

# The Tribune

Labor Gazette

Ottawa X

VOL. 1, NO. 6

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1905

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THE OLD FORT, TORONTO

### THE ASSESSMENT ACT

The City Council have adopted a motion to move in having the outrageous Assessment Act (1904) repealed. The City Council adopted a motion Monday last to this end. The committee will hold sessions in the evening, and will make an effort to meet all deputations and those opposed to the Act. Get ready and air your grievances.

The Council adopted this motion:

REPEAL OF ASSESSMENT ACT.

Your committee have considered the following notice of motion by Ald. Church, which has been referred to them by the Council, viz.:

"That this Council apply to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session, for the repeal of the present Assessment Act (1904)."

It is recommended that the Assessment Commissioner be requested to submit a full and comprehensive report on the working of the said Act, and that a special committee be appointed to consider the same.

A motion will come up at the next meeting of the City Council, of Ald. Church, that the people be asked to vote as to whether they favor the city getting general legislation to expropriate the Toronto Street Railway for wrongdoing and continued breach of contract. There are about 30,000 breaches to date.

If this motion carried the franchise would be at an end and the city could take the road over at once and not wait 16 years to get the road now on the same terms as in 1921. What an untold blessing this would be and instead of \$1,000 a day profits we get now we would get all the profits and better service, and cheaper tickets.

Of course the government will not grant the legislation unless they know the people approve of it; this was what killed the matter before. The government said the people had not approved of it. Get the general legislation anyway and put it on the statute book as a check on the company; it will key them up to observe their contract. Just fancy 14 years of "strap holding," and yet some aldermen and controllers are afraid to trust the people. Get the legislation

anyway and the city can decide whether they will operate or not. Watch your aldermen. The company have friends in Council, too. Why should the aldermen not trust the people to say what they think of the company.

The legislature offered Kingston the chance to expropriate on fair terms. Why not Toronto, a city which has always been loyal to the government.

The City Council had another meeting last Monday. Some of the Council think that now is the time for election motions and talk. This was well illustrated when the street car matters came up. The engineer asked for more street car extensions and a cross-town route, but Council passed the street car extensions but refused the cross-town route. The company have always ignored this clause of the contract. The contract says the company shall extend when told to do so by the engineer, backed up by a two-thirds vote of Council, but the company have ignored this clause all along and the very Gerrard street extension named in the act of 1891 has never been carried out.

If the aldermen would all keep after the company twelve months of the year instead of the last two or three something would be done. Somehow or other the company never lacks for defenders right in Council and some members have a habit of opposing all motions against the company. The electors should separate the sheep from the goats on election day. What is wanted is a live, aggressive policy with such a grasping, avaricious concern as the Toronto Railway.

Yonge Street Bridge Legislation.

Your Committee submit for the information of the Council the following motion and memorandum in reference to Yonge street bridge of Ald. Church:

"(1) On the 14th of January, 1904, the Railway Committee of the Privy Council passed an order directing the construction of a bridge over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies' tracks on the Esplanade at the foot of Yonge street, and directing the apportionment of the cost of the said bridges. This order was recommended by the Minister and sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, except as to the

date of commencement, which was changed from the 1st of April, 1902, to the 1st of October, 1904. The work was to be completed by the 15th of April, 1905.

"Paragraph 1 of the Committee's order reads as follows: 'The Committee regards the immediate construction of a bridge over the railway tracks in question as necessary for the protection of the travelling public,' and Section 9 of the said order says, 'The Committee are of opinion that the cost of the whole undertaking should be borne by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway in equal shares.'

"(2) Up to the present time no effect has been given to this order. The bridge has not been commenced nor has any attempt been made by the railway companies to obey the order of the Railway Committee, although the danger to the public is increasing as the population of the city increases, and will be still further increased by the construction of more tracks, which the Grand Trunk propose to lay on the Esplanade.

"Section 21 of the Railway Act of 1888 declares the decision of the Railway Committee to be final and conclusive, provided, however, that either party may appeal from the order of the Railway Committee to the Governor-in-Council, who may vary or rescind the order if it is unjust or unreasonable. The railway companies have not taken advantage of this privilege or right of appeal, but have asked the courts to quash or set aside the order on mere technical grounds in order to delay matters and prevent the speedy building of the bridge. If the railway companies are beaten in the Canadian courts, they may appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It may be years before a final judgment is given."

Your Committee therefore recommend that application be made to the Parliament of Canada, for legislation to confirm and ratify, make valid and binding the order of the Railway Committee of the 14th of January, 1904 (except as to the date of commencement), notwithstanding any law, statute, usage or custom to the contrary. That the City ask the Government to introduce the necessary legislation.

# CANADA

## Condition of Particular Trades

From Labor Gazette

### THREE RIVERS, QUE.

*Printing and Allied Trades.*—Printers busy. Bookbinders dull.

*Tailors and garment workers.*—Tailors and garment workers, busy. Glove makers busy. Boot and shoe workers fair.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice men, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

*Leather.*—Tanners and curriers were somewhat quiet, and leather workers and saddlers were not busy.

### SHERBROOKE, QUE.

*Building.*—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were well employed. Plumbers were busy and builders' laborers were in demand.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and all branches connected with these trades were working full time.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworkers were very busy on inside work, while carriage workers reported business active.

*Allied printing.*—Business has been very good in all lines.

*Clothing.*—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were very busy.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers and confectioners reported a very satisfactory month. Cigar makers had a good month.

### ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

*Building.*—Bricklayers and masons were fully employed. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters had a fair month. Lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers were active. Stonecutters were very busy, as were also builders' laborers, but the demand is equal to the supply.

*Metal and engineering.*—Machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders, iron workers and helpers had a good month, as had also electrical workers and linemen. Jewellers had a fairly active month.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers reported favorable conditions.

*Allied printing.*—Printers and pressmen were very active with much overtime. Bookbinders had a good month.

*Clothing.*—These trades were fully occupied.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers and confectioners reported great activity. Butchers and ice cutters had plenty of work. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a prosperous month.

*Leather.*—Tanners and curriers had an excellent month. Saddlers and leather workers were fully employed.

### OTTAWA.

*Building.*—There were no idle men in the building trades.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Iron trades were all well employed.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworking trades were busy.

*Clothing.*—The clothing trades were quiet. In connection with the Two Macs tailoring establishment there was some trouble (beginning in July) over the exchange card system, under which the men are given jobs turn about in the slack season. The firm refused to recognize it, and some 8 or 10 men, belonging to the union, refused to work otherwise. The firm takes the position that the men are discharged; the men regard it as a lock out. Owing to the quiet season there were no developments beyond the men quitting work.

### KINGSTON.

*Building.*—All branches of the building trades reported great activity. Painters were in great demand. All others were fully employed.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—There was no diminution in the demand made upon all branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworkers continued to be actively employed.

*Allied printing.*—Printers reported trade active.

*Clothing.*—The clothing trades were active.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, ice drivers, and cigarmakers had a busy month.

*Leather.*—Tanners and curriers were fairly busy.

### BELLEVILLE

*Building.*—All branches had a splendid month.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Iron moulders and helpers, machinists, engineers, bicycle workers and horseshoers were busy. Electrical workers reported only a fair month. Blacksmiths had a good month, as had boiler makers.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Much activity was shown among woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers. Carriage and wagon makers were busy.

*Allied Printing.*—Newspaper and job printers had an exceptionally active month, and pressmen and bookbinders also had a good month.

*Clothing.*—Journeymen tailors were very busy. Boot and Shoe workers were dull.

*Food and tobacco.*—Every branch of these trades reported an excellent month.

*Leather.*—The main branch of this trade employed here is harness-making, which was busy during August.

### PETERBORO.

*Building.*—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and builders' laborers were very active. Gas and steamfitters and stonecutters were fairly busy.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal and brass and sheet metal workers were busy. Blacksmiths, boiler makers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were fairly well employed. Shipworkers and bicycle-workers slack.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and coopers were busy. Car builders and gilders were not active.

*Allied Printing.*—Have been well employed.

*Clothing.*—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers active. Hat makers slack.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and icemen were very active. Cigar makers were fairly well employed.

*Leather.*—Conditions were fair.

### NIAGARA FALLS

*Building.*—The building trades were still very busy. Carpenters and joiners were fully employed, and lathers and plasterers were busy, while painters and plumbers had more work than they can do. Gas and steamfitters were very well employed, and builders' laborers were all working.

*Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding.*—Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists, electrical workers and kindred craftsmen were busy.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Pattern-makers and coopers busy.

*Allied Printing.*—The printing business which has been dull for some time, showed considerable improvement.

*Clothing.*—Tailors found employment excellent.

*Food and tobacco.*—Fruit canneries were working to full capacity, and were giving much temporary employment. Bakers, butchers and icemen were busy. Another cigar factory adds to employment in that line in the city.

No changes in wages or hours were reported. A small strike occurred in the Sherston stone quarries.

### ST. CATHARINES.

*Building.*—The allied building trades were all busy with sufficient work for all employed.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, core-makers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, and horseshoers were well employed.

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*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers and coopers had a good month.

*Allied printing.*—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

*Clothing.*—Journeymen tailors were slack. Boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, icemen, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade good.

*Leather.*—Tanners, curriers and leather workers were busy.

*Miscellaneous.*—Barbers had steady employment.

### BRANTFORD

*Building.*—The building trades were busier than in July. Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers and plasterers found plenty of work and painters and decorators were all fully employed. Plumbers and gas fitters were busy, and builders' laborers worked steadily.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.*—Stove plate moulders were busy. Bench moulders at the Malleable Iron Works were slack, but machine and floor moulders were busy. In the plough shops moulders were slack, but coremakers had a steady month. Machinists were all employed. Electrical workers and linemen worked full time. Metal polishers, buffers and platers were fairly well employed, and blacksmiths also had a fair month. Boiler makers were busy. Sheet metal workers and horse shoers, particularly the former, were exceptionally busy.

*Woodworking and furnishing.*—Carriage and wagon makers had a brisk month. Pattern makers had a fair month. Millwrights were busy, as were also coopers.

*Allied printing.*—Printers and pressmen were not busy.

*Clothing.*—Journeymen tailors have been slack.

*Food and tobacco.*—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month, and butchers and icemen were fully employed. Cigar makers and tobacco workers in one shop had a fair month, though some have been slack.

**Leather.**—Saddlers had an average month; there is little variation in this line here.

**GUELPH.**

**Building.**—The building trades had plenty of work on hand, but were still affected by a scarcity of brick. Bricklayers, masons and painters had a fair month, and carpenters and joiners a good month. Plasterers had all the work that could be covered and plumbers were steadily employed. Stonecutters only a fair month.

**Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.**—The iron working trades improved somewhat during August. Iron moulders had a good month, as did also machinists and machinists' helpers. Tubemill workers had a good month.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—The woodworking trades had scarcely as good a month as July. Woodworkers had a fair month, upholsterers had only a fair month, as had also piano workers and organ workers. Carriage workers had only a fair month. Coopers had a poor month.

**Allied printing.**—Printers had only a fair month.

**Clothing.**—Journeymen tailors and garment workers (female) were only partly employed.

**Food and tobacco.**—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month, and cigarmakers were well employed.

**Textile.**—Textile workers and brussels weavers had only a fair month's work.

**GALT.**

**Building.**—There has been much activity in the building trades. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gasfitters have been steadily employed.

**Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.**—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were all busy.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers had steady employment. Some of the wood carvers have been idle for some weeks.

**Allied printing.**—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

**Clothing.**—Journeymen tailors reported trade dull. Garment workers, glove makers, and boot and shoe workers reported steady employment.

**Food and tobacco.**—Tobacco workers were exceptionally busy for the season of the year.

**Leather.**—Tanners and curriers had a good month. Trunk and bag workers were all employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Barbers and broom makers were well employed.

**STRATFORD.**

**Building.**—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, and builders' laborers had a very good month. Painters, paperhangers and decorators were busy.

**Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.**—Steam engineers, horseshoers, blacksmiths and boiler makers had a fairly good month. Jewellers have been busily employed.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and wood carvers were active. Carriage makers and coopers, were all employed.

**Allied printing.**—Printers were steadily employed.

**Clothing.**—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month.

**Leather.**—Harnessmakers reported trade exceptionally good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a good month.

**ST. THOMAS.**

**Building.**—The building trades continued active, and bricklayers, masons and carpenters had a steady month. Lathers, plasterers, painters, and plumbers were busy.

**Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.**—Machinists, moulders and boiler makers reported a very favorable month. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a fair month.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—Woodworkers had steady employment, but upholsterers reported trade much quieter than during June and July.

**Allied printing.**—Printers had a splendid month, business in the job departments having been especially active.

**Clothing.**—Journeymen tailors reported fair conditions, considering that August usually is a dull month.

**Food and tobacco.**—Bakers and confectioners reported trade as fair, butchers had a good month and cigarmakers were well employed.

**Leather.**—Leather workers were quiet.

**Miscellaneous.**—Barbers had a very favorable month.

**WINDSOR.**

**Building.**—These trades were all busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, steamfitters, and builders' laborers had all the work they could handle.

**Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.**—The month was a fair one. Iron moulders and iron workers had a busy month, and machinists, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were all working full time.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and carriage and wagon makers had a good month.

**Allied printing.**—Printers were fairly busy.

**Clothing.**—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported trade a little quiet.

**Food and tobacco.**—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Ice cutters and cigarmakers had plenty of work.

**Leather.**—All connected with the leather trades were fully employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Barbers were busy.

**WINNIPEG.**

**Building.**—These trades continued active.

**Metal engineering and shipbuilding.**—All trades were busier than usual.

**Woodworking and furnishing.**—All the plant available for woodworking was in operation.

**Allied printing.**—Bookbinders and printers were busy.

**Clothing.**—The clothiers all reported a good run of orders.

**Food and tobacco.**—The bakers are adding to their business, but some uneasiness prevails on account of prospective changes in the bread by-law.

**Leather.**—The leather trades were all very busy.

Ottawa.—The detailed statement of Canada's foreign trade, just available, for the past fiscal year not only shows a continued increase in the volume of trade between Canada and the United States, but it also exhibits a large decrease in the aggregate trade with Great Britain.

**United States Get a Large Share of Dominion Business—Great Britain Loser**

In spite of the discriminatory tariff of one-third in favor of British goods, the imports from Great Britain last year to the Dominion fell off by nearly \$1,500,000, while Canada's exports to the Mother Country in the same period decreased by over \$15,500,000. The total imports from Great Britain were \$60,538,811, and the exports from Canada to that country amounted to \$101,958,771. On the other hand, Canada imported from the United States last year goods to the value of \$166,040,890, making an increase of over \$9,000,000 as compared with the preceding year, while Canada's exports to the United States for the same period were \$75,563,015, which shows a betterment of nearly \$5,000,000 over the year previous.

The total foreign trade of Canada for the year ending June 30 last aggregated \$470,151,289, showing a decrease in the sum total as compared with the year previous of \$2,582,749. The import trade reached \$266,834,417, an increase of \$7,622,614, and the export trade \$203,316,872, a decrease of more than \$10,000,000, of which \$7,559,493 was in domestic products only.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

Carpenters who have been on strike in Montreal for three months have returned to work, the difficulty having been satisfactorily settled.

The striking tailors of Hamilton compromised and have returned to work. Both sides claim victory.

**Canada's Great Future**

Robert Barr, the novelist, has been prophesying. He sees a glorious future for Canada, due in some measure to the war in Manchuria, after which, he thinks, ocean and the Dominion the highway of the world's trade.—Kingston Whig.

**WANT NINE-HOUR DAY.**

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 7.—The structural iron workers engaged on the new Canadian Pacific Hotel and many other large structures here have gone on strike to secure 40c an hour with a nine-hour day.

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Stratford, Oct. 6.—Lorne McLarty, one of the striking apprentices of the G. T. R., was yesterday accused in the Police Court of using abusive language to A. Cotes. The case was dismissed. Mr. Makins, who appeared for the defence, censured the G. T. R. detectives, saying that his case was an example of the work of men paid to stir up trouble. Crown Attorney McPherson prosecuted, and the argument was quite warm.

The Government at Ottawa will investigate the methods of the insurance companies doing business in Canada. A thorough probing will be made, especially of the American companies doing business here.

**Look Here, Union Men**

Are you union men, or just pretend to be? Do you carry a card just because you have to in order to hold your job? When you go to buy a cigar, do you call for a union made cigar? When you go to get a hat or a pair of shoes, or anything in that line, do you look to see if the union label is there? When your wife or mother or any of the family goes and buys groceries, do you know where they buy them? If you don't know you had better find out. I have seen wives of men that claim to be good union men buying groceries at scab stores time after time. I have seen union men buying scab cigars and tobacco when union made brands were right by what they got; they would say "It's only five cents," but it is just that much taken from some other union man and given to a scab.

You can see any day in the week union men going to the scab barber shops. Look here! If you are a union man, be an honest one by wearing union made clothing, eating groceries bought at union stores, by getting shaved at union barber shops, by chewing and smoking union made tobacco. In fact, live up to the laws of your union and be a union man, or else tear up your card and be a scab. Never be two-faced; be one or the other.

A Union Man.

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

**Bees are a Dissipated Lot**

"How does the busy bee improve each shining hour?" He doesn't. Drake Wilson, who knows all about bees, says that the bees rest winters, just like a bricklayer or lake sailor. Not only that, but he asserts that the big bees and the little bees can be found drunk in the vineyards. They sup the juice of the burst grapes until they are full, then fall to the ground and sleep off their debauch. They even know enough not to go home with a jag. And so away goes the last vestige of the romance that was supposed to be attached to the beehives.—Chickasaw, I. T., Star.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

About 350 window glass workers met in Bridgeton, N.J., recently and resolved to indorse the amalgamated wage scale in force at present in the factory of the Cumberland Company at Bridgeton and the factory of the North American Company at Millville. This means that all these men, who were employed in the West last year, will work in the east in the present blast.

Steps were taken by the Columbus (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly to attempt the impeachment of Superior Judge Howard Ferris of Cincinnati on account of his order restraining the Iron Molders' Union from soliciting persons to join the union. The assembly instructed its Legislative Committee to at once employ counsel to prepare the impeachment case.

The demand of the street railway men at New Haven, Conn., for an increase to twenty-five cents per hour in the wages paid for overtime work has been refused by President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, although he has made some concessions to the men on their further demand of increase in the hourly wage.

A Sydney (New South Wales) undertaker was recently fined £7 6s and costs by the Arbitration Court, on the application of the Master Undertakers' Association for hiring vehicles for funeral purposes from persons who were not members of the bosses' union, this being a breach of the court's award and the association's rules.

During the New South Wales Parliamentary debates recently it transpired that the so-called "Reform" Government is making a tremendous effort to cope with the unemployed difficulty by offering work to married men at the luxurious salary of 7s 6d and a plug of tobacco per week—2s 6d for themselves and 5s for their families.

The Adelaide (South Australia) branch of the Australian Workers' Union has appointed a committee to investigate and inquire into the complaints made that the South Australian School of Mines sends wool-classing students to various stations to do practical work at shearing time for less than the regulation wage.

The Fremantle (West Australia) wharf laborers recently struck against the shipowners' arbitrary order that they must pay their traveling expenses across the harbor while engaged working cargo, etc. The employers then decided to give the men a fortnight's notice, so as to give them time to take the matter before the Arbitration Court.

Labor is plentiful in Natal, South Africa, and persons are advised not to go to that country on the chance of getting work. Three months' notice of a reduction in wages of 1s a day has been given to carpenters, joiners and bricklayers at Durban. The wages of bricklayers and carpenters at Maritzburg have been reduced to 13s a day.

Bakers' strike still on.

Following are the minimum wages and hours of labor awarded the Wellington Operative Butchers' Union by the New Zealand Arbitration Court: First shopman, £3 per week; second, £2 10s; third, £2 1s; first small-goods man, £3; second, £2 1s; hawking-cart man, £2 1s; all these men to be found, in addition to weekly wage, or at employers' option to be paid 10s per week extra; casuals, 9s per day; Saturdays, 10s, and found, 1s 6d added if not found. Hours of labor not to exceed 56 in any week; incapable men may be permitted to work for less than minimum wage rates; and unionists are to get preference of employment.

The locked-out broom makers of Everett, Mass., have started a co-operative factory and have adopted a novel plan to obtain the first batch of orders. They have addressed a letter to every union in Massachusetts, requesting any members who wanted a broom to have the secretary of his union notify the broom makers and the broom is to be paid for on delivery.

Correspondence is proceeding between the Federation of Meat Traders' Associations and certain representative Canadian agriculturists, with a view of forcing the Board of Agriculture here to take action for the repeal of the prohibition against the entry of Canadian store cattle at our ports.

There are forty John Joneses employed on the Cardiff Corporation tramways.

Arrangements are being made by unemployed Jews in London to send a deputation to the forthcoming gathering of wealthy and distinguished Jews at the Albert Hall to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the return of the Jews to England.

Are you supporting the paper that is supporting you?

President Joseph Weber of the American Federation of Musicians is expected to take up in Chicago the dispute between the theatre managers and the members of orchestras over the price for extra performances. The union men have demanded \$2.50 for all over eight performances, and this has not been granted by all of the houses.

An attempt is to be made to bring about peace in the butchering trades in Greater New York. These trades have been in a disorganized condition since the last butchers' strike, and there has been considerable friction between local members of the calling and the officers of the national union.

Headquarters of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers have been removed from New Haven, Ct., to Chicago, Ill.

OPEN-SHOP ORDER.

Dayton, O., Oct. 7.—The National Cash Register Company announced at a mass meeting of employees to-day, that beginning on Monday the plant will be operated as an open shop. The company has over 3,000 employees, and has heretofore been a strictly closed shop.

BUFFALO MAN CHOSEN.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7.—The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers to-day re-elected C. H. Cummings, Buffalo, First Vice-President. Andrew Carmichael, Winnipeg, was elected Second Vice-President.

The great strike of cotton mill operatives in Saxony and Thuringia, Germany, which lasted for four weeks, and which was participated in by over 40,000 workers, has been settled by compromise.

A general strike of the New York City Upholsterers' Union went into effect Friday against the Interior Decorators' and Cabinet Makers' Association, for a wage advance of 50c a day. The strike affects over thirty shops, and 1,000 men are out.

Plans are slowly being matured for the meeting of the American Federation of Labor convention, which is to meet in Pittsburg beginning Monday, November 13. The convention, which will be the silver anniversary one, will, it is predicted, be the most important session ever held by the Federation.

Some time ago the British Columbia Parliament enacted a law forbidding the employment of Chinamen in mining underground.

The Workingman's Store

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

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

all making their purchases from our large, up-to-date and well assorted stock of the most dependable tools and materials of their kind which we have a reputation of selling at close cut prices.

Right Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Service

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.

CAPMAKERS WIN OUT.

The Capmakers' strike is over. Secretary Max Zuckerman, of the International Union, was in Detroit Wednesday and had an interview with the manager of the Detroit Cap Co. Through his efforts the company agreed to discharge the two men who had been the direct cause of the trouble. A new agreement between the union and the firm, which is practically the same as the old, has been signed. The offending men will be reinstated in the union on the payment of a fine.

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?"

Canada is to be represented in the Lord Mayor's Show in London, England on Nov. 5 by a float representing farming, mining and fur trading in the far Northwest.

The Trades and Labor Council of Topeka, Kansas, has imposed a fine of \$25 on the barbers' union of that place for refusing to participate in the Labor Day parade.

"SHOW HIM YOUR HANDS."

A little daughter of the tenements, whose mother was done at last with the work and worry that had killed her, was left at fourteen years old with four younger ones to mother and nurse. And faithful to her trust, she scrubbed and washed and cooked and mended until her slender shoulders bent, and the thin face grew white, and almost before anyone noticed much, the little broken life lay waiting for release.

"I haven't been able to do anything," she whispered to her favorite girl friend, who lived just around the corner. "I couldn't go to school, because of the work, or to Sunday school, because it took all father made to keep the others in clothes. When the minister came to see me, he said I'd soon see Jesus; but I'm afraid I haven't done anything good, and I won't know anything to say to him."

"And you needn't try to say anything," said the other; "not a single word," kissing the pitiful little face. "When you see Him looking at you, you just show him your hands."—Exchange.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Most of us have much to be proud of; none have anything to brag about.

A man's reputation for wisdom is most easily shattered by words of wisdom which are distasteful.

Most men object most to the apron strings to which they are tied being visible.

Don't tell your troubles to others, they are looking for an opportunity to tell theirs to you.

Shanghai has a new cotton mill, owned by a native Chinese company, with a mandarin as president. The mill has 40,000 spindles, and the cotton used is of Chinese growth. The help numbers 2,000, all women and children.

Under the New Zealand Workers' Compensation Act the parents of a fourteen-year-old boy who was killed by accident arising in the course of his employment as a newspaper runner on a train, were recently awarded damages and funeral and medical expenses by the Arbitration Court.

The Australian Federal Parliament is discussing a trade union label bill. It is expected that the measure will become law.

Striking painters at Philadelphia, Pa., are winning their fight for improved conditions of employment.

Trade unionists in Great Britain are collecting funds for a memorial to the late Lady Dilke in recognition of her work in the cause of trade unionism.

Referring to the workings of the New Zealand State-owned and worked coal mines, Premier Seddon recently said that very shortly coal depots would be established where a working man who wanted one cwt. of coal could get it at a reasonable price, and the Government would probably also have its own delivery carts.

The controversy between the electrical companies of Berlin, Germany, and their workmen has become more acute. A general strike may take place affecting 60,000 men.

Four hundred Italians employed in the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N.J., are still on strike for higher wages. They have been getting \$7.25 a week and want \$8, with a half-holiday Saturday.

The A. F. of L. will protest to the United States Government against the employment of aliens in the U. S. geological survey.

Is there a Union label in your hat?

As compared with a year ago, employment in the majority of British trades during July showed some improvement, especially in the metal, cotton and woolen trades. In the building and jute trades there has been some decline.

When a union man spends a penny with an unfair concern he is held in contempt by that concern. Even our enemies have no respect for us when we violate our oath.—Ex.

JUST A TRIFLE.

One million dollars a month is the profit which the Standard Oil Company will derive from the increase in prices on refined petroleum, which went into effect during the last two weeks.

## Intemperance Not the Prime Cause of Poverty

### Is Drunkenness an Effect?

To the funny man the above question may look like a joke. To the fellow who knows it all: "Of course, drunkenness is an effect resulting from a man misjudging his capacity for spirituous liquors." It is not the purpose here, however, to deal with drunkenness in the individual instance only, but in the aggregate.

Prohibition advocates would almost persuade the unthinking that with the abolition of the liquor traffic the rising sun of the millenium would be just over the hill. Careful investigation, however, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that drunkenness is an effect; therefore, to remove the evil we must destroy the cause. The following quotation from The Binghamton (N.Y.) Independent, re-published in The Public (Chicago), throws a powerful light on the question and permits viewing it in its proper perspective:

"A table has been prepared by Prof. Warner, of Stanford University, based on fifteen separate investigations of actual causes of poverty, numbering in all over 100,000 cases in America, England and Germany. These investigations were conducted by the charity organization societies of Baltimore, Buffalo and New York City, the associated charities of Boston and Cincinnati, by Charles Booth in East London, and for Germany all the statements of Mr. Bohmert as to seventy-seven German cities. They include virtually all the facts that have been collected by trained investigators, unbiased by any theory. From these figures it appears that about 20 per cent. of the worst cases of poverty are due to misconduct, and about 75 per cent. to misfortune. Drink causes only 11 per cent., while lack of work or poorly-paid work causes nearly 30 per cent.

The reason why so many people who have only superficially investigated poverty consider intemperance and such weaknesses the main cause of poverty is that often before poverty becomes extreme enough to drive men to such charitable relief, the man has lost hope or self-respect, or strength of will, and has taken to drink, so that when the charitable find him, drink has affected the case. But the question is, what sent him to drink? It must be remembered, too, that it is the weakest and worst poverty which solicits alms, so that charitable people see the worst and weakest side of poverty, and hence are misled.

The best poor people can scarcely be driven to the charity society. Under the present system, too, poverty is often caused by people being unwilling to tell trade lies, or submit to wrong conditions, or to push some other worker out of office, acts which are often necessary conditions to-day to getting employment.

Says Ruskin: "In a community regulated by laws of demand and supply, and protected from open violence, the persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, proud, unimaginative, insensitive, and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are the entirely foolish, the entirely wise, the sensitive, the well-informed, the imprudent, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clumsy knave, open thief, and the entirely merciful, just and godly persons."

Some people are, therefore, poor because they are good. Even when the poverty is caused by moral weakness and vice—what causes that? Science answers almost categorically, "Environment." Hence it may be said that poverty is the result of individual and social causes, and that the individual causes are mainly the result of social causes.

All evidence worth considering goes to

**FREE FREE FREE**

**Hear Me Sing, Talk and Play**

**I WON'T COST YOU A CENT**



**I'm all Ready to go with You.**

*I make dull homes bright and happy. Amuse the children, play for dancing, entertain your guests, give a concert whenever you like, and don't cost you a red cent.*

We are anxious to get acquainted with the readers of THE TRIBUNE, because we have what you all want, better than you can get anywhere else, cheaper than you can get anywhere else, and our easy payment system makes it easy to buy from us. We ought to know you. We want to know you quick. That's why we are making you this special offer. It won't appear in any other paper. It is this: We are going to present every reader of THE TRIBUNE with his choice of two excellent Singing and Playing Machines, one particularly suited for home use and the other for either home or concert purposes, **free of all cost**, providing a certain number of Records is purchased from us at the regular price. Our Records are the longest wearing, smoothest, most musical Records made. It would complicate the proposition to go into any further details, there being different sizes of Records at different prices, besides, we cannot do justice to our offer in words. You must hear the Instruments and hear the Records to appreciate them, to realize what a great pleasure they would be in your home, to understand and appreciate fully the liberal offer we are making. It won't cost you anything to hear the music and you won't be worried to buy if you don't want to, but we do want to see every reader of THE TRIBUNE in our store before the end of the week. You need amusement for these long dull evenings. Our Phonographs are not only the best entertainers but they are very inexpensive, especially when you can get them for nothing. Drop in to-night.

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Open Every Evening

prove that poverty and crime are both results of forced idleness or low-paid labor. As a rule, men who are steadily employed at some productive work, and who get in return for their labor what they consider to be a fair share of the product of their efforts, are temperate and moral. If all men could feel sure of steady work at fair pay there would be practically no need for policemen or temperance societies. If the preachers would study theology less and economics more, and then go into their pulpits and preach practical Christianity for everyday use, they would be doing a far greater work than when they talk about patient submission here, in order that reward may be had hereafter.

Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, expressed this truth very neatly when lecturing at Association Hall here some years ago. He said: "If the ministers would preach less about the thieves on the cross, and more about the thieves in the Senate, we might soon have some Senators on the cross, a few less thieves in the Senate and elsewhere."  
G. C.

### Why these Papers Were Not Delivered

T. McCarthy, 102 Eastern avenue. Refused.

W. H. Steer, 416 Front street east. Refused.

W. Robinson, 118 Duke street. No name at this address.

J. J. Quinn, 80 Esplanade east. Refused, does not live here.

### For Better Conditions

Editor Tribune:

In my last contribution, I referred to the standard of our civilization, that we, the organized workers, are trying to improve. The fact that we are doing more to raise the standard of civilization than any other organization in the world deserves the sympathy of every well-meaning person. I desire to draw your attention to this fact: a low environment creates low desires, and down, down, down we go. We cannot have human progress without human desire, and we cannot create a desire for any that does not appeal to our reason; reason, being the higher quality, we cannot have a desire for anything unless we are able to set our mind in that direction, and we cannot set our mind on anything unless there is a reasonable expectation of getting it. In other words, we have to learn to create higher desires.

Therefore, the correctness of the trades union movement is continually working for better conditions. The fact that we are not able to accumulate much wealth is of very little consequence, so long as we are able to improve our environment. This fact was fully recognized by the Iron Moulders. In our strike with the Canada Foundry Co. we could have settled with them for \$3.00 a day for ten hours, but that was not what we wanted—we wanted \$2.75 for nine hours, which simply means setting up a higher standard for the workers.

There is another point that I would like to make clear to you; it is this, if we get below a certain point, the tendency is down, and if we reach that point the tendency is up. Where, or what,

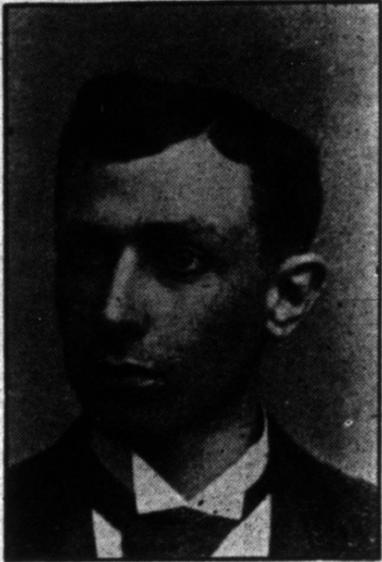
is that point? Now, my decision is No! That is, that when we come to the point where we are able to organize, the tendency is up, for then we commence to practice brotherhood, or have consideration for one another, and it is only by doing that, considering each other's well-being, that we are able to rise a true manhood. We are then able to breathe the spirit of free men. Note this, to him that would be free, must he himself strike the blow, go and knock someone down? No.

Strike a blow to the idea that you are a slave—you are not necessarily a slave because you have to work. I do not think it is the right doctrine to promulgate that we are a lot of slaves. Gad! I receive some Socialist papers that hold up ideas like that. In fact, they become quite autocratic if you try to show them different. You know, a man need not be a Czar of Russia to be an autocrat. Let me point this out, where I think some well-meaning people go wrong. They fail to recognize the fact that we cannot set our mind on something beyond our reach, and by going around telling us we are a lot of slaves. If we breathe the spirit of free men, nothing can hold us down; we shall go on and on to higher and greater things.

J. E. Stewart,  
Iron Moulder.

Bakers' strike still on.

The Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, in revising their insurance rates, have not advanced the rates of members prior to 1895, thereby bringing no hardship on the old members of the Order.



## Another Victim of the Death-Dealing Trolley

**Cyrus O. Rockwood Wheeled in front of Car  
Motorman Did Not Apply Brakes**

The deceased brother was a Past President of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, Local 21, Past President of the Theatrical Mechanical Association, and Senior Warden of Stevenson Lodge A. F. and A. M., in each of which he was an active worker, and was highly esteemed by all that knew him. He leaves a wife and two children.

## MANUFACTURERS AND TRADES CONGRESS

**Representatives of the Former Discuss the Labor Men's Attitude on the Tariff**

**Do Not Think Faith Has Been Kept**

Representatives of the Toronto manufacturers were interviewed to-day on the report of the Tariff Committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, issued to-day, which calls upon organized labor to oppose requests from manufacturers for additional protection.

The Tariff Committee report is scarcely ambiguous. It comes out flat-footed, and clearly indicates that the principal reason for the proposed opposition is because the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is advocating increased protection, has in the past opposed demands made by organized labor. The report does not presume to discuss the merits or demerits of increased protection. It simply announces the opposition of organized labor.

**Mr. George's Views.**

"What do you think of the stand of the Trades and Labor men?" was the question put to Mr. W. K. George, the past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, this morning.

"It is, in my opinion, both narrow and short-sighted," was the reply.

"Engendered by a spirit of revenge?" it was suggested.

"To my mind, that is the only motive," was the reply. "I can see no other. They are simply going to oppose protection because their employers want it. They are going to oppose it

because we would not give them what they wanted."

"They say that increased protection means an increase in the cost of the goods to the consumer, with no corresponding increase in wages; in other words, more profit to the manufacturer?" the Star man ventured.

"They are very much at sea there," was the reply. "Increased protection means the placing of the Canadian manufacturer upon a footing where he can compete in a fair field with his rival over the border or across the water. It means the fostering of Canadian industries and the increase of competition. Competition will increase because of additional protection, and prices cannot go up. Increased protection means more work for the Canadian, and an increase in the manufacturing population. More protection will compel the establishment of more branches of big American concerns here to reach the Canadian market. Look at the number of American concerns that have established branches here since the change in policy. Why, this week I recollect reading of the establishment of three more Canadian branches.

**Not Against Organized Labor.**

"I think that the opposition of the Canadian workman to our requests for protection is very short-sighted, indeed.

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not seeking to place exorbitant profits in the pockets of its members. Our chief aim is the advancement of Canada, industrially and every other way. The manufacturers have never taken an actual stand against labor except at Ottawa, where we opposed what we considered was unfair legislation—the Union Label Bill, and some restrictions in the Alien Labor Bill. We are not striving to antagonize or grind the laboring man. We want to live in harmony with him, and to do the best we can to meet the competition we receive from coun-

tries where labor is cheap or from across the border, where they have the advantage accruing from long establishment, experience, and the economy resulting from the use of labor-saving machinery."

**Mr. Ellis Regrets It.**

"Surely that is not the final decision of the Trades and Labor men," said Mr. P. W. Ellis, one of the most prominent members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who has always taken a foremost position in conferences between the association and labor leaders. "If it is, it is most unfortunate, and will work much harm to the effort to promote unity between employer and employee."

Mr. Ellis blames the Trades and Labor Congress for breaking off negotiations with the manufacturers upon tariff and other matters, and intimates that the tariff announcement was decidedly premature, in view of the situation of the conference between labor and manufacturers.

"The labor men asked for a joint conference on this and other questions at issue between manufacturers and organized labor," said Mr. Ellis. "This was granted. Each nominated a committee, and these committees in turn named sub-committees to do the preliminary work and get at the groundwork of our task. These sub-committees set to work and made most satisfactory progress, and both sides expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with what had been done.

**What Caused Delay.**

"Then I was called away to England, and at the request of the labor men the matter was left in abeyance until my return. I returned just a week before the departure of the manufacturers' excursion to Europe. Mr. E. J. Younge, the secretary, who was also acting as secretary of our joint committee, left with them. When they returned he had only a few days to prepare for the annual meeting of the association at Quebec. We have not had an opportunity to resume negotiations, and now there is this most unfortunate statement of position.

"It was of paramount importance to both interests that every effort to reach an amicable arrangement should have been exhausted before a statement of position should have been issued by the labor men. There is absolutely no feeling of antagonism among members of our association against labor organizations. In fact, when I reported substantial progress in our negotiations to a meeting of London manufacturers my remarks were received with sympathetic interest."

**Argument for Protection.**

Mr. Ellis pointed out that the factory employees would benefit most materially by an increase in protection. An increase in protection put his employer in a better position. It enabled him to extend his business. Extensions meant cheaper production, and more economical production put the manufacturer in a position to advance wages without increasing the cost of the manufactured article. The protection gave the Canadian manufacturer a larger market and created a greater demand for labor. Mr. Ellis remarked that this situation was not given proper weight by labor congresses simply because men engaged in the building trade dominated such conventions. Factory employees who understood the situation did not bring this side of the question to the front and advance it as it should be advanced. The building men did not understand the industrial conditions of the country as they should do to enable them to decide upon questions of tariff policy affecting so many of their fellow countrymen.

**What Builders Should Do.**

"Surely when 375,000 employees of factories are willing to pay more for their homes in order that the building trades might have higher wages and shorter hours, it is not asking too much for fellow-workmen to be given their moral and financial support to obtain protection and lower the establishment

**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.**

charges on the factories of Canada, by this means building up larger industries, employing a larger number of Canadian workmen doing work now done in establishments outside the country," said Mr. Ellis. "Protection will have a threefold effect. It will bring higher wages to employes, a better return to capital, and lower the cost to the consumer. The history of the last ten years of protection proves my contention. A prosperous manufacturer is the greatest possible interest of the workman. A prosperous manufacturer is enabled to employ men during the dull season and to anticipate the busy season, and he can purchase labor-saving machinery to reduce the cost of the article he manufactures and to increase the output. It would have been much better for all concerned if the joint negotiations had been carried on to a finality," said Mr. Ellis. "Some of the leaders in the labor ranks lack the training which would fit them to appreciate what makes for good wages among factory employees."

## Child Slavery

How true it is that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives! It has often occurred to me to wonder how much thought our Canadian women have given to the poor little white child slaves in the cotton mills of South Carolina.

We have heard in history, song and story of the wrongs of the negroes before the days of the War; how very little we hear of these poor little sufferers, the victims of greed and oppression!

The cotton mills of South Carolina are operated and financed by New England capital. Many of the owners of cotton mill plants have moved their machinery from Massachusetts to the South, giving the excuse that they would be nearer the raw material, the real motive being that there are no regulations governing child labor in South Carolina. It is said by those who have investigated that the conditions that exist in these mills are of so terrible a nature that African slavery was a paradise compared with it.

Mr. Hubbard, the editor of the Philistine, who visited the mills, says: The infant factory slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but it is my opinion that death sets them free inside of four years. Boys and girls from the age of six years and upwards are employed. They usually work from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night. At noon I saw them squat on the floor and devour their food,

which consisted chiefly of corn bread and bacon. These weakened pigmies munched in silence, and then toppled over in sleep on the floor in all the abandon of babyhood. When it came time to go to work the foreman marched through the sleepers, shouting in their ears, lifting them to their feet, and in a few instances kicking the delinquents into wakefulness.

From a quarter to one until seven o'clock they worked without respite. These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on a frame twenty-feet long and tied the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks. Back and forth they paced, watching with inanimate, dull looks the flying spindles. The noise of the machinery and the constant looking at the flying wheels reduce nervous sensation to the minimum. Memory is as dead as hope; they do their work like automatons; they are part of the roaring machinery. Memory is seared; physical vitality is at such a low ebb that they cease to suffer.

This account of Mr. Hubbard's is only part of the truth. Many others, notably Miss Isabelle McFayden, Lucinda B. Chandler, Mother Jones, and many others whose hearts have shrunk with pain and misery at the dreadful conditions their investigations have disclosed. All have told the story.

Canadian mothers—you who have your babies clustered around your knees—think what it would mean to have your children deprived of all that makes childhood beautiful, crushed in the relentless maw of greed—all this for the heartless, the criminal, accumulation of wealth, that a few may revel in luxury and extravagant waste. Mr. Hubbard says: I thought to lift one of the little toddlers to ascertain his weight. Straightaway through his thirty-five pounds of skin and bone ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn and full of pain was it. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him; he shrank from my touch, as though he expected punishment.

Just think of the months and years of torture that must have been endured to bring children to this condition!

In Canada child labor is not used to this extent, although it is all too prevalent, but who knows how soon it may be; the fact that child labor is used to any extent may be but the thin end of the wedge.

Canadian women, did you ever stop to think that the pretty prints and muslins you wear so proudly may be the products of these poor, helpless little children; that the fabric which makes you look so beautiful may have woven in with its thread the blood and sinews, the very vitality, of helpless childhood?

See to it that you do your share in eliminating these vile atrocities. There is a little stamp called the Textile Workers' Label. When making your purchases ask for it. Even although you do not get it at first, keep on demanding it; it will come in time, and we shall at least know that we are doing what we can to abolish this awful, this senseless, holocaust of innocent childhood.

M. D.

### 18,000,000 People in Russia Starving

London, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Express from Moscow says that the famine extends to 138 districts of 23 provinces, affecting a population of 18,000,000, who must be fed until July, 1906.

It is hopeless yet to attempt to supply food to all the people, and it has, therefore, been decided to begin with the children. The adults must do the best they can.

The authorities are taking precautions to repress outbreaks, and are sending troops to the disaffected districts.

### Labor Conventions

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

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

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

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

### American Federation of Labor

ENDEAVORS TO UNITE ALL CLASSES OF WAGE-WORKERS UNDER ONE HEAD, THROUGH THEIR SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE END.

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.

2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It is composed of International, National, State, Central and Local Unions, representing the great bulk of organized labor in the United States and Canada.

It gives to any organization joining its ranks recognition in the labor field in all its phases.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of LABOR.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in National Congress; it endorses and protests in the name of LABOR, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws and government officials.

It is in communication with reformers and sympathizers in almost all classes, giving information and enlisting their co-operation.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for LABOR, to announce to the world the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of UNITY,



Tile Layers Int. U. 37

and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

ITS EXISTENCE IS BASED UPON ECONOMIC LAW.

TO WIT

That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.

That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.

That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.

That general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, FEDERATION.

AGAIN

That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.

That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

That this can best be done by the maintenance of national and international unions.

That any local union which refuses to so affiliate is inconsistent, non-union, and should be "let alone."

That each national or international union must be protected in its particular field against rivals and seceders. Therefore, FEDERATION.

That the history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity of a union of individuals, and that logic implies a union of unions—FEDERATION.

Poets are the messengers of an ideal world where only the elect are permitted to dwell.

What home means to a man, love means to a woman; you should never permit either to be stained or disgraced.

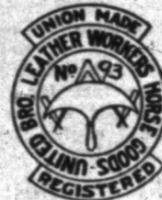
Virtue sleeps sounder in rags than vice in silks and satins.

Books are the play-fellows of childhood, the companions of youth, and the friends of old age.

Justice often wears a fool's cap and bells when she sits in state.



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## Bakers and Confectionery Workers Sure of Success

### Support From All Quarters

Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 204, met in Labor Temple on Saturday night. There was a good attendance. There were applications for membership. The principal new constitution, which will be revised at the convention to be held in New York City Oct. 16. A communication was received from the international headquarters, stating that the international will back Local 204 morally and financially to the end of the strike.

### Federated Council of the Building Trades

The regular meeting was held in the Labor Temple on Monday, Oct. 9, which was fairly representative and well attended. The President, Mr. F. Moses, presided. One more local sent in a delegate. Considerable discussion took place on the merits of the present working card, and the best plans for its enforcement. The Council decided to call the attention of the Builders' Exchange and the Ontario Chapter of Architects to the fact that the 1st of November is approaching, and that we expect the by-law pertaining to the closing in of buildings from Nov. 1 to April 1 to be enforced.

The Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of one representative from each trade affiliated to deal with the revision of the constitution and bring in a recommendation at an early date. Mr. James Simpson addressed the meeting for a few moments.

### Old Age to be Provided For by the Street Railway Union of America

Jim McDonald, business agent of Division 113, who has just returned from the A. A. of S. and E. Ry. E. of A. Convention, held in the city of Chicago last week, said the principal business transacted was the adoption of a scheme to provide pensions for aged members. This will involve an increased per capita tax from 10 to 15c monthly, and the devotion of an extra 5c towards the formation of a \$10,000 fund. The executive officers are empowered to divert other monies into this fund, and when it reaches the amount stipulated will be disbursed according to schedule. This plan says that a member of ten years' standing, aged 65 and over, and prevented by age from being employed in the electrical railway business, shall receive a pension of \$1.00 per week; those from 15 to 20 years' standing in the union, and fulfilling the other conditions, \$2.00 per week; of 20 years' standing or over, and above 65 years, \$3.00 per week. This plan was fully debated and was carried unanimously. This union is the first in America to adopt the pension system, and will be watched with the greatest interest by other bodies.

Several changes were made in the constitution. Mr. W. D. Mahone was re-elected president by a very large majority. Magnus Sinclair was re-elected Canadian representative on the Executive Board.

The next convention will be held at New Orleans in 1907. Toronto missed the choice by a very small margin.

Bakers' strike still on.

### Cabinet Makers, Local 157

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting on Tuesday night. There were nine initiations and eleven applications for membership. The principal business before the chair was the discussion of the necessity of raising the dues, in order to financially strengthen this rapidly growing union. E. W. Nicholson, president; John Pickles, secretary.



A Specimen of a **BIG 4 GLOVE** Manufactured by

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530 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO

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### Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal

At the Lathers' Convention held in Kansas City, W. L. Johnson of Local 97, was elected 2nd Vice-President. The next convention will be held in Toronto the first Monday in October, 1906.

### Machinists

Local No. 235 met in the Labor Temple October 11th, H. W. Harper in the chair. There was a good meeting. The principal business of the evening was the report of the delegate from the convention held in Boston.—D. F. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

### Local 66, W. I. U. L.

Local 66 W. I. U. L. held a very successful open meeting Wednesday, Oct. 11th in Labor Temple. Mr. James Simpson reviewed the work done by the league, and asked the assistance of those present in helping to make the organization a success. Several ladies and gentlemen gave vocal selections, after which refreshments were served.

Call for the Label.

### Tobacco Workers' Union

Local No. 63 met in Labor Temple Oct. 12, D. W. Dorgan presiding. Two members installed and three applications for membership. The question before the chair was the referendum vote for election of international officers, this being the first time the referendum has been tried in this union. There is a president, secretary-treasurer and sixth vice-president to be elected. With the exception of president and third vice-president, all seats are being hotly contested. The term of office is for five years. Chas. LaVail, secretary Local No. 63, and fourth vice-president is being opposed by Basil Pirice of Louisville.

### Operative Plasterers' International Association No. 48

Toronto, Oct. 12th, 1905  
We, the undersigned, having complied with the instructions of this body as to the capability of Mr. Frank Chester as a plasterer, beg to say he is utterly incompetent and therefore not eligible to become a member of our Union.

(Signed)  
A. R. BRAMER FRED HODGINS  
ED. KINDALL JOHN P. LARKIN

Demand the Union Label on all products.

### TELEPHONE GIRLS GO ON STRIKE

GALT, Oct. 10th.—A strike occurred in the central telephone office of this city. Three of the girls quitting their post rather than submit to a new arrangement of hours decided on by the manager. Heretofore a days work has been eight and a quarter hours. The new schedule makes it eight and a half hours.

### COMMERCIAL UNION

Local No. 1 of Ottawa Clerks at their last meeting elected to office the following for the ensuing term:

Pres., Geo. Cote; Vice-Pres., Fred. Smith; Sec'y, A. Leclerc; Fin. Sec'y, E. J. Potvin; Guide, W. L. McCuaig; Sentinel, Joseph Dionne; Delegates to Labor Council, Nap. Mercier, R. J. Potvin, Geo. Cote and Fred Smith; Legislative Com., E. J. Dumontier, Watier, Trepanier. There were two initiated, making a total of 45 for the month. It was decided to apply to the Ontario Legislature for more powers to municipal councils, re early closing By-laws, asking for six o'clock the year round. The McClary Mfg. Co. of London was placed on the unfair list on account of the difference between them and the iron moulders union.

Mr. John Gardner, treasurer of the Labor Council, is able to be around again, although suffering greatly from the effects of his fall.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. D. W. Kennedy, secretary of the Labor Council, is seriously indisposed, suffering from a bad cold.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir,—On Wednesday of this week a street car runs down a man at eight o'clock in the morning, and the unfortunate motorman is arrested and in the Police Court at ten o'clock the same day on a charge of manslaughter, which the Crown Attorney says may be changed to a charge of murder, while on Saturday last a druggist sells carbolic acid in place of castor oil, and admits he broke the law in not having it signed for, yet he is still at large, doing business, not even being asked for bail, which the motorman is refused. Carelessness on the part of the motorman cost a life; so did the carelessness of the druggist, and what I would like to ask through your columns is, Why is justice dispensed differently to these two men?

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

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**"The Tribune"**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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

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

FRED PERRY.

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

Membership, 14,000.

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

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

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

If our aldermen would devote less time to the annual election dodge—"a cross-town car line"—and use a little energy towards safeguarding the public from the bad car lines we now have, it would be more to the purpose.

If the legislation compelling the Street Railway Co. to lay new rails was as speedily attended to as the speedway, another such accident as occurred this week would be improbable.

It looks as if our aldermen are either afraid of the Street Railway Co. or are afraid of some of our city departments. When legislation concerning the Street Railway Company is brought up, it is given to some department, and that is the last ever heard of it. They don't seem to be able to force the said department to do anything, and it begins to look as if we had no control over the railway company at all. The question of new rails has been up, and as usual, nothing has been so far accomplished, and on Tuesday morning a fatality occurs from a car leaving the track, owing, among other things, to a defective rail. Do the aldermen realize that each and every one of them contributed to the cause of that man's death? If a criminal action could be taken against the Council or some of our departments who do not attend to the recommendations of the Council, perhaps the Street Railway Company would have less damage suits, and some widows and orphans would have a husband and father.

The Board of Control has at last made a recommendation to fill the position of the Commissioner of Property, which has been vacant ever since last year. Mr. R. C. Harris received the appointment. What has been the necessity for all this delay? If Mr. Harris was in the employ of the city all these

months, and if he is a proper person for the appointment now, why was he not appointed when R. J. Fleming resigned? Can it be possible that the rumors are true, that the Board of Control was keeping the position warm for one of the Controllers, who, however, have found that the members of Council would not swallow the nominee?

The Board of Control has refused to sanction the request of the Property Committee, made on Ald. Noble's motion, that 500 for sale boards be placed on vacant city lots. As it is now, real estate men all know what property the city has for sale, but the general public does not know. The result is that an opening is left for the real estate men to secure middlemen's profit by buying city property and afterwards transferring it at an advance to the intending purchaser. Land is now selling in Toronto at good figures, and the city has a tremendous quantity of it on hand. It is good business when a man wants to sell a piece of land to put a for sale board on it, and what is good business for private individuals is good business for the city. If a man saw upon a piece of property a board with the words, "For sale; apply to the Assessment Commissioner, City Hall," he would know that he would be able to buy the property at its net market value, and we believe the sales would double. The Board of Control should be alive to the fact that when a property is sold it immediately becomes an income producer, not only the lands, but the buildings which the purchaser erects thereon.

Just watch the Yonge street bridge grow. Every time an aldermanic candidate speaks these days you can hear the rattle of the irons going into place.

October 21, Trafalgar Day, is to be celebrated by local patriotic societies.

Just look at what our prospective new Council is going to do. In 1906 we are going to have a bridge to the Island, a bridge across Yonge street, new rails on our street railways, a cross-town car line. Hooray! We are getting near the millennium.

From the interview with Mr. P. W. Ellis, which we reproduce from The Star of this city, it is evident the recent action of the Trades and Labor Congress is causing some tall thinking on the part of the Manufacturers' Association.

As far as we can see, the Organized Labor Tariff Committee simply takes the position that if the manufacturers are to get more protection, and thereby increase their revenues, the labor should get a share of it, as well as all the good things that are going. Why not? That the Board of Control bought an American rock crusher at an advanced rate, in preference to the Canadian one offered, is a good and sufficient reason why they should all be left home for the next term. This is a poor example of supporting home industries.

The coming concert in the Massey Hall on Oct. 28 will undoubtedly be the best of its kind ever held in Toronto. The massed bands of Toronto, 200 musicians, will be a strong feature, and well worth the price of admission itself. The following is the strong cast of Toronto's best artists under the management of Mr. Harry Rich: Miss Laura G. Shildrick, contralto; Miss Mand Buschlin, violinist; Miss Pearl O'Neil, elocutionist; Mrs. W. E. Ramsay, pianist; Mr. Ruthven MacDonald, baritone; Mr. Bert Harvey, humorist; Mr. Harry W. Bennett, humorist, and the celebrated Toronto College of Music and Varsity Banjo and Guitar Club, under the direction of George F. Smedley.

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Eight hours for work.  
Eight hours for sleep.  
Eight hours to do as we will.

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

The City Council have adopted the following clause of the Legislation Committee's report:

Legislation re Conveniences for Street Railway employees:

Your committee recommend that a special committee be appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government and lay before them the necessity of introducing such legislation at the next session of the Legislature as will compel the Toronto Railway Company to provide proper conveniences for the use of the employees. This motion was fathered by Ald. Church.

Ald. Church wants to know why the hole in the Allan Gardens was not filled in and sodded, according to the decision of Council last March. The Star can tell him why. The reason is that influences have been at work to keep the matter open, in the hope that a free hall for meetings will yet be built there by the city when the people forget that they don't need any such elephant.—Star.

We have received a copy of Vol. 1, No. 1 of The Tribune, published at Toronto, Canada, which is one of the neatest labor papers that we have received. The Tribune has our best wishes for success.—Easton Journal.

The law strictly forbids hotelkeepers to serve minors with any kind of liquor, under a heavy penalty. How is it that I notice in a great many bars (especially down-town bars) boys who are under age behind the bar serving liquor? Is this the law, or is it a case for the License Commissioners to investigate? Perhaps these boys may be beyond temptation, and belong to the Sons of Temperance, but it is a fact that the bartenders will not permit boys to join their union, as they interpret the law to mean both ways.

Mr. I. H. Sanderson will not leave for the south until the 14th inst, the original date being postponed as he was leaving for the train.

The columns of The Tribune are opened to every trades unionist to air and express their views. We earnestly invite communications on all and every topic.

How could you expect a motorman to have sand in his sand-box when the aldermen have expropriated it all for the coming campaign?

Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep would not be desired if we could all get into that happy trance state some of our City Fathers get in after January the first and never come out of until along in October.

It seems really too bad that an alderman has to use energy to get elected. It is a real hardship to some of ours.

What is the use of talking aloud about more street car extensions? The company have always since 1891 refused them. Cease courts and litigation, and get remedial legislation to fine the company \$1,000 a day for every day the company do not extend their tracks as ordered by the Council.

The Yonge street bridge matter should be settled now that the city have decided to seek legislation to this end. The following motion and memorandum below of Ald. Church was adopted on Monday last at the Council meeting: A deputation will go to Ottawa to meet the Government in the matter. Controller Shaw and Ald. Church have done good work in the matter. The Government will find the people in an angry mood over the matter, and should make haste to let the railways know they do not own Toronto, part and parcel. It is a blot on popular and free institutions that a free Parliament should tolerate such an infamy to remain unsettled as the Yonge street bridge matter.

Was it a competent motorman running the car which ran poor Rockford down to his death? Was he a trained, experienced man, one capable of handling a car in emergencies? Had he been trained at all?

In all cities of importance in America the most particular attention is paid to the sand appliances and brakes on the motor car, whilst in Toronto these appliances are hardly considered; or if they are considered, it seems to go no further.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Probably no car stop has occasioned so much hostile kicking against the Toronto Railway as "R. J.'s" move cutting out the stop at Allan Gardens, corner Carlton street and Homewood avenue. But, then, women can carry babies in their arms a few blocks to the gardens from the nearest stop. What is a trifle like that to R. J.!

An ad. in The Tribune will come nearer carrying a workman's dollar to the merchant than any other medium. It does not cost much to get an ad. in the paper.

Editor Tribune: Would not the \$2,000 proposed to be spent on the Don speedway be a good thing for that district? It is of no use whatever for factory sites; it is not fit for a playground for the children; it is an actual eyesore as it is. It seems in nobody's power to keep the burra down. I should like to hear from some of the readers of your paper who live in this district on the subject. Yours, S. C.

The surest way to secure work for your brother worker is to buy nothing that does not carry the union label.

Carlyle, in his history of the French Revolution, speaking of the "few" who had so long "ridden" the "millions" of France, truly said: "A wrong cannot live," for it is against God's, nature's law.

PATRONIZE OUR OWN FRIENDS.

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

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

FUR COATS



We have some men's fur coats and fur lined coats that cannot be duplicated in Canada beyond our doors.

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FUR CAPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Special Fur Lined Overcoats. Best Beaver Cloth outside \$50

DINEEN

YONGE AND TEMPERANCE STS.

Health and Beauty

The eyes should never be needlessly exposed to dust or flying particles of any kind.

For sudden hoarseness try a lump of borax, the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth.

To cure a sick headache, take the juice of half a lemon in a cup of black, unsweetened coffee.

It is said neuralgia of the face may be quickly relieved by a mustard plaster applied to the elbow.

It is a noticeable fact that when the feet are comfortable the rest of the body is in a similar condition.

In selecting a tooth brush always choose one with bristles of different lengths, so that every wee crevice may be reached.

The eye is a very delicate and sensitive organism, and its treatment should never be trusted to quacks. When it is injured, call in an experienced specialist.

Small children should be allowed to drink as much water as they like, as it helps to clear the system of effete matter quickly and so keep the stomach and bowels in good condition.

Those who find it necessary to drink hot water should pour it from one jug to another a few times. This will aerate it and remove the flat, insipid taste so objectionable to most persons.

Cressets in the hollow of an aching tooth may temporarily relieve the pain, but it inevitably destroys the substance of the tooth itself, which breaks away soon after, leaving only the stump.

To make almond paste, blanch and dry the almonds; put a few at a time into a mortar and pound until they are reduced to a paste, adding now and then a few drops of rose water to prevent oiling.

When the hands are very dirty, a very good way of cleaning them is to rub a little lard well all over them and then wash with soap and water in the ordinary way. If this is done in cold weather the hands will not be nearly so likely to crack.

The best rest comes from good, sound sleep. Of two men or women otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the more satisfactorily will be the more healthful, moral and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and unhappiness.

A prominent oculist recommends, in all cases where dirt, lime or sparks get into the eyes, that the sufferer have pure olive oil poured in until everything of a hurtful nature is removed. The remedy is quite painless and never fails to remove all foreign substances.

Lemon juice rubbed on the cheeks before going to bed and allowed to dry there, it is said, will remove freckles, sunburn and whiten the skin, besides giving it a charming smoothness and softness to the touch. This should be done about three times a week.

Probably the best treatment for a sty is to bathe the eye frequently with warm boracic lotion (five grains to one ounce of water) and apply at night a piece of boracic lint wrung out of boiling water; cover with a piece of jaconet and a pad of cottonwool on top and fix with a bandage.

Charcoal, it is said, effectually clears and improves the complexion, whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic. It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels, and disinfects the mouth and throat from the poisons of catarrh.

A shampoo mixture made from this formula is frequently used by hair dressers: Carbonate of ammonia, one-half ounce; powdered borax, one ounce; dissolve these two ingredients in one quart of soft water and add a mixture of glycerine, two ounces; New England rum, two quarts; bay rum, one quart.

An excellent remedy for burns is to pour equal parts of linseed oil and cold boiled water into a bottle and shake well before applying to the spot.

A little salt dissolved in warm water, about one-fourth of a teaspoonful to one-half cup of water, will remove inflammation from eyelids, reddened by the wind.

A child should not be given a harsh rub after a bath. Drying should be done carefully, with a soft towel; there should be a warm "tub" in the morning and a quick sponge at night.

Start the little ones off right; see that baby's first stockings and shoes do not restrain his foot in the slightest way, and do not let children wear shoes that are run down on one side. This will cause "bandiness" and other defects.

A young girl's chest will naturally grow full and strong if she will remember to draw long, deep breaths that inflate it and draw in the abdomen. Particularly when she is out walking in the clear, cool air should she remember to breathe deeply.

Diet plays an important part with those who desire to gain plumpness, and nothing will help the painfully thin girl more than eating the kind of food she likes. The stomach will nearly always digest what it likes, and reject what it does not crave.

The following is recommended as a good recipe for a lotion for weak, tired or inflamed eyes: Fifteen drops of spirits of camphor, one teaspoonful of powdered boric acid, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. Strain through muslin, cool and apply twice a day.

A woman should not expect to derive much benefit from her food if she eats when very tired. Don't try to rest yourself by eating a hearty meal. When one is exhausted, instead of eating, lie down for an hour to get rested. Just learn to avoid eating when tired.

If your hands perspire freely keep a jar of powdered alum on the toilet table. Occasionally use a little of this in the water with which the hands are washed, but do not use it every day. If you are going to a ball or reception, use the alum bath before putting on your gloves.

An infectious disease is more liable to be taken when one has been long fasting than soon after a hearty meal; consequently, if one is going to see a friend suffering from anything of the kind, it is a good idea to eat a substantial meal first. One should never go into an infected area when, in consequence of overheating, the pores of the body are all open.

A simple way of making the hair look thicker and heavier is as follows: After the shampoo, and when the hair is perfectly dry, plait it into two or three braids. Have one strand small and the other two large; braid loosely; hold the little strand tight and push the other two up toward the head. This will cause it to form large, natural waves. Don't wear a rat. They are unclean, keep the scalp too warm and often cause the hair to moult luxuriantly.

The skin should be perfectly clean before the massaging of the face is begun. Use the complexion brush, with warm

water and pure soap. When rubbing in a cream always have all the motions upward and outward. Send the flattened palms from chin up to the ears. Move the finger tips about in little circles, pressing inward gently and being careful not to push the flesh up into tiny lines. Do this always at night, and every morning bathe the face with cold water, drying with gentle pats with an old soft towel.

A simple remedy for hoarseness and tickling in the throat is made of the white of an egg beaten to a froth in half a glassful of warm, sweetened water.

Household Hints

FLAXSEED TEA.

Two tablespoons whole flaxseed in one pint water, boil fifteen minutes, cut up one lemon in pitcher with two tablespoons sugar; strain while boiling hot. Good for cough and sore throat.

RICE PUDDING.

Soak one-half cup rice over night in water, add one-half pound molasses, dates stoned, one-half cup sugar, one quart milk; bake slowly two hours; eat with cream.

PICKLED PEARS.

One-half peck pears, not very ripe; one quart cider vinegar and same of water, with large tea cup full sugar; boil them whole without paring till a straw can go through them; stick a clove in each pear, heat the pickle and pour over. Put one ounce of stick cinnamon and teaspoon salt in the pickle; cover close, and put in a dark place.

DATE PIE.

One-half pound dates boiled tender and sifted, one tablespoon of corn starch, one egg, one pint milk; bake with crust.

CELERY SAUCE.

Thirty ripe tomatoes, ten medium sized onions, three large green peppers, four heads of celery, seven cups of vinegar, fifteen tablespoons white sugar, five tablespoons salt; chop tomatoes, onions, peppers and celery all together, add other and boil two hours.

POTATO CAKE.

Three cups sifted flour, three teaspoonsful baking powder, two cups finely mashed potatoes, one tablespoonful butter or lard; mix with water, cut in square and bake in quick oven.

ROLEY-POLEY.

Make a good biscuit dough and roll about three-quarters of an inch thick and spread with berries, preserves or slices of apple; roll up and tie in a cloth; boil or steam one and a half hours.

TIME FOR COOKING WINTER VEGETABLES.

Squash—One hour.  
Potato—One-half hour.  
Potato, baked—One hour.  
Sweet Potato—Three-quarters of an hour.  
Turnips—Two hours.  
Beets—Three and one-half hours.  
Parsnips—One hour.  
Carrots—One and one-half hours.  
Cabbage—Three hours.

GREEN TOMATO.

One large cabbage, one peck tomatoes, six large onions, two cups brown sugar, one tablespoon allspice, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon mustard; cut tomato and cover with salt, let stand all night, the same with onions and cabbage; keep each separate; in morning drain and put all in kettle together, and cover with vinegar, and boil one-half hour.

CHINAMAN VS. BUG POISON.

A Chinaman recently made his appearance at a drug store in Charlestown, Mass., and presented a prescription for some bug-killing powder. When he was given the powder the clerk was particularly careful to tell him that it was the deadliest of poisons, and that he must be careful in using it or leaving it around. The clerk was somewhat surprised a few hours later to see his customer returning supported by another Chinaman, and evidently very sick. Guessing that his directions had not been followed out, he prepared an antidote, and by hard work revived the sufferer.

The explanation of the disobedience was given with the stoical, convincing manner of the East:

"Me shallow blug. No like him. Lun aloud inside. Take powder so killee blug. Make um slick."

THE STRONGEST KING.

The strongest king on record, so the story goes, appears to have been Caius Julius Verus Maximus, the son of a Thracian peasant and emperor of Rome. It is related that with one of his fingers he stopped a chariot dashing by at full speed, that he could draw a loaded wagon, by a blow of his fist could break the hardest stones between his fingers and split trees with his hand. This redoubtable sovereign was eight feet high, and his wife's bracelets served him for finger rings. We have passed over Og, the king of Brashan, who, as the rabbis say, was nearly six miles high, drank water from the clouds and toasted fish by holding them up to the sun and who, when Noah refused him shelter in the ark, survived those troublous times by wading through the flood, which only reached to his knees, and of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world upon his shoulders.

A RESEMBLANCE NOTED.

"Yes," said the man who poses as a connoisseur, "I am fond of music, although I don't know how to play."  
"That," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "is just the way Charlie is with the races."

AT THE RACE TRACK.

Plunger—Hi, there, waiter! Bring me a bottle of champagne.  
Excited crowd—Serebo wins!  
Plunger—Hi, there, waiter! Make that order a glass of beer instead.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

A jeweler had his name, "A. Swindle," over his store door. An acquaintance remarked that it looked very suggestive, and kindly hinted that it might be better to put up the full name.  
"I don't know about that," he replied, "my first name is Adam, and I am thinking it would't better it any."

LONE EXCEPTION.

"I declare," said the drummer in the Kentucky town on court day, "you have all kinds of vehicles around here."  
"Yes, sah," replied Colonel Bourbon, proudly, "every kind but water wagons."

DOWN ON HIS LUCK.

"Oh, John!" she exclaimed, as she observed him getting into his overcoat. "I hope you're not going to be out again to-night."  
"I hope not," he replied absent-mindedly, "but it's quite likely. The cards have been running very badly for me lately."

Author—I've written a great melodrama about the Baltimore fire.  
Actor—What is the hero's name?  
Author—Garter.  
Actor—His name is Garter? Great Scott! That's awful!  
Author—Not a bit of it. You see Garter holds up the hose.

**Labor Unions and Intemperance**

**Outline of an Address by Chas. Steizle**

I'd like to drive home just three thoughts with reference to the workingman and intemperance.

Said an excited visitor in my office to-day: "If I had my way, I would compel workingmen to labor 20 hours a day, so that they could not go to the saloon."

I reminded him that it is usually the man who works the longest hours who drinks the hardest. Sheer exhaustion drives him to the grog shop.

The second erroneous idea that is being harbored by many a man is that trades unions are factors which make for intemperance. Nothing could be further from the truth. The trades unions of this country have done more for the cause of temperance and sobriety than any other purely benevolent or philanthropic organization. A number of trades unions have laws which deny assistance to any man who was injured while intoxicated. Twenty years ago practically every labor union met back or over a saloon. That is rarely the case to-day. In many instances they own their own labor halls. Twenty years ago I could have counted scores of drunken men at a meeting of the organization to which I belonged. During the past two years I have visited literally hundreds of labor unions, and I do not remember having seen a single drunken man in the meetings.

This does not mean that workingmen do not get drunk, nor that they do not need help in the matter of temperate living. I mean to say with emphasis, however, that the average labor union is an influence for good in this direction. The best labor leaders and practically every labor editor stands out clearly and boldly for temperance reform among workingmen.

Third—The matter of saloon substitutes. The Subway Tavern has failed. So will every other similar institution which is based upon a paternal principle. The workingman despises patronage. Many a plan which appears to be very beautiful upon paper, or as it comes from the lips of the enthusiastic reformer, fails because it leaves out of account the element of human nature.

The best substitute for the saloon is the home. Never will there be a better one proposed. To assist the workingman make his home more beautiful should then be our aim. In this the labor union is also a help. A higher standard of living, better sanitary conditions, the abolition of child labor, as well as the development along moral lines; in all these the labor union has a most important part. Too often do we lose sight of the social and the moral influences of the labor union. The possibilities in this direction are almost limitless, but already the labor union has become a great factor in this matter. The average man outside of the ranks of the workingmen can hardly believe that the trades unionist is a man "of like passions as he is." That he has the same longings, the same ambitions for himself and for his family. And when he realizes just what he may do to bring comfort and joy to the wife and children whom God has given him, he will be the first to give them. So let us help him in his struggles. Let us show him that we are his brothers, putting aside every feeling of patronage or of superiority. And he will quickly respond to our sympathetic endeavor.

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

**Union Not For To-day Only**

The most discouraging feature of reform work is undoubtedly the selfish and perhaps natural indifference of the average man to any remedy for social ills which cannot be made immediately effective. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred are so engrossed with the task of making both ends meet in the struggle for existence that the burden of their present necessities smother their sense of duty to posterity. Hence it is that the principle of trade unionism has taken such a strong hold upon the minds of the workers of the world. Trade unionism affords immediate relief and amelioration of the ills, which society has brought upon itself, and in so doing it insures the ultimate success of social regeneration in general by giving workingmen more leisure in which to think and plan for the making of a better world for those that come after us. All genuine reform movements must of necessity be slow, since to be effective they must aim at the removal of causes rather than at merely minimizing effects. The causes which have brought about the present social conditions have been at work for thousands of years, and as the evolution of human nature is historically slow, their ultimate removal will probably require hundreds of years at least. It is evident, therefore, that trade unions are a public necessity in this age of the world, and that the trade union movement is in reality the first of a series of great movements which will eventually culminate in the complete emancipation of humanity from the consequences of its own follies and ignorance.—Union Advocate.

**Prof. Shortt on Thomas Lawson and Frenzied Finance**

To the Editor of The Tribune:

As I have little confidence in our daily papers in their dealing with frenzied financing of the gambling exploiters who infest the lobbies of our Houses of Parliament, and some other certain financing concerns, allow me, through The Tribune to say something in connection with Professor Shortt's lecture at Knox College on Thomas Lawson and frenzied finance. Professor Shortt is one of the few educationists who has the considerate manhood to give the people his views on public questions. Though he is deserving the peoples' good wishes for his critical examinations of public questions he has dealt with from time to time, yet personally I feel that I cannot allow his viewpoint to pass without taking exception to what seems to me a bias against Lawson's exposures of the Bay State gas frauds by Addicks, and the frenzied financial exposure of Rogers, Rockefeller and Company in what appears stock gambling.

Professor Shortt has made the wrongdoing of those men in the United States a question important to the Canadian public, but he has dealt with this monied gambling as if Lawson, and not Addicks, Rogers and Co. are the greater sinners. Take the report of Professor Shortt's lecture, as given in The News, and there we read of Lawson's exposure of those apparent frauds as "trading on the prejudices of the public," and to be considered worse than Rogers, Rockefeller and Company. Again, he is accused of "self-glorification" for his voluminous exposure of this gambling exploitation in high places of the public domain, and with those poor selfish dupes who wished to make fortunes out of a few dollars in stock gambling. Seemingly there is a sweet morsel in the heading of the lecture: He "scores Lawson! He has no confidence in frenzied finance; he makes certain revelations, but does not offer any remedy; he is worse than Rockefeller and Co."

I have yet to learn that Lawson claims to be a saint in his "wish to God!"

But I have read that he acknowledges that he has done wrong in his transactions with those men, and yet Professor Shortt is biased against him because he has shown that he was only the tool of his masters in the plot of manipulation and exploitation of other people's money as to make rich hauls of millions out of merely nothing.

What have the commission brought to light in their examination of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose manipulation of the funds in the institution show so far that the corrupting influence of the management of these funds is of the most stupendous kind. Is Thomas Lawson, who was one of the first persons to call attention to the wrongdoing in the institution, to still have further disgrace heaped upon his head for the part he has taken?

I regret very much Professor Shortt's apparent unfairness of viewpoint on this momentous subject. In my mind, he has been in too much haste in his condemnation of Lawson. He should have given Lawson a little time to show whether he was hypocritically unjust towards Rogers and Co. Wrong is wrong, and especially when the monied influence is great, and cunningly used in corrupting the national honor of the business, legislative and educational leaders who are in the control of the interest of the country. Yours truly,  
W. H. Stevens,

**Reasonable Wages**

Here is some reason from a Chicago daily: "The cost of labor is one of the principal items that enter into competition between business men. No one advantage to deal with an organization of labor that guarantees to the business man that his competitor is paying the same wages that he does? And besides there is not a union in existence that places minimum wages above an amount necessary to support workingmen upon comfortably. Union wages are reasonable wages. Employers of labor who object to the strictly union shop do so simply because union regulations require a standard of justice to the workmen that most employers want to violate in the interests of profit."

**Still More Industrialism**

Detroit has been flooded with literature coming from the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago. This new industrial union, a rival to the American Federation of Labor, is more determined than ever to establish a foothold here.

The new organization is practically a simon pure socialist movement among the Western workingmen, which culminated in the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago during the summer. The principal backing of the organization is the Western Federation of Miners, which included the smelters and miners of the Far West.

When the 25th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is held next month in Pittsburg an interesting campaign to fight the new industrialists will be mapped out, and from then on it will be a fight to a finish.

**IRON HEEL ON FINLAND.**

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—The Russ reports that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Chief of Police at Helsingfors, Finland. Martial law will be proclaimed. Fourteen thousand troops have already arrived in Finland.

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



**FACTORIES INSPECTORS..**

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

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

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

NELSON MONTEITH,  
Minister of Agriculture.

**THE "ELLIOTT"**  
CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

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

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

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

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

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

**Union Label Articles**

**UNION MADE TOBACCO**

always bears the Union Blue Label



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

**BUY NO OTHER**

**Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.**

ALL STYLES OF Washable Coats, Pants, Frocks, Caps, Aprons, Etc.

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY

Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders 70 Terauley St.

TORONTO

Phone Main 6053.



# ONE-DOLLAR-A-WEEK

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

When a man is too old to do his work satisfactorily and has not provided for his old age while he was earning, he goes to the poorhouse.

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

(Maturing in Twenty Years.)

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

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

# THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - TORONTO

### Help the Rich

The returns for the last year show that of the goods imported, there were \$150,000,000 dutiable and \$100,000,000 in the free list. In this free list, with the exception of \$13,000,000 of anthracite coal, there was nothing that was purchased by the poor—it was all for the rich.

And when these goods were afterwards bought by the poor they were no longer in the free list, for the tariff is arranged in such a subtle way that that which the rich man buys without a duty he can afterwards add the duty thereto. Take the case of cotton. When raw and bought by the employer, it is in the free list, but after it has been woven into cloth and printed on, then the manufacturer has the chance to add thirty-five per cent., because the imported printed cotton goods are subject to that duty.

The free trade part of the tariff is thus almost wholly for the benefit of the rich, and the heaviest duties are piled on to the poor.

The tariff is constructed on this plan: Whatever the richest of the rich have to sell and the poorest of the poor have to buy, that is in the highest rates; but whatever the poorest of the poor have to sell and the richest of the rich must buy, that is in the free list. The importation of labor is free all the time. The politicians cry out against the competition of pauper labor; but they take good pains that the labor market is always filled with these very paupers, so as to keep wages down to the lowest point. The immigration policy attends to that.

The employer, when he goes to buy, has the advantage of freedom, cheapness and abundance, but when the workman goes to buy the duty makes restriction, dearth and scarcity.

There is one law to enrich the rich and another law to skin the poor.

Oh! oh! they say, the workman gets far higher wages in this country than in free-trade England. Suppose he does, is that any proof that the workers get more than half what they produce. One thing is certain, namely, that both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic the laborers do the work and the other men get the wealth.

Yes, yes, they keep repeating; if you buy the cheap goods that the paupers make in the Old World with their cheap labor, the workers will become poor here. And this is asserted by the very men who have imposed millions of dollars on the workers, to bring the cheapest kind of labor, and who use every scheme to get the goods they want to buy into the free list.

Slaughter market and inundation, they cry. The wicked foreigner will inundate us with his cheap goods; then the employers arrange the free list so that they can keep all the inundation and slaughtering for themselves, while they carefully protect the workers against the slaughter and the inundation.

In the free list we find: Precious stones, \$1,152,206; but when it comes to blankets, shoes, clothing and tools, the duty is 25 to 35 per cent. If precious stones should come in free for the rich, why should not precious blankets come in free for the poor?

Go through the home of the workingman, and what article can we find that is not in some way affected by the tariff; if not directly, then indirectly. His furniture is made by machines and tools which the tariff makes dear, and coated with varnish that has been taxed. His mustard is taxed 35 per cent.; the needles to patch his garments, 30 per cent., and the pen to write his will, 25 per cent. It costs him 35 per cent. for a handkerchief to mop his nose, and the same rate for a comb to keep his hair in order. If his sight fails and he must buy spectacles, then up goes the tariff to 30 per cent.

That is the subtle way that the tax pursues the workingman, sleeping or waking, working or idle, in health or in sickness, for better or worse; it sticks to him like a leech, or drains him like an insensible perspiration.

But there is another man who is clothed in purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day. He owns a few acres, well situated in the centre of the city. He toils not, neither does he spin. He has secured by law the power to charge his fellows all through the years for the opportunity to do business on the face of the earth. He enjoys a perennial spring of wealth, which is wrung from the toil of the poor. His land has a value of ten thousand to a hundred thousand dollars per acre per annum. The law can find the smallest microscopic article in the household of the poor man; but this mountain of wealth that rises to millions of dollars per acre in the large cities, the legislator cannot see. On that value, which ought to be taxed to its utmost limit, the law does not bear with a feather-weight, but to the home of the toiler it comes like a swarm of devouring locusts.

The Government helps the rich man to buy cheap and to sell dear. We will liberally reward the man who will point out the first case in which the Government does this for the poor man.

According to the figures in 1901, the census year, the furniture made in the

country amounted to close on \$7,000,000, while the imported was about \$444,000. For every dollar imported, sixteen dollars' worth were made in the country. What was there to prevent the home manufacturer adding the amount of the duty to that which he made? Nothing. In that case, for every dollar which the people paid into the public treasury, they had to pay sixteen dollars to the home manufacturers. It cost the people seventeen dollars to get one dollar into the treasury. In the case of boots and shoes, the result was worse, for the home-made goods were thirty times the imported. Therefore, if the manufacturers added the duty, and there was nothing to prevent them, the people had to pay thirty dollars to the manufacturers for every dollar they paid into the treasury.

Who is the protected man? It certainly is not the toiler; for he is bled by a host of parasites, bonus hunters, land speculators, collectors of ground rent, railroad subsidies, and protected manufacturers.

The worker produces abundance and lives in the home of scarcity. Then the politicians talk of protecting industry.

The collector of ground rent need not produce a dollar's worth of goods in a lifetime, and he reaps a fortune yearly.

Which man is protected, the one who produces the wealth and gets the poverty, or the man who gets the wealth and makes the poverty?

Iniquity, tyranny, fraud and oppression! Who, in the face of these wrongs, will slink like a laggard and raise no protest against the enslavement of industry and the enrichment of idleness? Every man in the ranks of labor should do his utmost to have these facts placed before the Tariff Commission, and demand with no uncertain tone their speedy rectification.

Justice demands that every dollar of tax should be removed from industry and placed on those values which now enable the man who does nothing to get nearly everything. The value which comes to the land of the city through the growth and organization of society is the honest source of taxation.

### Plumbers Keep Away

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and Helpers keep away from: Portland, Ore.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Burlington, Vt.; Stratford, Ont.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Utica, N.Y.; Bay City, Mich.; Burlington, Ia.; Boston, Mass.; Warren, Pa.; Vancouver, B.C.; Medford, Mass.

### FEMININE TRANSLATION.

"Homer!" shouted the young man in the grand stand, as the player paused at third base.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the young lady who was seeing a ball game for the first time. "I didn't know that ball games were so literary. Why, that gentleman actually brought up the name of the old poet Homer."

### EXTRAORDINARY.

"But is Eva really such a pretty girl?"

"Pretty! Why, she would look pretty on a photograph taken on an outing trip."

### The Torn Trousers

A man and his wife arrived at a dance quite late in the evening, only for the husband to discover that in slipping on the icy pavement he had cut one knee of his trousers. The dressing-rooms were entirely empty, and the wife suggested:

"Here, come in the ladies' dressing-room. No one is in there, and I will pin it up and make it do for the evening."

But an examination showed the cut was too large, and no pinning up would do.

"I have a needle and black thread," suggested the maid attendant, "if the gentleman doesn't mind, I will stand at the door and see that no one comes in."

The trousers were hastily taken off and an overcoat made to serve as a robe. The wife quickly sewed, but in the middle of the task loud voices were heard arguing with the maid:

"We must come in, maid. A lady is sick. Quick, let us in."

The husband blanched; the maid looked appealingly; the wife glanced hurriedly around the room.

"Here, quick," she said to her husband, grabbing the knob of a door, "get into this closet for a moment."

And opening the door, she pushed her husband through, and slammed it. In a moment, however, a terrific hammering started on the other side of the "closet" door.

"Quick, Alice," came a voice; "let me back, quick."

"But the women are here," said the wife; "what's—"

"Oh, hang the women," came the voice, and another thump; "I'm in the ballroom!"—The Car Worker.

### DIDN'T HAVE TO.

Warden—Have you anything to say before your electrocution?

Gambusta—No; but I'm so nervous I'm afraid I won't be able to stand the shock.



Of Interest to Women

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Write only on one side of paper.

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

Toronto, Oct. 10, 1905.

Editor of "Woman's Column" of The Tribune:

Dear Madam,—Will you please answer one or two questions which I give below?

I have noticed of late, that in curling my hair, the ends split apart. Can you suggest a remedy for this?

Also will you please give me a good receipt for removing blackheads, freckles, etc., with which I have been troubled.

Yours anxiously,

X. Y. Z.

Since the ends of the hair, shampoo with tar soap, and use Herpicide as a dressing.

Freckles consist of a deposit of oxide of iron in the blood; they may often be dissipated by painting with tincture of iodine, or by a cautious use of a weak solution of nitromuriatic acid.

Acne, commonly called blackheads, may be cured by a careful attention to diet. This is of more importance than washes or medicine. Errors in diet will often bring out a plentiful crop of blackheads, so avoid articles of food that are fried in butter or fat of any kind, pastries and liquors. A safe and useful lotion is made of precipitated sulphur, combined with mucilage of sassafras, with glycerine and camphor; or an ointment of precipitated sulphur and vaseline, a drachm to the ounce. Apply going to bed.

Toronto, Oct. 9, 1905.

To the Editor of "Interest to Women," Tribune:

Dear Madam,—Could you give me your idea as to whether dancing is as healthful an exercise as skating, or are you in favor of either? I have my own opinions, but would like to have the opinion of one who understands better than myself. Hoping to hear from you in your columns, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Snow Pierslvth.

I do think that dancing and skating are both healthful exercises, if not abused. The trouble with most young people is that they are careless. Authorities on this question claim that skating brings into play all the muscles of the body, and sets the blood circulating, and as this pastime must necessarily be indulged in in the open air, there is less danger from overheating, while dancing is usually in crowded, heated rooms. The mode of dressing for dancing being so much lighter than for skating, makes it less healthful, because of the increased opportunity for catching cold. I have noticed young, delicate girls, thinly clad,

getting heated in the dance, seeking to cool off in a draught or in some cold spot, often laying the foundation for incurable disease; so while I think that dancing in itself is not harmful, the carelessness displayed by its devotees makes it less desirable than skating. I am certainly in favor of both, if rightly indulged in.

Tribune, Toronto:

Dear Madam,—I wish you would inform me through the medium of your valuable columns, why it is regarded as improper for a lady to attend a theatre unaccompanied by a gentleman. Also, do you not think it is very bad manners to eat bon-bons, nuts or fruit of any description during the performance and between the acts of the play.

Oliver Twist.

Don't you think that the impropriety you speak of is largely in the imagination. In the early Victorian Age it was considered a serious breach of good breeding for a woman of the upper or middle classes to even be seen on the streets alone; they must always be accompanied by a gentleman or by a servant. But conditions are changing in regard to this matter, as in all other things. With the advent of what is known as the New Woman there has grown up a spirit of independence that has made it possible for a woman to go alone to almost every public assembly. In France, I believe, there are still many restrictions, but I think they are passing away even there; in American and Canada also our women enjoy a larger measure of freedom than in any other country on the globe.

It altogether depends on how we view good manners. To those who live to eat, I have no doubt it would be a great hardship to deprive them of their bon-bons or fruit, or any other eatables, as I suppose to these people it is half the pleasure of living. To those who only eat to live it would be quite possible to attend a theatre without supplying themselves with a meal. Personally, I think it very bad form, and would like to see the habit discontinued.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Madam,—Kindly let me know whether the bakers are on strike yet, and if there has been any settlement among them, as our baker said he heard there was a settlement, so I would like to know, as I am very much interested in it. And oblige,

Mrs. M.

Mrs. M., for the first question in your letter I refer you to last week's reply to Mrs. N. I have not heard of any settlement of the bakers' trouble. I would advise you to pay no attention to any statement made by outsiders. I have no doubt the bakers themselves will make an official announcement as soon as the trouble is over. It is pleasing to know that you are interested, and I hope you will use your influence in the right direction—on behalf of these men who are fighting for their existence. The winning of this battle will mean so much to them, and I think there is no field

in the economic struggle where women can do more. Supplying the staff of life is so purely the province of women that it is for her to show whether these men shall make a living wage or not. Use your voice, and above all, use your patronage, in showing the unfair firms that they cannot have things all their own way. It is the people who must decide.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Madam,—Would you kindly tell me if you take gentlemen members in the Women's International Union Label League, as I would like to join it. What are your fees and initiation?

And oblige,

Harry B.

Yes, I understand that union men are eligible for membership in the W. I. U. L. L. For information as to fees and conditions of membership you can get all you require from the secretary of league. You will find his address in the Roster of The Tribune. I am sure he will be glad to furnish you with all particulars.

Toronto, Oct. 9, 1905.

Dear Madam,—I thank you for the use made of my queries to you of the past week. Your replies are very satisfactory. If my guess in regard to your identity is correct, The Tribune will have an able and recognized champion of the labor movement for its Women's Department. Your answers open up a whole vista of questions before your enquirer. Woman has been used in the past for the furtherance of a great many movements, sometimes against her best interests.

The religions of the world would never have existed but for her unswerving loyalty to the animating principles which on the face of them could have no other effect but good. Women, recognizing intuitively those great truths, the Fatherhood of God, and its essential recognition, before the Brotherhood of Man could become possible, unquestionably followed the path, blazed right or wrong, their phisic sense teaching them that what was best would live, irrespective of their teacher's aims in the matter.

The social and industrial questions naturally follow in the wake of political and religious freedom; in order to make them operative, we must obtain economic freedom. Naturally, those conditions of life assured, no one could have any objections to the fullest special freedom. All would be equals. Equals, peers, man or woman could not be coerced. Would you, in your next issue, give us some light on why the legal measures in the interest of those employed in factories and stores are so glaringly inoperative; also how can the employers and manufacturers, in your opinion, be forced to follow lawful methods in the premises?

Very truly yours,

An Enquirer.

It gives me considerable pleasure to welcome you again to Women's Department. I hope you will come often.

Yes, friend, women have been used in the past for the furtherance of great movements, and as you say, not always in her best interests. The reason why this should be so is, I think, not hard to find.

Women are naturally intuitive, but they do not always give intuition fair play. For ages past the emotional side of women's nature has been cultivated, to the exclusion of her logical reasoning powers. Why this is so is perhaps best known to men. She has done more from motives of sentiment than she otherwise would have done if she had allowed intuition full play; but there are women in the world who have cultivated the powers lying dormant in every woman, and the result is we have such women as Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mary Walsstonecroft, Lady Florence Dixie, and many others, who have not waited for someone to blaze a path for them; they have made a path for themselves, with individuality enough to follow that path, looking neither to the right or left. In spite of the fact

that no abuse was too crude or coarse to level at these women, who dared to be natural, these women knew that what was best would live, without any reference to so-called teachers.

Yes, you are right, I think. Social and industrial questions are a part of the whole. I certainly think it would be impossible to have economic freedom without political freedom. Religious freedom we already have to some extent, but that economic freedom would make us all equal (oh, no), that all might have an equal opportunity. I grant you that intellectual or even physical equality is impossible, and as to the fullest social freedom, well, when men are able to discriminate between license and liberty, then, and not until then, can we have perfect freedom. I am afraid we have not reached that point yet. As to why legal measures are inoperative in factories and workshops, isn't it obvious why? Do you forget that those who make the laws are interested in seeing them made inoperative? Is it not true that many of those whom we (the people) send to make these laws are presidents and officials of corporations and trusts? How can you expect them to cut their own throats? Besides, was there ever a law affecting labor interests framed that did not have a loophole which made it ineffective?

It would be very difficult for me to outline any plan which would force employers and manufacturers to use careful methods in their dealings with their employees. The only method I can see is perfect organization of the workers, not only industrially, but politically. The remedy is in the hands of the people themselves.

HOW IT LOOKED.

"Dear John," wrote Mrs. Newlywed from the shore, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose check," wrote John, "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you."

HEREDITY.

Milley—You think, then, that the children inherit the chills and fever from their parents?

Ralph—Certainly I do. Their mother was a Boston girl and their father came from Cuba.

ONLY A DREAM.

She—I dreamed last night that you and I were married.

He—Weren't you glad?  
"Awfully—when I woke up!"

LITTLE TO REQUIRE.

Ethel—Don't you think that marriage should be a civil contract?

Beatrice—Well, I think they should at least be civil until the honeymoon is over.

NATURAL INFERENCE.

Mrs. Smith—I called my husband back to kiss him good-by this morning."

Mrs. Jones—And what did he say?

Mrs. Smith—He said, "What's the matter, Cordelia? Did you forget to go through my pockets last night?"

Eat none but union bread.

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

## Government Ownership of Monopolies

Monopolies may be divided into two classes—natural and artificial. Natural monopolies include the means of communication and transportation. Railways, waterways, irrigation works, telegraphs, telephones, are especially important. Street car lines, whether they are surface lines, subways, or elevated, and the means of lighting cities, are scarcely less so. These are primary businesses in society upon which businesses of every other kind are dependent. The fact that the most desirable spots or lines of land are occupied, gives a business an advantage. Street car lines very often occupy what we may call exclusive lines of land, as in ordinary streets we cannot well have more than two tracks; and competition must come from subway or elevated railways, and further, the street car service of a city must be used in connection with the street car plant. The same applies to telegraph services. The ordinary commodities of one city may compete with the commodities of another city. Were this the case with respect to railway and telegraph services, we could import them from any other country, or invite competition from any other city, and in that way get them much cheaper, but unfortunately they must be used in connection with the plant which furnishes the services. Thus, if two competing companies are furnishing services of the kind mentioned, they will gain by combination. But gain is the purpose for which business is carried on, and increased gain is like a powerful magnet, sooner or later it pulls the competing companies together. Competition sooner or later gives way to consolidation. The gas business furnishes a good illustration of this, the geographical area within which this business is conducted is so small that the movement towards monopoly has always been rapid. Competition in the gas business has been attempted in countries with all kinds of political government and under every circumstance. It has been tried with the most solemn promises on the part of those starting rival companies, that competition would be permanent and genuine. But the nature of the business, as monopoly, has been strong enough to overcome every obstacle, and guarantees have not been worth the paper on which they have been printed. I am safe in saying that it would be difficult to point to one single instance of permanently successful competition. It is always suggestive that contests between gas companies, railways and the like, are called "wars," as "gas wars," "railway rate wars." This word indicates that these contests are something different from ordinary competition. A war is not something permanent, but destructive, which looks forward to termination based on some agreement. England and America have been inclined to favor private ownership, but in England they are rapidly coming under government control, not only are cities acquiring local monopolies, but the telegraph has been made a part of the postoffice, and there is a strong movement in favor of a nationalization of railways.

Government ownership cannot be accomplished in a day or a year; those who have control of these gigantic monopolies have immense resources at their back; they have in their service eminent lawyers; they control a very considerable portion of the press, and can impose obstacles towards any movement in the direction of government ownership. But the tide has turned, and is now flowing in the direction of public control. If the issue is put fairly before the people, the decision will be, at this date, in favor of government or municipal ownership. Several cities in Canada have recently given a majority in favor of municipal ownership of telephones and electric street lighting plants, while just recently Chicago gave a large majority in favor of municipal ownership of street railways. There can be no doubt but that the educational work of the trade unions has been, and now

is, and in the future will be, a powerful factor in promoting the cause of public ownership.

Public utilities should belong to the people and all the benefits derived therefrom, whether financial or moral. Under the present system we find the few amassing great fortunes at the expense of the many, and principally through the gains of monopoly.

The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few has reached alarming proportions, especially in the United States. In England one-half of the wealth is owned by one-thirtieth of the population, while in the United States it is owned by one-seventieth. Until recently England was considered the land of concentrated wealth. One writer estimates that twenty-five thousand people own half the wealth of the United States. Another estimate gives twenty per cent. as being owned by three one-hundredths of one per cent. of the population; seventy-one per cent. owned by nine per cent. of the families, and twenty-nine per cent. of the wealth is all that falls to ninety-one per cent. of the population. Private ownership or monopoly is the principal cause for this unequal distribution of wealth, aided by a protective tariff.

Private fortunes vary in extent from one million to twenty, and even one hundred million dollars.

Public ownership would make it simply impossible for anyone to plunder the public in this manner, and the gains, heretofore received by private individuals, would, in one way and another, be diffused among the people at large, and would result in a wider enjoyment of moderate comfort, while a wise system of regulation and taxation of inheritances would in time tend to break up the immense fortunes owned by the few. When the purchasing power of the masses is increased, prosperity will become more permanent, and those periods of depression which cause so much suffering and privation will almost disappear.

In conclusion, I would like to refer briefly to the social phase of government ownership. Railways could be so managed that they would increase the facilities and ease of travel, and thus make it possible for more people to visit different parts of their own country and even foreign countries; they would increase enjoyment and make it easy for people to see the beauties of nature; they would have a tendency to decentralize the population of our large cities, and the poor people who find enjoyment in the cities could own their own homes in the country. This could be brought about by reducing the fares to cost for the benefit of the working classes. In Germany workingmen's trains are running, on which the fare is only two-thirds of a cent a mile, and the Australian railway, owned and operated by the State, are to some extent operated and managed for general social purposes, and the school children are carried free in some parts of Australia, thus helping to scatter the population of cities over large areas.

Macaulay says: "Of all inventions, the alphabet and printing press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge space have done most for civilization. If this is true, we must favor an administration of railway, telegraphs, etc., which will place them most fully at the service of the public, making social welfare the chief consideration."

Municipal monopolies could, under municipal ownership and operation, be managed with reference to the greatest good of the greatest number. The workingman or woman who, in cities, trudges to and from their work because they cannot pay five-cent street car fare, of which two cents represent economic surplus, could ride instead of walk, if the fare were reduced to three cents.

The railway mileage of the world outside the United States, Great Britain and Canada, owned by private corporations, is 84,834 miles, while 146,813 miles are owned by various states, viz.: Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Roumania, Aus-

tralia and New Zealand, and with the exception of France, the cost of state administration is very much less than that of private administration, but in every instance the people benefit under government ownership. This being so, it is our duty as unionists to advocate the cause of government ownership and vote for it whenever we get the opportunity.

J. H. Pickles.

### BUY UNION-LABELED GOODS.

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

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Directory of Trade Unions

Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cab. Makers' Sec., L. 157, meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.

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

Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 276. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 293 Jarvis.

Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 289. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., 147 Sackville St.

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

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

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 123. 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.

Brass Workers U. L. 53 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St.

Bread Salesmen, No. 297. Geo. Blackburn S. C., 313 Wilton Ave.

Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 394 (I. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All., L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.

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

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

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

Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helleny, 184 George St., Sec.

Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 1325 Queen St. W.

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

Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.

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

Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 13 1/2 Broadbalt St.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 205 St. Clarendon Ave.

Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., L. Temple. John Pamphilon, 83 Church St. Room 106.

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

Civic Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.

Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. I. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 29 Gould St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Solomon Handman, Sec., 136 Elizabeth St.

Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.

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

Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 155 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.

Electrical Int., L. 114, meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. F. E. Becket, Sec., 61 Duke St.

Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B., L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thurston, Sec., 24 Cesar St.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. George Mathews, Sec., 637 Dundas St.

Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc.

Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers' Toronto Lodge 579. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.

Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Bch. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc.

Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.

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

Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202, meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.

Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8980 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.

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

Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1128 Queen W.

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

Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 8. Meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. C. Little, 530 Front west.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lathers' (Wood, Wire and Metal), Int. U., L. 97. Meets every Tuesday, Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. W. Weller, Sec., 399 Queen W.

Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U., L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto Junction.

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

Longshoremen, L. 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 107 Armstrong Ave.

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

Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Junc. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 500, Toronto Junc.

Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.

Mallers' 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.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Waterenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. F. C. Letts, Sec., 73 Foxley.

Metal Polishers', Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.

Painters' and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.

Patternmakers' Assc. Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. E. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.

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

Planomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 485 Givens St.

Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.

Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 81 Spadina Ave.

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

Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.

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

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

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

Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Esther.

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

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

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

Stonemasons' U. L. 26, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 279 Hamburg Ave.

Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. S.-L. 113. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m., L. Temple. Geo. Coney, 176 Spadina Ave.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 132. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 662, Toronto Junction.

Team Drivers' 495 (I.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.

Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.

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

Tile Layers' Int. U., 37. Meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.

Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lovole, Sec., 137 Dalhousie St.

Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.

Travelers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U., L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Ossington Ave.

Typographical Int. U. L. 91. Meets 1st Saturday, L. Temple. A. E. Thompson, Sec., 192 Seaton.

Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 166 Terauley St.

Varnishers' and Pol. L. 41, P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 112 Birch Ave.

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

Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.

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

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets Society Hall, cor Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 209 Lisgar St.

LADIES AUXILIARIES—

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

Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 53 Phoebe St.

Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 2 B., L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul.

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

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

Trinmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Balston, Sec., 6 Arthur St.

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.

Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 529. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.

Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

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

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

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

Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1:30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.

Freight Handlers and Baggagemen, Local 51. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.

Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.

Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 39 Wellington Ave.

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

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 272. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 268. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc.

Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge

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## Deakin cannot aid Gen. Booth

### Emmigration Scheme Falls

London, Oct. 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Melbourne despatch states that General Booth's plan of sending 5,000 immigrants to Australia has collapsed. Premier Deakin, in a cable to General Booth expressing disappointment, says he cannot proceed with an effort likely to involve conflict.

## Crime in London

Some idea of the work performed by the police of London may be obtained from the following details relating to last year:

Police summonses .....	33,138
Convictions .....	30,822
Private summonses .....	79,585
Injuries in street accidents....	10,384
Killed in street accidents .....	155
Habitual drunkards notified .....	298
Clubs registered .....	1,026
Clubs struck off .....	32

The total number of felonies for the year was 18,806, for which 12,897 persons were apprehended.

## Drink in Glasgow

At a meeting of the Glasgow Council, a member said that the drink bill of the town was £3,200,000 per annum, or £4 5s per head, and two-thirds of that was credited to the working classes. It was impossible, he added, to have so much money spent on liquor and to be without slums, wretchedness, and misery.

## Fun in Ireland

Some Irish humorists, who posted up fictitious notices of a meeting of the United Irish League at Broadford, Co. Clare, were mightily amused when a strong force of constabulary assembled.

## Just to Pay Expenses

Old established paper mills at Norwich, recently carried on solely to avoid throwing a number of people out of work, are about to be closed on account of German competition.

## How a Cat Went to Press

An Illinois item informs us that a dog entered a newspaper office in the city of Mattoon, and chased the office cat. To escape, the cat jumped on the bed of the press while the machine was in motion. It took two men two hours to get all the cat picked out of the type.

## Ancient History

The eight-hour day has always been recognized by Masonry. It is one of their special rules—Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for refreshments and recreation.

## Working Day in Shanghai

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

Gladstone, the statesman who refused a title, declared: "Trades unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."

Adam Smith, the political economist of the "few" a hundred years ago, tells us: "People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public or some contrivance to raise prices!"

## Unionism is the Very Salvation of Labor

Bishop Fallows of Chicago, in a sermon delivered in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, declared himself a firm believer in trades unionism, and said it was nonsense to affirm that the trades 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."

Call for the Label.

## What Strikes Prove

Herbert N. Casson, a well known writer on economic subjects, says of the strike:

"A sympathetic strike proves that working people are the most truly Christian class in society, for there is never so unselfish a movement among the so-called upper class. Did a single professor resign because of the wrong done to Prof. Bemis? Did a single bank clerk protest against the unjust dismissal of silver men from New York? Did a single minister offer to share his salary with the Rev. Myron Reed when that great champion of the poor gave up his church rather than be silent on the great issues of to-day?"

"Many strikers put to shame the professed clergy, who feebly advocate once or twice a week a morality that they have never yet dared to practice. The clergy are like the oxen in the manger at Bethlehem who did not want to be disturbed from their hay by the birth of a Christ. They are dumb on all the vital questions of human life, and can only repeat certain phrases about baptism and faith and other doctrines that were taught a thousand years before Christ, and never taught by Him at all."

"The strike brings forth the sacred germ of resistance implanted by nature in every man. There is nothing higher or holier in human nature than that impulse which resists oppression and strikes for liberty."

"A dog will bite, a mule will kick, a cat will scratch, but the man who will not strike against tyranny and injustice is lower than a rabbit."

"The man who is afraid to strike, but would sit and wipe his eyes and say, 'Let well enough alone; thank God it is no worse, and the Lord loves those whom he chasteneth,' is a barnacle on the ship of progress. Had his advice been followed in the past, the human race would to-day be like apes."

## Tabloid Groceries, Vest Pocket Lunches and Pocket Puddings

At the Grocers' Exhibition, held in the Agricultural Hall, London, one firm introduced a concentrated milk pudding in a penny packet. With addition of a pint and a half of milk and a little sugar a pudding is made in ten minutes. Even the trouble of making coffee, cocoa or chocolate is avoided by the tins sold by another firm, consisting of coffee and milk, cocoa and milk and chocolate and milk. Hot water is the only necessity to be provided by the purchaser.

Suet, already desiccated, is provided for those who wish to avoid the work of chopping and cleaning the natural product, while the Bovril Company provide meat "Stannoids" in neat glass bottles, which are described as "lunch in a waistcoat pocket," and save all but the trouble of eating.

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



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