

# The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 15

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1905

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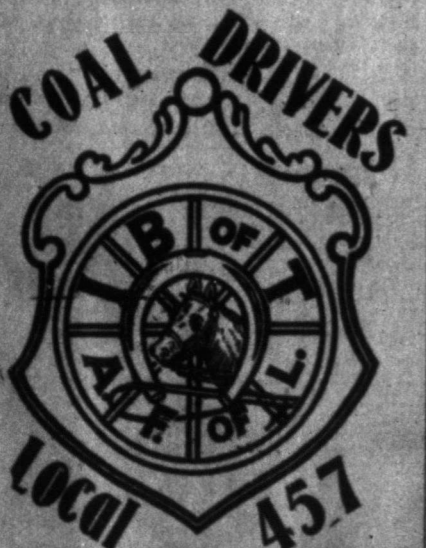
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### Federated Council

#### Building Trades

TORONTO, Dec. 11th, 1905

W. L. Macdonald King, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

oughly representative and well meeting was held with Pres. F. the chair. A communication ved in reply to the resolution sent to the board of control re the sanitary conveniences on some of the large buildings now in course of erection, also the failure to put in the proper flooring and railings around elevator shafts for the protection of the workmen, and the manner in which a good deal of the scaffolding is being put up. The action of the inspectors was strongly criticized in allowing the scaffold to be put up and used such as was used on the Consumers Gas Co's new building on Eastern Ave., as a result of which a man lost his life a short time ago through the scaffold collapsing.

There is a strong feeling against the way in which the present inspectors attend to their duty. We should have a man for so important a position who is a capable scaffold builder and not one who happens to have a pull at the city hall, but who would not know which end of a rope to pull to make a proper knot in the erection of a scaffold. When the inspector was being appointed there was a candidate for the position, endorsed by the Building Trades Council of that time, who had the necessary experience and was fully capable of fulfilling the duties satisfactorily, but who did not have the pull at the city hall. As a consequence, See the results.

A motion was passed unanimously endorsing the candidature of Mr. John Tweed for the Board of Education.

It is felt that we need men of our own kind who will faithfully represent us in the city government, and not those who give you the glad hand and all kinds of promises before election day and after five o'clock of the election day forget all their promises and go on in the same old way. As long as men of that kind are in the city government, so long can we expect to get nothing for our benefit, except what the moneyed interest will allow.

The alteration of the contract for the tunnel under the bay by which cement is to be substituted instead of brick, was strongly condemned, as it was felt that such change would take the work from our home workmen and give it to a cheap class of foreign labor which has such a hold on the cement work here, and thereby put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the contractors, which should go into the pockets of the workmen of Toronto.

A committee was appointed from this Council to interview the Board of Control in reference to the charge made against the conditions prevailing at present in many of the large buildings in course of erection, also to interview Dr. Sheart and the City Architect, to whom the resolution was referred by the Board of Control. As our next regular meeting night falls on Christmas night it was decided to withdraw that meeting unless further notice is received.

Conditions in the various trades were reported as fair as could be expected at this time of the year.

FRANK C. WEESE,  
SECRETARY F.C.B.C.

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
"It was reported that a firm of coopers on Niagara street would not renew their agreement, and, therefore, was unfair to organized labor."

The above clipping from your report of last week is wrong and should be as follows:

"The firm of Lendreville & Son, Teumseth street and Farley avenue, with all the other cooper bosses, entered into an agreement last May for one year, and at the expiration of six months, with some negotiations between a committee of the union and Mr. Lendreville, he decided to run his shop, as he put it, to suit himself, so the committee took the union stamps out of the shop; also withdrew our men and declared the shop an unfair shop."

Your report was harmful to Mr. Samuel Thompson, the only cooper on Niagara street, who runs a straight union shop.

### CHARACTERIZES PROHIBITION PARTY AS ONE BIG ROYAL FARCE.

Addressing the Epworth League of Trinity Methodist Church last night Rev. G. R. Fasken, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, spoke against the practice of abusing the men who sell liquor.

"What is the use," he asked, "of kicking the man who sells liquor? Get into his shoes. It is by the grace of God you are what you are; it is not of yourselves. You might have been born attached to one of those bar-rooms; then what would you have thought of all this outcry against the dealer? There is but one way to reform a hotelkeeper and that is by the power of God, the same as you and I can be reformed."

"We can't afford," said the speaker, "to go at this thing with a meat-axe or like screaming children, or in a cultivated, calm style—man! this demands your life! more than a little sputter once in a year; and you may be denying yourself a little, but you are saving souls. I don't believe in the prohibition party—one big royal farce, if there is one in this country—but I do believe that if as a man himself in the hands of God to do this each one of us will walk out quietly and love this thing, and walk in quietly and vote this thing, as an advocate of righteousness, and the drink curse will go away of itself, and no one will be happier than the hotelkeeper—for it is no thankful task to be a hotelkeeper."

### AGAINST FAKE ADVERTISERS.

The feature of the session of the American Federation of Labor came in the afternoon, when the session of the Grievance Committee's report was presented asking for the abolition of the souvenir programme in connection with union labor events. Representatives of the smaller labor unions throughout the country were charged with grafting, forgery and threatening the employers with strikes and boycotts in getting out souvenir books for Labor Day and other occasions. Many of the leading delegates, including Samuel Gompers, talked on the question, and, while the names of the labor unions against which the charges were made were not uncovered, labor leaders in every city were accused of the practice. A resolution was adopted condemning the issuing of souvenir books by the labor unions and hereafter it is likely none will be issued.

The committee on grievances asked for a final and positive abolishment of souvenir programmes. The committee declared the evil had become one of the shames of union labor and the vote in favor of the resolution forbidding all souvenir programmes was unanimous.

During the discussion there was a general denunciation of the fake souvenir programme business. Mr. Gompers said his office had often been in receipt of checks for various amounts from employers who had been threatened with strikes or lockouts unless they contributed to some souvenir programme in the name of the Federation.

### ANOTHER CASE WHERE THE LABOR MAN WILL GET A HARD RAP ON ALL DRUGS AND SUNDRIES HE PURCHASES.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—Completion of the drug merger was announced last night with the following companies taking part: The Hattie & Mylius Company, and the Simpson Bros. Company, Halifax; Canada Drug Company, T. B. Barker & Sons and D. McDiarmid Drug Co., St. John, N.B.; Evans & Sons and Kerry, Watson & Company, Montreal; Lyman, Knox & Company, Montreal; Elliot & Company and Lyman, Knox & Clark, Toronto; Henry Skinner & Company, Kingston; Dominion Drug Company and J. Winer & Company, Hamilton; London Drug Company, London; Bole Drug Company, Winnipeg and Calgary; Henderson Bros., Vancouver and Victoria.

The following officers were elected: D. W. Bole, President; J. W. Knox, First Vice-President; A. B. Evans, Second Vice-President; C. W. Tingling, Treasurer; James Mathison, Secretary.

### UNION INFLUENCE.

Speaking of the broadening influence of union training, the Review of Reviews predicts that in the near future all opposition between the employer and the employee will cease, and, speaking of better education, uses the following words: "Everything that adds to the intelligence of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our own American system the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any manner operate to his detriment."

Poverty covers a multitude of virtues.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Much has appeared in the daily press of this city regarding the discussion last Thursday evening in the District Labor Council on the resolution introduced opposing reduction of liquor licenses, the sentiments expressed being entirely misleading and were no doubt inspired by some of our kind temperance friends.

According to the contentions of Mr. James Simpson, an ultra temperance advocate, the policy of the Cigarmakers, Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Glass Bottle Blowers, Malsters and Coopers unions in opposing any reduction of liquor licenses, is simply ridiculous, and Mr. Simpson would have us believe that our only salvation lies in not only favoring license reduction, but in assisting to wipe out the liquor business entirely.

Mr. Simpson pointed out that the statement of the Licensed Victuallers' Association was to the effect that if thirty hotels were cut off the trade would only be transferred to the remaining hotels, and, therefore, the members of the Brewery Workers' Union would not lose employment, as the same amount of beer and liquor would be consumed. This statement was made to offset any contention that the Brewery Workers' Union would be injured by reduction of licenses. Mr. Simpson also contended that the Cigarmakers would not be injured by a reduction of hotel licenses; that the cigar trade in the hotels would be transferred to the cigar stores and would really be beneficial to the Cigarmakers in the end. The argument of the Cigarmakers that they would suffer by a reduction of licenses was very foolish and it remained for Mr. Simpson, with his unlimited knowledge of such matters, to tell the Cigarmakers that they were acting very foolish in opposing reduction of hotel licenses. The attempt of Mr. Simpson to show an argument in favor of reduction of hotel licenses (from a trades union standpoint) was really marvellous, and might have been extended to the Bartenders, showing that they would not be affected.

I desire to say, in all earnestness, that Mr. Simpson does not know what he is talking about and is influenced by his fanatical attitude in favor of temperance.

Agreeing that by a reduction in number of licenses the same total of liquor would be consumed by the trade going to the remaining hotels, would it not follow that the same amount of liquor could be distributed to a reduced number of hotels, situated exclusively in the central district of the city, by the employment of a lesser number of drivers and helpers? Then by practical knowledge (not theory) those interested in the liquor traffic know that the one and two bartenders engaged in each of the thirty hotels which it is proposed to cut off, would not be engaged by the remaining hotels, as in many of the hotels an increase in the number of customers would not require the services of the bartenders displaced.

Then as to the effect in my own trade (cigarmaking) let me say that Mr. Simpson's knowledge of the benefits accruing to our members by cutting off hotel licenses is simply marvellous, seeing that a large number of his associates in the temperance movement are utterly opposed to the prosperity of the tobacco trade.

By intelligent acquaintance with the cigar industry, we know that many thousands of cigars are sold in the hotels every week that would not be consumed if a portion of the hotel licenses were cut off.

Thousands of cigars are sold every week in the hotels. A few friends, after enjoying several treats, eventually have their pockets filled with cigars, which are later on, very often given to friends or have become broken in the pocket. This abnormal sale of cigars is due to sociability. These same friends would not go from one cigar store to another treating each other to cigars during an entire evening if denied the convenience of enjoying a few hours in the hotel bars. For example, if ten hotel bars exist in any town and they each sell one thousand cigars per week, representing ten thousand cigars, and if five bars are cut off, the remaining five might sell possibly one-tenth more than their former sales, therefore the sales in that town through the hotel bars would be decreased every week by over four thousand cigars. Now, consider the large size of this city and you will arrive at some idea of the damage done every week to the cigar industry if the citizens decide to cut off thirty hotel licenses.

Now let me say to Mr. Simpson that his fanatical utterances on behalf of temperance will not be tolerated by the six unions above mentioned. His cant about being the best friend of organized labor is now understood, and steps will be taken to let the general membership of the said unions know his antagonistic attitude towards our interests.

Aside from the injury to many of the workers if reduction of licenses is accomplished, the general citizens are clear-sighted enough to see that the present monopoly in the hotel business would only be intensified, instead of decreasing the chances of excessive drinking, as our theorizing temperance advocates contend, the greater congestion in the trade would be a danger.

Mr. Simpson has no right to display his temperance views, as a representative of organized labor, but as an individual he may think as he pleases. When we recollect the intolerant views expressed by church people of Mr. Simpson's type, during the agitation against the Sunday street cars, it is no surprise to hear them rant about the poor man spending his money on liquor.

Many of the temperance people are antagonistic to the use of tobacco and cigars. Is it any wonder that we strongly oppose such fanatical agitations and look upon the temperance people with contempt.

We deliberately throw down the gauntlet to Mr. Simpson and will oppose him in every possible manner. Let him place in cold type his temperance ideas, so that the union men may see his narrow mind. As secretary-treasurer of the Licensed Trades League of Toronto, let me say that we view with deep suspicion this temperance campaign to reduce hotel licenses.

D. W. Kennedy.

### What Labor Wants

The government received a deputation representing the provincial executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. They asked for legislation along the following lines:

The prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in stores, offices, canning factories and other places not already prohibited by the act.

The providing of aisles or passage ways in open street cars.

Compulsory certification of engineers for stationary engines of 25-horse power, or over.

Equalization of the tax rate on vacant city lots.

Prohibition of officers of the Crown-crown attorneys in particular—from acting for the government and private corporations at one and the same time.

Compulsory removal of old wall papers, burlaps, etc., before putting on new ones.

The deputation also presented a resolution approving of the work done by the Bureau of Labor.

Premier Whitney said the legislation regarding stationary engineers ought to have been passed last session. Some technicality had resulted in a delay but the bill would be passed next session. He promised consideration of the other requests and referred humorously to the report that the government had surrendered to the Street Railway Company in the matter of allowing them to enter Toronto.

### REDUCTION IN LICENSES.

There is no use, and besides it is not fair, to cite statistics and quote authorities, labor or any other, in an effort to use them in favor of the effect the reduction of licenses in Toronto will have. Labor leaders all over—Toronto included—know full well how weak men and women have fallen through intemperate habits, but the local men claim, from a social and industrial point of view, that the present drastic effort on the part of the advocates of temperance will create such an upheaval among the liquor interests that in the end will be of no benefit to anyone in particular.

Toronto is growing fast, and as it is years since the number of licenses was allotted to Toronto, it is not evident that an actual reduction is taking place. Add then to those held by the Commissioners, taken from those hotelkeepers who failed to live up to the law. Then again, take the close proximity of Toronto Junction, where the reduction through local option has taken place. Yet with all this tendency to lessen the licenses per ratio to population, Controller Spence, to strengthen the demand for the submission of this question to the people, claimed there was more convictions for drunkenness this year than the previous years. He was correct in his figures, but he made no effort to account for it, for fear of weakening his and his temperance party's position, in claiming that a reduction in licenses would lessen the evil. I claim, Mr. Editor, that a reduction of licenses to the extent that's to be submitted to the people, if carried, will introduce new evils that the Toronto public have no idea of. Every temperate man thought the License Commissioners were doing well, but no, these public men, old maids, and where-is-my-boy-to-night mothers must take away from the poor man the opportunity of purchasing a glass of ale, while it would be a sacrifice to murmur at the privileges allowed the clubs in the city and suburbs, where public men, old bachelors, and dudes frequent. It just amounts to this, that as soon as we—the common mechanics and laborers—find ourselves legislated against we shall certainly merge into the club system—free from legislation, come and go when we like, drink and play, Sunday included; rambling home any old time in the morning, just as we did some forty years ago, with the possibility of the old drama, "Ten Days in a Bar Room," re-written to apply to the modern life, viz., "Ten Days in a Club Room." Just history repeating itself, and hastened by fanatics.

JOHN GARDNER.



NEWS ITEMS

It is officially announced that every telegrapher on the Burlington system will receive an advance of \$10 a month.

The Chicago machinists' strike, which involved more than 1,200 men, has been brought to a close. During the eighteen months of the strike but twenty-five men deserted.

The re-election of Eugene E. Schmitz, the Union Labor candidate for mayor of San Francisco, was a great triumph for organized labor. The result exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Union Labor party, for every candidate on its ticket was elected.

Bakers' International Convention decided that no union baker can join the militia.

FIGHT WITH A MADMAN AT SEA.

One of the six survivors of the crew of the British steamer Bavaria, which foundered on November 13 on the voyage from Barry to Bordeaux, told a thrilling story when he arrived at Cardiff.

When off Belle Isle the captain, seeing that his ship was about to founder, ordered the lifeboat to be launched, and, knowing she could not take the whole crew, stayed on deck himself and commanded his mates also to remain.

The lifeboat being unable to make the French shore, several of her crew died of exposure, and a fireman, on the second day, became raving mad and attacked his comrades with an axe. He was overpowered and rolled into the bottom of the boat, where he was discovered trying to pull the bung out of the boat.

EDINBURGH

New Type of Railway Coach.—There has recently been completed for the East Coast Scotch express service a new type of railway coach. The carriage, which is a brake composite, has straight sides, and instead of the clerestory type of roof, the new carriages are built with elliptical roofs, and as they have been carried to the extreme height allowed by the British loading gauge, there is a greatly-increased air space in the passenger compartments. The passenger compartments are luxuriously furnished and are brilliantly illuminated by means of inverted incandescent lights.

THE QUEEN'S FUND.

The Lord Mayor received a letter from Lord Mount Stephen on Saturday, enclosing a donation of £10,000 towards the Queen's Unemployed Fund.

"Though charity is far from being a remedy for that existing state of our working classes," Lord Mount Stephen wrote, "I am much afraid that the magnitude and urgency of the present distress are not yet fully understood."

Her Majesty's fund now amounts to upwards of £70,000.

A dirty tramp sent to prison at Tottenham for being "found wandering," pointed out that he was found asleep. "Technically that is the same thing," said the court.

20,000 TON BATTLESHIP.

Orders have been received for the building slip at Portsmouth to be lengthened and the two largest dry docks in the dockyard to be extended.

It is understood that these measures are preliminary to the laying down of a battleship of at least 20,000 tons displacement, in reply to the new German program.

STREET WAIF AND CLARA BUTT.

Mme. Clara Butt sang at Huddersfield on Tuesday evening, and Julia, who is a mite of six, daughter of an Irish laborer named Mullius, determined to hear the famous singer.

Julia, who has a weakness for music, fortified herself with a halfpenny, which she had probably begged in the street. She made her way to the Town Hall and was nothing daunted by the refusal of those at the receipt of custom at one door to accept her patronage. She tried another, and while the doorkeeper's back was turned, slipped in.

Vigorous clapping emphasised her approval of Mme. Butt's singing, but an attendant pounced upon her and carried her from the glittering throng, she the while shouting, "I want my ha'penny."

One of the oldest of the English trade unions—the Steam Engine Makers' Society—has just celebrated its eightieth anniversary.

SEDDON SWEEPS NEW ZEALAND. Election an Overwhelming Victory—Prohibitionists Beaten.

London, Dec. 6.—A Wellington, New Zealand, despatch states that Premier Seddon's government has swept the New Zealand polls, only thirteen members of the opposition being returned against 59 for the government.

Several prominent prohibitionists were defeated, indicating a serious setback to the prohibitionist movement.

CUNARD TURBINE'S SUCCESS.

The new Cunard turbine liner Carmania, which was built at Clydebank and has been carrying out her speed trials on the Firth of Clyde this week, reached a speed of twenty-one knots, or a knot more than her sister ship, the Caronia, which is fitted with reciprocating engines. The Carmania will complete her trials on the Clyde before proceeding to Liverpool.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS CRITICS.

(By the Hon. D. R. Wise, K.C.) It is an error to suppose that the Democratic party in Australia is opposed to immigration. The Commonwealth law upon this subject is almost textually the same as that of Canada, Natal and the United States; while it is administered with so much more consideration to interests that no white British subject has ever been excluded from Australia under its provisions. The same cannot be said of either the Dominion or South Africa. Yet both these countries are praised for their activity in attracting immigrants, while Australia, under the odium of the "Six Hatters," is blamed for excluding them! As a matter of fact, the first excess of arrivals over departures since the banking crisis of 1892 has occurred since the advent to power of the Labor Party. The excess, it is true, is small (1,389), but it marks the turn of the tide and holds out promise for the future, when the Labor Party is sufficiently strong to overcome the State jealousy of Commonwealth action and arrange an active immigration policy.

NEW ZEALAND TO-DAY.

(By the Hon. W. P. Reeves.) They are islanders, and, like all islanders, they have an especial objection to interference by outsiders in their own affairs, an absorption in these, an entire indifference to the internal politics of other countries, and an excellent conceit of themselves. Nine-tenths of them know almost as little about Australian politics as do Englishmen. They have no animosity towards, or jealousy of, the big island continent. But their interest, their pride, their hopes are centered in their own islands. Within their boundaries there is ample scope and verge enough for the statesmanship and industry of the New Zealanders of today. Australia's future may be greater.—so be it! New Zealand's, at any rate, will be bright and great enough for them, so they think. Were you to ask one of them "how wide the limits stand between a splendid and a happy land," he might reply, "As wide as the breadth of the Tasman Sea."

STRIKERS CAPTURED TRAM-CARS.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed in Newcastle streets on Saturday as the result of a strike of the whole of the employees of the Corporation Tramways Committee, owing to an intimation posted by the general manager that about fifty men would be liable to be put on short time eleven days per fortnight.

A valiant effort was made to maintain some sort of a service of cars. The higher officials on the tramways' staff acted as motormen, and clerks from the offices took the places of the conductors.

An effort to run the usual service of cars which convey the thousands of Elswick workmen to their employment was a failure. A car was sent out soon after five on the East End route, but was riddled with stones and had to return to the sheds.

On some routes the strikers forcibly boarded the cars, ejected their supplacers, and drove the vehicles back to the sheds. In one instance the passengers, from whom fares had just been collected, were requested to leave a car which was wending its way through Newcastle's most fashionable suburb. The car was then returned to the sheds. A city alderman who saw one of the motormen being subjected to rough usage, interfered, and had his overcoat almost torn from his back in consequence.

The strike was settled at night, the management having agreed to suspend the regulation which caused the strike, sine die. The men returned to work.

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL.

To all whom it may concern  
This is to certify that the Tribune is the official organ of the Toronto District Labor Council and we bespeak for it the hearty support of the advertising public.  
The Tribune is the only official publication of the Council.  
Signed, [Signature]  
President  
[Signature]  
Business Secretary  
Dec. 11/1902

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

NELSON; MONTEITH, Minister of Agriculture.

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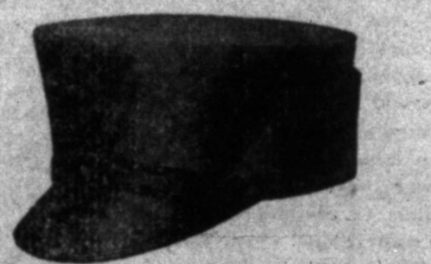
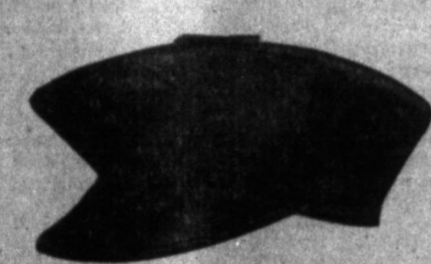
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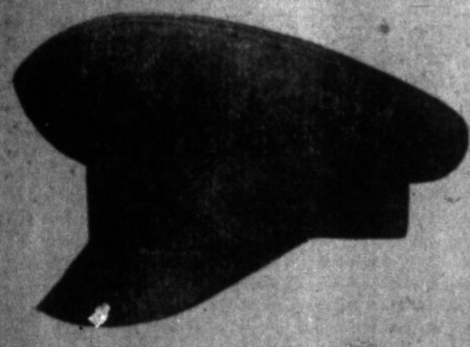
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Technical School

At the last Council meeting Principal Packham of the Technical School addressed the delegates on the pressing needs of that institution, showing that the school has not only had its grant reduced as a technical school, but the Government will not allow any grant as a high school.

At the present time there are over 570 high school pupils attending the Technical School, and there is no accommodation for other pupils who wish to attend. The High School Inspector has reported that the school does not come up to the standard stipulated by the Educational Department, and for that reason cannot receive the grant.

The objections are principally on the ground of construction and not because of any fault with the teaching staff of the curriculum. An appeal has been made to the Board of Control to make an addition to the school or build a new one that will comply in every respect with the conditions stipulated by the Department of Education, but the Board refused to take up the matter. The probability is that the manufacturers and labor men will combine to urge the Board of Control to either enlarge the present school or erect a new school.

The other High schools in the city receive a grant of over \$1,300 every year.

A BETTER MAN COULD HARDLY BE SELECTED.

Want to Keep Gloeking—Labor Men Write Premier About Ontario Labor Bureau.

President Verville, of the Trades Congress of Canada, sent a communication to Premier Whitney protesting on behalf of organized labor against any change being made in the position of Labor Secretary, held by R. Gloeking. While the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades Congress was in conference with Mr. Whitney and his Cabinet Friday afternoon reference was made to Mr. Gloeking's position, and the Premier assured them that he had no knowledge of a change being made. Mr. Gloeking was giving the Government satisfaction, and there was no reason for his removal.

LABOR AND INTEMPERANCE.

As working men we are constantly reminded by the Smart Alecks—who are a class all to themselves, composed of "barshwa" laborers and snobbish plutocrats, but capitalistic apologists first, last and all the time—that whenever there are unemployed toilers it is their own fault, and usually the cause is drunkenness. Over and over again this lying charge has been made until many fair-minded people have actually come to believe it and stupidly pass the falsehood along. To show just how true this claim that "booze" is the cause of unemployment is we quote from the statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Labor (eighteenth annual report); the agents of which bureau have thoroughly investigated the question. The totals are summarized as follows: "Establishments closed, unable to get work and slack work, 56.96; sickness, 23.65; vacation, 6.45; bad weather, 2.25; strike, 2.07; accident, 1.66; not given, 6.68; drunkenness, 0.26."

So here we have about one quarter of one per cent. returned as idle on account of the drink habit, the very least of all the causes. It does seem to us that the Smart Aleck gang might be in better business than to insult honest laboring people at every opportunity. Why don't they inquire why establishments are closed and work is slack? Because then they would probably annoy the capitalistic crowd in control of those establishments and expose the planlessness and injustice of the present profit-mongering system of production. That's why!—Cleveland Citizen.

The union label brings about these conditions without any expense to anybody—only a little effort on the part of the union men and women.

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

An insistent demand for the union label will overcome the injunction in every case. The union label cannot be enjoined. Demand it upon all occasions.

PRESIDENT OF UNION HURT.

John A. McIntyre, President of the Local Union of Structural Steel Workers, was injured on Saturday morning at the new Traders' Bank building. He was working about a big beam which was being hoisted, when an order was given by mistake to lower. His hand was caught and the back of it lacerated badly. The thumb was also smashed. He was attended to at the Emergency Hospital.

THE HERITAGE.

(By Rudyard Kipling.) Our fathers in a wondrous age Ere yet the earth was small, Ensured to us an heritage, And doubted not at all That we, the children of their heart, Which then did beat so high, In later time should play like part

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

Two most important meetings were held lately in the States just about the same time. The one was the Federation of the Labor Unions, the other was a conference of the different churches with a view to some sort of federation. It is very remarkable that these two meetings were organized for the same end, namely, to secure the triumph of justice, and yet they had as little thought of one another as though they had been on different planets and existed for totally different purposes.

Religion will never be a success till it has solved the labor problem and the labor party will never prove a success till it has solved the religious problem. When religion shall have enthroned justice, then it will have attained a grand success; when the labor organizations shall have secured the enactment of just laws, then they will have been crowned with success.

The religious bodies have yet to learn that the labor movement is a religious movement, inasmuch as its aim must be to enthrone justice. At the same time, unfortunately, many of the labor unions have yet to learn that they are engaged in a religious movement.

The religious conference passed certain resolutions bearing on the social problems; but the resolutions were of the usual character of such assemblies and treated rather of symptoms than causes and emphasized the proximate and forgot the ultimate. They denounced grafting; but said not a word about the great fundamental principles that are essential to the success both of the labor problem and also of the religious problem.

If an engineer were to spend most of the whole of his time talking of the marvellous power of steam and what it would accomplish, but pay no attention to the adjustment of the parts of the machine so as to get the best results from the expansive force of that steam, then he would furnish a parallel to the manner of most of the preaching of today. The speakers glorify the principles enunciated with such surpassing beauty

in the Sermon on the Mount, but how to apply the golden rule to the complex organization of society that is conspicuous by its absence from the pulpit.

The problem is large, very large, and the student for the ministry is buried to such an extent in old doctrines that he is like a man in a pit. He can see the theological side of the various texts; but the great humanitarian problems and principles involved he sees not, and therefore does not talk like man to man; but like a theological dry as dust to a number of students.

We are glad to see that the editor of the New York Independent begins to appreciate some of these truths. He says in a recent issue: The question of the theological standards is being merged into the moral and we are being summoned to show the correspondence between our profession and our lives. The astounding divorce between the ethical ideas of Christianity and its normal practice, the freedom with which one thing is professed and another practiced—the disgraceful sophisms by which the Christian conscience is taught to be blind to its own faithfulness, these and many other truths of like nature have during the last few years been revealed in their true color.

Sometimes some gentlemen get possession of some valuable coal mines. These men had sufficient influence to get the government to build a railroad to the mines, thus adding enormously to their value. The debt for the building of the road comes out of the food, clothing and other necessities of the people who are taxed for this debt. On the other hand the owners of the mine have become very wealthy. The people get the debt and the nabobs the fortune. The depression of the one is the exaltation of the other. There are other ways of getting your neighbor's ox or his ass than taking to the highway.

The laborers are by far the largest part of the population. In spite of this fact they are practically unrepresented. Hence the monstrous wrongs to which they are subjected. An immigration policy for the worker and a protection policy for the employer. To

attempt to place members in the house is a hopeless task. But to acquire the right of direct legislation is quite in the range of possibility. With the power in the hands of the people, the working classes would be at once in the control of the making of the laws. Then it would be the fault of the toilers if they did not make the laws such as they should be.

Democracy, says one writer, is a great failure. No doubt of it, and the cure is, not the small fragment of democracy we have at present; but the full democracy of the government in the hands of the people, so that they can make their own laws independent of the legislatures.

With direct legislation the work of the grafter would be gone.

The papers are all the time telling of the wonderful prosperity. To the starving people in the large cities it is a great consolation to know that the tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie is twice that of the Suez canal.

They must be mentally deficient who cannot see and will not heed the necessity for demanding the union label.

NOTICE.

There are many trades or callings in which a sufficient number of workers are engaged to form unions, which are still unorganized, in this city. The Toronto District Council are ready and willing to organize all such, and while they call on workers in such callings as soon as they are known, they may overlook some who desire to be organized. This is not intentional. A communication addressed to D. W. Kennedy, Secretary, 59 Edward St., from anyone who desires his trade or calling to be organized, will receive immediate attention, and secrecy will be observed if necessary.

Great thinkers are great sufferers. Law often becomes the tyrant of a republic.

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**Brewery Workers.**

At a largely attended meeting of the Brewery Workers last Friday night it was decided to take exception to a statement in the daily press that the Brewery Workers had dominated the Trades and Labor Council at their last meeting in their vote against license reduction. The Brewery Workers had only five members out of the forty-six present in the Council.

**Gilders' Protective.**

The Gilders' Protective met in the Temple on Friday night last, initiated one new member and decided to support John Tweed for school trustee. The rest of the business was routine.

**Letter Carriers.**

The Letter Carriers held an open meeting last Friday night, at which it was decided to ask for shorter hours and more pay.

**Marine Engineers.**

The Marine Engineers initiated two new members on Friday night. A communication was read from Ottawa regarding hours of labor and the number of hours constituting a day's work. A resolution was passed for the Grand Council, which meets in Lowell next year, in reference to a bill before the House for tugs and yachts of a certain tonnage having engineers without certificates. At the next meeting the nominations for officers for the ensuing year takes place and a full attendance is expected.

**Leather Workers.**

Leather Workers, No. 87, met on Friday night. International Fourth Vice President Shipman has just returned from Montreal, where a very successful gathering of the Leather Workers was held. Addresses were given by A. Verille, John Platt, W. Shipman, Joe Anny and E. W. O'Dell. A communication from Peterboro was received regarding holding an all-Canadian conference of Leather Workers for the purpose of thoroughly organizing Canada and bettering conditions. Since the strike in Peterboro was inaugurated a couple of the strikers have gone into business for themselves and are doing a flourishing business.

**Street Ry. Employees**

The Street Railway Employees held their regular meeting on Sunday afternoon, when they had four initiatives, which leaves six propositions yet on file. The smoker held on Thursday night last was a great success, both socially and financially.

The hustling Business Agent, Jas. McDonald, made a very efficient chairman. Election of officers takes place on the 18th and 19th inst., when the office of the division will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the polling of votes. A full list of nominations and elections will be in next week's Tribune.

**Amalgamated Carpenters.**

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 41 Branch, had a largely attended meeting on Monday night. Three new members took the obligation, and ten more signified their intention to do so. The elections were as follows: To take the place of the retiring Canadian District Committeeman, J. S. Ross; Committeeman to U. B. Bro. Young, unanimous. Bro. Ross was nominated for General Council, which meets in England next year. Bro. Young was nominated as assistant secretary, a position which he now holds. The following officers of No. 4 were elected: Secretary, R. A. Adamson; Treasurer, P. C. Wesse; President, J. Wallace; Money Steward, A. J. Udell; Referee, J. Perkins; Trustee, Gray, Hughes, Griffiths, Wallace, and Wilson; Branch Committee—Hughes, W. Bishop, Shaw, Gray, and Wilson. No. 4 is reported to be one of the most prosperous branches in Canada of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. A social gathering of some kind will be held in the immediate future.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

**Picture Frame Workers.**

Picture Frame Workers No. 114 had a well attended meeting on Monday night. One initiation and six applications were the amount of additions to the ranks. The \$700 exemption was before the chair. A resolution was passed strongly condemning the members of the City Council for not living up to their obligations re \$700 exemption, strongly condemning those Councilors who failed to live up to the will of the people who elected them.

**Tailors Local 132.**

Tailors' Local 132 had a larger meeting on Monday night than usual, when four joined and ten proposed to join the union. A communication was received from headquarters re the sick benefit fund. They are going to have a special meeting next week for election of officers and to consider the question of amalgamation with the Garment Workers.

**The Painters**

The Painters met on Tuesday night, with good attendance. The business was mostly routine.

**Builders' Laborers**

Builders' Laborers' Local 2 met on Tuesday night. Four more members were obligated, which still leaves 115 propositions on file. The rapidity in the growth of this organization is the largest in the movement. The annual election of officers takes place next Tuesday night.

**COST FOR POWER & SMOKE PREVENTION**

The International Union of Steam Engineers at its meeting at the Labor Temple, Wednesday night the 15th, had an interesting programme. One of the most valuable features was the educational work arranged for by the Union, working out the details of combustion, and proportional resultant capacity, economy and smoke prevention.

The lecturer, Mr. M. C. Huyette of the Murphy Iron Works, used about 50 lantern slides and covered comprehensively the possibilities for the young man of to-day, history of early coal developments, coal areas by countries and coal output by countries, coal mined in Canada and its total coal supply, heat values of fuel, etc.

Much of the work of development was extemporaneous, but we extract from the manuscript "The greatest possibilities for saving or wasting about a steam plant are undoubtedly in the coal pile, but as it is a dirty proposition, and many of its features not well understood, the subject does not receive the consideration to which it is entitled."

"Should I ask the question 'How many of you engineers know boiler horsepower developed in the plant under your charge, pounds of water evaporated per pound of dry coal and cost for evaporating 1000 lbs. of water, from and at 212', I doubt if ten men in this audience could answer for any one—let alone all—of the factors in the question. I do not blame you and your lack of exact data is not to your discredit."

Then to the business men who pay the coal bills he put up the question, "What efforts have you made to determine the factors covered by my three part question to the engineers?" Working up from the firing-line I think I understand the reason for lack of knowledge of costs, etc.

Engineers are reluctant to ask permission to use their time and make necessary the expenditure of a possible \$25 to \$50; and in most cases meet refusal. The men who pay the coal bills should take the initiative and if so will not only please the engineers but at the same time use them to advantage.

One lantern slide showed that about 50% of the bituminous coal supply of Canada is from the United States, and due to the high costs for coal and the uneconomical methods of firing the cost for unit of power is 300% to 400% higher than for the competitors of Canadian manufacturers.

Tabulated matter showed costs for unit of power in the U.S. as low as 5c. and in Canada the highest 28.35/100c., and in the development of the subject matter showed clearly where most of the waste in heat value obtains in the average boiler plant, most of which plants are run as gas producers but the gas is not burned, and in this connection made an apt illustration by burning a paper tube, in the dark, and which showed clearly that the paper was burning at the larger and lower end and with a gas flame about 6 inches long at the top, and no flame between the two points.

Under that part of the lecture referring to Smoke Prevention, "Throw sentiment to the winds and bring the problem right down to that of dollars and cents, and if you have readily comprehended statements made heretofore you will understand that as a business proposition the men who pay the coal bills cannot afford to maintain smoke producing furnaces"—smoke actually is the barometer, not of prosperity but of stupidity—a fur-

nace condition which produces smoke is a condition such as that smoke cannot be burned—the whole problem is smoke prevention, and which must be in the furnace proper.

Smoke repression, or suppression, cannot be secured in any city in a week, month or year. Time, patience, proper consideration for material investments or physical conditions, education on economic lines and proper supervisory power for new plants to be erected will solve the problem satisfactorily; in other words, industrial progress and the self-interest of those who produce power will suppress smoke to the lowest possible limit.

**D. W. Kennedy in Port Hope**

Mr. D. W. Kennedy, Secretary of the Toronto District Labor Council, addressed a large gathering of Iron moulders and citizens in Port Hope, Friday evening, Dec. 8th, on the occasion of a Smoking Concert held under the auspices of Iron Moulders Union No. 189.

Secretary Kennedy gave various reasons for the existence of trade unions, and stated they were the workmen's business organizations.

Reference was made to the crude labor organizations existing many years ago in Great Britain and the unjust laws compelling workmen to work for a stated wage.

The trade unions history has been a persistent agitation for democratic conditions, both political and economical which has been of benefit to all workers.

The workmen to-day reserve the right to think for themselves, which has developed manhood and independence, and has been the direct result of the active work of trade unions.

The Employers should recognize that the well being of the mass of workers in any community or country was paramount to the general progress of any land.

The social question of a smaller number of marriages taking place in the industrial centres, among the working classes, as compared twenty years ago was a serious situation and should receive the attention of the government. Young men and women were afraid to marry unless they seen a good chance of being able to earn a living for themselves and prospective families.

The workmen should always see that their wives, mothers and sisters, spend the wages given to them, in a way that would assist the struggling wage earner in bettering his conditions.

If wages were spent by the lady of the house in purchasing articles made by cheap labor under unsanitary conditions, then she was injuring the man who had earned the wages.

The sweatshops in the clothing industry in our large industrial centres, and the tenement house made cigars, were referred to as being conditions the unions were fighting to abolish.

Many prominent ladies in the large cities are assisting the unions in their agitation against sweatshop made goods.

The union label is gradually being recognized by all classes as a guarantee of fair wages.

**Bookbinders**

The Bookbinders held their annual election on Monday night, when the following officers were elected: President, J. Pritchard; Vice-President, W. C. Hentz; Recording Secretary, Chas. Goldsmith; Financial Secretary, J. T. Somerville; Treasurer, R. Gloeking; Guide, O. Watt; Inspector, Fred Harris; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Harris; Statistician, T. Anderson; Auditors, W. Brooks, C. E. Hurst, B. Bromley; Delegates to Trades Council, B. Gloeking, W. Gloeking, W. Flint, C. Goldsmith, W. Hentz; Delegates to A.B.C. Council, W. Gloeking, J. Pritchard, C. R. Hurst. Vote also decided to send one delegate to International Convention at Washington in June.

Candidate John Tweed heartily endorsed for Board of Education. Owing to next regular meeting following Xmas night, the next meeting will be held on Friday, Dec. 22nd, in reading room, Labor Temple. Being quarterly night, when all members must be present.

See this Label is on a your Bread. Get no other

Organized labor stands ready at all times to meet organized capital and the employing class upon the broad basis of equal rights and justice in the matter of fair wages and proper hours of labor. Neither can afford to hold an obstinate position.

**Of Interest to Women**



Dear Madam,—Being in close touch with union men, and hearing a great deal about the union label, I would suggest to the Bakers' Union that they offer a certain sum per hundred for old labels, and I think that it will cause a great many women to demand the label on their bread.

Boardinghouse Keeper. I would rather see the demand for the label made on principle than for self-interest, but if your suggestion would accomplish anything in the interests of the union bakers, perhaps they will not be too proud to adopt something along this line. It will be for them to say what shall be done.

Dear Madam,—I was very much pleased to hear that Lord Stratheona had presented the Labor Temple with a sum of money, but when I heard that the directors of the Temple had sent letters to him and other capitalists, asking for aid from them, it took all the pleasure out of it for me.

Do you not think it was rather a strange thing to do, when the Temple is run only for the working people, so do you think it should be run only by the workers? Will you kindly tell me what you think about this matter? And oblige.

**A Woman Shareholder.**

I cannot say that I was pleased to hear that Lord Stratheona had contributed to the funds of the Labor Temple. It has seemed to me somewhat inconsistent that organized labor in Toronto should put itself on record as opposed to the acceptance of the Carnegie money for a library, and then send out appeals for funds to help to pay for a home dedicated to labor. I would have liked to see the workmen of Toronto independent and self-sacrificing enough to contribute the necessary funds for the purpose. It is unfortunate that the Board of Directors should have found it necessary to appeal to exploiters of workmen to aid them in such an enterprise. I sincerely hope the workmen of this city will wake up and see to it that the building supposed to be owned by them shall be paid for by themselves.

**Women's Department, Tribune:**

Dear Madam,—The item by "The Gentleman Who Sat Down" in your columns of last week calls up a whole list of grievances and sufferings by the employes of the railway and general public.

As your correspondent and yourself have said, "We all wish that we had wings to fly," yet as ordinary mortals we have to take things as we find them. Women have to stand up in cars because there are not sufficient cars in operation to supply the demands on the part of the patrons of the Street Railway Company. This is no fault of the lucky man who, tired or otherwise, finds a seat to sit down on. It is no fault on the part of the employes. The conductor cannot furnish a seat for any customer who takes car service when all seats are occupied, hence he is not to blame. Usually I have noticed conductors very anxious in their endeavors to show possible seats to passengers who stand.

The lack of courtesy on the part of passengers to the sex is, as you say, usually caused by their own want of rest. Men who are tired out want rest. When the opportunity comes they either sit down, lay down, or fall down. I have seen men completely worn out from their arduous exertions of the day at their work, in the interest of their work and others, stand up for women who could rest better if they had not taken the seat offered to them. To my mind, the woman who takes a seat from a possibly tired man makes it more or less improbable for the woman who is really tired to get a seat. The question isn't is man lacking in civility, or that the car service, through the motormen and conductors is at fault, but that there is a lack of cars in transit. When people have to ride to their employment or to their homes, about one-half have to stand. This is entirely due to the street car company, in the

interests of dividends to their company. It means less car construction, less motormen, less conductors, fewer workmen in general to give necessary service, entirely at the general public's expense. It is my idea that if every well-dressed woman had to take her natural chance for a seat, there would be more cars operated.

The whole matter is an economic question, solved on cheap lines in the interest of the owners. The workmen ought to be entitled to a seat when they pay their fare. The law stipulates that natural carriers are forced to provide seats for the travelling public. Let the blame be placed on the shoulders of those who are responsible—the owners, and our municipal authorities who neglect to enforce the law.

Show up the grafters! Don't lay the blame of discourtesy on wornout, blameless workmen for conditions not of their making. Our present Government officials are entirely at the disposal of the manager of the Street Railway Company. What Bob Fleming says goes, which is spelt—the public be damned! with great big ejaculations. Let the working people unite on lines in their own interest.

**Truth.**

In one or two past issues of the paper I have endeavored to show where we stood on the question of street car accommodation, but there are one or two questions opened up by Truth that I would like to comment on. It is refreshing to know that there are some few of the travelling public who appreciate the position of the motormen and conductors of the Street Railway. It seems to me that these men, in their endeavors to carry out the orders of the company, and their desire to give courteous attention to disgruntled passengers, are rather between the devil and the deep sea. I have occasion to use the cars to considerable extent. Once I have noticed with very few exceptions these men are obliging and after forbearing under very provoking circumstances. Truth's remarks re Mr. E. Fleming are well timed. And if the Street Car Company have their own interests at heart they will find it necessary to promote this gentleman to the ranks of the retired list, with an annual pension of nothing. Personally, I hope they will not become alive to their own interests, for the great and only Bob, by his arrogant and autocratic method, is doing more to advance the cause of municipal ownership than Mr. Maclean of the World himself. All monopolies and combines, by their methods, have had a tendency to open the eyes of the people to the people's interests, and the Street Railway Company and its managers are by no means in the background in this respect. On the question of chivalry of man to woman; well, the less said about it the better; too much of that kind of thing is pernicious to the growth of women. They have been chivalried and protected in the past almost out of the ability to think for themselves on any question of vital importance to the race. The men and women of to-day are on a more equal footing than they ever were before, and all women have a right to expect from men is the common courtesy of everyday life that men give to each other. Besides, if every woman had a seat and every man stood up in the street cars it would not solve the problem. Let every man who has a seat refuse to give it up; let every woman who has not a seat refuse to accept one from anyone else. The question will soon be settled for all time, and there will be seats for all. Your letter is rather a long one, so is my reply. I hope the Editor will not balk on its length. The space at the disposal of a labor paper is always valuable, and my instructions are to boil down all matter in my charge. I hope all communications on this subject will be made short and as much to the point as possible.

M.D.

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

Address all communications and make all remittances by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft to  
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*"In Union There is Strength"*

To the many that we have sent copies of the Tribune to kindly send along your acceptance of the same. We will arrange with your business agent for the collections. Others are now due and we need the money badly. Remember this and be loyal to your paper and give your hearty support to your most pressing need—the official organ of labor.

Members who change their address without notifying us of such change will fail to receive their Tribunes as post masters do not forward mail matter of this class. Send a post card giving old and new address and your union, this will prevent any mistake.

**Giving Them Another Chance**

The Committee of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule has decided that an opportunity for sober second thought shall be given to unpledged opponents to the \$700 exemption; to absentees from the vote; and to those two aldermen who voted Yes on the first and most important vote but Nay on the second. Question blanks will accordingly be sent to these gentlemen in the hope that they will pledge themselves to the referendum and initiative. If they do the Federation will not oppose their re-election. They are Controller Shaw and Aldermen Church, McBride, Keeler, Jones, Dunn, Vaughan and Hay.

The Tribune will have nothing more to say about these gentlemen until we learn what are their answers to the communication sent by Mr. Virtue.

We entirely approve of the recommendation of the Committee in regard to Mr. Controller Spence. He was the head and front of the offending last March. He was active and untiring in urging members of the City Council, pledged and unpledged, to vote against the \$700 exemption. He is morally responsible for some of the pledge breaking by weaker members of the Council. He ought to be retired to private life.

**Coatsworth's Broken Pledge.**

We print herewith the pledge that Alderman Coatsworth made to the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule. It will be noticed that the pledge was not thoughtlessly made, because Mr. Coatsworth takes some exception to details of the percentages and majorities, which do not affect this question. And he is not content with a mere compromise. Yes, but uses the more emphatic "I do." "I will." Here are the questions and answers:

**QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.**

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city: "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?  
 Answer—I do.
2. To give effect to the will of the majority, are you in favor of the People's Veto by Optional Referendum and of the Direct Initiative by Petition or Collective Request as explained below?  
 Answer—I am, with a little qualification as to the percentages and majorities mentioned.
3. Concerning the People's Veto, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to support the Optional Referendum in the City Council in regard to the subjects specified below?  
 Answer—I will.
4. As regarding the Direct Initiative, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure that is asked for by eight per cent. of the electors?  
 Answer—I will.
5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any Referendum votes that may be taken?  
 Answer—I will.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND METHODS IN BRIEF.**

1. The People's Veto.—That any by-law or resolution relating to certain important subjects (specified below) shall wait thirty days in the City Council before being finally passed. If during that time five per cent. of the electors by petition ask for its submission to a popular vote, it shall be so submitted, and the decision of the voters shall be obeyed by the aldermen. (Here follows the subjects to which the People's Veto can be applied.)

2. The Direct Initiative.—That if eight per cent. of the electors by petition present to the City Council any by-law or resolution that they desire to have passed, and the Council declines to pass it, then it must be submitted to a vote of the people not later than the next municipal election, if presented in time, and the aldermen must obey the will of the voters as expressed at the polls.  
 (Signed) E. COATSWORTH.  
 Dated December 28, 1903.

**A Workingman's Example.**

Sixty years ago William Lloyd Garrison was heading the movement against negro slavery in the United States. These are the memorable words he set in type with his own hands:

"I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

This was the defiance of a young printer, without a dollar in the world, and almost without a friend, to the great power that impudently claimed the ownership of two millions of human beings, that counted its wealth by the million, and its obedient henchmen in legislature, in church and on the bench by the thousand.

We are indebted to the Toronto Star from which we are quoting, for an inspiring article on this subject. The following words seem to be particularly applicable to the municipal campaign that Toronto organized labor is now engaged in:

"While we honor the name of Garrison, let us honor it indeed, by believing in justice as he believed in it, by believing in the common people as he believed in them; by never doubting, as he never doubted, that when Right and Wrong are held up before the people so that they can see them both, the people will choose Right, and will sacrifice all else that must be sacrificed in order to make that choice good."

**The Federation At Work.**

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule was held at the Labor Temple on Saturday, when some important business was transacted.

It was decided that all candidates in the coming municipal election should be asked to pledge themselves in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, with the exception of those who broke their pledges twice, and of Controller Spence, who has emphatically declared that he will not pledge himself to obey the people's will.

A blank form of questions was submitted and approved. With some slight verbal improvements it is the same as that already printed (see Alderman Coatsworth's pledge) except in the last question, which has been changed to read as follows:

"5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by the vote of 1905 on the \$700 exemption, the vote of 1906 on the reduction of licenses, and any future referendum votes that may be taken?"

The committee recommended that especial effort be made to defeat the seven members of the City Council who had twice broken their pledges, together with Mr. Controller Spence, who had practically headed the opposition to the \$700 exemption.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Virtue to Controller Ward and Aldermen Chisholm, Stewart, Noble, Harrison, Graham and Lynd:

Toronto Federation for Majority Rule.  
 Labor Temple, Toronto, Dec. 12, 1905.

Dear Sir,—The Executive Committee of this Federation has instructed me to express to you our hearty appreciation of the manly and consistent way in which you have redeemed the pledges made by you to the Federation.

You evidently believe that in a popular government the will of the majority should prevail, and you realize that the Initiative and Referendum is a necessary means for giving effect to the will of the majority in this city. In the absence of statutory enactment the only practicable means of establishing the Initiative and Referendum appears to be by pledging individual candidates, year after year.

I therefore enclose a question blank, similar in substance to that on which you gave your former pledges. Will you kindly write in your answers, sign and return to me as soon as possible in enclosed envelope? I send also a duplicate to be retained for your own information. Sincerely yours,  
**JOHN E. VIRTUE.** Sec. T.F.M.R.

When a merchant carries union made goods and refuses to let the people know through their own paper he certainly ignores his own interests.

The Street Railway Employees' Smoker was a splendid success and thoroughly enjoyed by all there.

We ought to have at least 16,000 bona fide subscribers on our list to place this paper where it belongs. While we are travelling fast, we are not fast enough. It is not much to ask, just for your subscription, two cents per week. If you are interested in having a paper devoted to your interests send along your money. We know you are loyal and intend to do your duty, but get a move on. Wake up. We cannot live on wind, neither can we pay postage, our help, paper and rent on long winded promises.

Street car conductors seldom put off to-morrow those whom they can put off to-day.

Send in notices of your coming announcements and important meetings even if you don't send us tickets. We want to know what you are doing.

If union men would read and heed the labor paper as much as do the business men, we would have many reforms accomplished that are badly needed.

Thomas Lipton's recipe for individual prosperity is as follows. "Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment and advertise freely." And the labor paper is the best advertising medium.

Eight hours—do what you will.

The best way to procure work for your fellows is to see that the union label is on your purchases.

Don't go out on the street espousing the cause of organized labor with a non-union cigar in your mouth.

As an advertising medium The Tribune is at the head of the list.

Having suggestions to make to us for the good of the paper write them down so that we may study them at our leisure and not waste our time.

That old saying, "The one-half does not know how the other half lives," will not apply to the other half of union workers if every one of us insistently demands the label.

The Bakers' strike is still on, the men are willing to work on fair terms as expressed by them.

The people of Portland, Maine, are opposed to having the Prohibition Act repealed or amended. They are doing a rushing illicit business on which they pay no tax, and therefore desire that prohibition remain in force and the bulk of these men were doing a fair, open trade before the act came in force.

In the matter of voting it is the duty of every organized labor man to vote as a body on any subject that is for the benefit of organized labor. When a majority vote is cast by our Council on any subject, obey it willingly and heartily—don't let your petty feelings stand in the way of your duty. Vote for the advance of industrialism as laid down by your delegates that form the Council. Let us try and get equal with the English organization in our legislation.

Mr. Justice Street in the non-jury session on November 23rd, ordered that the cut and stops be restored by the Street Railway Company. It was time the high handed action of the company was curtailed. In many instances the cars would not even stop at the white posts.

The policy adopted by the representatives of all well governed cities is to stand between land sharks, franchise-grabbers, trusts and combines, and the citizens.

If the citizens cannot be protected by honest competition, they apply the principle of municipal ownership. All electors who think we should be thus protected should vote for J. E. Stewart as one of our representatives.

Organized labor should rally around the Labor candidates and elect them. Never mind any defeats in the past. We are stronger to-day than ever, and are more closely knit together for the general bettering of our conditions.

Mr. John Tweed will be the only Labor candidate out for election to the Board of Education. Organized labor should try to elect him. If you are in earnest, do not waste five-sixths of your vote.

Mr. J. Stewart, the labor man, will run in Ward Six, and should head the poll. Organized labor will surely be solid for him. He has many friends and well-wishers besides.

**THINGS THE TRIBUNE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.**

- The name of every union man or woman on its subscription list.
- A reporter for the Tribune in every union.
- Every business man who caters to union patronage advertise in the Tribune.
- Every union man or woman contribute something to our columns, send in some suggestion regarding our work for the future.
- Union men and women to point out the faults of the Tribune instead of rehashing their personal feelings towards those in control.
- Every union man to do his civic duty, fully realizing his responsibility and not forgetting that he carries a union card in his pocket and what that means.
- Every Alderman, Controller and the Mayor with a union card in his pocket.
- A Bible in your hand and a union card in your pocket does not make you a Christian or a unionist.
- The great attention paid to the workingman by the politicians during the two weeks prior to elections is, we suppose, to recompense them for the extreme inattention given them during the other fifty weeks of the year.

**As it Actually Was And How it Appeared in The Daily Press**

At one of the most representative Labor Council meetings ever held in the city, the following resolution was passed, 46 for and 11 against:

"Whereas the municipal voters of the City of Toronto will be asked to vote next January on a by-law to reduce the number of liquor licenses, and

"Whereas such a reduction we believe to be in the worst interests of this city as a whole, tending to create a greater monopoly than now exists,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this District Labor Council go on record as opposed to any reduction of liquor licenses."

Carried—46 for, 11 against.

With a rider insisted on by one or two of the wise men who knew just about what would happen in spite of the everlasting sameness of the occurrence. "And that this resolution be given to the daily press for publication."

And this is the publication as it appeared.

**WILL NOT INTERFERE**

A lively debate took place at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council in the Labor Temple last night on the question of license reduction. The vote was 46 to 11 against the Council adopting any policy in this line, but it was declared illegal owing to its being taken after 11 o'clock. A vote on such a question taken after that hour is forbidden by the constitution of the Council. James Simpson spoke at length favor of the reduction movement, but the majority of the speakers, it is understood, urged that it was beyond the province of the Council to interfere in this campaign. The objects of the labor organizations are not for the special promotion of religious or temperance ideas, but for the protection of the workingmen.

**IT WAS AFTER ELEVEN.**

The District Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening discussed the temperance question and what action the Council should take on the question of license reduction. By a vote of 46 to 11 the Council decided to adopt no policy in regard to the matter, but after the voting one of the advocates of temperance contended that it was illegal, according to the rules, no vote was in order when taken after 11 o'clock.

The Brewery Workers and Bartenders' Unions precipitated a discussion of the license reduction question at the Trades and Labor Council meeting at the Temple last night. They introduced a resolution against the reduction and after a warm debate carried it by a vote of 46 to 11, but as the vote was taken after eleven o'clock without a suspension of the rule it was declared illegal.

This should be one more lesson to organized labor to be loyal to their own organ, now that they have one. Whilst it is in its infancy, it will grow and be a power for good to the labor organizations. It should be fostered and nurtured in order to make it what it is intended, but if labor insists being made a laughing stock, why, they will simply keep the game up, but at the same time those that do so are not friends of organization labor, but its enemies.

A workingman who votes for a candidate because he is a Grit or a Tory forgets his duty as a labor man. Vote only for the friend of labor.

When the workingman learns to vote only in the interests of organized labor then will the politician be found at all times standing to attention.

The temperance people say by voting for the reduction of hotels they are voting for the benefit of the workingman, but the brewery workers, cigar makers, and several other unions cannot see much benefit in being thrown out of a job.

The fact that the vote was taken after eleven o'clock does not alter the fact that the vote of the District Labor Council was 46 against the reduction of hotels to 11 for.

While our friends, the temperance people, the Mayor and several of the Council are generally prominent in preventing the working classes from procuring what they want, they are upon the subject of hotel reduction exceptionally generous in giving us something that we don't want.

The doctrine of socialism we understand is "Down with monopolies." This, however, does not seem to apply to liquor monopolies, according to the stand taken on the reduction of hotels by a prominent Socialist.

The places of the striking license commissioners have been promptly filled and the strike is practically over. Thus the detriment of insufficient organization.

The Toronto Liberals evidently believe in the "open shop," but in so far as the license inspectors were concerned, the Whitney Government could not see it that way.

The difference between the lawyer and the plumber is while the plumber divides up the snails the lawyer keeps them all to himself.

If a workingman is engaged to do a job and the job is not satisfactory, the man gets no pay, but if a lawyer is engaged to do a job, he must pay him a long price for his services and then pay the country \$5,000 for the lawyer's mistake. That lawyers' union must be "all right."

The Toronto District Council will hold a special emergency meeting on Saturday night.

Those liberty loving people who are endeavoring to deprive the poor man of what they enjoy themselves, are, the same set who tried to deprive us of Sunday cars. They are the people who told us that Sunday cars would bring Sunday Saloons, Sunday Theatres, Sunday Baseball and a hundred other things equally as bad.

Now that Toronto never was farther away from what they said would happen, they have the unprecedented gall to tell us that by cutting off a number of hotels and throwing the trade all into the hands of a few would be a good thing for the community, and particularly the working man. Thus the faker must have his say.

**BAKERS' STRIKE.**

Cheap bread always scores with some of the public.

It is a losing game that the Master Bakers are entering upon in an effort to hold what they have got.

In the past, long hours and a reduction in wages were the two main weapons used in a bread war.

It's no business of an employe or union if the Master Bakers decide to give the bread away, so long as they live up to their agreement.

It would be only fair if the general public divided up with Local 304 by forwarding one cent for every large loaf they purchased, because, as bakers, we know that while one or two firms can exist for a time, the majority will be froze-out, unavoidably brought about through the bakers' strike.

Have you heard anything of the great drop in wheat and the drop in the price of bread throughout Canada, except Toronto? No, you have not. Then draw your own conclusions.

**TRUE CO-OPERATION.**

There are very few prominent men in the labor movement but what are conversant with the general principles of co-operation, but there are very few who have had the opportunity of seeing or in any way being connected with it in a practical way.

The general public have a very limited and crude idea of the true co-operative principles as applied in Great Britain, where we look to as the home of this movement, and this is taken advantage of by misinformed and very often the unscrupulous, in an effort to gain trade.

Under the competitive system capital is the very kernel, in fact the god of all enterprises, and the human being is a thing. Under the co-operative system the purchasing power is the essential and money the thing.

Capital, under the present competitive system, is used to a great extent in securing by advertisements, agencies and other influence, the purchasing power.

Money held coming from shareholders who are not customers is a step toward the competitive, and a weakness to the movement.

Supposing you intend to secure incorporation to the extent of \$10,000. Ten thousand shareholders, at one dollar apiece, at once secure ten thousand customers, and as we know that many bakers would give two dollars apiece for a customer, you see how co-operative principles are sound.

When you invest as a shareholder in a true co-operative movement the interest on your capital is at once fixed. The rate that the banks give is, as a rule, agreed upon.

It matters not how successful, financially, the movement proves, your money, which is only a thing, is given no more interest. Why should it? What use is it without the purchasing power?

A purchaser who is not a shareholder receives but half the percentage received by a shareholder, but when the non-shareholders see their financial loss they leave their profits in the company and become a member. There is always a limit to the number of shares any one person can hold—that is, you can increase your shares only by leaving in the profits you received through your purchases.

When a co-operative is once started its growth should be from within itself, gained by the return of the profit the purchaser received, then it carries with it an unspoken desire to patronize by purchase whatever goods the company offers as an addition to their stock.

The equal division of profits is its strongest feature. From the errand boy to the manager; from the largest to the smallest purchaser, an equal per cent, or so much per dollar, received as wages, and the same per cent according to amount of purchase, except the non-shareholder customer, who, as I have already explained, receive but half.

**JOHN GARDNER.**

**Dineen's Small Furs**

Scarfa, Ruffs, Caps, Collars and Collarettes. In every variety of genuine fur. **PRICE \$5.00 and upwards.**

**MYRTLE.**

**DINEEN'S FURRIERS & HATTERS**  
 Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.



# IMPORTANT NOTICE!

## WORKING MEN, ATTENTION!

Be very careful where you buy Insurance for yourselves or your families! There is a great deal of difference between the Policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and those of other Companies; more than you have any idea of.

For instance: The Sun Life 20 year endowment for children costs less and gives nineteen dollars more on every \$100 of Insurance.

The Bonuses or Profits are guaranteed on small policies as well as large.

Write a Post Card to

ALFRED B. CHARLES, Supt. Thrift Dept.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA - 72 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

### David Gilmour's Address.

A goodly number of labor representatives listened to the address in the Labor Temple, on Thursday last, delivered by David Gilmour the British Trades Congress Representative to the American Federation of Labor, the subject being, The Aims and Object of the Trades Unionist on the Other Side.—Bro. Gilmour, in his introductory remarks said, he was pleased to see the ladies present and to know that they took such a prominent part in the movement on this continent, and wished them Godspeed in their work. Continuing—he repeated a remark about himself being such a short, insignificant looking mortal, becoming a labor leader—prospective M. P., etc.—and went on to explain how it so happened. “Thirteen years ago a boss came to him individually and intimated that a shilling a week would be doctored off his wages. He there and then struck; he called a meeting of his co-mine workers and for so doing was discharged; upon arriving home the police were in possession of his home which was owned by the mine boss, and his family and chattels were thrown out in the street; it was that action of the mine owners that made me an agitator. Two weeks later an indignation meeting was held and step by step they progressed and strengthened their position until it was but a short time, when an employee could not be discharged without an explanation, and a just reason for so doing. They banded themselves together to uphold each other, the interest of one man was the concern of all the men, and today that body of men in Hamilton district, Scotland, work shorter hours than any other calling in Great Britain.

Like you are trying to do on this side, we are bound together in one trade, and I believe it would be well if Great Britain followed the example of trades unionists on this side of the line in adopting the union label. It would tend to raise the general conditions all over by the use of a label, demanded on both sides of the Atlantic. In Great Britain, labor produces seventeen million pounds; of that labor receives but seven. This was well illustrated in the story of the tramp, who while pumping at the village pump, complained of the small amount he was getting for his labor—it was explained to him that for every pint of water he received through the pump, the village squire was getting three quarts.—We believe it's about time to square up, not only in Great Britain, but a general squaring up on both sides of the Atlantic.

We don't believe in an emigration policy that carries with it a tendency of lowering your conditions here. Politically, on the other side we are progressing with tremendous strides, and hope to elect 50 of the 70 candidates at present in the running. And why should not labor be represented? It is the only way we can get laws passed of a direct benefit to us and to become operative. They have over there a compensation law. It costs the Trades Unionists one thousand pounds a year to ensure compensation to its members; a man outside an organization never gets his lawful rights.

Here the speaker waxed warm. “You send landlords, agents and lawyers—who at election time promise everything—then you beg and pray of this class to get this little clause and that little amendment, thinking they will alleviate your conditions—while they are there for their own interest alone, and both parties are alike—there's not a particle of difference. Boiled down they just amount to this one party introduces something to allow the other party to pick holes into it. We have arrived at that stage where-by we shall be properly represented. Thirty-five million workers toil to keep five millions in idleness. Have not the thirty-five million a right to be represented? We have got the money and within ten years will be conscious of our position.

I believe that closer fraternal relationship should be brought about between Canada and Great Britain. When the miners of Europe meet every year they find that the difficulties they have to contend with in England are identical with those that the miners of Holland have—and I know that laws enacted in Great Britain have their bearing on you here, so let us get closer together so that we may have a general squaring up.”

In his closing remarks Bro. Gilmour said it was his policy to preach tyranny. Endeavor to be fair, and let all individuality be cut out. Practice fair-mindedness with an endeavor to be true to each other until that time when the united efforts of us all will be sufficient to raise the conditions of the workers.

### A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

Quotations from the address of welcome to the A. F. of L. convention of Hon. James B. Drew, as the representative of Mayor Hays of Pittsburgh:

“It was the labor union that has struck from the limbs of the workers the shackles of ignorance and misery.”

“It was the labor union that took the young children from the wretched conditions under which they worked in factories, mills and workshops and gave them to the public schools and God's out of doors.”

“It was the labor union that demanded and secured the installation on railroads and in workshops of safety appliances.”

“And it is the labor union that is now doing away with the slums of our cities and the awful disease-breeding sweatshops.”

“The labor union is raising the standard of womanhood and is giving the children a better chance for an education.”

“The labor union stands for order, for intelligence, for prosperity and for Christian brotherhood.”

“The labor union has lifted the working man up to a plane which he never occupied before.”

“You men in your organizations need no apologists.”

“Your enemies are the common enemies of us all, the enemies of our government.”

“And it might be said that to the labor union is due the liberty which the American people have to-day.”

“Gentlemen, in my humble judgment the labor union is the greatest moral force of this age.”

“There has been nothing done on this continent which has done more for a greater mass of people than has the labor union since Washington and our forefathers founded this imperishable republic.”

“We are proud to have you with us, with your union cards and your union labels. You go forward from victory to victory for the good of us all and for the up-building of the race.”

“I present you the key to the city.” President Gompers expressed the Federation's keenest appreciation of the kind words uttered and stated: “I think I am safe in saying that at no time in a speech of welcome to a convention of the American Federation of Labor, or to any other organized body of working men, has there been such an epitome of truth, philosophy and sound economy combined in such a short speech.”

### CHILD LABOR.

The child of to-day contains the citizen of to-morrow. No country can afford to squander the possibilities of its young for commercial gain. For both economic and ethical reasons, unionism demands the abolition of child labor.

We affirm the spirit of resolution 153 and 154, and welcome the co-operation of all social forces which make for saving the child for the school or home.

We are not, however, in favor of relying upon the national government for the enactment of uniform legislation upon this subject, but believe that the work of educating public sentiment should be vigorously carried on in all the States, until the State Legislatures realize the wisdom of destroying or impairing the human material out of which the future structure of the republic must be reared.

One of the important actions of the American Federation of Labor at the convention, was the adoption of a resolution favoring woman suffrage as a necessary step toward raising them to a level with men in securing a proper scale of wages. The convention is making every effort to organize the women of all trades, and a number of resolutions adopted bear on this subject.

### BERGER AGAIN DEFEATED.

Among the resolutions presented by Delegate Berger, the Socialist from Milwaukee, Wis., who made a vicious attack on Samuel Gompers a year ago at the San Francisco convention, and was defeated, are the following: That the Congress of the United States pass a bill which will secure to every wage-worker in the United States, when he earns no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of 60.

That we point with sorrow to the closeness established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders and the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians, and that the results of this

policy are not for labor's interests, shown in the Belmont subway strike in New York, and the fatality of the eight-hour campaign in Congress.

That in view of the present notorious system of insurance, in which the workmen find little or no protection, a system of state insurance similar to that in operation in Germany be established, in which the government, the employer and the workmen each pay one-third of the premium.

After the vote was taken overwhelmingly rebuking Delegate Berger, Mr. Gompers spoke as follows:

“It appears that sorrow and regret is expressed for your humble servant. I do not really want to appease the sorrow and regret about me. I prefer that my work stand as an answer. I am satisfied to stand before the convention, the American people and the world without an answer.”

Mr. Gompers' reply was greeted with great applause.

### THE UNION SHOP.

The union shop still continues to be the live wire in the industrial world, for it is the concrete manifestation of trade union economics. We endorse the sentiment of the President, that there should be no recession from our position in defense of the justice of the principle involved.

### MR. DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

(With apologies to F. P. Dunne.) “What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?” asked Mr. Hennessey.

“Why, don't ye know!” said Mr. Dooley. “Rally, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. Shure, 'tis started by sich patriots as Dave Perry, Fred Job an' President El-yut of Harvard t' but up th' la-abour unions. They are afraid, Hennessey, that th' la-abour unions will over-run this grand and glorious country of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' organize into Citizens' Alliances an' Business Minn's Associations. An' so they boost th' open shop. What is th' open shop?”

Shure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' dure open t' accommodate th' constant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper th' th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessey—suppose wan of these free-barn American citizens Dave M. tills us about is workin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: ‘I think I cud handle th' job for ninety cents.’ Shure, sez the boss, an' the wan-dollar man gits th' merry, jinglin' cat an' goes out into th' crool world t' exercise his inalienable roights as a free-barn American citizen an' seab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hennessey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thure, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his right eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see his min robbed of their independence, regardless of anything else.”

“But,” said Mr. Hennessey, “these open-shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted.”

“Shure,” said Mr. Dooley, “if properly conducted. And there we are, an' how wud they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dam few minshers.”

“Tis a foine mon t' wurk in an open shop,” said Hennessey.

“An A. P. A.,” said Mr. Dooley.—Typographical Journal.

### EPIGRAMS.

The cover is often the best part of a book.

The lamp of true love may burn low, but it will never burn out.

There are people so fond of dreaming that they indulge the habit night and day.

The vulgar mind revels in ostentatious display.

None will stoop lower than a politician for political preferment.

Habits grow faster than fortunes.

Truth's messengers are slow of foot. A husband and wife may make their home a heaven or a hell as they choose.

In every healthy individual there are two contending forces ever striving for supremacy—the mental and physical.

When you sit in judgment against your neighbor or yourself see that the scales balance properly.

### LABOR FABLES.

(Originated by Aesop—Modernized by M. Dash.)

A Man and a Satyr once formed a bond of alliance. One very cold, wintry day, as they talked together, the Man put his fingers to his mouth and blew on them. On the Satyr inquiring the reason, he told him that he did it to warm his hands. Later on in the day they sat down to eat, the food prepared being quite scalding. The Man raised one of his dishes towards his mouth and blew on it. On the Satyr again inquiring the reason, he said that he did it to cool the meat. “I can no longer consider you are a friend,” said the Satyr; “a fellow who with the same breath blows hot and cold.”

A man who talks for both sides is not to be trusted by either, and the labor unionist who sides with the capitalist one day and his union the next is not of much account to either.

A Cock, scratching for food for himself and his hens, found a precious stone on which he said: “If thy owner had found thee, and not I, he would have taken thee up and have set thee in thy first estate; but I have found thee for no purpose. I would rather have one barleycorn than all the jewels in the world.” So it is with him who, having attained riches, discovers he cannot purchase happiness with them, and that all his efforts have been in vain.

### TRADE UNIONS.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and freside and Make the World Better.

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

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

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

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

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

Don't weaken; persistence wins.—Organizing Bureau, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

### WHAT THE OPEN SHOP MEANS TO SOCIETY.

Despite the fact that it has been clearly proven that the living rates are higher at present than ever before, the employers have forced wages down in some of the leading industries, and are now making an effort to enforce the open shop deal in order that it may disrupt organized labor and beat wages still lower. Stripped of all hypocritical phrases the open shop means a closed shop to members of organized labor; it means discrimination in favor of such workers who lack the moral stamina to resist oppression; it means the dragging of more children into the shops and factories to take the place of fathers and brothers at lower wages and longer hours; it means an increase of crime, poverty, drunkenness and insanity. It means degeneration, chaos and the ultimate destruction of our civilization. This is a grave problem, one in which all humanity is affected.

Nature plays no favorites. When she gives a man a lower-case brain she makes amends by providing him with a display-type mouth.

Man was not made for himself alone, but all were made for each and each for all.

Motto for labor unionists: “Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.”

There is no right, legal or moral, for which the organization of labor does not stand. There is no wrong that it proposes to uphold or defend.

The labor papers if properly supported would be a power in the movement. It is labor's only protector.—Exchange.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

MRS. LEE'S HOME RECIPES.

#### Rock Cakes.

Three cups flour, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup currants, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 3 eggs and flavoring.

Sift the flour and baking powder, rub in the butter, sugar and currants. Beat the eggs, add the flavoring and mix all together with the hands (not a spoon) to a stiff dough. Break off in rough pieces and bake in a quick oven.

#### Plain Currant Cake.

One cup butter, 2 cups brown sugar, 3 cups flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup currants, 4 eggs and flavoring.

Mix same as rock cakes only quite a soft batter and bake in moderate oven. If seed cake is preferred use caraway seeds (not so much as cupful) instead of currants.

#### Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, 1½ cups white sugar, ¾ cup cold water, 2 cups flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, flavoring to taste.

Beat the eggs and add the sugar (beat again) then the cold water and flavoring. Sift the flour and baking powder and add by degrees. Bake about twenty minutes in moderate oven.

#### Ginger Bread Pudding.

One cup suet chopped fine, 2½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 dessert spoon ginger. Mix up with molasses and water. Place in buttered mould and steam for two hours, serve with sauce.

#### Cottage Pudding.

Two cups flour, 1 cup brown sugar, ¼ cup butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs.

Sift flour and baking powder and stir in sugar; melt the butter and mix with the beaten eggs and a little milk (or cold water). Bake in moderate oven and serve with sauce.

#### A Quick Tea Cake.

Sift 2 cups of flour and 2½ teaspoons baking powder, add 1 cup brown sugar, melt 1 tablespoon of butter, beat up 2 eggs, add the butter and enough sweet milk to mix up rather soft. Bake in a quick oven, serve hot; to be used with butter.

#### Sandwich Cake.

Beat 1½ cups white sugar and butter the size of an egg together, add 3 well-beaten eggs and 1 cup milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder with enough flour to make a thin batter, flavor to taste. Bake in shallow tin; when cool spread one with jelly and place the next over it.

#### Caramel Iceing.

One-half cup cream, 1 cup brown sugar, butter size of a walnut, 1 teaspoon flavoring, boil till thick or strings off the spoon, stir till cool and spread on the cake.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

Hard brushes should be used as little as possible in cleaning clothes, if wet and dirty the spots should be rubbed out with the hands and a slight application of the brush afterwards.

In beef the ribs are less liable to become tainted than any other joint. The best meat for keeping is mutton, and the leg keeps best.

Very rich roasted meat, if covered with paper, does not require basting.

No metal spoons should be used in beating or stirring the ingredients of cakes; wooden spoons should be used.

Eggs may be preserved by applying with a brush a solution of gum arabic to the shells and afterwards packing them in dry charcoal dust.

To render shoes waterproof warm a little beeswax and mutton suet until it is liquid and rub some of it slightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are.

In lighting candles always hold the match to the side of the wick and set over the top.

Meat, if washed in vinegar, will brighten up and look like new. A little salt added, if very bad, will assist the scouring process.

Matting on bedroom floors is best, or paint the floors a nice orange or olive green, using rugs, which are much healthier than carpets.



\$15 VALUE for \$6.95

173 Grand Singing and Playing Machines Must Be Sold at Once

By the highest authority in the Talking Machine business, we don't care by whom, when or where. It's a

Send Only \$1.00

DESCRIPTION: It has a beautifully finished cabinet, real Talking Machine... SEND ONLY \$1.00

Great Amusement for the Boys: Piece of Music for the money and we are all highly pleased with it. It makes great amusement for the boys.

Woudn't Trade it for a \$35 One: I would not trade for the \$35 one if I could.

Johnston's Limited, 191 Yonge Street, Dist. Toronto, Ontario



Talks as Plain as You Sing Beautifully Plays the Finest Music

BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

FOR WIFE, MOTHER, DAUGHTER SISTER OR SWEETHEART

Singer Sewing Machines advertisement featuring the Singer logo and text: 'By this sign you may know and will find SINGER SEWING MACHINES SINGER STORES everywhere'

These machines are now being sold at lower prices, quality considered, than any other. Whether you propose the purchase of a machine or not there is much to interest most women at any Singer Store—all are cordially invited.

SOLD ONLY BY SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

The Workingman's Store

is a title which has been aptly given to this store. Every day in the week and especially on Saturday you will find it filled with Carpenters, Coopers, Masons, Machinists, Plasterers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, etc., all making their purchases from our large, up-to-date and well assorted stock of the most dependable tools and materials of their kind which we have a reputation of selling at close cut prices.

The Russill Hardware Co.

126 East King Street.

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.

OFFICIAL Directory of Trade Unions

- Amal. Wood Workers' Int. Cabinet Makers' Sec. Local 151. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec. 864 Palmerston Ave. Amal. Woodworkers, Interior Cabinet Finishers Sec. Local No. 256. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. W. J. Russell, Sec. 148 Euclid Ave. Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 84. A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec. 48 Givens St. Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec. 312 Logan Ave. Picture Frame Makers' Int. U. L. 114. A. W. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec. 81 Spadina Ave. Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec. 695 Queen St. W. Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 876. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec. 233 Jarvis. Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 260. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun. 2:30 p.m., I. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec. 149 Sackville St. Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. E. 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. Boatmakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro. Queen City L. 12. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec. 524 Front St. W. Bootmakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helping Division) Meets 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. 191 Manning Avenue. Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 223. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec. 37 Grange Ave. Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 8. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec. 913 Queen St. E. Brass Workers U. L. 58 (M. P. E. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec. 267 1/2 Simcoe St. Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Labor Temple. Geo. Balesburn, Sec. 413 Wilton Ave. Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 104 (L. E. of B. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Hanes, Sec. 14 Thompson St. Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec. 13 Bentrie St. Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All. L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec. 50 Greenwood Ave. Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Wm. Love, Sec. 71 1-2 Shuter. Broom and Whiskmakers' Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec. 6 Verral Ave. Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beaty, Sec. 11 Sheppard St. Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Heiling, 184 George St. Sec. Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays. T. M. C. A. Hall, Davenport road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec. 353 Spadina Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec. 234 Salem Ave. Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O. Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec. 59 Gloucester St. Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungertod, Sec. 45 Shaw St. Cigar-makers' Int. U., No. 37. Meets 3rd Monday in Labor Temple, other Mondays at 88 Church St., Room 106, John Pamphilon, Sec. Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec. No. 115 Booth Ave. Civic Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec. 840 King St. W. Clockmakers' Union, Local 19 (L. G. W. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec. 89 Gould St. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursday. D. Alexander, Sec. 148 Richmond W. Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. E. T. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. K. Barton, Sec. 156 Victoria St. Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec. 55 Sumach St. Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. B. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec. 192 Simcoe St. Electrical Int., L. 114. Meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec. 325 Cardard St. Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. B. L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. C. Thornton, Sec. 24 Cedar St. Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 13. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri. 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec. 74 Church St. Engineers, Int. Ass. L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec. Toronto Junc. Engineers, Mach. & W. Light's, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 570. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec. 39 Bellevue Ave. Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Beh. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec. 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc. Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec. 89 Montrose Ave. Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec. 103 Harbord St. Garment Workers of A. Operators and Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., L. 68. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2:30 p.m. Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec. 1125 Queen W. Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec. 7 Victoria Place. Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 8. Meets 3rd Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec. 124 Baldwin St. Gravel Cutters' Int. Union, L. T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec. 50 Reid St. Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec. 133 Esther St. Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec. 209 Oak St. Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec. 423 Wilton Ave. Laborers (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec. 151 Woolsey St. Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec. 48 Humbert St. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97. Meets every Tues. cor. Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec. 741 Dovercourt Rd. Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U. L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Chas. Coulter, Sec. 117 Concord Ave. Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec. 165 Dovercourt Road. Lithographers' Int. Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powers, 105 Sussex Ave. Longshoremen, L. 646 (L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2:30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec. 346 King St. E. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 689. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec. 145 Portland St. Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 871. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Jct. Ed. Coombs, Sec. 233 Keele St., Junction. Machinist Int. Ass., Local 236. 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec. 51 Augusta Ave. Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 31 (M. P. E. F. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec. 14 Reid St. Painters and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec. 261 Queen W. Patrons' Int. Ass. Meets in Labor Temple on 1st and 3rd Wednesday. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt. 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec. 155 Lansdowne Ave. Photo Engravers, Local 35. L. P. E. W. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec. 51 Broadview Ave. Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec. 221 Simcoe. Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec. 6 Northridge Place. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri. Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec. 153 Gladstone Ave. Pressers' Int. U., L. 188. U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed. Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vansant, Sec. 19 Baldwin. Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsy, 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. Atwell, Sec. 187 Marlborough Ave. Sheet-Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 29. Meets 1st and 3rd Fr. L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec. 93 Esther. Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13. B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec. 159 Bellwoods Ave. Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Rd. Stonecutters' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec. P. O. Box 578. Stonemasons' U. L. 24. B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec. 275 Hamburg Ave.

THE DAY WILL COME when your earning power will cease. But your family will continue to live. What provision are you making for that time. CAN'T SAVE ANYTHING We will show you how. An average saving of ten cents a day will provide a policy in the strongest and best life company on the continent. THE CANADA LIFE H. C. COX, Branch Manager, Toronto



# WHO WAS RIGHT SMITH, JONES OR BROWN?

## or "TO SAVE AND HOW TO SAVE"

They were no longer "getting money from 'ome"—married and aged 41, 30 and 25 respectively. Having now nothing to depend on for their livelihood or that of their families but the fruit of their daily labor, they soon realized the imperative of laying something aside for their old days. "To Save and How to Save" was a problem that was often discussed, but never solved, until one day they agreed to save 50 cents a week, and invest it to the best of their judgment, and here is what happened:—

Smith favored the Savings Bank, and he accordingly invested his 50c. in one of them. Six months later he goes deer hunting, and his widow drew from the bank \$13.00 (just enough to pay the plumber for the last washer he put in the kitchen tap). If Smith had taken out an INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY instead, Mrs. Smith would have received from the UNION LIFE \$490 instead of \$13.00



Jones decides in favor of a Fraternal Society. It is now thirty-six years since he rode the goat. He is an old cripple, friendless and destitute, yet he cannot draw any benefits from his investment unless he is sick or "dead." Had Jones' choice been an INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY, he would have drawn one half of all the money he paid in, or \$130 after twenty years, and have received a new policy for \$350, and four years hence he would again be entitled to another half of his premiums or \$180 cash, and a new policy for \$130, in all a total value of \$390.

Brown is younger but wiser than either Smith or Jones, and taking advantage of his young age, he takes out a UNION LIFE SAVINGS BANK POLICY for \$718. Twenty years later, while still in his prime, he gets a Paid-Up Life Policy for \$500 and \$285 in Cash. Had he followed Smith's example and gone deer hunting, or fallen foul of one of those I-did-not-know-it-was-loaded things, Mrs. Brown would have received from the UNION LIFE \$718.00 instead of \$13.00.

### Who Was Right, SMITH, JONES OR BROWN ?

Ask our District Manager, R. M. GIFFORD, 54 Adelaide Street East

# The Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy

IS COPYRIGHTED AND ISSUED ONLY BY

## THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office : TORONTO

H. POLLMAN EVANS, PRESIDENT

Capital Fully Subscribed ONE MILLION DOLLARS

AGENTS WANTED

### Garment Workers

The trouble between the Lowndes Company and the Garment Workers has been satisfactorily settled after a two days' strike.

### Machinists

Local 235 elected the following officers on Wednesday night: Pres., Burleigh Aiken; Vice-Pres., Robt. Wray; Rec. Sec., H. Bryson; Fin. Sec., T. A. White; Treas., Wm. Dill. The balance of the officers will be elected on the 28th inst. There were seven initiations and ten propositions.

### Cabinet Makers

The Cabinet Makers at their regular meeting elected their officers as follows: Pres., Wm. Vitch; Vice-Pres., Wm. Bulman; Rec.-Sec., — Livingston; Fin.-Sec., Chas. Glover; Treas., Jas. Barnes. The Union pledged their support to John Tweed for school trustee.

### Coopers' Union

The Coopers' Union met on Wednesday night with a good attendance. The Coopers are considering ways and means to more thoroughly organize their trade in Canada.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir,—I see through your columns that there is a movement to start a scheme whereby the workingman can own a house of his own. Allow me to congratulate the promoter; it is a step in the right direction, and deserves the support of every workingman. That is one way out of the many for the worker of to-day to shake himself clear of the great landlords' combine.

Our Municipal Council have had it before them for years, and have done nothing, so it is left for us to do it ourselves. That is one of our great troubles—we don't do enough for ourselves. If the wage-workers could see that the reason men starve, it is not because there is famine, but because the abundance is possessed by the rich, and that we work long hours, not because it is necessary, but because the present competitive system causes a tremendous waste of labor.

After the promoters of the housing scheme get their object in going order, I trust they will not stop there, but go on until they have started co-operative stores to supply the workers with food and clothing. I, as a workingman, will give them my moral and financial support.

Yours fraternally,  
J. S. R.

### Hard Coal at "Tribune" Office

All Union Men in good standing can purchase best hard coal, guaranteed, at \$5.25 per ton. This coal is delivered by union drivers. Now men be consistent and stand by those that stand by you. If you will purchase your coal from only union firms, you will not only be assured of fair treatment but will be helping to further the good cause along.

### ALMOST EVERY UNION HAS

A calamity howler.  
One or two "stool pigeons."  
Half a dozen bosses' men.  
A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses.

A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual.

A few rounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.

An executive board who is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local committee.

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.

A bunch that's sore on the business agent, composed of men he beat for office, and former scabs he forced to join the local.

A handful of never-will-be mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get started.

And a whole lot of good fellows who stay home on meeting night and let the local go to h—l.

There are lots of bargain counter people in the show window class.

Little pats of powder,  
Little daubs of paint,  
Make a chorus lady  
Look like what she aint.

### Labor Conventions

Jan. 3, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.

Jan. 4, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

Sept. 24, Toronto, Canada, Operative Plasterers' International Association of America.

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

### Union Label Articles

### UNION MADE TOBACCO

always bears the Union Blue Label

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

BUY NO OTHER

IF YOU BELIEVE IN FAIR CONDITIONS YOU WILL ASSIST YOUR FELLOW WORKERS BY DEMANDING

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### UNION LABEL ARTICLES

### UNION MADE TOBACCO

always bears the Union Blue Label

## Music

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Everything known in Music and Musical Instruments will be found in our stock. We are equipped to supply every requirement in these lines. After the completion of our stocktaking we find on hand a number of Factory Samples and Odd Lines of Musical Instruments such as VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS, CORNETS, CLARIONETS, FLUTES, PICCOLOS, AUTOHARPS, etc., not listed in our regular catalogues, that go into our Bargain List while they last. Every Instrument Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded.

### VIOLINS.

Complete with Bow.

No. 981. Deep red varnish, bright edges, good model and finely finished, \$4.50 reduced to \$3.00.

No. 948 "Guarnerius" model, brown varnish, ebony trimmings, finely finished, \$8.00 for \$5.00.

No. 974. "Stamer" pattern, varnish, reddish brown color, nicely figured wood, and highly polished ebony trimmings, \$10. for \$6.50.

No. 959. "Guarnerius" model, reddish brown shaded varnish, ebony trimmings very finely finished, \$25. for \$15.

### MANDOLINS

No. 293. Mahogany finished flat back and sides, rosewood fingerboard, highly polished, \$4.50, reduced to \$3.00.

No. 295. Seven ribs, natural wood, ebony fingerboard inlaid around sound hole, nickel tailpiece, \$4.50, for \$3.50.

No. 296. Nine ribs, Mahogany and Maple, mahogany neck, ebony fingerboard and bridge, inlaid around sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$7.00, for \$5.00.

No. 290. eleven ribs, rosewood and mahogany, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid around the sound hole, patent head and tailpiece, \$5.00, for \$4.00.

No. 228. thirteen mahogany and maple ribs, inlaid between the ribs, mahogany neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, imitation tortoise guard plate, inlaid around sound hole and edge, patent machine head and tailpiece, highly polished, \$12.00, for \$8.50.

### CORNETS

Our stock of Cornets varies in price from \$10, \$12, 13.50, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25 to \$55 each.

All well made, easy to blow, and splendidly in tune.

### AUTOHARPS

### REGINA MUSIC BOXES

### MUSIC ROLLS, BAGS AND SATCHELS.

### GUITARS

No. 301. Mahogany finish, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebony fingerboard, position dots, patent heads, well finished, standard size, \$4.00.

No. 298. Quarter cut oak, colored wood inlay around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebony fingerboard and bridge, position dots, inlaid strip down back, patent heads, standard size, \$5.00.

No. 294. Rosewood finish, white celluloid edges, front and back colored wood around sound hole, mahogany finished neck, ebony fingerboard and bridge, position dots, patent heads and nickel tailpiece, standard size, \$4.00.

No. 305. Quartered oak, antique finish, fancy inlay around sound hole and top edge, also down centre of back, mahogany neck, rosewood fingerboard and bridge, pearl position dots, patent heads, standard size, \$9.50.

### CLARIONETS

In the keys of C, B Flat or A, Grenadilla wood, 12 German silver keys, 2 rings, etc.

No. 911, B Flat, Albert system ..... \$15.00

No. 912, C, Albert system ..... \$15.00

No. 913, A, Albert system ..... \$15.00

Other Clarionets, from \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25, \$30 to \$75 each.

### FLUTES

No. 97, key of D, Grenadilla wood, 3 German silver keys and tips cork joints, special, \$6.00.

Other Flutes, from \$7, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$30 each.

### STRINGS

The "IMPERIAL" Strings, for all stringed instruments, are the best in the world. Ask your dealer for them. If he don't keep them, write us direct.

### ACCORDION

No. 909 Accordions, ebony case and moulding extra fold bellows, nickel claps and corners, leather handles, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, each, \$8.00.

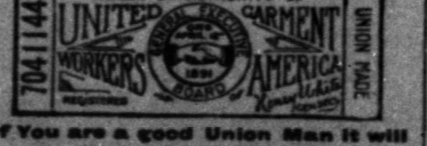
Other lines of Accordions, varying in price from \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 to \$18.50 each.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED

Ask for our new list of Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, Music Books, Folios and Instruction Books for all instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO., Limited, 158 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

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