house and the people—yes, the people most of all. Besides all that, I'm going to like the country pretty soon, too—in about another month, I think," and she laughed.

"The difference is all in yourself," I says. "Most generally when folks hate everything and everybody in sight, the trouble's all with themselves.

If they'd only see it and hate themselves for awhile it would make all the difference in the world to 'em, and to everybody else that has to live with 'em or see 'em."—Rural New Yorker.

THE LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA FROM ITS INCEPTION UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is a powerful lever of usefulness to the wage-earner, and at every session of Parliament this field becomes more apparent.

Thirty-two years ago in September the first Congress was held in Toronto in 1873, in 1874 at Ottawa, in 1875 in St. Catharines. Owing to bad times in general throughout the country no Congress was held until December, 1883, in Toronto, at which 45 credentialed delegates were present. The principal subjects discussed were Chinese immigration, shortening the hours of labor, assisted immigration from Europe, Factories Act, manhood suffrage, land question, Insolvency Act, accumulative voting, land grants, tax exemptions, abolition of piece work, board of arbitration in labor disputes, temperance, employees' liability, organization of female labor, labor bureaus, tax exemptions, Torrens system of land transfer, etc.

In September, 1886, P. J. Whitter, President, they met in Toronto, at which 109 delegates were present.

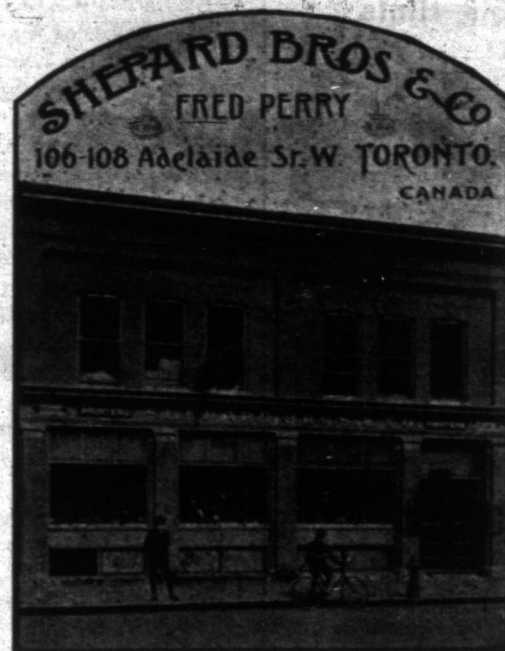
- 1887 in Hamilton—Pres., Chas. March.
- 1888 in London—Pres., J. T. Carey.
- 1889 in Montreal—Pres., J. T. Carey.
- 1890 in Ottawa—Pres., W. La Fontain.
- 1891 in Quebec—Pres., W. La Fontain.
- 1892 in Toronto—Pres., Geo. T. Beales.
- 1893 in Montreal—Pres., Geo. T. Beales.
- 1894 in Ottawa—Pres., P. J. Jobin.
- 1895 in London—Pres., P. J. Jobin.
- 1896 in Quebec—Pres., D. A. Carey.
- 1897 in Hamilton—Pres., D. A. Carey.
- 1898 in Winnipeg—Pres., Ralph Smith.
- 1899 in Montreal—Pres., Ralph Smith.
- 1900 in Ottawa—Pres., Ralph Smith.
- 1901 in Brantford—Pres., Ralph Smith.
- 1902 in Berlin—Pres., John A. Flett.
- 1903 in Brockville—Pres., John A. Flett.
- 1904 in Montreal—Pres., Alph. Verville.

CAN CONTROL PLANT LIFE.

Berkeley, Cal.—That the process of regeneration may be controlled in plant life is the discovery made by William Albert Setchell, head of the botany department of the University of California. The results of Prof. Setchell's experiments have been published in a bulletin. The experiments, from which so much of value to science will come, were made on a seaweed known as kelp.

By controlling the direction of the flow of nutrition in the plant, Dr. Setchell made buds grow where they had not grown before and made the buds at the end of the plant, which had been the strongest under normal conditions, dwindle away. This is the first investigation along this line in the field of botany, and the results thus far obtained are of such widespread importance as to throw a new light on the regenerative process.

Prof. Setchell believes that the problem of polarization may be solved by experiments on the same line that his recent experiments have opened up.



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Household Hints

Wash Paint With Milk.—White paint when dirty should be washed in milk. Colored paints may also be treated in the same way.

Straw Hats May be Cleaned by rubbing them with a lemon cut in half, then wiping them carefully with a damp sponge, and drying them in the sun.

To prevent new lamp wicks from smoking, soak them thoroughly in vinegar before using, and let them dry before being put into the lamp.

To Clean Gilding.—To remove fly marks from gilding, dip a small piece of cotton wool in gin, squeeze it well, and then gently rub every part which requires cleaning; dry before a good fire.

Glycerine is very slow to freeze, and if a little is put on taps in frosty weather, and exposed pipes are covered with pieces of old carpet or sacking, the water is not likely to freeze.

Hose Supporters.—Not all women may afford a gown by Worth but all can be as well dressed in regard to hose supporters as their more fortunate sisters who have unlimited means at the command. They can wear Velvet Grip, which are economical and sold with a yellow guarantee coupon.

For Cyclists.—To prevent the mud sticking to your wheel, smear the inside of the mudguards of your machine lightly with paraffin. Use it with a spring hand, however, or it may drip on the tires, and oil of any kind is very injurious to rubber, even if removed immediately.

Care of an Umbrella.—Never leave it standing on the point in the ordinary way when wet. The water trickles down, spoiling the silk, and making the wire rusty. It is also a mistake to open and leave it standing, as this stretches the silk, making it baggy, so that it is impossible to fold it smoothly. The proper way is to shake out as much of the water as possible, then stand the umbrella on its handle to drain.

In housekeeping liberality is often the best economy, particularly at the beginning of winter, when the wise expenditure of a considerable sum on the season's food supply may mean the saving of many a dollar. Some practical advice in this direction is given by Isabel Gordon Curtis in the October Delineator, which contains many features of housewifely interest. "Hallowe'en Party Novelties," illustrating delicacies for Hallowe'en refreshment and entertainment, is a seasonable item, and other culinary topics are "Serving Game Dishes," "Celery Novelties," "Home-Made and Whole-Wheat Bread," and "A Rice Roundelay." In addition Mary Taylor-Ross has some helpful notes on "Little Things of Housekeeping."

SWEET PICKLED DAMSONS.

Take 3 lbs. of sound damsons, pick, wipe, prick the with a needle, and place them in a large basin or jar. Boil together in a saucepan a quart of brown vinegar, 3 lbs. of Demerara sugar and 1 oz. of stick cinnamon for ten minutes, then pour it over the damsons. Cover them with a plate or dish, and leave for three days, when drain off the syrup and boil for ten minutes, and pour over the fruit again. Next day boil damsons and syrup together for another five minutes, then turn into jars, and cover down whilst hot. This method serves equally well for plums, apricots or any similar fruit.

PICKLED MELON.

Pare the rind off the melon, and cut the fruit in thick slices, weigh it, and lay in white vinegar for two days. To each pound of fruit take one pint of vinegar, and 1-2 lb. of loaf sugar. Boil sugar and vinegar together for a quarter of an hour, with the juice and vinegar drained from the melon, then pour it over the sliced melon, and leave until next day. Repeat this boiling of the syrup daily for five days, on the fifth adding six cloves, a stick of cinnamon, and the rind of one lemon, with every pint of vinegar. Then remove peel and spices, pour the syrup over the melon in glass jars. When cold, tie over.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

Stew the fruit with a teacupful of water until it breaks, then strain, pressing out all the juice. Strain again if necessary, then to each pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar, 1-2 oz. of stick cinnamon and 1-4 oz. each of cloves and mace. Boil together for a quarter of an hour. When cold add a quart of a pint of best brandy to each pint of cordial, and place in well-corked bottle.

OX-TAIL SOUP.

Ingredients.—One ox-tail of medium size, one small onion skinned and cut in rings, 1 oz. flour, 2 ozs. dripping, one tablespoonful of ketchup, bunch of sweet herbs, pepper and salt to taste, three pints of cold water.

Method.—This soup should be cooked in a saucepan with a very tightly-fitting lid, or, better still, in a large covered baking jar in the oven. Prepare the tail by cutting it into joints, cut the largest joints lengthwise, mix the pepper, salt and flour together on a plate, and roll the joints in it. Melt the dripping in a frying pan, and when quite hot and steaming, fry the tail joints a delicate brown. Remove them, then fry the onion. Put all these ingredients in the pan or jar, excepting the ketchup. Pour over them the water, and cook slowly for four hours. Skim off the fat, add the ketchup, lay the meat in a tureen and strain the soup over it.

TOMATO SOUP.

Ingredients.—One quart of stewed tomatoes, or one quart of tinned tomatoes, one quart of stock, one small onion and carrot, half a stick of celery, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one bayleaf, three tablespoonfuls of flour, 1-4 lb. of lean ham, a dessert spoonful of brown sugar, half pint of milk or cream, pepper and salt.

Method.—Skin the onion and cut small, cut the ham into dice, and fry both in a little dripping until brown, put them in a large saucepan with the stock, carrot, bayleaf and celery, and simmer all for one hour. Add the tomatoes, and simmer for another three-quarters of an hour. Strain through a sieve, and pour the soup back into the saucepan. Rub the butter and flour together until smooth, add it to the boiling soup, and stir until it boils again. Season with salt and pepper, add sugar remove

fre fire, stir in the milk or cream or half of each and serve.

One pound and a quarter of lean beef or one pound and a half of veal will produce one pint of strong gravy.

Mashed potatoes make an economical ingredient in peas pudding.

Keep curry powder closely corked and in a dry place; curry can be made with the remains of any cold meat.

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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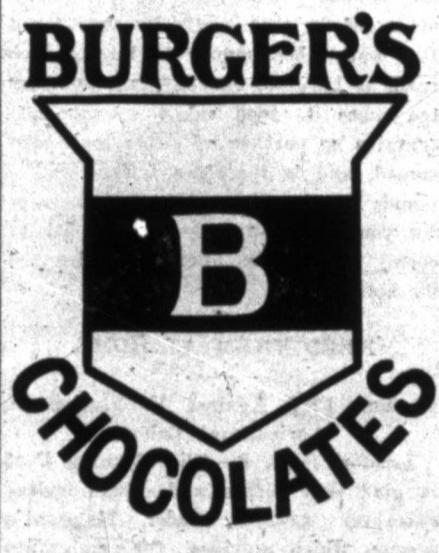
LABOR CONVENTIONS

- Oct. 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.
- Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.
- Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Callers of America.
- Oct. 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
- Oct. 2, Buffalo, N.Y., International Photo-Engravers.
- Oct. 17, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- Oct. 26, New York, N.Y., International Compressed Air Workers Union.
- Nov. 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
- Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Buiers 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.

Directory of Trade Unions

- Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.
- Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. H. H. Kirschback, Sec., 504 Church St.
- Bartenders' Int. L. of A., Local 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. H. T. Brown, Sec., Elliot House, cor. Church and Shuter Streets.
- Bindery Women, Local 34 (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., 524 Front St. W.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division), Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.
- Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
- Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.
- Brewery Workmens' Int. Union, Local 304 (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., 2 Fuller St.
- Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place.
- Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Shepperd 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, Dovernourt 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.
- Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 205 St. Clares Ave.
- Cigarmakers' Int. Union, Local 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Robert Haberstock, Sec., 61 McGill St.

- Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.
- Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. S. Hautman, Sec., 4 Foster Place.
- Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., No. Sec. 154 Victoria St.
- Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. Hoefner, Sec., 31 Alice St.
- Engineers, Int. Ass. of Steam, Local 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., 109 Spruce St.
- Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 340 Huron St.
- Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 126 Berkeley St.
- 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 Wilton Ave.
- Laborers' Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
- Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, United Bro. Int. Union, Local 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Fred Barling, Sec., 171 Degrassi St.
- Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovernourt Road.
- Longshoremen, Local Union No. 646, (L. M. and T. A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 79 Duchess St.
- 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, I. 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.
- Painters' and Dec. Bro., Local 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 33 La Plante Ave.
- Photo Engravers', Local 35 (I. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.
- Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 486 Givens St.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Int. Union, Local 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. A. Johnston, Sec., 256 Bathurst St.
- Picture Frame Makers' Int. Union, Local 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. A. S. Lane, Sec., 988 Queen St. W.
- Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northern Place.
- Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.
- Printers' and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.
- Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. 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., Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. J. S. Chapman, Sec., 75 Foxley St.
- Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave.
- Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. William Farr, Sec., 125 Broadway Ave.
- Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.
- Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. Society, Local 113. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. J. W. Griffin, Sec., 48 Heward Ave.
- Team Drivers' Local 395 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.
- Telegraphers Com. Union of Am., Local 62. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. Jas. A. McLean, Sec., 39 Wood St.
- Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
- Tobacco Workers' Int. Union, Local 63. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Chas. Lovoié, Sec., 231 Parliament St.
- Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.
- Typographical Int. Union, Local 91. Meets 1st Saturday, Labor Temple. John Chinn, Sec., P. O. Box 543.
- Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.
- Web Pt. Pressmens' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.
- Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 115 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 197 Sherbourne St.



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TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE A RIGHT.

The usual answer to the American workingman's demands for higher wages and a shorter workday is that he is unreasonable inasmuch as he is better off in these respects than the working men of any other country. To be effective this reasoning must premise that two wrongs make a right, or nearly so. As we do not grant this, let us keep right on with our demands until every man who works for a living shall reap the full product of his labor. We are here to set the pace in this matter for the rest of the world, not to be held back by the rest of the world.

POOR STUFF, ANYWAY.

Let no one forget for a moment that Postum-Cereal Post has thrown down the gauntlet to unionism. No good union man will drink Postum cereal, eat grape nuts, or any of the products turned out by the mill which belongs to the man who abused his wife and the unions. But the principal reason after all is that workmen should not fool away their money in buying such trash as burnt or cooked grain at about ten times its food value. Grape-nuts contains no particle of either ingredient named, and is therefore a fake and a fraud, on the face of it. Get value for your money and do not support an enemy in luxurious idleness to give you the horse laugh.

NEED THEM AT HOME.

London Post Against Emigration of Agricultural Labor.

London, Sept. 6.—The Morning Post is glad that Sifton and others incline favorably towards Rider Haggard's scheme, which provides for emigrants from congested districts, whilst the essence of the Dominion policy has been the encouragement of agricultural immigrants. The Morning Post would deprecate any State-aided system of emigration of agricultural laborers, tenant farmers, whom the agents of the colonies specially desire to attract. It is to England's interests to hold the remnants of the dwindling rural population against the day when the reconstruction of rural England shall become a foremost plank in the national policy. The Post thinks one of the results of the next colonial conference will be the appointment of a Board of Emigration to organize business in behalf of this country in conjunction with representatives of the Dominion.

UNIONS UPLIFTING THE MASSES.

The Rev. Dr. McKim, pastor of the Epiphany church at Washington, in a sermon on labor recently said: "Labor organizations have done a splendid work and I honor them. They have been lifting up the masses of the people, who are not contented any more. Their ambition is aroused to be men and women and their song is, 'Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours to do what we will.'"

Many a man is honest because he never had a good chance to prove himself otherwise.

Self is a poor centre of a man's actions.

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Here is an opportunity for everybody. Whether you ever got a real bargain or not, the one we offer here never was and never will be equalled at..... **\$3.45**



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