

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 23

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1906

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Toronto District Labor Council

COMMITTEES' REPORT

REPORT OF ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

To the Officers and Members of Toronto District Labor Council: Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee, at the call of Convener J. H. Kennedy, met at hall 6, Labor Temple, January 29th, at 8.30 p.m.

The chairman gave the committee much valuable information, culled from years of experience in the organizing of the workers. Whilst, in his opinion, every possible effort should be made to organize the disorganized for reasons manifest to us all, he thought the committee could do very efficient work in the interest of this council by assisting weak unions by adding to their membership the non-union workers of those crafts, or unions.

Plans are being put into effect which may add one more craft to the roster of this council; one more local international union to act as a factor in the barricade of truth, justice and equity being waged by this council in the interest of the workers of this vicinity. Regular meetings will be first and third Mondays of each month at the Labor Temple.

Mr. Richardson took the unskilled, disorganized workmen for his text. The Anglo-Saxon trait of quiet determination to effect results was very much in evidence. We will await the result! The committee then adjourned.

AL. HILL, Sec'y of Committee. J. H. KENNEDY, Chairman.

REPORT OF LABEL COMMITTEE

Your committee met Friday, January 26th, those present being Delegates Vaden, Richardson, Lovie and Darwin. Owing to difficulty in getting a full attendance of members it was decided that four should constitute a quorum. The election of officers resulted in Vaden being elected chairman and Darwin secretary.

In a long letter to The Post this morning Mr. Preston says: "When Mr. Wilson endorses to make the Canadian Government responsible for his alleged announcement that it is not their intention to encourage alien races to the Dominion, he should be called down."

It is the intention of your committee to continue the crusade among the locals having a label, and have every reason to suppose that the plan outlined in a former report will be carried to a successful termination. We would also ask the assistance of the delegates from labeled crafts in gaining admission to their different locals.

necessity is great for every member of this committee to be a worker. Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Educational Committee was convened and met January 26th. Those who responded to the call were: Delegates Tweed, Body, Doudiet, Darwin, Mc Donald. The absentees being Delegates Bancroft and Rawlinson.

It was carried that the first and third Wednesdays be time of meeting. Your committee feels that matters of great importance will be dealt with in the near future, and that it is very necessary that the members of the Educational Committee should be in close touch with the Board of Education.

MAY DARWIN, Sec'y Educational Com. JOHN TWEED, Chairman.

Immigration

Mr. Preston Declares Canadian Government Does Not Want Syrians, Neapolitans and Other Kindred Races.

MR. WILSON INSINUATED IT DID

London, Feb. 2.—A sharp controversy regarding the class of immigrants to Canada has developed between Mr. Beebles Wilson and Mr. Preston. Mr. Wilson, in an article in "Canada," a new publication, strongly argued against the low grade of emigrants from Eastern Europe, and declared that "the commonest London loafer has more decency and instincts of citizenship than the Sicilian, Neapolitan, Croat or Magyar."

SUCH RACES NOT WANTED.

Replying to The Post, Mr. Preston said: "No propaganda has been carried on among the Syrians, Croatsians, Neapolitans or other kindred races in southern and eastern Europe to induce their immigration to Canada, nor is it the intention of the Canadian Government to encourage these races." To this Mr. Wilson said in the course of a letter that he "congratulated Mr. Preston upon the decision of the Canadian Government. He considered such immigration unnecessary, as a hundred thousand can be secured from the British Isles.

A STRONG OBJECTION.

In a long letter to The Post this morning Mr. Preston says: "When Mr. Wilson endorses to make the Canadian Government responsible for his alleged announcement that it is not their intention to encourage alien races to the Dominion, he should be called down."

The Immigration Department have not had much success with the Doukhobors and the Irishers, and many others of the barbaric Europeans, of which there are many; they are overflowing the country with cheap labor, satisfying the greed of the capitalist.

Fixing the Price of Labor

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir—I have been asked whether I think that the proposed enactment of the Council fixing the rate of city wages at \$2.00 a day is likely to prove beneficial to the interests of labor generally in our city. I cannot honestly say that I think it is. It seems to me likely to throw out of employment altogether some whose labor is not up to the \$2.00 mark, but who might otherwise earn wherewith to live; to drive away employers to places where the labor market is free; and, at the moment when there is already danger of overcrowding, to attract to the city too many people in hope of higher pay. I am very sorry that I cannot see the measure in a brighter light, but if I am to say anything it must be what I believe to be the truth.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH. Toronto, Feb. 3rd, 1906.

Unscrupulous Cigar Dealers place scab cigars in Union Labelled boxes: Keep your eye open.

Labor's Champion

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE

Would it not be a great thing for the workingman to have as his champion a leader who is practically the court of last appeal on the social question?

There is such a man. One time he was a carpenter. He knows about the difficulties that confront the toiler. While he lived upon earth two thousand years ago, His influence and power to-day are such that no man living dares set himself in open hostility to His reign. No king or ruler in the civilized world would think of prohibiting the homage which men universally accord Him. If he should attempt to do so, there would be an instant rebellion which neither court nor army could suppress.

Forgetting for the moment the question of Jesus Christ's divinity and His claims upon the lives of men, the tremendous significance of the fact that He is "our" man, should appeal most strongly to workingmen.

He is the one man who will be listened to by the world, including those who in many cases are unfriendly to labor. Some time ago, a book entitled "What Would Jesus Do," was written by a Western preacher. So eager are people to learn what He would do in the industrial and the social world, that no other book in modern times, with the exception of the bible, has had such a sale.

Why not invite Him to unite with your labor union? Ask Him to sit upon the platform of your meeting. Take your place beside Him, and permit Him to speak for you. Quote Him as your authority. No man has ever spoken stronger words of condemnation to those who are mistreating the common people. Others have attempted to serve as champions of workingmen, but have not been listened to by those who most needed their message. Here is the man who will compel attention. You need never again quote the political economists. Quote Jesus Christ. He will unhinge the doors of the oppressor's kingdom, and open the way for His own dominion. And

that dominion will be one of truth, of justice, and of righteousness. If the capitalist and others have taken Christ away from the common people, let us present our claims upon Him, for He is "our" man.

Prize Competition

A valuable prize will be given to the writer of the best short labor story that is sent to this paper. The stories will be published and the public will judge. The story must be a true one and not to extend more than fifty or sixty lines.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 485

Held their regular meeting on Friday evening, February 2nd, 1906. There was a very large crowd present and a number of new members were initiated. Brother Barton of Local 487 gave us a good lecture. We held our third annual concert in the Labor Temple on Thursday evening.

DEATH OF JAMES FURLONG.

Mr. James Furlong, for several years an energetic employe in The Globe mailing department, died early this morning at his home, 630 Queen street west, and leaves a wife and family. He was well known and highly esteemed among the newspaper fraternity.

Union Men ask for and smoke Union Label Cigars. Scab ask for and smoke the other kind.

WHY THEY FIGHT PRINTERS

According to the Trades Union Advocate of Philadelphia, the lockout by employing printers in that city is but a part of the plan of the National Manufacturers' Association to prevent the adoption of the shorter workday in the inside trades.

Twenty-three delegates, representing 2,300 machinists of Detroit, No. 128, including Eastern Pennsylvania and a portion of New York, have decided to demand a nine-hour workday.

Musical Protective Association

The Musical Protective Association held their regular meeting in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance. General routine business was the principal work done.

DON'T BE A CLAM. If your dealer offers you a scab cigar, tell him about it good and hard.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the above association will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 12. It is requested that every member be present on that evening to vote on location of headquarters of league, and consider other important business.

Brewery Workers

At the last regular meeting of the International Union of Brewery Workmen the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, John Corcoran; Vice-President, W. Bietchy; Cor. Secretary, G. W. Haines; Rec. Secretary, A. McGinness; Fin. Secretary, W. Jordan; Asst. Fin. Secretary, J. Organ; Treasurer, J. Egan Sergt.-at-Arms, E. Harris; Outside Guard, F. Cornell; Inside Guard, C. Wright; Executive Committee, Joseph Rutledge, M. Jordan, A. Babcock, W. Thomson, J. Organ. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, John Corcoran, Jas. Ralph, Jas. Rutledge, J. Organ, J. Malone, and W. Bietchy; Trustees, J. McGinness, N. Newberry, W. Bietchy; Auditors, A. McGinness, R. Angus. A donation of \$25 was granted to the Sheet Metal Workers to assist them in their coming fight for their rights.

Cigar dealers have no respect for union members who smoke scab cigars.



The Devil and Co., Limited.

All the devil wants is a good working partnership with respectability; and this he is sure to win by showing respectability that it pays to take him in. Then "He is not so black as he is painted" in the first line of the popular chorus whose finale is the chant: "We praise thee, oh God, for the many benefits taken away from others and given to us. We thank thee that in Thy great power Thou sought out us and made us great also."

A vicious or disreputable traffic never rests till it has got a heedless public to participate in its profits by accepting a license at a price for its legal existence, or in some other manner got the government to take stock in it. Such a traffic virtually says to a city council: "We are here to stay, and mean business, at the same time we want to be law-abiding; to be taken inside the law is worth something to us, so you might as well make something out of us and help the town along; come, don't be squeamish, be public-spirited and take us in. Besides if you don't, there's no knowing how bad we'll be." Then, when our school fund and our public library fund accrue from the permits of saloons and brothels, the community is in full partnership with these industries which are thereby permanently sustained, respectability must defend its partners.

When railroad corporations, bolder still, virtually say to a State's representatives: "We have got almost everything we want since we have got a monopoly of the carrying trade, and are raking off all the public will bear, at the same time we might be annoyed and impeded in our business by any adverse State laws, especially such as might relate to taxation. And there's no telling how much expense your State would have to incur in litigation if you do not favor us in this little matter of exemption from taxation." Then, with several hundred passes (to say nothing of other favors) are snugly lodged in the pockets of sundry legislative and judicial functionaries, and of various county assessors, the State's officials begin to discover a warm feeling in their hearts for these monopolists, and somehow it happens that when the legislature adjourns the State has become a party to any and all the hold-up methods railway corporations may see fit to pursue. Nor has it even got so much as license fees to exonerate itself with; instead, its people are bound to actually pay tribute to the carrying trade.

Yet who can tell how much is tribute or booty and how much is for actual honest service? How convenient this mixture is! The word tribute takes us back to the eighteenth century when organized piracy roamed the high seas, crippling commerce and leaving devastation and terror in its path. These pirates had no mix-up about their trade, but when they were strong enough to make their demands on trading nations they called a spade a spade and boldly demanded annual tribute as a price for withholding their pirate guns, for ceasing to cripple sea traffic. Modern pirates do not roam the high seas to cripple trade now, they are established in custom houses, crippling trade at our ports, and are really hired men for the arch pirates who have fattened into trusts through tribute or tariffs demanded first from foreign traders and received by the government as prize-money for still greater tribute thereafter accruing to trusts from consumers of trust-made goods. It is the government partnership or power of might in this tribute or loot-taking that gives it its high tone. Pure piracy had a regal power transcending mere partnership, but a thief or burglar has no standing in society. Why it is a penal offence to receive goods stolen by a burglar or highwayman; you are a party to the offence; even if these gentry do have honest callings in the daytime, that makes no difference.

Of late, however, this questionable partnership has assumed a far more sinister phase. Our Carnegies and Rockefellers have been so polite, so affable and pious, so generous to some libraries and universities that many institutions are continually on their knees to these idols. They are not only willing to pledge a partnership themselves, but are willing to mortgage the youth of the coming generation. Of course privately owned seats of learning can, perhaps, claim a sort of right to warp the morals of their students, but for a State University like that of Nebraska to whine and crouchingly hold its hands before the Carnegies and Rockefellers is as much a give-away on the fiscal affairs of the State as was disclosed

two years ago in Chicago when schools had to be closed because the rich were systematically dodging their taxes. For a university to take John D. Rockefeller's money is more than taking him into partnership, it is putting him in the school room as teacher of his own methods. It is instituting a school for highwaymenism, to which Fagin's school for pickpockets was only a kindergarten. Once set up such a man as a patron saint of a college of university, and all the ethical ideals of the school will be let down to those of a corsair.

Suppose a symmetrical towered building is to be added by Rockefeller to one of our universities; is it possible for the countless youth that will swarm therein to withhold their admiration from the great benefactor? Nor will they fail of the natural emotion of gratitude for benefits enjoyed. From that point to a defence of the methods of these modern buccaners is an easy step, and attempted emulation a foregone conclusion. So much for example, but that is not all, for is any one simple enough to suppose that a school fostered by the head of a great trust will ever unveil the sacred obscurity that envelops the question of tariffs? Is it likely that any question of political economy of public conduct involving the vested interests of wealth will ever be illumined? Lord Macaulay declared that if the admission of the law of gravitation involved any considerable financial interests, that principle would still be unsettled.

A course at such a university would send out into the world graduates crippled for life in their moral intelligence. To discern right from wrong on all great issues of the day would be out of their power. And to declare that these immense benefactions do not hamper free speech in universities in the face of daily facts to the contrary is absurd.

And more insidious than the dissemination of error in subsidized universities is that possible in endowed public libraries. Books having such an innocent look on their backs and such noble titles are filled with the most intricate tissues of lies so beautifully interlaced with truth that it would take a court of law to tear them apart. Worthless hack-writer versions of our greatest statesmen's lives belittle our highest models of citizenship like the Morse series which practically writes Thomas Jefferson down to the level of our lowest successful politicians, at the same time declaring him one of our greatest men. Biographies of new men, in which various kinds of freebooters are whitewashed to appear kind and good and angelic, worthless text books on history and political economy, all these are but too ready to creep into the best of libraries, but when a man whose whole life action is set against justice to all men because he believes in his heart in the special right of the few men to the earth, and has a fierce class loyalty, and a fierce determination to make his own morals accepted as a world standard, his power for evil when let loose in a public library is unlimited.

His very virtues, since they are in partnership with his warped ethical sense, make him all the more formidable. In short, in these matters of public benefactions, if "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth," we should by all means look the title of

the gift horse right well in the mouth, lest we become receivers of stolen goods and take the devil into partnership.—Lona Ingram Robinson, in Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader.

EQUALITY.

"Taxes are equal is a dogma. I'll prove at once," exclaimed a tory boor; "Taxation hardly presses on the rich, And likewise presses hardly on the poor."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Among a large number of recent magazine articles on capital punishment but one was found which offered any apology for the practice. This one was written by the professor of "Moral Philosophy" in Cornell University. The professor favored capital punishment as a means of doing the victim good. This was said, not in the sense that a dead Indian is said to be a good one. The professor's idea was that the murderer needed this shock to make him sufficiently penitent and bring him back into harmonious relationship with his fellow-beings.

Now comes another Christian scholar, the president of Oberlin College, who declares that the "question of capital punishment is not one that can be decided upon principles of abstract right and wrong."

Question of Principle.

If the question of capital punishment cannot be decided upon principles of abstract right and wrong, what question can be so decided? Can a thing be wrong in the abstract and right in the concrete? If we are to ignore abstract principles in dealing with the murderer, why may we not set them aside when we trade horses or sell life insurance? Are there any "principles" of right and wrong? If so, when is a man bound to respect them? Might not the chicken thief plead that his trade is one that should not be judged by principles of abstract right and wrong? If the executioner is beyond the jurisdiction of morality, why not the thief?

Would society have more to fear from murderers if capital punishment were abolished? This is the only question left if there are no principles involved.

Question of Expediency.

There has been no execution in Switzerland since 1879, none in Holland since 1860, none in Portugal since 1843, none in Finland since 1826. If the humanity of these states had resulted in a great increase of murderers it would seem that they might have discovered the fact by this time and returned to the blood for blood plan.

If life is less safe in Michigan or Maine than in Ohio or New York, statistics do not reveal the fact.

But no one who believes in the inherent justice of the universe would expect to find that an institution which is wrong in principle could be expedient in practice. Tell me what is right and I'll tell you what is practicable.

Society's Stupidity.

Judicial murder must brutalize men. It cannot beget a respect for life. The murderer is not to be hated. He, most of all, is to be pitied. We should look up him in sorrow, not in anger. His crime does not give us the least warrant for injuring him. It rather puts us under greater obligation to do him good because his need is great.

If the state is to have hangmen, would it not be appropriate to draft for that service the preachers who profess to be disciples of the Nazarene and still defend the gallows? What right has a man to claim the name of "Christian," who does not acknowledge the duty to return good for evil?

No man can believe in capital punishment when once he comprehends the truth of Victor Hugo's assertion that the slums are the product of social injustice and that vice and crime are but the vomit of the slums. It is monstrous for society to condemn and kill the victims of its own stupidity.

Most criminals are more sinned against than sinning. Let the murderer be taken care of for the protection of the state and his own good. In our condemnation of his act let us not forget our share of responsibility. The social wrongs, of which we are all guilty, chief of which is land monopoly, have filled our cities with the disinherited children of hunger and neglect and these furnish our criminals.

Justice, not punishment, is the safety of the state.

Herbert S. Bigelow,
Pastor Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
January 28, 1906.

Our Toilers Behind the Times

British Labor Leader Says the Americans Are Too Slow.

London, Jan. 27.—Keir Hardie, the labor leader, when asked in the course of a campaign speech why British workers were free traders while the workmen in protected countries, especially the United States, favored a tariff replied:

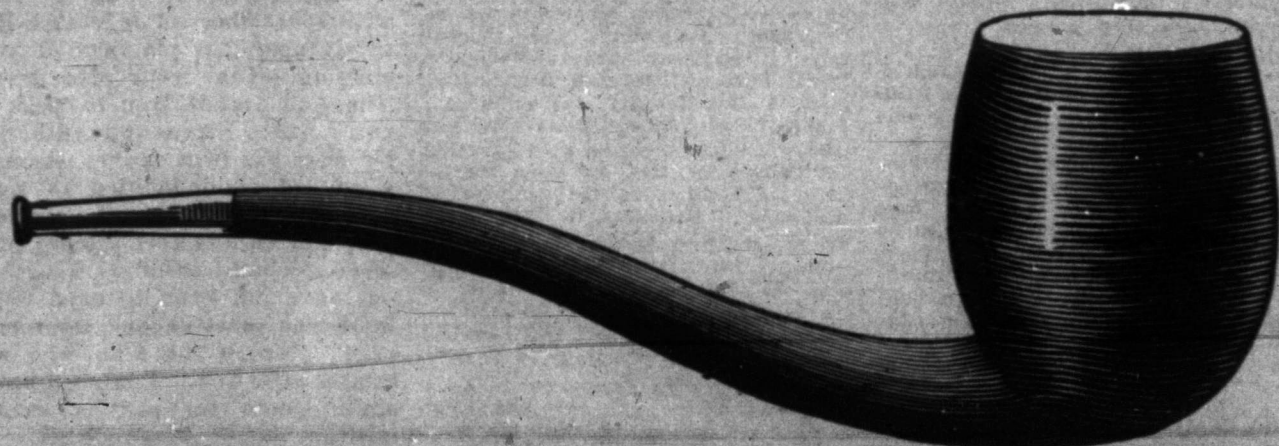
"The American workmen are a long way behind the European in the matter of political education. In Europe labor is practically identified with socialism; in America socialism is still in its infancy, and is by no means co-extensive with the labor party.

"Moreover, American capitalists are still able in crises to smash labor organizations. The fact is that no real labor party exists in America, where the workmen vote the Republican or Democratic ticket.

"Here labor is better organized. It is far more highly educated in political science."

The money a married man has to put into necessary things would more than buy a bachelor all the luxuries he could attend to.

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JAPANESE COMPETITION

The question of the immigration of Japanese to the United States and Hawaii and its effect upon unskilled labor has received considerable attention recently, but surely something should be said relative to the bearing that such immigration and competition has upon our manufacturing industries and the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Japanese laborer comes to work, to gain a living, to better his condition pecuniarily, and to learn (in fact, nearly all class themselves as students, and not laborers). Many of them, when questioned, assert that their object in coming to this country is to study, but under stress of circumstances were obliged to work at farming or at anything they could get to maintain themselves until such a time as more lucrative avenues of employment were opened, and finding themselves in a position to accumulate money, they naturally abandoned all desire for student life. With their keen perception, energy and enterprise, together with dexterity and imitative facilities, they are quick to comprehend, and an art or trade once learned, they become adepts and quickly engage in teaching others of their race. To work and learn with them means a close competition, with not only unskilled, but the highest branches of skilled labor.

They have taken a mighty hold on the cheap furniture business, turning out immense quantities of bamboo, cane and wicker furniture, which is cutting materially into the furniture trade, because the articles placed upon the market, owing to their cheapness, find ready sale, and displace the like article made by white labor. From one industry they take to another, and now throughout the city may be seen the Japanese boot and shoe worker, the skilled steam laundry worker, the jeweler and watch maker, the tailor, the printer, and the photographer.

The result of the advent of Japanese labor into the shoe trade throughout

every town and hamlet in California is the driving of the small white shoe worker into other avenues of employment.

In the manufacture of cigarettes in San Francisco the Japanese are acquiring a stronghold, to the disadvantage of many white women formerly employed at the business. In packing teas and other store work they are fast supplanting the whites, one firm alone, a firm handling a fancy brand of coffee, employs twenty or more of them; but we may rest assured that the Japanese so employed will not be content with working as porters and warehousemen all the time, but will, upon mastery of the business, establish themselves in the same line. Such has been the experience of Hawaii in the past, and such will be our experience in the future.

In Japan and China there is a labor with which neither America or Europe could or would compete. Official figures from Tokio show that shipbuilders in the private yards of that empire receive fifty sen a day, the highest rate of wages paid in all Japan to artisans; in textile industries the maximum rate is twenty-nine sen, a sen being equal to approximately half a cent.

If the cheap labor of Japan were incompetent, there would be little, if any, significance in the figures, but the labor of the "Sun Rise Kingdom" is comparably skillful. The farmers of that Empire, for instance, have developed a husbandry that is the admiration of practical men and scientific horticulturists the world over.

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture go to Japan to study Oriental triumphs of cultivation. And with sufficient workmen able to exist upon a wage that would mean starvation or degradation to an American workman, this country might well look with alarm to the increasing influx of the Japanese against which the wage-earners of California are uttering a united protest.



UP-TO-DATE UNIONISM

As the world progresses methods under which industries and manufactures are managed and controlled change. The introduction of machinery, the improved methods of production, by which the situation of the working classes is being so vastly changed; the organization of manufacturers' associations, employers' associations, the sneering antagonism of the press, the unjust manipulation of the laws, and the apparent development of a huge combine of all classes against the working people, we think, justify us in calling the attention of the labor leaders of America to the necessity of some required changes in the present methods of trades unionism that will improve the solidarity of the trades union movement and place the working classes in a position that they will be able to combat the more modern and up-to-date opposition with which they are confronted.

We think that it is high time to show some of our heavyweights that it is up to them to get busy and formulate such methods as will assure the protection of the working classes against the many organizations that have lately been formed to crush them.

In the earlier days of the trades union movement, if the members of any craft thought they were not being properly treated or were not getting enough wages, or had some other grievance, they waited upon their employer and asked him to rectify it. If he said no, they simply went on strike. Now, in those days that employer had no protection of organization with his fellow-employers. He was compelled to stand alone and fight the union. The men would place pickets at every door to prevent non-union men from taking their jobs. They advertised in the papers to the effect that there was a strike on and for men seeking employment to keep away. They boycotted this man's goods, etc., until he, finding that he was up against it, would be compelled to settle.

In those days strikes were a very simple matter, but let us see what the conditions are to-day.

Men are asked by their employers to sign an agreement under which they are compelled to leave part of their wages each week in the hands of the boss, so that he may have more money on which to run his business. The boss is at liberty to discharge the man at any time he pleases, but the man must not leave; if he does, he forfeits all the money he has left in the hands of the boss; if he breaks anything he is compelled to pay for it, and in many cases it is the boss' fault.

If the man leaves his employment he forfeits the money coming to him, but the boss is at liberty to discharge him the day before the agreement expires and keep the money.

Now, if the men go on strike against such unjust arrangements, they are not allowed to picket, they dare not advertise the strike in the papers warning their friends to keep away, while the bosses are allowed to advertise for men, telling them that there is no trouble on, and, in one case that we know of, thirteen men were on strike and that was the highest number of men that shop had employed for years. The boss advertised in the old country papers for 100 men, and was the means of bringing a great many to this country, and though those men broke up their homes to come here, when they arrived they were told they were not wanted.

If we tell our fellow-unionist not to buy the bosses' goods, we are fined more money than we will ever pay. If you think the boss has fooled a man and you tell them (the men) the truth, and ask them not to take your job, you are hauled before the courts and you are very fortunate if you don't get a month in jail. We find that the boss is quite unconcerned, as he is being recompensed for his loss by his fellow-employers. Right here let us point out that if he is an employing molder, that it is not only from molders he draws his support, but from the employers' association, composed of all trades, an organization formed strictly upon industrial lines. This is one of the points that we wish to point out.

If his support was confined to the molders, and the Iron Molders' Union wished to kill that support, they might call a general strike of all molders. But even that would be of no avail, as the employer would still have all other classes of employers to draw from. While, owing to the lack of industrialism among the union, the molders would have gone to the extent of their jurisdiction.

The trades unionists taught the employer a great deal of the benefits of organization, but we are inclined to think that upon concerted, united action for the general welfare of all connected with their association, upon industrial lines, that they have decidedly the best of us.

The system under which trades unions are at present governed was formulated when there were no opposing organizations. The conditions have entirely changed. Therefore, we claim that our methods must change. We must have more industrialism and less jurisdiction disputes. We must not hew too closely to the trades' autonomy line, for why should one union man be any different from another, and why should a boss be permitted to oppose union men in one department while he recognizes unionism in another? This is just where one union assists the boss to defeat another, while they in turn will get their defeat just as soon as the boss is able to give it to them.

We would like to point out the case of the Canada Foundry Company. They first fought the molders, while the machinists and the pattern makers, blacksmiths, etc., stood by and did nothing to assist their fellow-workingmen. After a long time they succeeded in temporarily defeating the molders. Then comes the machinists. When they are through with the machinists it will be some other union's turn, until they are entirely rid of unions, while if at the time of the molders' strike all other organizations had stood by the molders instead of by the Canada Foundry Company the strike would have been won and there would have been no machinists' strike. Therefore, we allow the boss to use us to defeat our fellow-unionist and fill one part of the shop with scabs, and after he has completed his dirty work (with our assistance) he turns around and uses the same scabs to defeat us.

In the building trades in this city one union has been given an agreement and patted on the back to prevent them from standing by the other branches of the trade. If, at the expiration of that agreement, the other branches of the building trades are in a healthy state of organization, the agreement will be renewed, but if the employers have succeeded in smashing them, then down will come the axe on the heads of the union that has been used to crush their fellow-workingmen.

We might be assuming considerable responsibility, and, indeed, might get ourselves into serious trouble by attempting to show a remedy for these evils. However, we are taught by the present circumstances that more industrialism among the trades unions is absolutely necessary. We are firmly of the opinion that we should have less unions and more unionism, and that one union is sufficient in any industry. For why should we permit the employer to use the men in one branch for the purpose of disrupting the union in another branch of the same industry?

All men working in the printing industry should belong to the printers' union.

Every man working in a brewery should be a brewery worker. The same with the miner and so on down the line. And their finances should be so arranged as to enable any craft on strike to draw from all other crafts.

We believe that this system would be far more effective and thousands of dollars could be saved every year in salaries that might be placed in the defence fund.

We should also have arrangements, by which any man showing a paid-up card and a good character, can be admitted

into any union, for why should one union man not be just as good as another? Or why should a man that has been working for the welfare of unionism all his lifetime and happens to change his trade, be treated in the same manner as the man who has been scabbing for years and is forced to join the union. Let us have the show to which one ticket admits us all the way through.

AN ADVANCE OR NO AGREEMENT

PRESIDENT MITCHELL CLEARLY AND FIRMLY STATES THE POSITION TAKEN

"There must be an increase in wages or there will be no agreement," was the declaration of President Mitchell to the operators' scale committee Wednesday morning.

After calling attention to the general prosperity of the country, Mr. Mitchell asked in an impressive manner:

"Why should not the miners enjoy their share of this prosperity? Must the miners stop now? Is this their end? Have they no future?"

"I'm making this statement so that you gentlemen will know where I will stand when it comes to a point in this conference whether to agree or not to agree."—Ex.

Two and a Half Millions For Great Strike Fund

Mine Workers' Executive Discussing Special Levy of One Dollar a Week

Indianapolis.—The national Executive Board of the United Mine Workers met behind closed doors this morning and remained in session until evening. Routine business was transacted.

A special levy of \$1 a week on each member of the organization to create a strike fund was discussed informally, and no action was taken. Notice may issue to the board members to-morrow morning that a special session will be held during the day in order that the work may be disposed of more speedily. Otherwise the meeting of the board will be continued Monday. Little of importance remains for them to do but to make the formal order for the strike levy.

There is an intimation that pressure has been exerted on some of the board members to cut the proposed assessment in two. There is little likelihood that this will be done. Secretary W. B. Wilson is especially determined that the funds thus raised shall be at least \$2,500,000, and the other national officers and a majority of the board members are of the opinion that this sum will not be found too large if a strike is declared on April 1.—Ex.

Still Another

For the second time the present convention has been horrified by a dreadful catastrophe overtaking their brethren. At Wifferville, I.T., last Thursday fourteen men were hurled into eternity and a brother of one of the delegates, James Batlay, was among the number. It is hard to discuss these things with patience, this being the third this year with a total of fifty-three mine workers slaughtered in twenty-five days. We can only bow our heads and mingle our tears with the families of deceased. "The price will stagger humanity," but it will not stop the work until we have spokesmen who can and will make the law respected and obeyed. Peace to the ashes of the departed, undoubtedly they were victims of greed and official negligence.

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Recognition of the Union

By Operators Now Granted the Miners

They Agree to Meet in Joint Conference on February 15 to Settle Differences

Probably the most gratifying announcement made to the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis was that the anthracite mine operators and the coal carrying railroads of Pennsylvania had agreed to a joint conference to be held on February 15. The announcement was gratifying, first, because it was a concession of the operators to the miners at one time declared impossible; and second, because it carried recognition of the miners' organization which it had been declared would never be made. It is probable that but for public sentiment the anthracite operators and coal carrying railroads would never have agreed to a conference.

While the concessions made were a great victory for the United Mine Workers' organization, they should not be treated as such. It is good business policy to meet a man half way, or as near half way as possible. The conference granted has to do with business propositions. To business propositions there are always two sides. In order for them to carry, compromises sometimes have to be made. It is well to keep this fact in mind.

Until the operators and railroads agreed to this conference the burden of responsibility rested solely upon them. Now that they have agreed to a conference the burden of responsibility is shifted to the shoulders of the members of the United Mine Workers' organization; at least a very large share of it, for upon them fully as much as upon the operators, depends the success of this conference. And the true success of it lies not so much in either party thereto gaining a victory over the other, as in the establishment of business relations that shall be a permanent basis for harmonious and peaceful conditions for all time to come in the anthracite regions.

REWARD OFFERED

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 5.—A reward for information as to the whereabouts of Mitchell Donnelly of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen's National Union will be offered by the organization. President Donnelly has not been heard from since Thursday.

Donnelly left the Dennison Hotel on Thursday. He came to Cincinnati with Secretary Call to settle a strike of butchers at the Alattoir Company.

One of the greatest pleasures of the present time is to buy something and then see a big lot of other people want it.

VULGAR RICH ARE VAGRANTS AS MUCH AS THE POOR STREET MERCHANT

They Toil Not, Neither Do They Spin, Yet Deny a Coast to a Homeless Man

At the Summer School of Philanthropy the members held that no vagrants should receive a penny or even a bowl of soup without first having worked for it. Mendicancy was to be suppressed, and the match seller, lead pencil hawker and shoe string man were to be classed either as mendicants or made to lower the prices on their wares, on the ground that their profits so far exceeded what they paid for the articles that selling them was equivalent to begging.

Miss Gertrude Barnum, President of the Woman's Trade Union League, was present with other views.

"I am glad to have been able to be present at one of the meetings of the School of Philanthropy, and have listened to the discussion with great pleasure," she said. "You agree that the vagrant should be made to work, and work hard, too, for his night's lodging or for his breakfast or a bowl of soup. You agree that begging in the streets should be stopped, and that the sale of lead pencils, matches and shoe strings in the streets is merely another form of mendicancy, for the poor man who sells them does so at such a great price above what he paid.

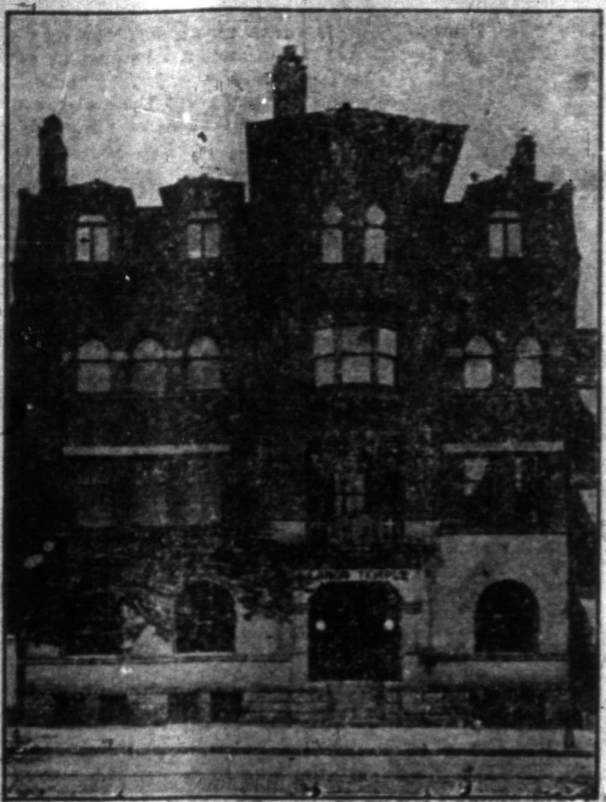
"This is all very well, but you who represent philanthropy in New York city, how do you then class the ultra rich? Do they work for their night's lodgings; do they labor for their breakfast or a bowl of soup? Then you must class them as vagrants. You call the shoe string man a mendicant because he sells his wares at a price far greater than what he paid for them. How about the captains of industry? Would you have received certain gifts if these gentlemen had not made profits from the sale of their wares?"

"To be consistent in your theories you should have to make the two extreme classes one, thus losing the generous contributions to philanthropic work made by the rich.

"I have seen a member of the Astor family in his summer home. He plays golf, a little tennis, has his horses brought for him to ride or drive, rides in his automobile, and, I am told, on good authority, that in all his life he has never done a stroke of work. If the man who does not work for his food and shelter but wears shabby clothing is a vagrant, how will you class this gentleman who 'toils not nor spins,' but wears the best of clothing and rides in an automobile?"

ISN'T THAT TRUE?

Zanesville isn't afraid of "tainted" money, as the council has just accepted an offer from Andy Carnegie for a \$50,000 library. Zanesville would take Judge Casariot's thirty pieces of silver if she could get her "tainted" on them.—Crooksville Advance.



Trades and Labor Unions

Labor Temple Shareholders

How the Various Organizations Line Up to Support Organized Labor's Greatest Undertaking

Over one-half of the trades and labor organizations of Toronto and district are shareholders in the Labor Temple Company, Limited, and there is cause for satisfaction in this fact. But what about the other half? The majority of them are small organizations which find it difficult to accumulate a large surplus in their treasury, but there are a number of the larger organizations in this list which have not yet assumed any financial responsibility in the Labor Temple. It is claimed by some that international laws prevent them appropriating their funds for other than their own purposes, and therefore they are precluded from becoming partners in the Labor Temple enterprise. A decision was given by the Cigarmakers' International Executive Committee several years ago which made it possible for their local organizations to appropriate their funds for the promotion and purchase of Labor Temples. This decision was in the right direction, and no mistake would be made by other international executives if they gave the same right to their subordinate organizations. If all international bodies framed their laws to tie up their subordinate locals in this manner it would be almost an impossibility to promote a Labor Temple, and it is gratifying to note that many local unions have the right of self-government in these matters. As intimated in last week's TRIBUNE, I have prepared a list showing the unions holding stock in the Labor Temple and the amounts; also the unions that have not yet assumed any financial responsibility as organizations, although many of their individual members are shareholders. Following is the list of Unions holding stock:

	SHARES
Bakers.....	50
Blacksmiths.....	25
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	100
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Helpers.....	50
Bookbinders.....	50
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	400
Brass Moulders No. 33.....	5
Brass Moulders No. 5.....	15
Bricklayers.....	1500
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	100

Builders' Laborers.....	500
Cigarmakers.....	50
Cabinet Makers.....	16
Carriage and Wagon Workers	25
Civic Employees.....	50
Coal Drivers.....	60
District Labor Council.....	1812
Electrical Linemen.....	100
Gilders' Protective Union.....	25
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	186
Journeymen Tailors (Toronto Junction).....	5
Machinists.....	500
Machinists, Hazel Lodge, No. 371.....	25
Mailers.....	25
Malsters.....	50
Marble Workers.....	10
Metal Polishers.....	25
Moulders.....	25
Musical Protective Ass'n.....	200
Operators (Garment Workers)	5
Painters and Decorators.....	75
Pattern Makers.....	150
Piano Makers No. 34.....	15
Picture Frame Workers.....	5
Plasterers.....	50
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	600
Pressers (Garment Workers).....	10
Pressmen.....	25
Steam Engineers.....	15
Stereotypers & Electrotypers.....	50
Stonemasons.....	200
Street Railway Employees.....	1500
Teamsters.....	10
Team Drivers.....	10
Tile Layers.....	10
Tobacco Workers.....	10
Typographical Union.....	600
United Garment Workers.....	10
Wood Carvers.....	5
Women's Union Label Le'gue	25
Ladies' Auxiliary, Machinists Union.....	5

Following is the list of organizations having no shares in the Temple:

Woodworking Machinists No. 118;
Picture Frame Workers No. 114;
Barbers No. 376; Bartenders No. 280;
Bindery Women, No. 34;
Bread Salesmen No. 207; Brewery Workers No. 304;
Broom & Whisk-workers; Branches 1, 5, 3, 4 and 5 of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Cloakmakers;
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 41;
Coopers No. 180; Electrical Workers No. 114; Fur Workers No. 2;
Gilders' Protective Federation No. 8980; Glass Workers No. 21; Glove Workers No. 8; Granite Cutters No.

16; Horseshoers No. 49; Plasterers Laborers; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; Letter Carriers; Lithographers No. 12; Longshoremen No. 646; Marine Engineers; Marine Firemen; Photo Engravers; Piano and Organ Workers No. 39; Printers and Color Mixers; Sheet Metal Workers; Silver and Britannia Metal Workers; Stonecutters; Upholsterers; Travelling Goods and Leather Novelty Workers No. 5; Varnishers and Polishers No. 41;

Webb Pressman No. 1; Wood Carvers. With the above lists before the organized workers of the city, let us hope that both unions and individuals will be stimulated to greater activity in behalf of the Labor Temple.

Don't forget the grand rally of shareholders in Room One at the Labor Temple on Saturday night, February 10th, promptly at 8.00 o'clock. Business is business.

JAMES SIMPSON

BRITAIN'S NEW "LABOR PARTY" --- ITS BEGINNINGS AND MEANING

For the First Time the Parliament Just Elected Will Have a Definite Labor Party—How it Was Founded and by Whom

January 27th, 1906

The elevation of John Burns to Cabinet rank and the remarkable strength developed by the labor party, shows that a new factor has begun to make itself felt in British politics, the significance of which few people in this country appreciate.

The new labor party is a result of the trade union movement. In the past a few of the larger unions have at various times selected representatives to Parliament, but as a general rule the bulk of trade unions were indifferent to the question of obtaining labor representation. The Trades Congress, which meet every year, was content to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to represent their political interests.

In the year 1899, however, the Congress passed a resolution directing its Parliamentary Committee to call a convention of trade union and socialist societies for the purpose of organizing a political movement among the workers. In 1900 this convention was held at London, delegates being present from various trade unions, the Independent Labor party, the social Democratic Federation, the Italian society, and certain co-operative societies.

At this convention the Labor Representation Committee was formed—a body which has now a paying membership of nearly 1,500,000 trade unionists, and all the big co-operative societies of Scotland, and many of those of England.

The new party has organized itself along the lines laid down by the trade unions. At first, owing to the desire of many of the leaders in Parliament to act with the Liberals, a policy was agreed upon by which members were to hold together on all questions relating to labor, but were free otherwise to ally themselves with either of the old parties. In 1903, however, the movement having in the meantime been gaining ground, both in point of numbers and in the winning of several notable victories by Labor Representation Committee candidates, a rather peculiar change was made. It was decided that henceforth labor "candidates" should refrain from identifying themselves with either of the old parties, and should use only the word labor as their party name. At the next annual meeting of the Trade Union Congress an effort was made to interpret this policy literally, and to forbid the L. R. C. to make any arrangements whatever with the old parties. But Mr. J. R. MacDonald, secretary of the Labor party, declared that while a candidate would receive no financial support unless he stood as a labor candidate, there was no intention of preventing labor members co-operating with any party, provided such co-operation was in the public interests. Nor would the party in constituencies, where no labor candidate was running, be prevented from supporting any other party candidate who was known to be favorable to their interests. The Labor party was not an Ishmaelite.

THE LIBERAL ALLIANCE.

At that time the question of the official leadership of the Liberal party being still undecided, Mr. MacDonald intimated that the possibility of coming to an understanding with the Liberals would depend largely on the choice of leadership made by the Liberals. With Lord Rosebery as leader, the Labor party would not have much to gain by an alliance with the Liberals. But if Campbell-Bannerman, who had enunciated a rather radical programme of social reform, were in that position, it would be an easy matter to come to some sort of understanding, and in their interests to do so. An essential condition of such cooperation would be Labor representation in the Liberal Cabinet. While, however, the Labor party was prepared to support both on the hustings and in the House any party that attempted to legislate in the interests of the masses, it would not bind itself to any party unconditionally. If the Liberal leader did not carry out his social reform programme, the Labor party would seek other means of achieving its ends.

It is now a well-established fact that the Liberals and the Laborites entered

into an agreement to divide certain constituencies among them, the Liberals supporting the Labor candidate in some district in return for labor support in others. And this fact will tend to give the Labor party in Parliament an influence even greater than that arising from the number of members returned.

THE PART IN THE PAST.

In the past the Labor members in Parliament have hardly formed a party. Each usually pursued his own way without much regard to his confederates. When, for instance, some of the Labor members raised the question of the report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration, hardly any of the members of the Labor group, beyond the few who spoke, were present at the debate. Nothing, therefore, in the nature of a demonstration of the feeling on the subject of the Labor members themselves, or of the masses whom they represent, made itself apparent in the House. But the Labor members will undoubtedly, after this election, have a leader, and will be prepared to act collectively—to adopt the methods and tactics of the Irish party when the occasion arises.

The moving spirit of the Labor party at present is Mr. J. R. MacDonald—a man who, though he has been a member of the London County Council for some years, and is a Labor candidate for Leicester, is seldom heard of here. It is possible he may be chosen titular leader of the new party; in any event, he will be the dominating influence in its councils.

As Lord Rosebery's prediction that there will soon only be two parties in England—the party of the haves against the have-nots—seems to be in process of fulfillment, it will be of interest to know something of the man who in five years has organized 1,500,000 have-nots into a political party.

BIGGER THAN BURNS.

"Mr. MacDonald," remarked General Secretary Mitchell, of the British Federation of Trade Unions, "is a bigger man than John Burns; a man of wider knowledge and greater practical ability. A great organizer, he is also a great diplomat. Shortly after the Labor Representation Committee was launched, a wordy war broke out between Burns, Bell, Wilson and other Labor members, a feud which threatened the existence of the new party. But MacDonald accomplished what probably no other man in the kingdom could have done—soothed their ruffled feelings and showed them the sweet reasonableness of harmony."

"MacDonald has never sought notoriety, because he realizes that as soon as a Labor man pushes himself to the front there is always a certain clique ready to impugn his motives. He is not orator in the sense that Burns is, but he is the best debater in the British Labor movement to-day. His ability in debate; his genius for conciliation was conspicuously manifest at the Amsterdam convention; during the fight between the revolutionary Socialists, led by Bebel and Katsky, and the constitutional Socialists led by Jaures and Bernstein. Bebel had come to Amsterdam determined to expel Jaures from the international movement, because the millionaire grocer and newspaper proprietor had accepted a position in the French Cabinet. Jaures is a great orator, a man whose eloquence has determined the fate of the French ministry more than once. But Bebel, supported by an overwhelming majority of delegates from countries where popular government is unknown and where naturally revolutionary tactics are held in high favor, carried everything before him until MacDonald arose. MacDonald introduced an ingenious resolution, and spoke for thirty minutes. And where Jaures, the eloquent, fighting for political life, failed, the canny Scot prevailed. MacDonald's resolution satisfied both sides. A thirty-minute speech prevented a split that would have thrown back the whole European Labor movement for years. A man who has proven himself to be the greatest organizer the British Labor movement has yet produced, and is able to reconcile the obstreperous Socialists of Europe, is bound to make his

influence felt on the course of legislation in this country in the near future—the more especially as he is likely to be returned to Parliament."

HIS FISCAL VIEWS.

In the circumstances Mr. MacDonald's views on English industrial problems and Mr. Chamberlain's proposed solution will be of interest to Canadians. Mr. MacDonald is not enamored of Free Trade, and considers the mere Cobdenite, like Mr. Morley, an eloquent humbug. "Free Trade," he remarked, "by helping to supply an ampler stim to be distributed, improved material conditions to some extent—as a big collection at the gates of the Fleet prison used to give the inmates a better time. But Free Trade has not settled industry, it has not absorbed the unemployed, it has not brought pauperism within compassable limits, it has not increased wages so substantially that old age pensions are unnecessary, it has not provided such ample margins of profit that industrial improvements can be readily made, it has increased rather than diminished the aggregate rent and dividends of dead capital, which productive industry has to bear."

In spite of Free Trade, the population is becoming stunted in growth, and its general condition of life is such that its morale is being undermined, and its spiritual state shows even more threatening collapse than its physical."

At the same time, Mr. MacDonald was quite satisfied that an adequate remedy for Britain's industrial and social ills could not be found in fiscal reform. He offered Mr. Chamberlain's policy mainly because its tendency was to divert attention from the need of internal reforms. "British industry," said he, "may or may not need protection, but it certainly needs immediate relief from the heavy incubus of a small class of landowners, who contribute nothing to social well-being. Again, take our railway charges. Nothing is more necessary for a vigorous national industry than transport facilities, and yet the English railway rates are the dearest obtaining in any industrial country in the world. We need organization of industry and conservation of capital and labor, and in this the United States is showing us the way. And, in addition to the trust, organized on democratic principles, and a greater extension of the principle of co-operation. Progress in the present century is marked by a limitation of the field of individual enterprise and action, which the free traders desire to see unfenced."

In London the Liberals have captured twenty-nine seats. The following table shows the change that has been effected:

Before Election.	
Liberal and Labor.....	13
Unionist.....	46
After Election.	
Liberal and Labor.....	41
Unionist.....	18

The causes of the disaster to the Unionist party may be analyzed as follows:

1. The "Swing of the Pendulum."
2. Chinese labor.
3. Over-continuance in office.
4. The Education Act.
5. War taxation.
6. Unfair food tax cries.
7. The fiscal question.

SOCIALISM OR TARIFF REFORM?

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Smethwick on Friday, said the difference between Birmingham and the rest of the country was due to the fact that Birmingham was not carried away by gusts of popular delusion.

The City of London and the City of Birmingham, of those constituencies which had polled, were the only ones in the country which had remained absolutely steady. London was the heart of commerce, Birmingham the hands of the great machine. They did not change with every appeal to sentiment and prejudice.

They had not had a fair and square fight on fiscal reform. For every seat lost on fiscal reform ten had been lost

(Continued on page 5)

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FRED PERCY

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto "In Union there is Strength."

Mr. Debs spoke in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon to a large and eager audience, showing that his address was much appreciated by rounds of applause.

The Bakers intend holding another of their enjoyable dances in St. George's Hall on Saturday, February 10.

Bakers' strike still on in Bredin's, Weston's and Tomlin's shops.

We have many men in our ranks who are well able to undertake Mr. Merrick's position, but we doubt if one single man could be induced to accept it for twice the salary he gets.

At Musselburg, seven miles out of Edinburgh, a co-operative society was started ten years since.

In the Labor column of the Sunday World we were more than surprised to see an article headed "The Freedom of the Press," in which the Toronto District Council is represented as being willing to admit the representatives of the daily press to their meeting.

Two or three photographs of Labor leaders put in a paper has not the least influence over these men now.

We have again given them reports that have been so altered by the time the public got it that it was foreign matter altogether and represented nothing we wished.

A bridge over the Yonge street crossing appears to be in sight. We understand the Mayor and Controllers are working out the details.

Don't forget the Brewery Workers' concert to be held in Association Hall on Feb. 16th.

An International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers was organized in Montreal in December.

When Mr. Merrick, Secretary of the Employers' Association, shows how a laboring man can live in Toronto on less than \$2 per day, it is to be hoped he will think and be governed by his daily men and his household expenses.

can live cheaper and better on one dollar per day than a man getting two dollars per day in Toronto.

Times and conditions are changing. The employers are out hotfoot to reduce wages, and therefore it behooves the union man to organize more vigorously.

On one of our Toronto impressarios being told by his treasurer that he had to quit the job on account of his health, he remarked: "Humph—so you think more of your health than my work do you?"

It does look funny to see in the papers that a bunch of wives are being imported for the West.

We see many writings upon the evil effects of child work upon the labor market, and the tremendous drawback to the child itself.

It did not need a picture talk from Mr. Debs to show us to what depths poverty will drive a man by describing the poor mine-workers.

The Stereotypers will hold an "At Home" in the Labor Temple on February 15th, 1906.

Why a convention that will bring but 300 men to our city should ask the authorities for the enormous sum of \$22,500 we would like to know.

Mr. M. Sinclair, the genial caretaker of the Temple, is around again, but will be some time before he regains his usual activity.

The Glass Bottle Blowers intend holding one of their cosy at homes in their hall, corner Northcote and Queen streets on Saturday evening, Feb. 24th.

We are of opinion that if the Mayor and Controllers are left alone, we shall get the best results from the street railway company.

There promises to be a lively debate next Wednesday, when the Manufacturers' Association will explain before the Board of Control details of their opposition to the city's making \$2 a day the minimum wage for civic workmen.

Following is a table, prepared by Controller Ward, showing the cost of certain commodities in 1900 and this year:

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, 1900, 1906, and Difference. Items include Roast beef, Steak, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Ham, Beef (canned), and Potatoes.

The wages paid to laborers in several cities in the United States, with the hours they work are shown in the following table:

Table with 5 columns: Day, Laborers, Scavengers, Paviers, and City. Lists wages and hours for various cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, etc.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Eugene V. Debs, in part of his address last Sunday, referred to the methods adopted by the capitalistic parties whenever the people make a move on their own behalf.

At my solicitation, a noted writer was requested to contribute an article on a subject upon which he was well posted. Upon perusal of the said article, I remarked to a brother in our movement to the effect that I thought it was kind of deep, or in other words, incomprehensible.

Members of the District Labor Council eight months ago will no doubt remember the earnest and sincere efforts of our late Brother J. H. Reeks, in an endeavor to draw the Government's attention to the misery and want likely to come about this winter by the emigration policies they were adopting.

A committee of the Dominion Alliance composed of G. T. Marter, F. S. Spence, Jos. Gibson, Rv. F. Minehan, Jas. Hales, Mrs. Dr. Abraham, Mrs. Thornley, and Mrs. S. G. McKee, waited on the Premier and the Hon. Mr. Haana last Wednesday, urging for legislation for the closing of the bar.

In reply, Mr. Whitney said the Government felt it to be their duty to be ready to listen at any time to representations on this question. For himself, he would not admit that he stood second to any person in the country in his appreciation of the evils resulting from the drink tariff.

From time to time, Mr. Whitney said, there would be amendments to the Act, but the Government had to keep in mind the policy announced by the Conservative party before the general elections of 1905.

There isn't a department store on earth large enough to supply everything a woman wants.

LABOR TEMPLE SHAREHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING

LABOR TEMPLE, SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 10 AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP

The First Annual Financial Statement will be presented and the Board of Directors for 1906 will be Elected. General Business will be Transacted.

Shareholders can only vote on Shares paid up, and in case of absence from the meeting may vote by proxy if a letter of authority is given.

D. A. CAREY, President. JAMES SIMPSON, Sec'y-Treasurer

BRITAIN'S NEW "LABOR PARTY"

by base liels regarding Chinese labor. There were two remedies for social problems—socialism and tariff reform.

The quick remedies suggested would fail. When they failed there would be an opportunity for his hobby.

Even sparrows have been pressed into the work of electioneering. Many of these birds may be seen flying about Hailsham, in Sussex, with little labels attached bearing the words "Vote for Sir Lindsay Hogg."

In 1874 only two Labor members were returned to the House of Commons, Mr. T. Burt and the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald.

The fortunes of the Labor party have fluctuated a good deal since then, but in 1900 the Labor Representation Committee was formed, and the result of increased funds and better organization is seen in the present election.

Parliamentary Labor representation commenced with Burt and Macdonald, who entered the House of Commons in 1874.

With Lord Rosebery as Premier, the Government abolished income tax on wages under £3 per week, and adopted a Conciliation Act.

In order to finance the fifty candidates whom it has selected to fight at this election, the Labor Representation Committee levies a penny per head per annum upon the members of the societies affiliated to it, numbering one million members.

The Labor Representation Committee is authorized by its constitution to grant to those members who have been elected under its auspices (this applies, as has been stated, to fifty out of the eighty-six candidates at this election) a sum not exceeding £200 per annum payable quarterly.

The Labor M.P.'s just elected may be classified as follows: W. Crooks, Woolwich; C. Duncan, Barrow-in-Furness; Philip Snowden, Blackburn.

- List of Labor M.P.s: W. Crooks, C. Duncan, Philip Snowden, A. H. Gill, F. W. Jowett, J. Jenkins, C. W. Bowerman, A. Wilkie, J. Packer, J. O'Grady, J. R. Macdonald, J. E. Clynes, G. D. Kelly, W. Hudson, G. H. Roberts, J. T. Macpherson, G. J. Wardle, T. Glover, W. Thorne, T. F. Richards.

- List of candidates: G. N. Barnes, J. Keir Hardie, John Burns, Richard Bell, W. C. Stedman, W. R. Cremer, John Ward, Henry Vivian, A. Richardson, T. Summerbell, J. H. Wilson, Thomas Burt, John Wilson, T. Richards, F. Hall, W. Abraham, E. Edwards, John Johnston, W. Johnson.

The fourth annual at home of the Bookbinders' Union will be held in the Labor Temple ball room on Friday, February 10th, 1906.

A large number of dancers look forward to this event each year, and the committee have spent much time to make it the best ever held.

For those who do not trip to the music, prizes will be given for progressive euchre held in the gallery.

If you are a dancer, come along and enjoy the evening with us.

TORONTO MAILERS' UNION NO. 5.

The following resolutions of condolence and sympathy were passed at a regular meeting of the above union:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take unto Himself our brother, Jas. J. Furlong, and Whereas in his demise Mailers' Union No. 5 loses a staunch and faithful friend, and a charter member of our organization,

Therefore be it resolved that we keenly feel the loss we have sustained, and express to the bereaved widow and family our deepest sympathy, and be it further resolved that out of respect to the memory of Brother Furlong, the charter be draped in mourning for a period of one month, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the family of deceased, and a copy sent to the Tribune and Typographical Journal.

Bakery Workers Local 204

Local 204 held a notified meeting last Saturday evening to draw the boys together for a social time. After the business was through the meeting was thrown open, when pipes and tobacco were handed around.

When a woman puts on an ugly old hat, and her husband never notices it, the honeymoon has commenced to wane.

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Advertisement for Dineen's Small Fur featuring an image of a woman in a fur coat and text: Dineen's Small Fur Scarfs, Ruffs, Caps, Collars and Collarettes. In every variety of genuine fur. PRICE \$5.00 and upwards. DINEEN'S FURRIERS & HATTERS

Of Interest to Women



BANANA SOUFFLE.

To make this attractive looking and delicious tasting dessert line a glass dish with macaroons. Have ready some whipped cream which has been incorporated with banana pulp and sweetened. Heap this in the center of the dish and garnish the top with candied cherries, bits of angelica and broken blanched almonds. To prepare the filling, first whip the cream stiff. Then push the pulp of the bananas through a fine sieve and without delay mix them with the cream. There should be an equal quantity of banana pulp and cream (before it is whipped). For a cupful of each a quarter of a cupful of sugar will be wanted.

Cream Pie.

To make the crust of this confection, take three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, one-third of a teaspoonful of soda, and one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Beat the whites and yolks separately; stir all together quickly as possible, and bake in two pans (if rather small—if large use only one), the batter three-quarters of an inch thick. For the cream take two and a half cupfuls of sweet milk, four even tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg. Boil this a few moments until it has thickened, and flavor with vanilla or lemon. When the crust is cold, split it and put the custard between. This cake is much improved with a boiled icing.

Everton Toffees.

This palatable sweet is made of one pound of powdered loaf-sugar, one teaspoonful of water, one-quarter pound of butter, and six drops essence of lemon. Put the water and sugar into a new saucepan, and beat the butter to a cream, when the sugar is quite dissolved, add the butter and keep stirring the mixture over the fire until it sets. When a little is poured on a buttered dish to try, just before the toffee is done, add the essence of lemon. Pour into a buttered platter and when cool it will easily separate from the dish. This same sweet may be made into spicy butter-scotch by using brown sugar instead of white, and one-half ounce of ginger for flavoring instead of lemon.

College Fudge.

A college girl gives this as her recipe for making fudge: Boil a fourth of a cake of chocolate, a pound of granulated sugar (two cupfuls), a cupful of milk, and a teaspoonful of butter five minutes. Then remove from the fire and add a pound of marshmallows, cut into small pieces. Beat until the candy begins to stiffen, then pour into buttered tins. The brown fudge should be well spotted with the white of the marshmallows.

Chocolate and Orange Jumbles.

These are quite toothsome, made in the following way: One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four well-beaten eggs, three scant cups of flour sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. When the dough is ready, divide into two parts. To one add one-half cup of grated chocolate, to the other the juice and grated rind of a large, sweet orange. Roll thin, cut in fancy shapes and bake in quick oven. They are good also plain, or with lemon.

PRINCE OF WALES CAKE.

Dark part—One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup each of butter and sour milk, two cups of flour, one cup of chopped raisins, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in hot water, one tablespoon of molasses, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg.

Light part—One cup of flour, one-half cup each of corn starch, sweet milk, and butter, one cup of granulated sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the whites of three eggs. Bake in four layers; put together with icing, alternating the dark and light layers.

CAKE.

One and one-half cups brown sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sour milk, one and one-half cups flour, two cups chopped raisins, three eggs, one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in the milk and one-quarter of a nutmeg. Make an icing of juice of a lemon and icing sugar.

CURE FOR CHAPPED LIPS.

Dissolve a lump of beeswax in a small quantity of sweet oil over a candle; let it cool, and it will be ready for use. Rubbing in warm on the lips two or three times will effect a cure.

COLD FEET.

Warm your feet well in the morning and cover the sole with a piece of common paper. Carefully cover the sock, then the shoe.

WHAT IS BEAUTY.

Beauty, after all, is largely a matter of opinion. Not everybody considers the face the only criterion of beauty. A graceful figure, exquisite cleanliness, a winning manner, charm of expression, pretty hair, beautiful hands all play an important part in the sum total of beauty.

FOR EVERY WOMAN.

It is within every woman's power to cultivate some talent or charm of face or figure, all her own, if she will but study her own capabilities for improvement.

There is no virtue in the one-day effort that requires the seven-day rest.

A vacation spent in a summer hotel serves well to teach us how nice it is at home.



DRIVING A BARGAIN.

If promises were like boarding-house pie crust they would be hard to break. People who look upon life as a joke seldom laugh very hard when the real point comes.

Some people who live by their wits make a better living than those who support them.

Some people have enough money to get into society and others have enough to keep out of it.

Never worry about what you can put off until to-morrow. Maybe to-morrow will never come.

When a man has grown so old he loses interest in the circus it is time to close up his earthly affairs.

It ought to make the poor man very happy to think of the vast number of fool investments he didn't go into.

That tired feeling is often due to a strenuous effort to live without work. When a woman plays cards she either don't know the rules or knows them and don't know what to do with them.

You can always borrow trouble without collateral but it is a cinch you will have to compound interest at usurious rates.—M. Dash.

You can always judge the theatrical manager by the company that keeps him.

The people who blow their own horns are the most tiresome of all musicians. Girls never get wise until they are in love, and suspicious until after they are married.

NEW SCHOOL READER.

"Now, Johnny, what is a legislature?"

"Please, mum, but it is a body of men surrounded by the gas and other trusts, and individual members are sometimes offered as high as \$2,000 for their votes."

"For what purpose does a legislature assemble?"

"To make laws with holes in 'em and give taxpayers an idea that there is something doing."

"Of what does a legislature consist?"

"Of a senate, a house, a dozen lawyers, about \$50,000 in cash and lots of gab."

"What is congress?"

"A larger body of men selected by the railroads and trusts and surrounded by more temptations than a legislature."

"How is it formed?"

"Of a senate, a house, unlimited boodle and more or less prerogatives."

"What is a prerogative?"

"Stealing government land, whacking up with rings, selling inside information to speculators and heading off committees appointed to investigate the beef trust and the railroads."

"Correct, Johnny. You look pale and tired and you may now take your seat."—Ex.

Agent.—Here is a book you can't afford to be without. Victim—I never read books. Agent—Buy it for your children. Victim—I have no family—only a cat. Agent—Well, don't you need a good heavy book to throw at the cat sometimes!—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

EIGHT HOURS ASSURED

Number of cities where I.T.U. has eight-hour and closed shop agreements in effect

421

Number of cities where Typothetæ has established nine-hour 'day and open shop

0

IS JAPANESE CHEAP LABOR

The cheapness of Japanese labor is one of the insistent reasons why that class of farm hand is so strongly preferred by some. There are reasons why the Japanese are preferred or used which have a seeming justification, but is there a justification for the allegation that it is because of their cheapness? We think not. In fact it is pretty safe to assert that there never was a class of labor used in the orchards of Vacaville which was as high priced as the Japanese. In the first place, unless closely watched, they have deteriorated the value of every ranch on which they have been employed. Some of the ranches which have been leased to them are practically valueless from an orchard standpoint, and would not be taken as a gift by a thoroughly good orchardist who understands the fruit business. We heard a discussion of this proposition and the way it comes about, which is illustrative of a condition which is continually recurring all over Vacaville township. A man who thoroughly understands the science of pruning observed the work done by a Jap and made the observation that the damage inflicted in a day's work could not be repaired by a week of successful labor at something else. Two Japs plowing a field were observed by another. One had the plow so deep in the ground that the horse was being killed by the unreasonable quantity of labor he was doing. The next Jap was going over the ground at a hop, skip and jump, which was equally unreasonable. The work being done was cheap in neither instance. We do not believe that Japanese labor is cheap in any case. It is convenient and in large supply. Measured from the standpoint of the individual orchardist we think an analysis of results will satisfy any impartial examiner of the local situation that the Japanese are in no wise cheap laborers, but are in reality, the highest priced orchard help ever employed in Vacaville.

A few years ago there was a large Chinatown in this vicinity and many hundreds of them in the valley, doing most of the orchard work. To-day there are but few Chinese in this whole section, they having been put to route by the Japanese. When the Japanese first came here they worked for a dollar a day, were faithful and reliable and spent their money with the white merchants. This gained for them the confidence to the white people, but no sooner had they routed the Chinese than a change took place. The Japanese began to establish their own stores and to trade only with themselves. They raised their wages to \$1.25 per day, then to \$1.35, then to \$1.50 per day, and at last erected a bank of their own, so that now the white people get nothing whatever out of the Japanese, and as for work they are both slow, unsatisfactory and unreliable, so that the condition in Vacaville to-day is that the orchard men are paying one-half more for their labor (and unreliable labor) than they did when they had Chinese labor and the money thus paid out is entirely lost to the country so far as the white population is concerned.

From a member of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, residing and engaged in the fruit-growing business in Vacaville, Cal.

Ascun.—I was surprised to hear you ask Hurdjuppe for the loan of a dollar. You really didn't need it, did you? Wiseman—No; but I suspected he needed one, and I simply forestalled him.—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

CAUTION AND CARE.

John Morley, in an address at Pittsburg, urged the American people to use caution and care in their busy lives—to do strenuous things, but to do them with forethought.

"The Scot," said Mr. Morley, "is noted for his forethought. A bald Scot, on a visit to London, paused to look at a display of hair tonic in a chemist's window. The chemist, himself a bald man, came out and tapped the Scot upon the shoulder.

"The very thing for you, my man," he said. "Let me sell you a bottle of this tonic. It is the greatest medical discovery of the age."

"It is guid, eh?" said the Caledonian.

"Good! It's marvelous. I guarantee it to produce hair on a bald head in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, in his dry, cautious way. "Aweel, ye can gi' the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn an see if ye're tellin' the truth."

POOR RELATIONS.

Agathocles, the famous tyrant of Sicily, was the son of a potter, and the reference was in the passage in Lamb's essay on "Poor Relations" is to the fact that Agathocles, when eating at public entertainments, used earthenware to commemorate his poor extraction, spurning the use of gold and silver.

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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.

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OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

Amalg. Wood Workers' Int., Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 344 Palmerston Ave. Amalg. Woodworkers, Interior Cabinet Finishers Sec., Local No. 288. Meets first and third Mondays. Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec., 148 Euclid Ave. Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 44, W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday. Labor Temple. E. Heidman, Sec., 35 Smith St. Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 115 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave. Picture Frame Makers' Int. U. L. 114, W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 51 Spadina Ave. Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays. Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 635 Queen St. W. Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 174. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 398 Jarvis. Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Frank Walker, Sec., 133 Gerrard East. Sundry Women, Local 34 (L. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday. Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue. Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 712 Broadview Ave. Sellermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 125. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts., R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W. Sellermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 71 Berkeley St. Bookbinders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Chas. Goldsmith, 550 Front St. west. Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets every Monday night. Labor Temple. W. A. Stewart, Sec., 27 Grand Ave. Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. W. Fodley, Sec., 913 Queen St. E. Brass Workers U. L. 53 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 287 1/2 Simcoe St. Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Bickbourn, Sec., 813 Wilton Ave. Brewery Workers' Int. Union, Local 904 (L. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec., 14 Thompson St. Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 3 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 B. Pickett, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave. Bridge Structural and Aero. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. Wm. Jones, Sec., 215 Seaton St. Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verrill Ave. Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday. Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St. Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Thursdays. Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 253 Spadina Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays. Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 234 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 Broadbaird St. Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 44 Shaw St. Cigar-makers' Int. U., No. 27. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 38 Church St., Room 104. John Pamphilon, Sec. 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. 1. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 440 King St. W. Clockmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 29 Gould St. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursdays. D. Alexander, Sec., 143 Richmond W. Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 154 Victoria St.

Coppers' Int. Union, Local 188. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St. Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 125 (U. C. 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. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E. Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. U. L. 35. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec., 26 Omar St. Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 18. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 51 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St. Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc. Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Meets Toronto Junc. 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 Montr6se Ave. Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday. Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 188 Harbor St. Gament Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 292. Meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fridays. W. E. Malloy, Sec., 192 Borden St. Gilders' Pro. Federal, U. L. 3980 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place. Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m. Queen W. and Leger. 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 Place. Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 18 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Labor Temple. A. E. Frodenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St. Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month. Labor Temple. Chas. McIntosh, Sec., 24 Regent St. Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 209 Oak 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., 161 Woosley St. Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday. Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets Society Hall, cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 741 Dovercourt Rd. Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday. Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec., 17 Concord Ave. Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1. F. A. of L. G. Meets 4th Friday. Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 145 Dovercourt Road. Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 639. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Forehand St. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 271. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Jct., Ed. Coombs, Sec., 233 Keele St., Junction. Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St. Mailers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday. Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 151 Shaw St. Waiters' 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 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 793 Markham St. Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday. Labor Temple. December to March. E. A. Prince, Sec., 17 Maplewood place. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U. L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Ass. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave. Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Int. U. L. 31 (M. P. B. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Severn, Sec., 710 Bathurst St. Painters' and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 2. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. 1. Temple. F. G. Hayward, Sec., 159 Lansdowne Ave. Patternmakers' Assn. Meets in Occident Hall on 2nd and 4th Monday. B. R. Easton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Barton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave. Photo Engravers, Local 55, I. P. E. W. Meets 1st Monday. Labor Temple. Frank B. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave. Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U. L. 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. Geo. Manthe, Sec., 151 Bellwoods Ave. Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northern Place. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave. Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of U. B. W. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vansant, 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 16. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Diamond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 25 Oak St. Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday. Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 157 Marlborough Ave. Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 20. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 59 Esther. Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 11. Meets 1st Thursday. Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 12 Park Rd. Stonemasons' U. L. 24, E. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs. L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 278 Hamburg Ave. Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 123. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple. Tailors' Int. Jour. U. L. 155. Meets by 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., J. C. W. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. 47 North St. Harbord and Chawden St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union. Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday. Labor Temple. Charles E. Leitch, Sec., 456 Parliament St. The 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. Lovels, Sec., 194 Parliament. Toronto Musical Protective Ass. Local 149. A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 206 Palmerston Ave. Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 4. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Labor Temple. Andrew Simpson, Sec., 137 Farley Ave. Toronto Ry. Emp. U., Div. 112. Meets in Labor Temple, 2nd and 4th Sun., 1 p.m. John Griffin, Sec., 48 Neward Ave. Jas. McDonald, Bus. Agt., Labor Temple. Toronto Typo. U. 21. Meets 1st Saturday. Labor Temple. Pres., E. M. Meehan; Vice-Pres., James Simpson; Treas., E. J. How; Rec. Sec., A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec., Thos. C. Vadden, Room 17, 114 Richmond W. Upholsters' Int. Union, Local 99. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Labor Temple. F. W. Prior, 220 North Ligar St. Varnishers' and Pol. L. 4, P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 113 Birch Ave. Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday. Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 151 St. Patrick St. Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 313 Adelaide St. W.

LADIES AUXILIARIES—Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 12. Meets 1st Tuesday. Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 57 Shaw St. Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 43. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 63 Phelps St. Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Room 3 B. L. Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul. Women's Inter U. Label League, L. 177. Meets 2nd and 4th Sat., Occident Hall. Mrs. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen W. Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 72. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 288 Manning Ave. Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 28 Halton St. Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 3. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 3 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 6 Arthar St. Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2:30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St. Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 225. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2:30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Junc. E. W. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave. Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Loomer, Sec., Box 54, E. Toronto P.O. Locomotive Fireman, Don. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 173 Huron St. Locomotive Fireman, Queen City Lodge 223. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2:30 p.m., Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto. Locomotive Fireman, 636. 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, 1 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 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Forehand St. Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. E. 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 657, 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 415. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 273. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave. Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 254. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 71 Midway Ave., Toronto Junc.

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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.

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Prize Winner of Puzzle Published Jan. 21

(Counting the Dots)

The first nearest correct answer opened was that of Helen Richardson, 200 Oak Street.

OUR PRIZE DETECTIVE PICTURE



Here is another mystery needing a solution. Which of these figures is a woman in disguise? The clue is in the picture. A prize of **ONE DOLLAR** will be awarded to the sender of the first correct solution opened. Write on this form:

I think the woman in disguise is No. because

Address all attempts to THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. W., before Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Each attempt must be on a separate form. The Editor's decision will be final.

Mr. Merrick says that for some time there has been a growing feeling that Toronto has not received a fair share of the industries that have been locating in industrial centres in Canada. Is it in the interests of the city, or for the benefit of the ever-grabbing employers that Mr. Merrick is making such a strenuous effort to keep down the wages of the civic scavengers?

There is no class of the community, to our mind, so miserably and foolishly selfish as the manufacturers. They use every means at their disposal to compel the workers to make their goods at the lowest possible figure. Then they come to us and ask us to vote for a high protective tariff that will put their prices away up and prevent foreign manufacturers from competing in our markets. By this method they compel us to buy their goods at exorbitant prices, while if they had their way as to our wages we would have nothing to purchase them with, and in a number of cases where they have succeeded in getting exemption they compel us to pay their taxes.

Mr. Merrick tells us of the dangers of attracting men to the city by high wages, and points out that they are an expense to the city when they are out of work in the winter. But he is not at all anxious about the thousands of men who are attracted here from the old country by the false reports circulated by the gang of which he is the hired man.

If Mr. Merrick were placed on a scavenger cart and sent out at 7 o'clock on a cold winter morning to do the work of one of those men, we are rather of the opinion that by 8 o'clock he would be thoroughly convinced that \$2 per day was none too much. Of course, Mr. Merrick is not a common laborer, but we would like to ask who is the most useful man to this city—the scavenger or Mr. Merrick?

Mr. Merrick quotes the wages paid to laborers in Midland, Barrie, Orillia and several other places. Let us ask are these towns getting more factories than Toronto, and are they increasing their population at the same rate as Toronto?

Subscribe to the Tribune.

If the working man is paid \$9 per week he is compelled to live at a nine-dollar rate; if he gets \$12, he simply lives at a twelve-dollar rate. The more he gets the more he spends with the merchants, the better he dresses himself and family and the more comfortable he makes his home, so that no fair-minded citizen will object to him getting \$12 for an honest week's work.

When Mr. Merrick compiled that list of what other towns paid their laborers, if he had also stated what they paid in those towns for butter, eggs, meat, house rent, etc., it would be easily seen that those men were getting equally as much as the men in Toronto.

There was only one man, to our knowledge, that was ever attracted to Toronto by high wages that the city would have been better off without—that was Mr. Merrick.

The Bakers' strike is still on.

Mr. Merrick does not seem to have found many sympathizers at the City Hall. He fared very badly with Dr. Sheehan, and we haven't heard of him shedding any tears of joy over his re-election by the Mayor. However, he must keep up the agitation for fear his salary might be cut off.

SIDELIGHT PERSONALS.

The new member for Southwest Manchester is Mr. G. D. Kelley, Secretary to the Manchester Trades Council. He is a printer by trade, a big, able bulldog sort of fellow, a justice of the peace, and one of Mr. Alfred Mosely's Labor Commission which toured Canada and the United States three years ago.

Another printer M. P. who has captured from the Unionists is Fred Madison. He represented the Uttercliffe division of Sheffield before the Boer War. His anti-war views cost him the seat in 1900. He is allied to the Liberals, is a great co-operator and the organizing secretary of the Cobden Club.

The first London elections are of good omen for the Liberals. Newington is held by Capt. Norton, a whip, and Walworth, one of the poorest districts in the world, has been lost by Sir James Bailey, a hotel proprietor and stores director, who received his title five weeks ago.

Sir Savile Crossley, a personal friend of the King, the executive chief of the King Edward Hospital Fund, has lost his seat in Halifax to a Labor candidate. Sir Savile is the head of a big carpet-making business at Halifax.

"He walked along one summer day, As stately as a prince; He stepped upon a banana peel, And he hasn't 'bananas' where since."

The demand of the union label on all your purchases proclaims the fact that you are a principled unionist.

WANING BRITISH INDUSTRY.

In its report on the textile trades issued on Saturday, the Tariff Commission says that there is a decline of the home cultivation of flax, and a largely increased importation of foreign yarns. The British and Irish spinning trades have decreased, while the importations of foreign manufactured goods have increased.

Witnesses are practically unanimous in regarding the growth of foreign tariffs as the most important cause of the altered conditions.

All together—boom the label.

"Say, does Fact and Reason err, And, if they both err, which the more? The man of the smallest caliber Is sure to be the greatest bore."

In London you can now have your boots made while you wait. Some thirty machines are employed on each boot, and a completely finished article can be turned out in fifteen minutes.

Bakers' strike still on.

The King's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the Prince of Wales have seven rows, and those of the Lord Mayor of London six only.

Call for the Label.

Interesting Labor History

In the year 1866 the first national convention of workmen was held at Baltimore and the first demand for a national bureau of labor was made upon congress. In December, 1871, such a bill was passed by the house of representatives, but it was later killed in the senate. In June, 1884, the bureau of labor bill was passed by both houses and became a law, being introduced under the supervision of the Interior Department.

"Could Not Afford It."

When your child gets ill, what do you do? Wait until "you can afford it" to call in a Doctor, or do you send for him at once?

When [your rent becomes due, do you wait until "you can afford it" or do you pay it when due?

If you are a property owner, do you pay your taxes when they fall due, or do you wait until "you can afford it."

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and we call
for it.

You meet those obligations promptly, we know, because you HAVE TO. Don't you HAVE TO provide for the welfare of your children after your death?

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Medical Council on Top

THE CZARS OF ONTARIO

"Country Doctor" Argues that the Medical Council is the Greatest Trades Union in Sight.

Are your readers aware that since 1893 the Ontario Medical Council has required from all candidates who have appeared before it an oath to the effect that they will uphold all of its by-laws? The annual report of the O. M. C. for 1897 to 1898 (p. 50) states that this was the case from 1893 to 1897, and I have no reason to believe that the practice has yet been dropped.

If the plumbers are not yet discouraged by their recent failure, I would suggest that in future operations they adopt some such programme as follows. It may take more time, but it will probably be safer from a legal (or medico-legal) point of view:

1. Get a number of plumbers elected to Parliament (there are three doctors in the present Ontario Cabinet).
2. Convince the Ontario Legislature that the plumbing business is so important for the health of the country that it would be better to hand over to the Plumbers' Union the regulations of the plumbing business with the sole right to say who shall enter that trade and also the right to turn out of it any who are found guilty of "disgraceful conduct in a trades-union respect." Have it enacted also that if any person who is expelled from the trade by the Plumbers' Union shall after that do any plumbing "for hire, gain or hope of reward," he can be fined or sent to jail for it (that is the case in medicine now).
3. Make it a by-law of the Plumbers' Union that cutting of rates will be considered as "disgraceful conduct in a trades-union respect." (I noticed a few days ago in a Toronto daily that a doctor was tried before the Ontario Medical Council "for having advertised extensively in Toronto newspapers, which, as the charge read, was infamous and disgraceful in a professional respect").
4. In order to head off any new inventions in connection with plumbing, it might also be well to have it enacted that, as plumbing is so important to public health, no inventions in that trade can be patented (no ordinary medicinal mixture can be patented in this country, even if it is "new and useful," though any other manufactured article that is new and useful can).

The Ontario Medical Council seem to have set up this as the eleventh and the greatest of all the commandments "Thou shalt not advertise." By so doing they have kept things fairly quiet within the profession, but (as Green says of Ireland after Cromwell's conquest), "It has been the stillness of death." The best medical journals admit that little progress is being made in therapeutics (the use of drugs in the treatment of disease), as compared with other branches of science. Perhaps the reason is that, as stated in the last number of the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, "It would be hard to discover a single example of a new remedy (from quinine to adren-

tive) which has not had intelligent, persistent and strong financial backing; hence we see that we have little chance of improving our knowledge of therapeutics without the commercial stimulant of gain."

American Medicine, one of the most respectable medical journals in the United States, said not long ago: "Almost every discovery ever made in medicine was killed as long as possible by the elder men, the leaders, the judges, the official spokesmen of the medical profession."

Since the Ontario Medical Council obtained (in 1887) the power to try a doctor and cancel his diploma (a power, by the way, which Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith and a great many other members of the Legislature were opposed to giving them), they have never struck off any name, except for advertising, unless in cases where they were absolutely compelled by law to do so. The law states that where a doctor is found guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor they must erase his name from the register. Yet, three years ago in the case of a doctor who pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal assault to a severe crime, the Ontario Medical Council refused to cancel his diploma, apparently on the quibble that pleading guilty to a charge is not just the same as being found guilty of it. Of course, that doctor did not advertise, and he is still practicing in Ontario.

Your readers may not be aware either that the Ontario Medical Council can refuse to give the defendant a copy of the sentence on which he is tried, until after they have cancelled his diploma, even though he offers to pay for it. (See Ont. Med. Act, S. 37). In some cases at any rate they take advantage of this power.

What seems to be needed in medicine is a little less highfalutin nonsense (hypocritical, high-sounding cant) and a little more ordinary, every-day business principle.

"A COUNTRY DOCTOR."

January 22, 1906.

Miss Nellie Gaunt—At the zoo I liked the monkey-house best.

Mrs. Ellie Gaunt—Don't say "monkey-house," child; it sounds so common. Please call it the "apiary."—Cleveland Leader.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

2,400 INJURED

There were 2,414 persons seriously injured in Canada during 1905, as compared with 2,095 in 1904. The greatest number of accidents were in the metal trades, in which there were 439, a decrease, however, compared with 492 in the previous year. Next to the metal trades came the railway service, in which branch of industry 341 persons were injured, compared with 360 in 1904. Among those engaged in lumbering there were 155 persons injured, an increase of 36 over the preceding year. There were 201 persons injured in the building trades, 136 in mining, and 139 in wood-working trades, 150 in general transportation industries and 141 in work of unskilled labor. In no other class of industry did the number exceed 85.

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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.

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