

The Tribune

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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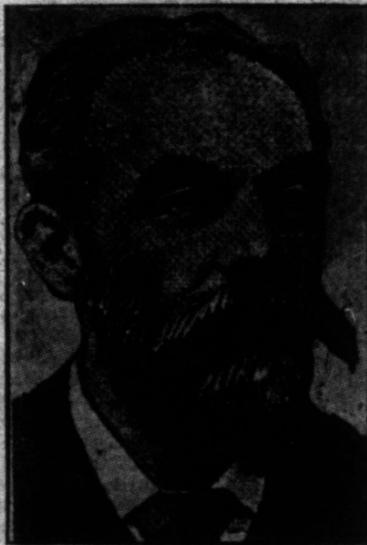
THE TRIBUNE

106-108 ADELAIDE ST. W.



The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor

As told to the Imperial Parliament by John Burns, M.P., L.L.C.



Too often the efforts of labor men in the House of Commons are insufficiently recognized and reported. The following speech was made by one of the labor members, and we consider it sufficiently important to reproduce it:—

Speaking in the House of Commons on August 4th, 1904, Mr. John Burns said he wished to join with the hon. member who had spoken in a respectful protest to the Home Secretary against the manner in which this vote had been brought forward at this late period of the session. It seemed to him that no adequate discussion could be secured on this vote on August 4th, which ought to have been brought on in March or April. He considered that this was one of the most important votes on the estimates. It referred to the most productive army of the people of the British Empire. He noticed that when they were considering the position of the army they could get not only one, but several, days to discuss the position of field marshals, or whether there should be three buttons on the right shoulder of a uniform or two on the left. But when it came to the Home Office votes there was not that interest in them which there ought to be. In fact, the Home Office had not that self-respect and confidence in itself which it ought to have. It certainly lacked consideration for the vital interests of the great army of civilian workers committed to its care. That was a department which was responsible for the safety, health, and well-being of 16,500,000 of the people of this country, who produced and earned the taxes by which the country had been made what it is. In these days, when they were told to think imperially, and not parochially, it should be remembered that this empire was made by commerce and sustained by industry, and our place amongst the nations of the world depended upon the efficiency, physique, and well-being of our workers in workshop, mine, and factory. It was sad to realize, as figures proved, that such position could only be secured by the sacrifice of thousands of lives. Every year 150,000 men, women, and children were injured or killed in earning their

living. If that were so, they ought to appeal to the right hon. the Home Secretary, who was the guardian of these 16,000,000 of industrials in the country, to bring in this vote at a period of the session when they could discuss the sweating and brutal overwork to which the hon. member had referred, and the conditions under which workers labored in dangerous trades. Having said that, he would get to the best side of his criticism. He wished to give his humble testimony to the excellent manner in which the Home Office inspectorate performed their work. The gratitude of the workers of this country was due to them for the excellent way they had discharged their duties. He had read with interest the extraordinary document produced by that staff in regard to hoists and teagles, on the strength of which so many men's livelihood, and even their lives, depended. Another interesting report was that relating to explosives. The reports on docks and mines were also equally interesting, and he suggested to hon. members that they should take these reports, and that dealing with the physical deterioration of the people, with them to read during the holiday recess, and they would find them better reading than the articles in the *Daily Mail*, on which some hon. gentlemen had been living too long. For the last five or six years a number of members had been saying, "Was not this practical administration going too far?" In some particulars they were. But he was one of those Britons who would like to place his country before any other in the world for the moralization of capital and the humanization of industry. It was now thirteen years since they had had an International Conference on industrial subjects in Berlin. He would suggest to the right hon. the Home Secretary that he might co-operate with the other powers of Europe and America, to have another such conference, so that they could bring up to date the discussion of such questions as child labor, women labor, employment in dangerous trades, night work, ventilation, etc. Extraordinary good work might be done by such a conference. Having

made that suggestion, he wanted to support the right hon. member for the Forest of Dean, in his plea in regard to insufficiency of the factory inspectorate. There were 250,000 factories and workshops in this country; and notwithstanding what the Jeremiahs said as to the decline of British industry, these factories were increasing and multiplying. Nothing was more satisfactory to a real Briton than to see that these factories were improved as regarded health conditions. For these 250,000 workshops and factories we had 116 inspectors and 36 assistants, or in all 152 inspectors who had to overlook 16,500,000 of people. He insisted that the committee would be wise to insist on increasing the male inspectorate from 152 to at least 200; and that they should increase the lady inspectors by between 20 and 30 between now and next year. He declared that, measured by value to the community over whom the male and female inspectors had jurisdiction, the services of the twelve female inspectors were disproportionate. Relatively, the female inspectors did infinitely better work than the male inspectors, because their work had to do with matters which no average man could understand. He could not understand why these lady inspectors had not been increased. Something had been said about the cost, but the cost of all the inspectors was only £73,000, which was a small sum—a mere flea-bite—in an expenditure of £140,000,000 which was voted every year. The hon. member for Clitheroe very rightly congratulated the Government on the diminution of accidents in the textile industry. That was also true of mines and shipping, but was it altogether due to increased inspection? It was due largely to mechanical causes, and to improved mines and improved ships. The diminution of accidents which had occurred in the textile trade was not altogether true of other trades. There were increases in the number of accidents in various other trades. The Home Office might say that that was due to better notification; but he could not reconcile that statement with the figures. In 1897, 63,000 persons were injured; that number increased to 112,000 in 1903. Making all allowances for improved notification, that was a great and serious increase. As regarded the number killed, the increase was also very large. In 1896 it was 596; and in 1902 it was 1,107. If hon. members heard of a battalion of soldiers being wiped out, they would be properly sympathetic, and they would be naturally indignant if that loss were preventable. At least equal sympathy should be shown to the soldiers of industry. Some of these accidents and deaths had taken place in certain industries to which he wished to call the attention of the Home Secretary. A process of Americanizing had been going on for some years in this country, especially in connection with certain industries. The result was shown in the greater number of men who were killed or injured. The Americanization of British industry meant the brutalization of work, and their business was to stop it as far as the law allowed. He should like to know the number of men killed or injured on the Savoy Hotel buildings in West London. It would be interesting to compare these two works with two buildings by British firms under British conditions. The comparison would be interesting. They could not allow an increase of accidents in docks and on buildings while accidents were being diminished in mines and on the sea. The abstract of labor statistics for last year presented this grizzly fact—4,622 men, women and children engaged in British industry were killed, as compared

with 4,262 five years previously. Taking one industry alone, mining and quarrying, there was one per 1,000 killed, 130 to 250 per 1,000 temporarily disabled per annum, 120,000 sustained temporary disability every year out of 900,000 employed. Or to put it into military figures, 1,200 killed, 2,000 permanently disabled, 120,000 wounded in the army of industry on the battlefield of toil. In support of this view I find that in a society of miners, with an average of 300,000 members, the cases of disablement ranged from 42,282 in 1900 to 46,174 in 1903. Ranging from 13 per 100 in Northumberland and Durham to 25 per 100 in South Wales. It seemed to him that that condition of affairs ought to be stopped and could be stopped by preventive measures such as those demanded. It could only be stopped, however, by an increase in the Home Office Inspectorate, both male and female, on the principle that prevention was better than cure. He wished to support the hon. gentleman, the member for Berwickshire, in his demand for lady inspectors in connection with workshops. A play was recently written by the wife of the present Colonial Secretary; and he was almost prepared to forgive the idiosyncracies of the right hon. gentleman in connection with Chinese labor, because of the excellent work in the interests of British labor accomplished by his wife. He would advise every hon. member to see "Warp and Wool" when it was resumed. It was the finest picture of overwork ever put on the stage. It was said that Mrs. Lyttelton had exaggerated; but he had never seen a play which visualized a workshop better. He himself went to see it three times. Of the 1,692 cases of illegitimate employment of young persons which were brought to the attention of the Home Office, nearly all of them were connected with dressmakers, milliners, and tailors. It should be remembered that this work was not a matter of international competition. It was a matter in which vanity, fashion, caprice, and demand should be adapted to humane conditions of supply which every decent customer was in favor of if consulted; if they were not, law should intervene to protect the work girls from a heartless and thoughtless minority. This rush was unnecessary, and should be resisted by all. It was merely to provide Lady Gay Spanker with a fifty-guinea dress for Ascot, or to enable some healthy, decent-minded girl to be presented to Her Majesty at a drawing-room, who, to her credit, would not like her garments to be produced under the cruel conditions they often were. The customers did not know how women and girls were making their own shrouds when they made these society dresses. This work prevented the workers leading healthy and comfortable lives, and from having strong, healthy, and numerous families—not too numerous, however. Bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers had their unions; but the women and girls to whom he was referring had no union. They could be seen in thousands crossing the bridges any morning between seven o'clock and eight o'clock, thinly clothed and thinly fed and working under conditions which were a disgrace. They could not expect ladies to look into these matters; they paid rates and taxes for competent inspectors; and in his opinion there ought to be at least fifty lady inspectors, in order to prevent women and girls being treated in such a scandalous manner. It was no answer to say that inspection and regulation would damage trade. This had been used too often before. He remembered hon. gentlemen stating that the special rules with reference to phosphorus would drive trade out of the country, and would not do any good. But the fact was that in consequence of the efforts of some twelve members, not all of them Labor members, the special rules were put into force, and the result was that the number of poisoning cases fell to less than one-half of what they were. That indicated that they were right in their criticisms and were justified in their rules. Owing to reforms, inspection, and special rules, lead poisoning had dropped from 1,258 in 1899 to 614 cases in 1903,

and white lead from 399 to 109 in the same period. That 614 and 109, respectively, were about 40 per cent. higher than they ought to be, and if some more lady inspectors were turned on in the Potteries the 614 cases of 1903 would be 300 of 1904. Under every head of eight dangerous trades there has been satisfactory and healthy progress. This improvement justifies strong energy and warrants further rigor in enforcing safety, decency and prevention. The next point to which he wished to call attention was the report on physical deterioration. With regard to married women's labor, which he would like to abolish altogether, the report said that the infants were of a miserably debased type in many cases. What was the use of talking of soldiers and sailors of the Empire when the embryonic soldier was described as it was in that report. What was the use of talking of our troops not being up to the standard they ought to be, in the face of that report on physical deterioration. That report pointed out that:

"The employment of mothers in factories was attended by fatal consequences to themselves and their children, and that they would gladly see it diminished or discarded."

When it was realized that 37 per cent. of the total women employed at Blackburn were married, 30 per cent. at Preston, and 33 per cent. at Burnley, it was not to be wondered at that the Physical Deterioration Committee spoke thus of their offspring. The infants are of a miserable, debased type in a large number of cases, whereas in Preston the important point seems to be that the infants should be properly fed, in Burnley it seems as if no amount of nourishment could build up a healthy child. No wonder was it then after this that we found that where the infantile mortality amongst the servant-keeping class was 90 to 120 per 1,000 per annum, it was in places like Blackburn, Burnley, Preston, and Manchester, where mothers were away from home, 200, 250, 300, 374. That was his view. He believed that married labor could be discarded, and if it were the number of women permanently incapacitated from being good mothers, rearing unhealthy children, would be enormously reduced, and in a generation we would undo much of the harm that married woman's labor had imposed on themselves, their offspring, and the country. He asked those members who in the past had tried to prevent special rules being made to deal with lead poisoning to listen to the cases he would now quote. He had a list of cases from Dr. "A" of 177 cases of female lead poisoning; twenty-two of the women had miscarried, there were eighty miscarriages, and twenty-eight had died of convulsions in the first year. Of fifty children born alive twenty had died in the first year, eight in the second, and seven in the third. Fourteen only reached the age of ten years. But worse to him than the babes that died and the cruel treatment of the mothers was the shocking conditions of the survivors. If hon. members wanted to see the survivors, let them go with him or the hon. member for Poplar. Let them go to the industrial schools, the idiot schools, the schools for imbeciles, and to the lunatic asylums, where they would see in their later years the product of the children reared under slum conditions, reared only furtively by mothers who could not be mothers to them because of the labor they had to do in the factories and workshops and the conditions under which they lived. He apologized to the House for giving his view of the situation at such length. He did not happen himself to be a very big man, but he had the good fortune to be fairly strong, but nothing depressed him more when at the County Council than to see asylum after asylum brought under discussion, all containing 18,000 pauper lunatics; asylums filled with people, who, if their mothers, who had not been properly reared themselves, had been able to rear them properly, would have been now pursuing a useful life. This could only be stopped in one way; by taking the women out of the factories, and by preventing boys

and girls from working in the factories for long hours. When these two things had been done they could be provided with good houses, and in this way also the evil of drink would be greatly diminished. In these days, when we were talking of imperial rights and duties, and when these children were wanted to uphold the imperial destiny, he pointed out that the only way in which they could be obtained was by the Home Office taking its courage in both hands and raising its staff of inspectors from 150 to 300, and in many ways, such as he had indicated, of reducing hours, minimizing overwork, raising the age of child labor, and infusing industry with the right social spirit, great good would be done for the improvement of the personal and industrial lot of the people. If they did that they would do more to arrest physical decay than all that had been done, and all that had been said and written during the last century.

9th ANNUAL CONVENTION International Union of Steam Engineers

Labor Temple, Toronto, Sept. 11, 1905.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Bruner at 10.10 a.m., who introduced Mr. P. Gaffney, of Local No. 152, Chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee. Brother Gaffney introduced the following, who welcomed the delegates to Toronto: His Worship, Thos. Urquhart, Mayor of Toronto; Alderman J. J. Graham, Chairman Reception Committee and Legislation Committee, City Council; Jas. Simpson, First-Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and D. A. Carey, President of the Labor Temple Co., Limited, of Toronto, Ont.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read and the delegates seated.

The Committee on Credentials are as follows: S. Bennett, Chairman; Chas. Comery, P. C. Winn, J. K. Lyon, M. J. Crahan.

President Bruner then appointed the following committees:—

Committee on Officers' Report—J. W. Wood, Local No. 2; E. A. Livingston, Local No. 185; Jas. A. Stewart, Local No. 20; Jno. D. Bader, Local No. 5.

Committee on Grievances—Chas. Muendlein, Local No. 13; Fred. Kuebler, Local No. 35; Geo. S. Stroeving, Local No. 71; S. A. Baker, Local No. 3; Henry Ketter, Local No. 177.

Committee on Resolutions—F. A. Schmitz, Local No. 56; M. Comerford, Local No. 36; Jno. D. Lane, Local No. 101; Harry Spicknell, Local No. 8; John W. Houchen, Local No. 99.

Committee on Rules—P. C. Winn, Local 143; J. R. Lyon, Local 18; Chas. Comery, Local 81; M. J. Crahan, Local 16; Samuel Bennett, Local No. 6.

Committee on Law—S. L. Bennett, Local No. 6; P. C. Winn, Local No. 143; J. R. Lyon, Local 18; M. J. Crahan, Local No. 16; Chas. Comery, Local No. 81.

Committee on Rules reported having adopted the same rules as last year, excepting making provision that it would be necessary, in order for a roll call, to have ten delegates call for same.

Delegate Wood, Local No. 2, asked the question, "What will be the sense of this convention if the local instructs the delegates for a unit rule?" The Chair replied, saying, this question has never come before any of our conventions. My personal opinion would be, the convention has nothing to do in enforcing the unit rule. If the delegates violate the unit rule they are responsible to the local. The Committee on Credentials reported that each delegate is entitled to a number of votes; you cannot act upon that.

Delegate Wood stated their local instructed their delegates to cast a unit

vote on all propositions, will the individual vote be recognized? The Chair replied, you cannot hold the Chair responsible. The Chair would rule, the Committee on Credentials has reported through the various names submitted, that the delegates are entitled to so many votes, and the convention is compelled to receive that vote. It says Brother Wood is entitled to 1 2-5 votes.

Delegate Crahan, of Local 16, raised a point of order that it takes away the right of autonomy from each delegate. The Chair replied, that the ruling was, each delegate is entitled to a number of votes as approved by the convention and read by the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

Upon motion the report was received and accepted.

Delegate Wimmel, of Local 18, was appointed Reading Clerk for to-day.

Delegate Pegel, of Local No. 3, was appointed Sergeant-at-arms.

A communication from Local Union No. 6, protesting the acceptance of the vote on the amendments to the constitution, was read.

Delegate Winn, of Local 143, in behalf of the Committee on Law, submitted the reasons for placing this protest before the convention before acting on the votes.

Delegates Enloy, of Local 115; Bennett, Local No. 6; Comerford, Local No. 36, spoke on the subject. Secretary McKee explained the action of the Committee.

The Chair ruled, that the only authority this convention has to take up the amendments to the constitution is, for the committee to make a compilation of the referendum vote and report same to the convention.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, raised to a point of order, under the ruling would the amendments in their present shape be legal and binding on this body?

The Chair replied, the ruling is, this body has nothing further to do with the amending of our constitution, other than to compile the vote of the referendum.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

First Vice-President Comerford in the Chair.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, stated his point of order. President Bruner spoke in support of his ruling.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, asked for a roll call. There being a sufficient number of votes for a roll call, the roll call was granted.

Delegate Bennett, of Local No. 6, asked the question, If we vote to sustain the Chair, where will the amendments go? The Chair decided the amendments would go before the Law Committee.

Delegates Ketter, of Local 177; Wilson, Local 184; Bennett, Local 6; Lynch, Local No. 2, spoke on the subject.

Delegate McCracken, of Local No. 3, raised the point of order that any discussion on an appeal from the decision of the Chair is not in order while the appeal is pending. The Chair replied, the point of order was well taken.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, asked for a question of personal privilege. Question of personal privilege was granted.

Delegate Huddell asked; that inasmuch as there were two conventions convening in the City of Boston, the International Association of Machinists, and the Elevator Constructors, that the General Secretary be instructed to send greetings of this convention to them.

Delegate McConville, of Local 184, asked that the same course be pursued for the convention of the State Working Man's Convention, which is convening at Ithaca, N.Y. On motion the suggestions were complied with, and the Secretary instructed to forward telegrams.

The roll having been called, there were found to be 43 1-6 votes for and 68 1-6 votes against. The Chair is not sustained.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned, to meet again at 1.30 p.m.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.
The convention was called to order at 2.10 p.m. by President Bruner. The

question before the house is the communication from Local No. 6, protesting the acceptance of the vote on the amendments to the constitution.

Delegate Crahan, of Local 16, moved that the protest be entertained and granted.

Delegates Winn, of Local 143; Baker, Local 3, and Bennett, of Local 6, spoke on the subject.

Delegate McCracken, of Local No. 3, raised a point of order, which is the only regular way the committee can report, is to the convention itself? What is the usual way for a committee to report? The Chair ruled, according to what is in the constitution. It says the Committee on Law's report shall be submitted to the convention in the regular way. The regular way, as composed in Article 28, pages 23 and 24, in the matter of referendum vote. The Chair rules that the regular way for this Committee on Revision to report is as per the constitution in Article 28.

Delegates Crahan, of Local 16; Pegel, of Local No. 3, spoke on the subject.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, raised the point of order as to what rights has the convention, according to the referendum in the section of the constitution, to declare anything illegal until this committee has reported, the protest should not have gone to the committee.

The Chair replied, explaining the object of the committee in bringing this before the convention was, that inasmuch as there was probably three or four days' work connected with the compiling of the votes, then should the convention throw it up, it greatly facilitates matters. I think the committee acted wisely, as there is no better time for the members to express themselves than at the present.

Delegate Lyon, of Local 18, spoke on the subject.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, asked as a point of information, the question is, there is no question of law, the law has been broken before the convention started to assemble. The Chair replied by referring him to article 5, section 3, page 7 of the constitution.

Delegate Howle, of Local No. 81, moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Delegate Winn, of Local 143, spoke on the subject, and moved the previous question. Delegate McCracken, of Local No. 3, raised a point of order on the previous question, the Brother talked on the subject before putting the previous question. The point of order was declared well taken.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, spoke in opposition to the motion before the house. Secretary McKee spoke in behalf of the committee.

Delegate Mery, of Local No. 5, moved the previous question. Motion carried.

The previous question is, that we concur in the protest of Local No. 6 against the legal counting of the referendum vote.

A rising vote was called for; upon count there were 58 for and 14 against. The motion was declared carried.

A supplementary report of the Committee on Credentials was read. Delegate Holman, of Local 64, moved that we concur in the supplementary report of the committee. Motion carried.

A communication with resolution from A. E. Zoel, Secretary of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, was read.

Delegate McCracken, of Local No. 3, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. Motion carried.

Letter received from President Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, dated May 23rd, which was referred to the General Executive Board, and by them to the convention. No objections being offered, the communication was referred to the Law Committee.

Application for a charter from the German Engineers, of New York City,

N.Y. There being no objection, it was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Wilson, of Local 184, moved that it be referred to the Joint Executive Board of Engineers, of New York. The Chair ruled that this is a matter for the convention and the proper committee for the application is the Grievance Committee.

Communication from the Unity Association of Engineers of Greater New York. There being no objection, the communication was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Appeal to the Convention taken by Local No. 37, from the decision of the Executive Board in Case No. 64, which was the appeal taken by one, J. J. Driscoll, from the action of Local No. 37.

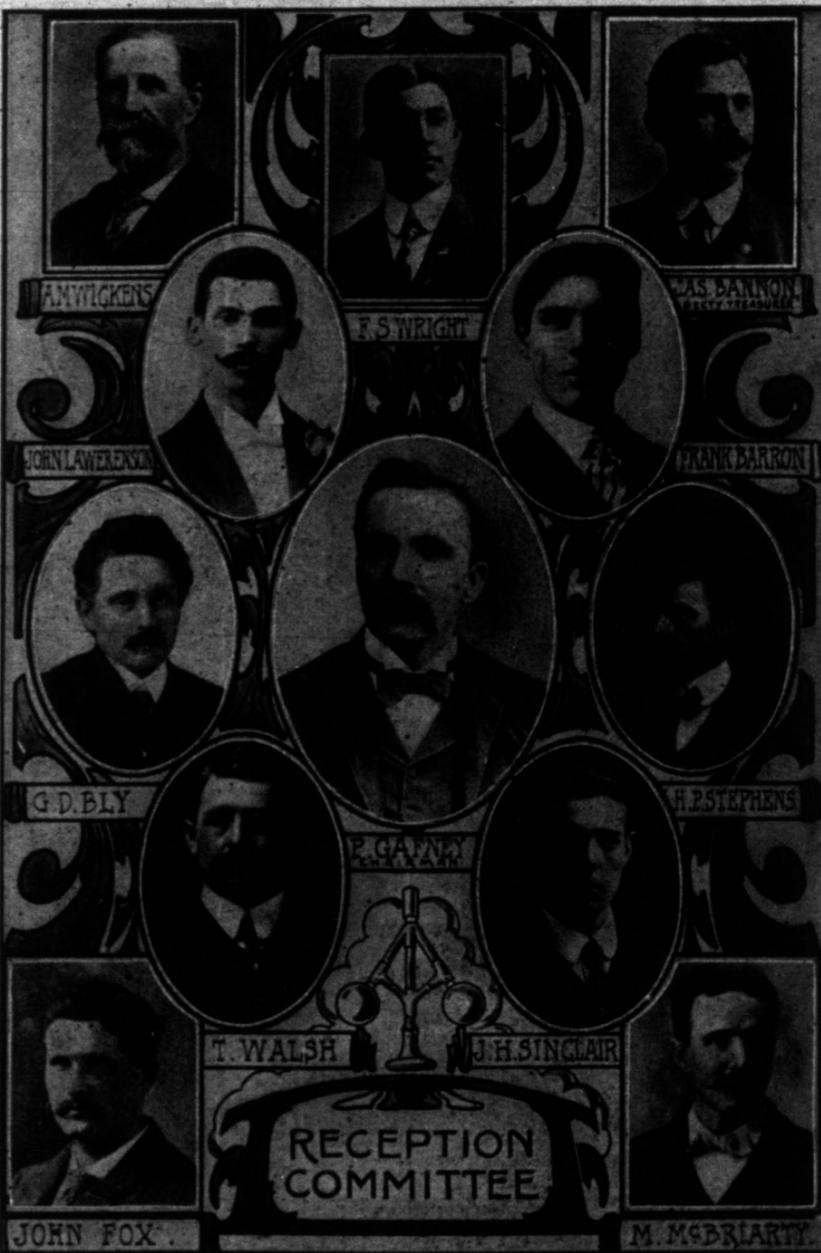
Resolution No. 2 presented by Local No. 16, of Boston, Mass.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, moved that that resolution be laid over until Brother Crahan has an opportunity of being present. Carried.

The report of the General President was then read. There being no objection, the report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The question of granting the privilege of the floor to Wm. V. Todd, General Organizer of the Cigar Makers' International Union, for five minutes, was taken up. The request was granted. Brother Todd spoke as follows: Mr. President and brother fellowmen, I have sought to gain access to your meeting this afternoon in compliance with

and we are glad always to acknowledge that. We believe we are under obligations to the members of the Steam Engineers, as well as to other organizations, because of the fact that we are so situated in having our union label and because of that we are glad; however, it is an easy matter for those who obey duty and principle to help this cause, and also upon other unions who depend upon the labor movement for this interest; therefore I am before you with the duty of making an appeal to you, during your stay in the City of Toronto, to help advance the union label, not particularly in cigars, but all goods with the union label. Inasmuch as I know this body, that appeal will not be made in vain; when you are in your



There being no objection, the appeal was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Application for an extension of charter from Local Union No. 63, Newark, N.J., was read. There being no objection, the application was referred to the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 1, presented by Local 96, providing for aged and feeble members.

Delegate Wood, of Local No. 2, moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee of three, and that the delegate from Local No. 96 be a member of that committee. Motion carried.

The following Special Committee was appointed: Chas. Mery, Local No. 5; W. S. Daniels, Local 161, and Alex. M. Shake, Local 96.

instructions received from our International Union, and I, as an International Organizer of the Cigar Makers' International Union, should visit you and extend to you the fraternal greetings of that body, and express the sincere hope that the work you are engaged in at this time may be done not alone to your interest and welfare, but to the interest and welfare of the general labor movement. As a member of the local union, I also wish to express the hope that your visit to Toronto may be a most enjoyable one, and the most enjoyable of any of your conventions. We of the Cigar Makers' Union have no hesitation at any time and all times to ask for the assistance of our brother unionists in the general labor movement. We have thriven upon the assistance that has been given to us by the general labor movement,

home, do the best you can to advance the sale of union label goods, that is the basis of the appeal I wish to make to you. I have asked for a very short time to make this appeal, but I do not believe in transgressing upon your time to any great extent, but I hope that the result of your work here will be felt for many years to come, not only in the organizing of your branch in Canada, but all over the continent of America. I thank you, Mr. President, and gentlemen." Applause.

The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer was then read and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The report of the General Executive Board was read.

The time of adjournment having arrived, the question of adjourning was placed before the house.

Delegate Ketter, of Local 177, moved that the report of the General Executive Board be finished before we adjourn. Motion carried.

The report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Winn, of Local 143, Chairman of the Credential Committee, offered Supplementary Report No. 2. On motion the report of the Credential Committee was accepted.

Delegate McConville, of Local 184, asked a question of information from the Committee on Credentials, if they did not inform them in the matter of protest. The Chairman of the committee stated that the matter brought in was not for us to act upon, and we simply told them to take their case to the

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 12, 1905.

The convention was called to order at 8.40 a.m. by President Bruner.

Committee on Credentials reports favorable on the credential of Local 130, D. McBain, one vote and the seating of the delegate. Upon motion the delegate was seated and report of the committee received.

Telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read. Telegram was received and filed.

A communication from Local 20, New York City, N.Y., signed by W. L. Silbersen, was read. The Chair decided that the proper place for the communication

ferred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The question of granting the privilege of the floor to Mr. Kirby, President of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance, was presented.

Moved by Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, that the privilege of the floor be granted to Mr. Kirby. Motion carried.

Mr. Kirby was then introduced, and spoke on the aims and object of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance.

Delegate Wilson, of Local 184, moved that we extend a vote of thanks to President Kirby for the information which he has given to this convention. Motion carried.

The report of the Resolution Committee on Resolution No. 1 was read, as

Delegates Geyer, of Local 18, and McGinnis, of Local 20, spoke on the matter. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Shake, of Local 96, that we suspend the rules and remain in session until one o'clock.

Delegate Shaw, of Local 249, moved to amend the motion, that we adjourn at the regular hour and meet again at eight o'clock this evening. The Chair ruled the amendment to the motion out of order.

Delegate Wilson, of Local 184, offered an amendment that we adjourn at the regular hour, according to the rules.

The previous question, being called for, was put. The motion was lost and amendment carried.

Resolution No. 2, which was before the convention yesterday and laid over until Delegate Crahan would be present, was read.

Delegate Bennett, of Local No. 4, asked that the charges be read. The charges were then read.

Delegate Bennett, of Local No. 6, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Crahan, of Local No. 16, gave his reasons for offering this resolution.

Delegate Wilson, of Local 184, asked for an interpretation of the constitution by the Chair in governing this point at issue, that is, can a man ignore his local organization for charges and bring it in the International Convention.

The Chair rules on this, it is before the house, and the Chair has no right to make it; a motion has been made, and it is up to the convention to decide.

Delegate Shake, of Local 96, offered as an amendment to the motion that the matter be referred to the General Executive Board instead of the Grievance Committee.

Delegate Skiffington, of Local No. 20, asked for a point of information, was this case ever brought before the local, and was this man a member of the local?

Delegate Crahan, of Local 16, answered, yes, it was brought before the local, and the President ruled that they had no authority in the affair.

Delegate Lynch, of Local No. 2, offered a substitute to the whole, that the subject matter be referred back to Local Union No. 16 for action.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, and Lynch, of Local No. 2, spoke on the substitute.

Delegate Shake, of Local 96, raised to a point of order, that a substitute to the whole was not debatable. Substitute was carried.

Resolution No. 3, presented by Local No. 71, pertaining to sections 1 and 2 of article 24 of the constitution. There being no objections, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

Protest from the delegates of Local 56, of Brooklyn, N.Y., protesting against the granting of a charter to Local 296, which was granted them.

Protest of A. J. Skiffington, of Local No. 20, against the granting of a charter to Local 296.

Protest of Local 96 against the granting of a charter to a local organization in Greater New York. No objections being raised, the protests were referred to the Grievance Committee.

Protest of Local No. 184, by M. A. MacConville, protesting against the seating of the delegates of Local No. 296, also protest of Local 104, M. Collins, against seating Local 296 delegates. No objections being raised, they were referred to the Grievance Committee.

The convention adjourned, to meet again at 8.30 a.m. Wednesday.

The balance of report being saturated with steam and oils, we could not decipher it. It will dry out in time for our next.—ED.

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Grievance Committee.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, cited his position with regard to Local 263's proxy. The letter authorizing him to act as their proxy had been forgotten, and he desires the convention to allow him to act as their proxy.

Delegate Collins, of Local 104, protested against the seating of this delegate as proxy, on the ground that they are accepting members that are members of Local No. 104, who have not paid their dues and indebtedness into Local No. 104.

The Chair stated the case should go before the Grievance Committee.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned, to meet again at 8.30 a.m. Tuesday.

was before the General Executive Board. No objection being raised, the communication was referred to the General Executive Board.

President Finehout, of Local 51, asked for the privilege of the floor to read a telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., regarding the Brewery Workers, which he would like to have referred to the Grievance Committee. The Chair decided that the telegram be placed in the hands of the Grievance Committee.

Committee on Credentials reported favorable on the credential of Geo. V. Zeimer, Local 34, one vote, and that the delegate be seated. On motion the delegate was seated and report of the committee received.

Report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor was read. There being no objection, the report was re-

ferred to the undersigned Special Committees on Resolution on securing a Home for old and disabled engineers, report favorable on said resolution. W. S. Daniels, Local 161; A. M. Shake, Local 96; Charles Mery, Local 5."

Moved by Delegate Hebel, of Local 68, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Huddell, of Local No. 4, moved that the report of the committee be referred back to the committee. Motion carried.

Announcement made by the Local Entertainment Committee that the presence of all delegates was required at 2 p.m. to participate in a tally-ho party.

Moved by Delegate Wilson, of Local 184, that we accept the invitation of the Local Committee, and that the rules for the afternoon session be suspended.

TO TAX THE WHOLE FOR THE PLEASURE OF THE FEW.

One of the first schemes to come before the Council at its first sitting after the holidays is one for the turning of the east bank of the Don into a speedway. Now, as this particular piece of property has cost the city about a million dollars, does it not seem rather unfair that certain of our aldermen are quite willing to turn it over to a few men, who wish to put in their spare time driving faster than the law allows on our streets? Has the Council paused to think what proportion the men who own horses fast enough to "speed" are to the number of people who have footed the tax bills for this same piece of land? Why not, as has been suggested, have these "speedy" gentlemen go to the Exhibition track? Or if they are sporty enough to own a fast horse, why not be a good sport, and put up money enough to speed on the Dufferin Park track? Ald. Noble calls the land "desired park land," and laughs at the idea of using it for manufacturing purposes. He is quoted as saying that we are trying to make all our parks into manufacturing sites. Why not rather make them into manufacturing sites than race courses? The moment they become speedways they cease to be parks, for the danger to life and limb from fast driving would make them too dangerous for us, and the difference in the relation to the city at large between manufacturing and a race course is too apparent to need comparison. He also complains that the horsemen have no place to test the "going" abilities of their equines. We might remind him that several hundred, or perhaps thousands, have not a house to live in, the rent of which is within their means, having to pay out in rents what they very often need for necessities. If a few men have enough money to own horses for pleasure purposes they ought also to be able to pay for the pleasure. Why is a man who has to toil from eight to nine hours a day to keep a home and provide the necessities of life to pay for pleasure for a few fortunate ones, which he himself never hopes to enjoy, for there is no gainsaying that while he may be only a tenant, his rent is regulated by the taxes.

The worthy alderman suggests that the banks of the Don are sure death to the children now. Would they be any less so if they were a speedway? It would be just as hard to keep the small boy away from his favorite haunts, whether they be turned into a speedway or a cemetery, or maybe he would also want the city to furnish a policeman or two to keep the children and canines from the sacred precincts of the speedway. Aldermen Stewart and Church deserve support in their fight for the people's rights against a few who would usurp them, and Alderman Stewart was entirely right in his assertion that the people would get out an injunction against the spending of their money on any such a scheme, and Ald. Church's suggestion, that a little more "speedway" on Yonge street bridge and street railway suits, and a few other things, in which all Toronto is interested, is more to the point.

The people of Toronto will watch with interest this proposition to steal their rights, and will not be apt to forget their friends in the matter next January. We are on the last lap of the aldermanic race for the year. It will be interesting to note who finishes strong in the interest of the working-man.

Why not the city also provide a speedway for automobiles? Nearly every taxpayer owns one!

If the Yonge street bridge is as long as the time it takes to build it, why not make it into a speedway?

An alderman is quoted as saying that our High Schools are a curse, making our brainy children non-producers, such

as doctors, lawyers, etc. Funny, too, and the worthy alderman a doctor himself! Why not add another branch, and make them horsemen?

Why not make our main thoroughfares into speedways? We could then perhaps get a "lift" home without having to hang on to a strap.

What if the meat trade should get into the hands of a monopoly? Wouldn't we still have the broken-down trotters from the speedway?

Don't let the Sheriff advertise your business. Advertise in THE TRIBUNE and he'll never visit you.

We have had visits from several of our friends this week, and they are all pleased with THE TRIBUNE.

We have to date had just five hundred suggestions of how THE TRIBUNE should be conducted. Have we had yours?

Time, Tide and THE TRIBUNE wait for no one. Don't be in the van with your subscriptions, get into the band wagon now.

PEOPLE WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM.

The man with a grievance.

The man without a grievance.

The man who is pleased with THE TRIBUNE.

The man who is not pleased with THE TRIBUNE, and why?

The man who has not yet sent in his subscription.

The man who has a news item up his sleeve.

The man who does not belong to a union, and why?

The man who does not know it all, but is willing to give us a lift with what he does know.

The man who recognizes THE TRIBUNE's worth and lets his friends know about it.

The city Undertakers claim that to be buried at the end of the regulation three days after death, a person has to be careful as to the time he dies, as it is impossible to secure a burial permit between Saturday noon and Monday morning and should a person inadvertently shuffle off this mortal coil on a holiday, well, his remains must wait; that's all! This state of affairs has existed for a long time, according to a leading undertaker, and until the city Council sees fit to take the matter up, self respecting citizens will please be careful as to the date of their demise.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union held in the Labor Temple Wednesday night, it was announced that several of the manufacturers had advanced their pay for piece work, thus increasing the wages of the workmen engaged therein by 50 cents to \$1 a week.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS CONVENTION

The Reception Committee met Thursday evening, and proceeded to complete their entertainment programme for the Reception of the Delegates of the Trades and Labor Congress, in this city next week.

After a somewhat lengthy meeting the principal features of entertainment were decided on as follows:—

Tuesday Eve.—A Car Ride around the city and a Luncheon at Mrs. Meyers, at Sunnyside.

Thursday Eve.—A Theatre Party, at the Grand Opera House.

Friday Eve.—A Smoking Concert at St. George's Hall, on Elm St.

The Reception Committee will be busy from Sunday in receiving the delegates. There are over 150 Delegates expected, which will be greatly increased by many visitors.

The regular meeting of the Tobacco Workers' Union was held Thursday evening in the Labor Temple, when the question of the Tobacco Trust's activity in their determination to drive Union Label Cigarettes from the market was again brought up. It was decided that a greater agitation for union labeled cigarettes and tobaccos should be started at once, and that union men and their friends be made acquainted with the necessity of always insisting upon getting union products. A communication was read from headquarters of Tobacco Workers' International Union calling upon local to select a delegate to act upon Auditing Committee to audit books of International Office. The past president, D. W. Corgan, was elected to act on committee.

The Allied Printing Trades are opening a campaign for a more extensive use of the label.

Col. Denison, P.M.: "Why do the unions keep on worrying the Legislature about short hours instead of getting a law passed for the better payment of wages?"

Why do not the Exhibition authorities protect the people employed there? It would be more creditable than allowing things as they are at present.

Chicago.—119 out of 125 of the Typothetae at a meeting decided to organize to fight the printers.

Niagara Falls.—The papers are offering bonuses to printers to work.

St. Louis.—Sixty firms out of 140 signed for the eight hours per day.

Topeka, Kansas.—Out of five news paper offices, two weeklies gave in to the eight hours per day.

THE FELLOW WITH A GRIEVANCE.

In the labor movement, and for that matter, in every other movement, one is always running across the individuals who vow that they are "going to get even" for some real or fancied grievance. If they would only stop to think, they would discover that the time spent in trying to "get even" devoted to some useful purpose would yield perhaps, large returns, while getting even offers, undoubtedly, poorer compensation than any other line of human endeavor.

FOUR SCHEMES SHUT OUT OF THE MAILS.

A fraud order has been issued denying the use of the mails to John R. Rogers, of 150 Nassau street, New York, who advertised "sure thing" tips on the races.

An order was also issued against W. A. Noyes, 874 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y. A. B. Grover, who used that name, offered to send a formula for the cure of consumption on receipt of a two cent stamp, but it turned out that the prescription could only be filled by him and treatment for two months cost \$5. The department held the advertising to be misleading and the medicines not as represented.

Other orders were issued against the Fidelity Publishing Company, 32 East 23rd street, and Howard & Co., 1923 Broadway, New York, are also barred from the mails. The former offered to send gold watches to winners of an alleged puzzle contest on payment of packing charges, and Howard & Co. sold outfits for work to be done at home.

The Town of Napanee, Ont., has passed a by-law to raise \$35,000 for a new municipal lighting plant. It will be duplicated to prevent the possibility of an interruption to the service in the event of an emergency.

BILLBOARD ADVERTISING.

Many of the largest advertisers in the country have come to the conclusion that out-of-door advertising is a waste of money, and that no results come from the placing of signs on hillsides and in all sorts of conspicuous places. The concerns that do that sort of work are curtailing expenses, knowing well that the beginning of the end of their business is at hand.

In addition to this, there is a decided movement all over the country to do away with the billboard horror, the argument against it being its hideousness and the marring effect on the scenery in the rural districts and its damage to contiguous property in the cities.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

At the forthcoming Congress of Trade Unions at Hanley, Staffs, more than 1,600,000 members will be represented by the delegates, which constitutes a record, the largest number hitherto represented being a million and a half at the London Congress of 1902.

COAL MEN TO COMBINE, CANADIANS ASKED TO JOIN.

Buffalo, Sept. 7.—Retail coal dealers from all over Canada and the United States are to be asked to attend a joint convention of the National Council of Coal Dealers and the International Anthracite Merchants' Association, to be held in Buffalo Sept. 21 and 22.

The object of the joint convention is to bring about the amalgamation of these two associations. Invitations have been sent to all of the Canadian members of the International Association.

PLATFORM OF POST'S "EXCLUSIVE AMERICANS."

"No closed shop (Chinese and Japs included).

"No restriction as to the use of tools (price excepted), machinery or material, except such as are unsafe (explosives).

"No limitation to output (24-hour workday).

"No restriction to the number of apprentices (10 or 20 to each skilled journeyman) when of proper age (over 5 and under 35 years).

"No boycott.

"No sympathetic strike (except in such cases as Cuba).

"No sacrifice of independent workmen to the labor union (use pusstum and gravenuts as a change of diet).

"No compulsory use of union label (by dealers, employers or scabs in Post's union)."—Ex.

This is the platform that Post said the Citizens' Alliance would destroy our labor movement with.

Here is a motto that will bust Post's gravenuts scheme and the Alliance in six months if adopted by local unions everywhere:

"No union label, no purchase. Organize!"—Journal of Labor.

FALLS PRINTERS OUT.

Employers There Refused to Accede to the Demands—Strike in Watertown.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 9.—The union printers and job compositors of the city made a demand upon their employers to-day for an eight-hour workday.

The managers of the Gazette Publishing Company and the Cataract-Journal Company were given until 10 o'clock to-night to sign the agreement. They refused, and about 25 union printers removed their effects from the two shops named.

Both the Gazette and the Cataract-Journal will be open shops after to-night.

Watertown, Sept. 9.—Fifty printers, including the employees of all the newspapers and printing establishments in Watertown, struck this morning in an attempt to force the signing of the eight-hour agreement.

The Watertown Standard and the Watertown Times, the two daily newspapers, and the Hungerford Holbrook Company, the largest job shop in the city, have declared open shop. The newspapers were published to-day as usual.

The trade union movement does not need apologists; the time will come when it will not need defenders.—Typo. Jour.

A NEW YORK OVERALL WORKERS' STRIKE.

For the last two weeks thirty-two men overall operators have been on strike against the firm of A. Fins & Son, overall manufacturers, of No. 18 Walker street, New York. These men saw fit to better their condition by joining the union. When this came to the ears of their employers they were locked out, but they refused to give up their union. These members deserve a great deal of credit, having joined the union only a few weeks ago. They are helping to better the conditions all along the line and have refused all the employers' inducements to go back to work unless the firm settles with local No. 92. They maintain a perfect system of picketing, being ably assisted by Mr. H. Friedman, who was appointed by the local to take charge of the strike. So effective has their fight been that negotiations are now being carried on with a view of settlement in favor of the men. Their present demands are increase in pay and better conditions.

THE STARCHER'S TROUBLE. Strike Has Resolved Itself Into Long Distance Fight.

Announcement has been made by the Troy Starchers' union that an effort was made a few days since by the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Company to put twenty non-union girls at work in the starching department. The girls were stopped by the pickets of the union and persuaded to return to their homes. It was stated that the twenty girls were employes of other departments in the factory who had consented to work in the starching department, says the Glens Falls Tolders.

George Waldron, district organizer, states that the trouble between the manufacturers and the girls has now resolved itself into a test of endurance. "The side which endures the present conditions the longest," he said, "will

win, and we are sure of holding out longer than the manufacturers will be able to. The manufacturers have proved to their satisfaction that the custom laundries are not able to do starching work for their factories and do it properly."

The Central Federation of Labor of Troy has voted from its treasury the sum of \$1,000 for the starchers, with directions to draw upon the treasury for any further amounts needed. Mr. Waldron states that the central body has also levied another weekly assessment against the various unions over which it has jurisdiction, the sums thus raised to be turned over to the Starchers' union.

Labor Commissioner Stafford, of California, estimates that 5,000 Japs are employed in San Francisco, most of whom are engaged in domestic service.

Only 50,000 people in the textile trades of the United States are organized, while 500,000 are not organized.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union of Los Angeles, Cal., has been reorganized.

The new Structural Building Trades' Alliance, in Boston, Mass., has been officially organized, with seven trades affiliated.

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

After a short strike the Carpenters' Union, in New Haven, Conn., has succeeded in obtaining an eight-hour day and a wage scale of \$3.

An effort will be made by San Francisco (Cal.) stereotypers and electrotypers to bring the 1906 international convention of the craft to that city.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes has closed seventy written contracts for the year, some of them covering 1907 and 1908, and one of them covering the wage conditions until 1910.

The threatened trouble between the iron moulders and the foundry men of the Pittsburg district has been smoothed over for the time being. The men will not get an agreement, but will receive 10c a day increase.

Boston (Mass.) sanitary and street-cleaning divisions, Teamsters' Union, have adopted a resolution to the effect that every teamster employed in the city departments should be a member of the Team Drivers' and Helpers' International Union.

Lathers' Union at Boston, Mass., recently obtained an increase from \$2 to \$2.25 a thousand for wooden lath work, and also established a flat rate of \$4 a day for both wood and metal lathing. The previous rates were \$3.40 a day for metal work and \$3.60 a day for wood lathing.

The successful outcome of the recent lockout of the journeymen painters of Washington, D.C., has called attention to the general organization of that craft. General Secretary-Treasurer Skemp, of the brotherhood, in a recent statement, says the organization embraces between 55,000 and 60,000 members.

Paper hangers of New York City who are members of locals of the Brotherhood of Painters will be organized in a local union of their own.

The Central Federal Union of New York has passed a resolution giving the Knights of Labor organizations repre-

sented in that body ninety days either to leave the Knights or the Central Federation Union. This action was taken because the Knights of Labor have organized a rival to the Asphalt Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Call for the Label.

TO FIGHT AGE LIMIT IS PURPOSE OF NEW UNION.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—An organization known as the Anti-Age Limit League has been organized in Chicago to fight the age limit of 45 years used against workingmen. It will endeavor to prevent age being a ban, irrespective of other qualifications. It has opened headquarters at the Palmer House, and welcomes to membership all workingmen more than 45 years old or other persons interested in abolishing the ban.

The league, in a circular issued by John F. Downey, president, and Benjamin Giroux, secretary-treasurer, announces the following objects:

First—to remove the ban on wage-earners by the cruel and unnatural age limit.

Second—to assist men past the proscribed limit to procure employment.

Third—to emphasize man's inherent right to be first considered as the wage-earner of the family.

Fourth—to place before the national Government the persistent ostracism of the veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars, in that they are refused the pursuit of their inalienable right to labor in all the departments of our national Government, in accordance with their mental and physical equipment, irrespective of age.

The prejudice against employment of men beyond 45 years of age in commercial life is declared to have been given birth by the rule placing that limit on the age at which a citizen may volunteer for service in the army or navy.

It is planned to ask Congress to act in some manner to relieve and restore the rights of older citizens.

II closing, the circular says: "Of all the obstructions to a man's right to earn a living the ban placed upon labor by the 45 year age limit is the most cruel, obnoxious and absurd."

STRIKEBREAKERS' UNION IS FORMED.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Believing that their services will soon be in demand again, owing to the printers' strike, special deputy sheriffs and policemen have organized a strike-breakers' union.

A scale of wages of not less than \$3 a day and \$6, if it can be secured, was fixed.

Detective agencies and others, who collect \$6 and \$7 a day for each man from employers, and then pay guards but \$2.50 a day "for standing up to be shot at," were denounced.

Charles E. Turk, a discharged policeman, was elected president.

APPRENTICESHIP BOARD.

Officers of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League of America have made an agreement with the employing lithographers to raise the standard of trade in this country by forming an apprenticeship board, composed of employers and employees. Boys who are desirous of becoming apprentices will be tested as to their ability, will be put on probation for six months, and will then be examined again. If then they show real ability they will become full apprentices.

HOW'S THIS FOR WINNIPEG?

Moved by Delegate E. J. Reynolds, seconded by Wm. Bond, "That it is the regret of this Council that no mechanics' library exists in the City of Winnipeg; resolved, that the Trades Council put itself in communication with the responsible representatives of the Carnegie library, with the object that provision be made whereby a mechanics' library may be provided in the new Carnegie library building; resolved, that the Coun-

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S. H. COUCH - - - MANAGER

ask the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Library to endeavor to have provided books both of a technical and elementary nature, suitable to mechanical pursuits, and that a deputation be appointed from this Council to interview the Library Board as above."

The Carnegie library question is laid over to give the unions an opportunity to express their opinion, and a motion was passed making this report the official notice to the union.

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

GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN U. S.

The Typographical Union sent Mr. Trotter, a specially instructed delegate, to inform the council on the matter of foreign printing, as contained in this resolution "We, the members of the Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, regretting that the Dominion Government should send \$60,000 worth of work out of the Dominion to be printed, which could have been done in Canada, and would have given employment to Canadian citizens, we wish to protest against such action, as being, in our opinion, detrimental to the interests of the workmen of the Dominion, and copies of this resolution shall be sent to D. W. Bole, M.P., the Dominion Trades Congress, and other parties directly concerned."

The council made a special order to hear Mr. Trotter, who said that his union requested that the council would instruct its delegate to the Dominion Trades Congress to present this matter at the forthcoming convention at Toronto. —The Voice, Winnipeg.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

LABOR DAY AT WINDSOR.

In Windsor the Labor Day celebration started with a parade that beat anything that has been in the Canadian border town for years.

The country people for miles around drove in with gaily decorated buggies and waggons, and Walkerville came down in a body. Some of the unions wore uniforms, and there was about 1,300 marchers in line. The parade was headed by a chief marshal and a platoon of mounted police.

ALBANY PRINTERS OUT.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 12.—The printers in the employ of the J. B. Lyon Co., the Argus Co., and the Brandow Printing Co., a little over 200 men, walked out to-day because their employers refused to sign the eight-hour agreement. The Argus, the only newspaper affected, secured printers to take the place of the strikers.

PORT HURON NOTES.

Labor Day was fittingly celebrated here on Monday, Sarnia, and surrounding districts of Canada having crossed the "invisible boundary" (St. Clair river) and, joining the Port Huron division, made an international demonstration. A typical Uncle Sam and an equally good representative of John Bull headed the procession, which was very largely attended. The Canadian contingents led the way, headed by the beautiful band from Sarnia. Following them came the American unions, headed by the Port Huron city band, the post of honor amongst the followers being accorded to the striking machinists of No. 117, 68 in number. Some of these carried parti-colored umbrellas on which appeared the mottoes, "Be men; Stand Pat," "No Seabs in this Crowd," etc.

The Machinists are very much pleased with the victory they obtained over the Grand Trunk Company in the injunction suit instituted against them, it was so refreshing to hear of a judge who administers justice in such cases. But they are not unduly elated, as they feel that they have a powerful and unscrupulous enemy, who will not acknowledge a defeat and who will probably try again.

The local unions are making every endeavor to send a good delegation to the convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor at Saginaw on Sept. 19th next.

THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE.

Printers in Indianapolis and Albany Ordered Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.—The local Typographical Union has ordered 150 members here to strike at once for an eight-hour day. President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, last night said: "I have instructed unions in various cities to demand contracts immediately for an eight-hour day, to commence on Jan. 12. Wherever the demand for the eight-hour day is refused the union printers have been instructed to strike at once."

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 12.—The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America began in this city to-day, meetings being held at Convention Hall. This organization has 30,000 members in the United States and Canada. About 400 delegates are here. F. H. Wallace, of Toronto Junction, a member of the Grand Executive Board, heads the Canadian delegates, of whom there are about a score.

Probably the most important business of the convention is the proposal to amalgamate with the International Association of Car Workers, which has a membership of 8,000 men in the same trades, and with the Brotherhood of Car Inspectors, Car Repairers and Railway Mechanics, which has 6,000 members.

A lively time is in view, as the International Association of Car Workers admits negroes as members. It is allied with the American Federation of Labor. The Brotherhood of Carmen bars the black men and is not allied with the Federation, but is in touch with the Brotherhood of Engineers, the Conductors and other strictly railroad unions.

"A year ago last January the Executive Board of our organization and of the Car Workers held a conference to effect unification," said a Carman to-day. "It was a failure, because our officers, and the International Association members, and the International Association insisted it would not sacrifice its negro members by amalgamation without them. It is likely there will be some trouble

on this score when the matter comes up. Nobody can forecast the result."

The International Association of Car Workers also is holding its convention here, about 100 delegates being present. A committee from the Brotherhood of Car Inspectors, Car Repairers and Railway Mechanics is on hand with authority to take action for that body. The three organizations will get together on the amalgamation proposition the latter part of the week.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 11.—Fifty printers struck on Saturday to force the eight-hour movement, closing down all the job offices and papers.

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Printers in five local plants were called out on Saturday until the proprietors sign the eight-hour agreement. The principal concerns affected are the Crowell Company, publisher of the Woman's Home Companion, and the Winters Company. The publishers of the daily papers all signed the agreement promptly.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 11.—Union printers employed by the Cataract Journal and the Niagara Falls Gazette have gone on strike for the eight-hour day. The printers involved work in the job departments of both newspapers and the composing rooms. The two papers refused to sign the eight-hour agreement, and have declared open shop. Publication of neither paper will be suspended, the managers say.

RICH UNIONS.

Racine, Wis.—Organized labor of this city has been served with a summons by Sheriff Dericks and complaint served on members of the Trades Council and affiliated unions who are defendants in a suit brought about by a baker, O. B. Shultz, for the sum of \$25,000 damages, he alleging that his business was boycotted.

WARNING—STAY AWAY FROM ROCHESTER!

Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1905.

To Central Bodies and Organized Labor in General, Greeting:

On June 15th, 1905, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester, N. Y., issued a circular letter to the Central Bodies and organized labor throughout the country, warning wage earners to stay away from this city as there are no surplus of jobs to be had. That the Chambers of Commerce was endeavoring, through advertisements and circulars, to induce unemployed labor to come here as there was plenty of work at good wages; that Rochester was a desirable place to live in, on account of cheap rents and low prices for the necessaries of life.

It seems that the first warning issued by the Central Trades and Labor Council has not been properly heeded, because hundreds of wage earners have applied to the Chambers of Commerce for positions, either in person or by letter, and the local labor market is now over-run with people for whom there is no work at any price.

Rochester is cursed with probably the strongest combination of employers there is in the eastern states. These organizations have during the past two years used their utmost endeavors to break up and weaken our labor movement and have in some instances been partially successful. Organized labor have spent thousands upon thousands of dollars to maintain their positions and the flooding of the local market with a surplus of labor will necessarily cause the ex-

penditure of thousands of dollars more.

The situation before the issuance of the list appeal was bad enough, but at present it is infinitely worse and should be taken heed of by our brother and sister trades unionists throughout the country and they should use their utmost endeavors to keep skilled and unskilled wage earners from coming in here.

To show how well the Chamber of Commerce has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose in flooding the local labor market with undesirable people, a perusal of the daily newspapers of Rochester will be interesting.

Hoping that you will take heed of this warning to stay away from Rochester, and that this circular will be read at every meeting in your city, we remain, fraternally,

Central Trades and Labor Council.

J. S. Wolen, Pres.

P. Bohur, Jr., Sec.

P.S.—We do not want financial assistance, simply your moral support.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

The semi-annual convention of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union met at Portland, Maine, last week.

The staunch and loyal members of Local Union No. 22, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, voted unanimously at their regular meeting, Friday evening last week, to assist a very worthy cause. The matter was brought before the meeting by J. J. Swanson, Business Agent of the District Council of Carpenters and also Business Agent of the Building Trades Council. T. P. Nicholas, President of Carpenters' Local 22 and President of the District Council of Carpenters, immediately came forward in his customary whole-souled manner and supported the proposition. The result was a unanimous rising vote, and as a still further result the little children in the San Francisco Foundling Asylum will, in the future, enjoy the warm and life-giving sun. Every man in the large hall stood up, volunteering his services to build the much-needed piazza for the innocent tots. And those union men promised more—they agreed to obtain the material necessary to complete the building. Hence the babies will receive light and sunshine, and the members of Union 22 will feel happy in having assisted nobly a worthy cause. It is deeds of this kind that live. May we have more of them. They make the world brighter.—Organized Labor.

CHICAGO WOOD WORKERS.

During the seven weeks' strike of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union in Chicago only one striker was arrested and he was dismissed when brought to trial. The union spent \$21,648.

PREACHER CRITICIZES LABOR.

Unfair for Union Bodies to Dictate as They Do.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Rev. George F. Saxon of the Dominion Methodist Church made a slashing attack on the methods of union labor to-night.

He said the unionists had asked the support of the church, and he proposed probing the methods. He endorsed the right of workmen to organize, but he protested against any body dictating to an employer whom he should hire, and

making it obligatory for men to join a union, whether conscience approved or not.

He also objected to arbitrary fixing of wages, regardless of competence, and also the claim to the privilege of refusing to work and at the same time preventing other men from taking the job.

Now that Labor Day is over and new resolutions made to live up more strictly to trade union principles, let us all pull together and demand the union card, label or stamp on every article purchased. One request for union made goods does not amount to much, but when thousands of trades unionists persistently ask for these things and insist on being served with them, merchants are certainly going to put the goods in stock.

SURE TO WIN.

Machinists' Delegates Confident of Winning the Santa Fe Strike.

When the strike was first called over a year ago the Santa Fe for a time was able to get along all right in their machine shops because the market was full of machinists.

Now, however, when there is plenty of work for machinists, the non-union men who amount to anything will find work in shops other than those where a strike is on. This fact has put the Santa Fe in a hole and it won't be long before they will come to our terms.

NO POLITICS.

Boston (Mass.) Central Union, by an overwhelming majority, recently voted not to enter politics, and denounced, by disuniting, influence of politics in trades unions.

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.



AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE IRON MOULDERS' UNION.

At a meeting held in the Labor Temple in this city the Ironmoulders' Union, in order to meet the objections of the employers to International officers being called to settle any differences that may arise in the future, an Ontario Conference Board was formed. In future when any trouble arises the newly formed Conference Board will deal with the employers, and only in case of failure will the International officers be called on.

This new step will be watched with the keenest interest by organized labor in Canada, to see the results.

Among those present at the meeting were: George Kirkpatrick, of Carleton Place; C. Giles, Oshawa; V. H. Annabel, Ottawa; R. Wilkinson, Toronto; A. Hicks, Dundas; P. Haffey, Brantford; R. Stockdale, Peterboro; Jno. Wilson, Galt; D. Stewart, St. Thomas; F. O. Burgess, Ottawa; W. L. Lucas, Hamilton; J. Jacobs, London; J. Janson, Preston.

THE LABOR DAY COMPTITION.

Trophy awarded to the Plumbers.

This trophy was awarded for individual appearance, marching order, general display and appearance of the men in line.

The Labor Day Committee trophy was awarded the Plumbers with 75 17.79 points, the Bakers' Union a close second, being only 1-16 of a point behind; the Brass Molders third with 72 points in their favor, and the Iron Moulders fourth with 60 points.

The trophy awarded by the Musical Protective Association for best general appearance, most appropriate float, and percentage of men in line, was awarded the Brickworkers, who secured 92 points out of a possible hundred; the Bakers' Union second, with 78, and the Machinists third, with 63 points. This trophy was held by the Cigarmakers last year.

We are disappointed at the failure of the P.O. authorities sending out our first number late through no fault of ours. We applied to Ottawa for the newspaper rates being granted for this journal. They did not see the point for our first issue, and in order to keep faith with our many patrons we put on full postage, but still they were held over. We trust this will not occur again, and that an explanation will be given.

Order from the news dealers. They have them on sale every week.

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

Lethbridge, Alberta.—Local Union No. 354, recently organized, scored the first victory, inasmuch as contracts of said local have been signed by the local breweries, which no doubt are satisfactory to all the members, as the hours and wage scale is in accord with the most progressive ones entered into in that vicinity.

FAILURES THIS WEEK.

Dunn's Review.

Failures in Canada number 23 against 19 last week, 27 the preceding week, and 16 last year.

CHILD LABOR.

The reports of the Ontario factory inspectors are just out. On the question of child labor Mr. A. W. Holmes reports:

"There are some employers of labor who think they have the right to employ children under fourteen during the school vacation, and there are also some parents who think likewise. That has been the excuse I have been met with a few times. Such is not the case, however. I have experienced two cases where the children have been sent home, when the widowed mother waited on me, asking that her boy be allowed to continue work. The inspectors have no discretionary powers along that line, which I think is wise, as it might only lead to abuse.

"During my short term of inspection I have found some twenty children employed under the age of fourteen years. I have made no prosecutions, but have given warning that if any other cases were found in the same factories they would be dealt with through the courts. I find it very difficult at times to procure a proper birth certificate, but when they are native born, it is possible to get some information through the Registrar-General's department or from the school registrar. I have asked that where children are employed that the parents or guardians furnish certificates as to birth before being allowed to work. To strengthen this, I would recommend that as the School Act requires the attendance of children at school until they are fourteen years of age, they should not be allowed in factories unless they have received from their teacher certificates of their ages and attendance at school."

On the same subject Mrs. Anne Brown further reports:

"I have found very few children under the age required by the Factories Act. The chief difficulty being the inability to verify the ages, and the parents giving false certificates. It is cause for regret that child labor should be in demand to aid in production, while adults are idle. Notwithstanding the increased productive power of labor, aided by improved machinery, it would appear that there is no hope for the emancipation of child labor under the present conditions. In cases where widows are left to bring up a family, or where wives and families are deserted by husbands, or the husbands sentenced to imprisonment for crimes or misdemeanors, and the families deprived of their support thereby, or through ill-health and accidents, common justice demands that the innocent should not be allowed to suffer for the lack of sustenance, more especially when there is always a surplus of so-called free labor and prison labor as well."

T. W. B.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

MORE UNIONS.

This is an age of unions. The independent telephone companies of the province met at the hall this week and organized a Canadian Independent Telephone Association. United under one standard they believe that they will be better able to fight the common foe, the Bell Telephone Company.

THE MUNICIPAL ARENA

Views Pertinent and Impertinent

Toronto is promised natural gas at not more than 45c per thousand feet. Aldermen have already agreed to supply the same thing for \$300, and Controllers for \$2,500 a year.

Ald. Jones has started his campaign for a Controllorship at the approaching municipal elections. When last heard from he was doing the lodges, and hadn't time to kiss the babies.

Denver, Colorado, has a reservoir that holds 30,000,000 gallons, enough to supply the city for three years. Toronto's reservoir would bust with chest expansion if it passed through a winter without supplying the daily papers with scare headlines about a water famine.

Brandon, Man., is endeavoring to have the G. T. P. Railway run through the town, and the Toronto City Council has had a whole heap of trouble since the Toronto Railway Company got a franchise to run through this city.

Toronto, at the suggestion of City Engineer Rust, has abolished the clause which only allowed tenders from Canadian firms. This will hit some notoriously unfair firms in Canada which imagine they can play the bunco game.

Ald. John Noble boasts of his friendship for the wage-workers of the city, but he will have to have his ear to the ground a long time before he will get their consent to sell out the city cattle market and hand the cattle trade over to a private corporation. The average workingman gets none too much beef-steak now, and if Doctor John had his way a porterhouse steak would be as far removed as a thirty-second cousin.

Hamilton, Ont., celebrated its 59th birthday as a city on the 10th of June, and the news has just reached Toronto. If Toronto keeps on growing at the present pace, Hamilton will be proposing annexation to us.

Hamilton, Ont., is to have another turbine steamer for the Toronto service. This means more business for Toronto departmental stores, and more cries of "Hogtown" from Hamilton merchants.

With the Exhibition over and the City Council again down to business, we may expect to hear something about municipal ownership and other subjects that interest the wage-workers.

Under Street Commissioner Jones the city effected a great saving by making its own scavenger wagons, street sweepers, watering carts, etc., but there is a rumor afloat that Dr. Sheard, the new head of the department, may hand the work over to private contractors, who were never known to work for their health when manufacturing anything for the city. It would be just as well if the municipal ownership men in the Council would keep a close watch on the wealthy doctor's movements.

Building Superintendent C. H. Bishop, of the Board of Education, makes all the ink used in the Public and High Schools of the city, and saves \$800 a year by his little effort. Oh, no, municipal production would never pay.

When City Engineer Rust constructs concrete sidewalks for the city the work is done by day labor, and last year a saving of about \$8,000 was effected. Ald. Noble and some of his colleagues in the Council prefer the contract system because it pays (1) better.

Guelph, Ont., is refusing a five-year franchise to the Bell Telephone Company. The success of municipal ownership in that thriving town has soured the citizens on corporation graft.

The Board of Directors of the Exhibition believe that greater satisfaction could be obtained if the new Exhibition buildings were built by day labor. The contract system has given them considerable annoyance, and every year they have to fight with the contractors. Dr. Orr, the manager, states that he can get the work done in time for the opening when he has his own men at work.

Winnipeg has now a population of 79,975, an increase of 13,000 over last year, and an assessment of \$53,714,430, an increase of \$12,607,560. Toronto has a population of about 240,000, as compared with 226,365 last year, and an assessment in the neighborhood of \$160,000,000.

Mr. H. C. Hocken, an ex-member of Typographical Union No. 91, is mentioned as a probable aldermanic candidate in Ward Five at the next municipal elections.

Ex-Controllor Oliver, who was endorsed by the Municipal Labor Party in 1904, may be an aldermanic candidate in Ward Two next January.

Albert Chamberlain, ex-President of the Bricklayers' Union, is mentioned as a probable aldermanic candidate in Ward Two next January.

For advocating the selling out of the municipal cattle market to the Union Stock Yards Company in 1903, ex-Ald. Stephen Burns was left at home by the electors of Ward Four, and was rejected a second time last January. The same fate may meet Ald. John Noble if he continues to champion the same policy. A wise man will profit by others' mistakes.

A real strong Mayor and Board of Control could make things much livelier for the Toronto Railway Company than the present executive board of the city, but can it be that R. J. Fleming's infatuated smile and warm handshake has palsied their fighting organs. A good percentage from the gross earnings of the company was never intended as "hush" money. F-I-G-H-T, Mr. Mayor and Controllors.

Ottawa passed the \$200,000 by-law for buying out the Consumers' Electric Company by a majority of over 450. Municipal ownership is in the air.

The dream of cheap electric light and power as a result of the franchise given the Niagara Power Company, looks like a nightmare at present. This corporation is out for the stuff, and like every other private corporation, has no love for the people. The Shylock's pound of flesh will have to be offered. Just why a natural water-fall should be used by capitalists to exploit the people, nobody seems able to explain.

The Toronto Railway Company contributed \$347,609 to the city treasury last year, while the Montreal Street Railway Company contributed only \$207,292 to the treasury of that city. The shareholders of the Toronto Company received \$334,009 in dividends, and the Montrealers got \$642,520. The traffic in the two cities was about the same.

Vancouver has been refused an injunction against the British Columbia Telephone Company, to prevent tearing up the streets. The Bell Telephone Company can erect their poles anywhere they like in Toronto without asking anybody for a permit. The courts and corporations seem to be very friendly.

The Town of Chatham, N.B., has decided to build a new municipal lighting plant, and the contract for the municipal electric light plant for Valleyfield, Que., has been awarded, and the plant is to be completed by the first of November next.

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

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FRED PERRY,

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

98 LOCALS AFFILIATED.

Membership, 14,000.

Robert Hungerford President.
Jno. P. Gardner Fin. Sec'y.
J. H. Sanderson Treasurer.
D. W. Kennedy Secretary.

LABOR TEMPLE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

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

THOSE DANGEROUS RUNNING BOARDS.

Conductor H. Pettit, of the King street route, was pulled off his car by a passing team and badly injured. He was carried into Lee's drug store and his injuries attended to. This is the fifth accident of this kind this year, and it is high time the lives of these men were protected. Something should be done and done at once.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 113.

At the regular meeting on Sunday, the ordinary routine business was finished and then the death assessment was discussed. From Aug. 1st to Sept. 10th 92 members were initiated. Eighteen applications for membership were received.

Members elected as delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress were: Jas. McDonald, business agent; Geo. Coney, H. C. Oakley, and W. T. Tomson.

ON THE WATER FRONT.

Local Manager Burke, of the steamer Turbinia, resigned last night to accept a position with a local firm. He will be succeeded by Mr. Fred. Baker, of the steamer Argyle, who will look after both lines until the end of the season.

It may take a merchant half an hour to tell you the merits of a non-union article, but the same man can tell you the merits of a union article in as many seconds. His answer in every case is "The very best."

THE CITY'S CASE FILED.

The City Legal Department has filed the statement of claim in the city's action against the Toronto Railway Company to compel an observance of the City Engineer's orders regarding the stopping of cars at certain streets, and asking for an injunction to restrain the company from operating cars in any part of the city until they have extended their tracks on Avenue road to the Upper Canada College.

Voluminous evidence and affidavits in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company's action against some of the Stratford striking machinists arrived at Osgoode Hall to-day for use on the motion for the injunctions to be made next week.

According to the evidence put in by the company, many workmen engaged in Montreal and shipped to Stratford were forced, under threats, to quit work or not to go to work at all, some of them being supplied with return tickets by the strikers.

The evidence of the strikers is a complete denial of the alleged threats. They assert that only peaceable arguments were used. The question of the railway's right to an interim injunction will be decided by the Chancellor next Thursday.

Wm. V. Todd, Canadian label agitator and organizer for the Cigar Makers' International Union, and an officer who is well known among local trade unionists, was permitted to address the convention of the International Steam Engineers on Monday afternoon. Mr. Todd delivered in a few words, but in a very effective manner, the necessity of one trade unionist buying the product of his brother trade unionist, and as a sure guide to obtain this much desired object the union label was pointed out as the guarantee of goods being union made. Mr. Todd thanked the Steam Engineers for the assistance extended in past years, and asked that the Cigar Makers' Union Blue Label would always be demanded by the delegates. Union labels on all goods should also be demanded.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Henry R. Barton, a coal driver, complained to the Board of Control this morning that the J. H. Milne Coal Company does not pay the prevailing rate of wages to the coal drivers who handle the coal which the firm is supplying the city. The rate, he said, was 18c per hour, but Mr. Milne was not paying this.

"It seems to me that Mr. Milne is trying to give the men as much trouble as possible," said Controller Ward.

"I don't believe anything of the kind," said the Mayor; "I think he is paying his men the same as other coal firms are paying."

"I beg to differ," said Mr. Barton; "Mr. Milne pays from \$9 to \$10, while other firms pay \$10."

A report on the complaint will be obtained from the proper civic official.

Did it ever strike you how many weeks in the year the majority of our city fathers have the interest of the industrial classes at heart. After a careful count, extending over many years, we have found the average "four." And strangely enough they all occur in December. The anti-election promises, if one-half fulfilled would make this city an easier place to live in by those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The late P. T. Barnum is responsible for the assertion that you can fool some of the public all the time, and it seems as if candidates for office look upon the mass of wage-earners as that "somebody." The next time you get within hailing distance of the alderman for your ward ask him what he is doing for you and then send his answer to The Tribune. It will make interesting reading.

We have noticed in the past week that another letter has appeared in the daily papers asking why a three-cent fare on the street railway from twelve

to two o'clock cannot be arranged that the working man may go home to his dinner at the same price he goes to and returns from his work. This seems a move in the right direction and we would like to hear Mr. Fleming's answer to the why.

When the "other fellow" buys goods that are the product of your labor he gets the label on them and is keeping you. When you buy goods are you helping him by asking for the label?

There is an old adage that "providence helps those who help themselves." You can easily do this by having none but union goods.

Patronize those who patronize you. Watch the advertising columns of The Tribune grow.

The almighty dollar may not bear the union label, but it is surprising how many are after the union man's dollar just the same.

The first issue of The Tribune was so pleasing that up to date the gent with the little hammer has failed to register one little knock.

Those who did not get a Tribune last week had better get their subscription in as the supply on the street is apt to run out, the same as it did last Saturday.

Are you among our seven thousand five hundred subscribers.

Are you supporting the paper that is supporting you?

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

The Federated Council of Building Trades, held a well attended meeting in Labor Temple. Mr. James Kirby, of Chicago, the general President of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America was present and gave a very interesting address on the principles and benefits of organization in central bodies, or councils, of all trades interested in building operations. The re-organization of the council is progressing favorably.

STRIKERS AT MENZIES STILL OUT.

STRIKE HAS BEEN ON NINE WEEKS AND HAS INTERESTING FEATURES.

At a meeting of the paint-mixers' union held last night it was unanimously decided to continue backing up the striking machine printers and color-mixers, ten in number, who went out.

Herman Filsing, the company's superintendent, who figured prominently in the trial, he having brought the men from New York to enter the company's employ, is stated to have left the city.

WILLING TO UNIONIZE SHOP.

SO SAY STRIKING BAKERS OF ONE MASTER BAKER.

The battle of the bakers' union against the "open shop" local firms, is still on and the men's executive continue to express hopeful views of the outcome.

It is claimed by the men that one of firms affected is now willing to unionize its shop, but that the proposition will not meet with favor unless the strikers are taken back.

ON THE INCREASE.

At no time since the Bartenders International League was organized in this city have we received as many applications or initiated as many new members as we have in the past month.

To a great extent we contribute this to delegates attending conventions in our city, who have always demanded the

Blue Button, and which has helped our cause along. So with a little more help from "Local Union Men" it would do us the world of good.

On Sunday, September 10, we held a rousing meeting in the Labor Temple, at which meeting we initiated eight new members and handed as many more applications to our investigating committee.

So a word from you asking for the Blue Button when it is not in sight won't cost you a cent but will do us a lot of good. Extending success and greetings to you all, I am,

W. J. MCMAHON,
Rec.-Sec'y, Local 280.

Local No. 66, Womens International Union Label League, held a very successful social evening at Labor Temple on Wednesday evening, Sept. 13th. Dancing, singing and cards was the order of the evening and was much enjoyed. A large number of applications for membership was received and it is expected that the next business meeting of the League, Sept. 27th, will be a bumper one. Now that the warm weather is over the members are getting down to business and are determined to make the coming winter a memorable one in the history of Local No. 66. It is the intention of the League to hold these social evenings at least once a month, and cordially invite all union men to come and bring their wives and daughters. Good speakers will be provided and it is hoped that splendid educational work will be done along Union Label lines. Too much encouragement cannot be given to the little band of energetic women who are trying to help the Union Label movement along. That the movement is growing is evidenced by the fact that we have another Local of the W.I.U.L.L. in the city and several Women's Auxiliaries who have for their primary object the doctrine of the Union Label. It is up to every union man to help in every way possible these organizations.

MAY DARWIN,
President Local No. 66.

MASSEY HALL SEASON.

Massey Hall will open properly on Oct. 3 with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, America's greatest, and on Friday, Oct. 13, with Emma Eames in grand festival program, assisted by her own concert company, and Mr. A. S. Vogt and his church choir in Gounod's "Gallia."

POPULAR COURSE.

The subscription list for the popular course of entertainments organized by the trustees of Massey Hall, is now open, and those who desire to attend six very excellent entertainments for the nominal sum of \$1.00 will be able to sign their names. Madame Charlotte Maconda, American soprano; Dr. Dwight Newell Hillis, the most eloquent of preachers. Lectures by Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson on the British and American Navies, Dr. Drummond in a new lecture, "The Voyageur," the Kaffir Boy Choir and the American Jubilee Singers are the events.

The Deputy Minister of Labor at Ottawa states that the United Mine Workers accepted the offer of Government intervention in the Nanaimo coal strike, but the Western Fuel Company wired that the only question at issue between it and some of its employees was recognition of the United Mine Workers, which the company would not acceded to, and did not think any good would result from intervention.

Health and Beauty

TOILET WATER.

A walk in the rain, with the face exposed to the wet, is very beneficial to the skin.

The juice of cucumbers strained off from the vegetable after it has been thoroughly boiled, makes a most excellent and softening toilet water.

For a shiny skin wet the face with a saturated solution of borax. Allow it to remain on three minutes. Then wash it off with soft water.

To increase the growth of hair in the eyebrows they may be anointed with a little sweet oil, and the following wash may be frequently used: Sulphate of quinine, five grains; alcohol, one ounce. This helps to restore the eyebrows when burnt, and may be applied to the roots two or three times a day.

MARIAN MARTINEAU'S ADVICE.

Mildred—"I am anxious to earn my own living and would be glad to know if there is a place where I can learn manicuring. What does it cost to learn and are there new ways of manicuring?"

I do not know what a course of instruction costs. There are doubtless many places where manicuring is taught. But it is easy to pick it up for yourself. It requires only a little intelligence. Most manicures injure the cuticle hacking and cutting away at the nails.

G. F.—"What are the things a good manicure must know? I have no money to spend on instruction, yet would like to learn the art. What does a manicure earn?"

In New York and Chicago manicuring costs 50 cents. Most people also tip, bringing the manicure's profits up pretty well. The art is in pushing back the flesh so that there are no white spots on the nails. If done with a hard instrument the nail will show white scars. If you go to a good manicure and get your nails done, you will doubtless learn a great deal just from observation.

Fannie T.—"I know it is a foolish thing to do, but I want to bleach my hair a bright golden. How shall I do it?"

It is, indeed, foolish. But if you persist then use the pure peroxide of hydrogen. Wash your hair first. Then apply the peroxide. You can brighten your hair by washing it in soda and water. Or you can make it red by sozzling it in henna tea. But think well before you do any of these things. You will have to keep it up, you know, forever.

H. D.—"How often I have wished for the cold cream which I made from your formula a year ago. I sent to you for a repetition of it, but you sent me something different. This one had vaseline in it and was inexpensive.

Take a 5 cent bottle of vaseline and melt it over hot water. Add a lump of white wax as big as two walnuts. Now add about an ounce of the oil of sweet almonds and three drops of glycerine. If too thin add a little more white wax; if too thick add almond oil.

F.—"I would like to try osteopathy. Do you believe in it and how shall I test its merits. I am troubled with rheumatism and am told that it will cure me."

Osteopathy is the science of curing by bone and muscle treatment. It is said to be good. I have never tried it. Any good osteopath will soon treat you sufficiently for you to determine for yourself whether or not it is good for your case.

H. T.—"I see so much for fat people but nothing for thin people. Is there anything in the world that will fatten up a person who is too thin? I have tried everything under the sun and have eaten food I simply loathed. But all to no account. I am thinner than before."

Try eating just the food you like. Nothing fattens people like eating all they want of the kind of food the stomach craves. Eat nothing your stomach does not want. The appetite affords an excellent guide to what is good for you. Unless you are abnormal you will want the things you need. If you crave sweets it is because you need them in your system.

G. D.—"My hands are rough and dirty all the time. I have heard that your soap jelly is good for them. Can I buy a jar of it from you?"

It is not for sale. You will have to make the soap jelly yourself. Powder a cake of soap and put it on the stove in a pint of hot water. Add a teaspoon of borax powder, three drops of ammonia, a tablespoon of bran, and a little cologne water. When all is dissolved take off the stove, stir, and pour in a wide mouthed jar.

F.—"My eyes are weak and they seem to squint, yet I am not near sighted. I am told that you know how to cure sore eyes, and I hope you can help me out of my difficulty."

I do not know how to cure sore eyes. That is the work of the oculist. But you might take a solution of boracic acid, obtainable from the druggist, and bathe your eyes in it. This may strengthen them and take away the appearance of squint.

D. K.—"My nails are uneven and they give my fingers an awkward look. What will make them straight and nice? I take excellent care of my hands."

You probably take too good care of them. Constant clipping with the scissors will make the nails crooked. Go around them every morning with the file and then let them alone. That is the way to have well shaped finger tips.

BEAUTY BATH.

Would you like to know how to take a beauty bath?

This is presuming that you understand the secrets of the ordinary bath and that the mysteries of the Turkish bath are not unknown to you. The beauty bath is for those who have a hobby for taking baths but who have not, as yet, indulged in the one real and only bath—the bath which gives beauty.

The beauty bath does a great many things:

It removes stiff neck and banishes rheumatism.

It clears the complexion and makes it pink and smooth.

It restores the hair, turning it back to its original color, and prevents baldness.

It makes one slender, for it washes away the fat.

It perfumes the skin, making one feel delightfully fresh.

And it preserves the beauty generally of a woman who is not too old or too neglected to care how she looks.

To go back to the first point of advantage, the beauty bath excels all others, in that it makes the joints supple. One can be stiff and come out limber. One can have a painful shoulder or a neck that is crippled with rheumatism, or an arm that doesn't work as it should, or one rheumatic leg.

You begin by drawing a tub of hot water and into this you put enough borax to soften it. Then you get into the tub, and, while you are immersed, you apply a soothing lotion to your neck. This is made by stirring a few drops of ammonia in a great deal of hot water, only enough to make the skin tingle. This is held upon the shoulder and neck for five minutes. After this the neck is massaged for fifteen minutes, and finally rubbed with almond oil for fifteen minutes or more. The result is that your stiff neck is gone and you are able to wear your low throated gown again this evening.

But this is not the real beauty bath. The real bath is the one which is taken daily and to which the woman of beauty or who desires beauty is willing to devote an hour or more each day. The best time is at night. Those who like the cold bath can draw the water the night before and let it stand in the tub over night. In the morning it will be just the temperature of the room. This is for the cold bath, or for those who are beginning to learn the cold dip.

WATER MUST BE SOFTENED.

After you have drawn your bath—whether it be hot or cold—there must be the softening of the water. All faucet water is hard for beauty bathing, and she who would have a milky skin must soften the water. The favorite method is by dropping a teaspoonful of powdered borax in the bath. When this is dissolved there can be added a handful of bran. Powdered oatmeal will do, and many who have tried it prefer it to bran. Pour in a little orange flower water, and, if the expense is not too great, add a dash of cologne.

The soap should be good. Never use cheap soap. A good soap is as important as a good loaf of bread. In selecting a soap for permanent use keep on trying until you have a soap which suits your skin. Then stick to it.

Upon the shelves of your bathroom dresser, all ready for the beauty bath, there should be these articles:

A piece of soap, kept dry in a silver soap case, covered and hinged, to prevent the cover from becoming lost.

A large covered box of powdered oatmeal or bran to soften the water.

A box of powdered borax.

One bottle of orange flower water.

A two ounce bottle of the compound tincture of benzoin.

One bottle of aromatic bath vinegar.

An ounce bottle of scented ammonia.

A half gallon bottle of bath perfume.

A bag of sea salt and a bag of pine needles and also a bag of dried herbs and another of salt.

A jar of cucumber lotion.

Several jars of cold cream, which should include a wrinkle cream, a tan lotion, something for a rough cuticle, and a regular retiring cream.

UAI.

"Every woman understands the secrets of the ordinary every day bath," said a beauty specialist, "but not one in a thousand understands how to take a beauty bath. The beauty bath costs to learn, but it pays back the money in actual beauty. You can become pretty by its daily use."

When you are taking a beauty bath do not make the mistake of taking it either too cold or too hot. Individual preference is everything. If you prefer a medium bath, by all means take it. People are entitled to their peculiarities, and you can't mold one person's needs to those of another.

Supposing you have decided upon the tepid bath. And supposing that you have drawn the water and have softened it with borax and have made it still softer with oatmeal. You are ready for your plunge.

The average person can take a beauty bath of fifteen minutes. Those who are stout should be contented with less.

The hair should receive special attention. It should be shampooed with clear water, softened with good soap jelly. This should be washed off with a great many waters and the hair should be fanned dry. Fanning the hair dry is important, for upon it depends the future condition of the hair. Each strand should receive special attention and the hair should be aired and sunned and fanned until it is sweet and fluffy.

Hair that does not curl readily should be sprayed after it is dry. The spray should be a perfumed one, and the hair should be made moist. It should then be thoroughly dried. With this treatment there will be imparted a lasting fragrance, which will not depart from the locks, no matter how much they may be tossed in the wind.

Hair tonics can also be put on at this time, and if the hair be straight a little curling fluid can be applied.

RINSING PROCESS COMPLETES BATH.

The stout woman in the beauty bath should be massaged, and she should also use a great deal of strong soap. This will remove a great deal of the fat from her skin and start her on the road to slenderness. The lean woman, on the other hand, should use less soap and should remain in the water longer. She needs the plumping agency of hot water.

All beauty baths should terminate with a good rinsing. The idea of washing in soap is all right if the soap be washed off. It is necessary to rinse, not once or twice, but a great many times. Those who take the beauty baths of Berlin go through a rinsing which removes all the soap and dirty water from the skin. In Paris they put perfume in the final water, so that the bather comes out fragrant.

If one has rheumatism, or the blues, the final bath should be fragrant with pine needles. These act directly upon the nerves. Those who have a bad complexion can try the benzionated bath. Some benzion is put in the water—just enough to make it milky. This is one of the best known baths for the skin. For a tired person the aromatic bath is best, and for this, one wants to put in a cup of the best bath vinegar.

Household Hints

To keep sponges in good condition wash occasionally in warm water with a little tartaric acid, afterwards rinsing them in clean warm water.

The air in a damp cellar may be rendered drier and purer by placing in it an open box containing fresh lime. This will absorb the moisture, and should be renewed from time to time.

Whalebones when bent need not be thrown away as useless. They should be soaked in hot water for a time, then straightened out under a press until dry, when they will be quite fit to use again.

Ink-stains on books may be removed by oxalic acid. It should be diluted with water, applied with a soft brush and then dabbed with blotting paper. More than one application may be necessary.

Unightly white marks caused by standing too hot dishes upon them, may be removed by the application of a little paraffin rubbed on to them with a piece of flannel. Afterward polish with some methylated spirits.

To frost a window make a clear solution of gum arabic, dissolve some Epsom salts in hot water to make a very strong solution and add it to the gum arabic. Apply the mixture to the glass with a soft brush.

Call for the Label.

DRESS HINTS.

Don't wear big sleeves and big hats if you are short.

Don't jump into your clothes and expect to look dressed.

Tight gloves will go on more easily if warmed before putting on the hands, than if put on when cold.

In sewing on buttons have the knot of the thread on the right side directly under the button and set if the button does not stay on longer.

Whatever may be the shape of her foot a woman should be particularly careful to be well shod, and the uglier the foot the more careful she ought to be.

Never have the top of the boots tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf muscles, makes one walk badly and spoils the shape of the ankle.

In making buttonholes in goods that fray easily it is a great help to stitch twice around on the sewing machine before the hole is cut, as a firmer foundation is secured and no fraying results.

SCRATCHED FURNITURE.

It is asserted that light scratches or marks on polished tables or chairs can be effaced by rubbing the meat of the common black walnut over them. After the oil of the nut has been rubbed in it is hardly possible to find the scratch. If the furniture is black walnut this would seem on the homeopathic principle of "similia similibus curantur."

LAUNDRY LINES.

Save your tired feet on ironing day by standing on a cushion.

In hanging clothes to dry always hang the stockings by the toes, night-dresses from the shoulders and skirts from the hem.

When hanging wet blankets or white spreads on the line to dry put a small square of cloth under each clothespin to make sure there will be no stain from a dusty pin.

Carbonate of lime, better known as Spanish chalk, used in the proportion of two to one of starch, will render all light stuffs such as muslin incombustible yet not hurt the material itself in any way.

To give linen a gloss pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic, cover till next day, then strain it carefully and put it in a clean bottle. Two teaspoonfuls of this stirred into a pint of ordinary starch will give collars and cuffs an appearance of newness.

Up in the morning and work all day,
Just for the grub of to-morrow to pay;
Work to-morrow for meat to carve—
Got to keep working or else I'll starve.
Work next day for a chance to sup,
Just earn money to eat it up;
Next day after it's root or die—
Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Next week, too, it's just the same—
Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's bread,
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,
Same old game, and it's never new.
Don't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotonous.—Ex.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Caged birds are frequently much troubled with insects in their eyes. It will be found that hanging a small bag of sulphur in the cage will prevent these insects worrying the birds, and will also improve their health in other ways.

Tighten the cane seats of chairs in this way: Turn the chair upside down and wash the cane well with soap and water. Leave it in the open air to dry, and, provided the canes are not broken, the seat will be quite as firm as when new.

Glass stoppers, whether in toilet bottles or decanters, occasionally stick and cannot be removed. A few drops of sweet oil or glycerine dropped around the neck of the bottle will have the effect of loosening the stopper. It may be necessary to wait some time before the desired effect is produced.

To prevent the odor of boiling ham or cabbage throw a few bits of charcoal into the pot in which they are cooking.

How to clean Gutta-Percha: Rub it with a mixture of soap and powdered charcoal, and polish it with a dry cloth.

A good waterproof glue is made thus: Boil four ounces of the best glue in a pint of skim milk. Use it in the ordinary way.

Call for the Label.

RECEIPTS.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Pare large potatoes and scoop out two-thirds of the middle, filling this cavity with the sausage-meat or any force-meat. Lay the potatoes in a deep tin with a little dripping on each, and bake in the oven until well cooked through. Serve with a thick, hot gravy.

FRENCH ROAST OF MUTTON.

Make a pleasant change from the roasts we know so well by sight at the table. Take the best end of a neck of mutton, and have it cut the same length as for cutlets. Split the bones apart and trim away the meat from the top as for cutlets. Now roll the joint backward to form a circle, bones to the outside, and tie firmly with string to keep-in shape. Wrap a good piece of cane round the tops of the bones, and roast, basting frequently. Garnish each bone with a small cutlet frill, and fill the basket with potato chips. Pour a good gravy round and serve very hot.

MATRIMONY SANDWICHES.

Lay thin water-like slices of rich fruit cake between slices of thin bread-and-butter. Cut into fancy shapes and serve.

RICE CUTLETS.

Take a small piece of any cold white meat, such as veal, chicken, etc., and chop it very finely. Have ready some rice boiled in stock till soft, drain it well on a sieve, and mix it with the mince till it is in a kind of paste. Then form into flat pieces, the shape of a cutlet, and half an inch thick, put egg over them and bread crumbs, and fry them like cutlets. Serve with a good gravy or sauce.

BANANAS AND CUSTARD.

Allow one banana to each person, and a pint of good custard to each five bananas. Remove the skin and split the bananas lengthwise. Spread each half with strawberry jam, or any kind of preserves preferred, and lay the halves together again. Arrange neatly on a glass dish, and pour custard over. Serve perfectly cold.

By steaming fowls and meats instead of boiling them the nutritious juices are better retained, as well as the delicate flavor.

CLARET CUP.

Take one bottle of claret, place it in a tankard, add one bottle and a half of soda water and a wineglassful of brandy. Slice a thin rind of lemon and add to the wine, etc. Remove the pulp, slice the fruit and free it from seeds, then add to the claret. Cover the tankard with a saucer and stand in a refrigerator for two hours. Serve with a lump of ice.

When baking cakes and pastry in a very hot oven keep a basin of water there, for this is a sure preventive against burning.

TO TURN OUT A JELLY.

Slightly grease jelly moulds with butter, and when the jelly or pudding is to be taken out, plunge the mould into hot water, and remove at once. The jelly will thus turn out without any trouble.

FRUIT SALAD.

Put into a bowl a mixture of fresh fruits. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, and then pour over some hot syrup. Get a variety of colors, if possible, and a good addition is some pistachio nuts and glaci cherries. Add a glass liqueur and serve cold.

BANANA ICES.

Rub half a dozen ripe, but not discolored, bananas through a coarse sieve, into a pint of sweetened cream. Add a tablespoonful of liqueur and the strained juice of a lemon. Freeze, and then fill banana skins with ice to serve. The whole or half skin may be used as preferred.

WELSH RAREBIT.

Put into a saucepan a quarter of a pound of rich mild cheese, sliced, or Gloucester and grated Parmesan mixed, two ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of beer or cream, half a tablespoonful of made mustard, and a little salt. Stir until melted and smooth; beat in one whisked egg, and pour over buttered toast. Serve immediately.

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LOOKS LIKE A COAL STRIKE

PRESIDENT MITCHELL ON TOUR CHEERED BY 10,000 MINERS.

Mahanoy, City, Pa., Sept. 13.—Five thousand mine workers paraded here to-day in honor of President John Mitchell, who was given a rousing reception. Every colliery in the Mahanoy Valley was closed and 10,000 employes made a holiday of it. There were only two banners in the procession.

"The union," said Mitchell, "is now stronger than at any time in its history, and is prepared to move in one solid phalanx to victory in its fight for right as it did in 1902. We shall demand a decrease in hours and an increase in wages."

GOOD RESULTS.

Of the Eight-Hour Work Day. Figures Tell the Tale.

Massachusetts Workmen Render Better Service and Receive More Pay—An Equitable Arrangement.

Bulletin No. 36, issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, presents some interesting data on the eight-hour question, especially as to the influence of the shorter workday upon wages.

In the early days of the eight-hour agitation many workingmen were among its opponents, because of their belief that shortening the day meant lessening the daily wage in proportion. The uninformed still hold that such must be the natural result; but few, if any, union workingmen are now unaware that just the opposite has been the experience.

There has also been a change of opinion from the employer's point of view. It is now pretty generally conceded that the workman renders better service under the shorter workday system than under the old system. And while there has been an advance in the quality of the work performed under the new as against the old system, there has not been a corresponding diminution in the quantity.

The Massachusetts report deals only with labor on public works, but with rare exceptions, the conditions of public employment in any community run parallel to those of private employment.

The statutes of Massachusetts fix the hours of labor required of employes on public works at nine per day, but each city or town is allowed to reduce by referendary vote the workday to eight hours. The two sections of the law covering the subject read:

"Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by or on behalf of the commonwealth or of any county, city or town therein, except as provided in the following section."

Following is the section referred to as the exception in the above:

"In a city or town which by a vote taken by ballot at an annual election accepts the provisions of this section, or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by such city or town. If a petition for such vote, signed by 100 or more registered voters of a city, or twenty-five or more registered voters of a town, is filed with a city or town clerk, respectively, thirty days or more before an annual election, such vote shall be taken at such election."

In the presentation of wages the bureau considered only the rates paid to

laborers. The article in the Bulletin states: "The wages paid mechanics and other workmen employed by the commonwealth are practically standard rates."

Of the 354 cities and towns of Massachusetts the report of the bureau covers all but two towns. There are seventy cities and towns which have the eight-hour day on public work, 213 with the nine-hour day and 56 the ten-hour day. "Five-sevenths of the cities and towns where eight hours constitute a day's work the wages are \$2 per day and upward. One-sixth of the nine-hour places pay \$2 or more per day. Out of the fifty-six ten-hour places but three pay as high as \$2 per day. Six only of the eight-hour towns pay as low as \$1.50 per day, while ninety of the nine-hour and forty of the ten-hour towns pay \$1.50 or less. In one nine-hour town the daily wage is \$1.25, and in three others of the same class it is \$1.35.

A glance at these figures will show that on the average the short day drains the long pay. And what is so of public work in Massachusetts is so pretty generally everywhere in the country; and it is equally true of private as well as public employment.

I leave each reader to determine for himself, applying the knowledge he may have, gleaned from personal observation, just why it is the tendency of the shorter workday to increase wages. While the general principle is the same in all cases, there may be and are special influences that operate in some instances. —Joseph B. Buchanan.

"It is not to die, nor even to die of hunger, that makes a man wretched. Many men have died; all men must die. But it is to live miserable, we know not why; to work sore, and yet gain nothing; to be heart-worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with a cold, universal *Laisses-faire*."—Carlyle.

EPIGRAMS.

To win a woman man must flatter her; to win a man woman must fool him.

How seldom is that which costs little, worth very much. Nevertheless most of us love bargains.

Life may be a huge joke, but too often either the joke is not evident, or it is on us.

If advice is good why give it away? Those who are wiser than we are are irritating, which may be why most people irritate us.

We generally accuse the man who has better eye-sight of seeing things which do not exist.

A man who can stand much of his fellow-men has to have a vast amount of patience and tolerance.

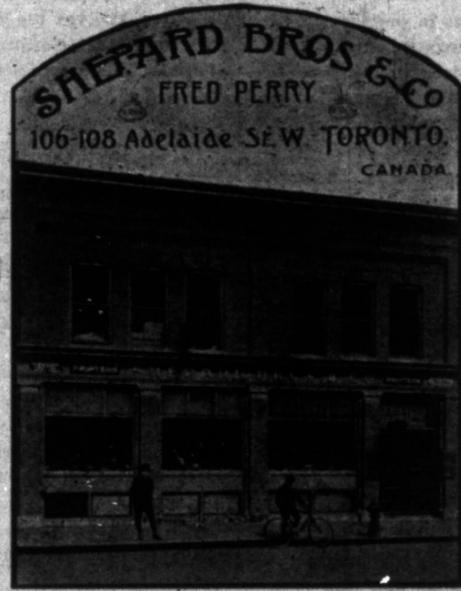
The difference between the man who expects much and the man who expects little, is that the former is disappointed in getting little and the latter in getting less.

They who quote, "There is nothing new under the sun," are those who have sought in vain and who cannot understand that others may succeed where they have failed.

"Every little helps," but that is small consolation to him who gets that little.

The man who uses himself as a standard rarely finds others come up to it.

Others imagine that we are deceived as readily as they are.



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NATURAL AND SUPERNATURAL.

Where selfishness sits in judgment
Grief, poverty, tears in pain
Are the parts assigned to labor—
The price of capital's gain.
How long shall greed and injustice
Grow fat on a brother's toil?
How long shall the god of Mammon
The lives of the poor despoil?

What shall it profit the miser
Who worships at Mammon's shrine
To perjure his soul with scheming
To claim what is yours and mine?
It seems the height of folly
To spend the brief years of life
For gain—to make others poorer
By waging unequal strife.

When hands are too limp for grasping
Perishing treasures of gold,
When hearts seared with sordid scheming
For aye lie pulseless and cold.

Can we forget they were cruel
And blind with the lust of greed?
Can we forgive the oppression
Once heedless of tears and need?

Ah, yes, they were only mortal—
To err is the human part,
And we must not judge too harshly;
Our own is a human heart!
Not always shall wrong be reigning;
Though right is exceedingly slow,
The evolution of justice
Will bring it to pass, we know.

The star of hope in the heavens
Shines out in poverty's night,
Symbol of "dark before dawning,"
A sign of prophetic light;
When brotherhood, with its blessings,
Shall banish the sweatshop plan
And righteousness rule all dealings
Of man with his fellow man.
—Margaret Scott Hall in Carpenter.

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HAVE YOU A BANK ACCOUNT?

The wise trade unionist, who is enabled to secure better compensation for his labor, starts a little account at a savings bank, thereby increasing his earning capacity, for every dollar placed out at interest is so much additional help. The greater the deposits the larger the returns.

A BAD POSITION.

The undesirable tangle which the International Typographical Union has forced itself into with Philadelphia is bad politics just on the eve of the eight-hour day movement.

TEMPERATE MEN IN DEMAND.

The work of to-day demands men of clear brains for its performance. It matters not whether that work be in the office, the counting room, the legislative hall, the store, the shop, the field or the mine. The worker who each morning brings to his task a strong mind and a steady nerve will always find his services in demand, while the one who allows himself to become the victim of an unbridled appetite will soon discover that his place has been filled by one who can do the work better than he. While it is undoubtedly true that the excesses in the use of liquors are not as common to-day as they were a quarter or a half century ago, there is still vast room for

improvement, and every effort in that direction deserves the encouragement of all who seek the elevation and betterment of their fellow-man.—Baltimore American.

BE CONSISTENT.

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

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

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

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

Make every day Labor Day.—Typo. Journal.

HOMEMADE PHILOSOPHY.

(From Pennsylvania Grit.)

Most of our hates grow out of our fights for the dollar.

Misery loves company a little bit more miserable than itself.

You can kill anything with satire but a fool and a politician.

If we never envied the man on the pinnacle of fame we would never try to climb.

People who paint for glory have a change of pants to wear when glory fades away.

Let us try to live peaceably with our neighbor in our joys, the same as we do when sorrow bows us down.

Some men know all about God's plan of the universe, but know nothing at all of their own spleen or appendix.

If modern history is so full of errors, how can we believe the old traditions worn threadbare through talk?

If the most illiterate dead man could come back and write the story of "Life Beyond the Grave," he would become a millionaire.

I wonder if the first feeling after getting into heaven will be like the one we experience when an aching tooth suddenly stops aching?

In stormy weather the country people can't go to church, and in nice summer weather they don't want to go; but they may be saved between showers.

The wise man taketh advantage of the pleasant fall weather to see that his furnace and coal pile are in proper shape, for when he least expecteth it the frost cometh.

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LABOR CONVENTIONS

Sept. 18, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.
 Sept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
 Oct. 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.
 Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.
 Oct. 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Callers of America.
 Oct. 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
 Oct. 2, Buffalo, N.Y., International Photo-Engravers.
 Oct. 17, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
 Oct. 26, New York, N.Y., International Compressed Air Workers Union.
 Nov. 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
 Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Busers of America.
 Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.

IN 1906.

Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.
 Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Directory of Trade Unions

Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.
 Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. H. H. Kirschback, Sec., 504 Church St.
 Bartenders' Int. L. of A., Local 280. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. H. T. Brown, Sec., Elliot House, cor. Church and Shuter Streets.
 Bindery Women, Local 34 (I. B. of B. of A.). Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.
 Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.
 Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 123. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.
 Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.
 Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.
 Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.
 Brewery Workmens' Int. Union, Local 394 (I. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.
 Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 3 Fuller St.
 Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place.
 Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beaty, Sec., 17 Sheppard St.
 Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 1st Br. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helling, Sec., 184 George St.
 Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 3rd Br. Meets alternate Tuesdays, Broadway Hall, 450 Spadina Av. Wm. W. Young, Sec., 358 Spadina Av.
 Carpenters and Joiners' Am. Soc., Toronto 4th Br. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. A. Adamson, Sec., 610 Gerrard St. E.
 Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro., Local 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Frank Short, Sec., 63 Gloucester St.
 Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 205 St. Clarens Ave.
 Cigar-makers' Int. Union, Local 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Robert Haberstock, Sec., 61 McGill St.

Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.
 Cloakmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. I. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 89 Gould St.
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., No. 104 Pearl St.
 Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 452 (I. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labdays, Labor Temple. P. Ginsberg, 156 Victoria St.
 Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. Hoefner, Sec., 31 Alice St.
 Engineers, Int. Ass. of Steam, Local 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., 109 Spruce St.
 Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 340 Huron St.
 Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 128 Berkeley St.
 Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.
 Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.
 Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 23. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. H. Barnett, Sec., 9 Rolyat St.
 Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 423 Wilton Ave.
 Laborers. Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.
 Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, United Bro. Int. Union, Local 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Geo. Shipman, Sec., 125 Palmerston Ave.
 Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.
 Longshoremen, Local Union No. 646, (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 79 Duchess St.
 Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.
 Mailers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.
 Mattsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.
 Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.
 Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.
 Painters' and Dec. Bro., Local 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 33 La Plante Ave.
 Photo Engravers', Local 35 (I. T. U.). Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.
 Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 486 Givens St.
 Piano and Organ Workers' Int. Union, Local 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. A. Johnston, Sec., 256 Bathurst St.
 Picture Frame Makers' Int. Union, Local 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. A. S. Lane, Sec., 983 Queen St. W.
 Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northern Place.
 Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.
 Printers' and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsay, Sec., Mimico P.O.
 Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond 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., 187 Marlborough Ave.
 Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., Local 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. J. S. Chapman, Sec., 75 Foxley St.
 Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave.
 Stereotypers and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. William Farr, Sec., 125 Broadway Ave.
 Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 573.
 Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. Society, Local 113. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. J. W. Griffin, Sec., 45 Howard Ave.

Team Drivers' Local 395 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.
 Telegraphers Com. Union of Am., Local 62. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. Jas. A. McLean, Sec., 39 Wood St.
 Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.
 Tobacco Workers' Int. Union, Local 63. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Chas. Loviole, Sec., 231 Parliament St.
 Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.
 Typographical Int. Union, Local 91. Meets 1st Saturday, Labor Temple. John Chinn, Sec., P. O. Box 543.
 Upholsterers' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 186 Terauley St.
 Web Ps. Pressmens' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.
 Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 197 Sherbourne St.
LADIES AUXILIARIES
 Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 87 Shaw St.
 Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42. Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 52 Phoebe St.
 Women's Int. Union Label League, Local 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. W. Harmon, Sec., 38 La Plante Ave.
 Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 388 Manning Ave.
 Locomotive Engineers Maple Leaf Lodge No. 161. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Mrs. J. Johnston, Sec., 28 Halton St.
 Trainmen Maple Leaf Lodge No. 9. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m., Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. Mary Ralston, Sec., 6 Arthur St.
 Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2.30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
 Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.
 Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.
 Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.
 Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2.30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.
 Locomotive Firemen, 595. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.
 Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge. 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.
 Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7.30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.
 Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge 322. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., 3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. H. T. Meredith, Sec., 282 Crawford St.
 Freight Handlers and Baggage-men, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.
 Railroad Conductors, Toronto Lodge 17. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 2.30 p.m., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Charles Mitchell, Sec., 23 Rose Ave.
 Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7.30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.
 Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.
 Switchmens' Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 36 Wellington Ave.
 Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 415. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 63 Gwynne Ave.
 Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 373. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.
 Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc.



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