

The Tribune

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

VOL. 1, NO. 4

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1905

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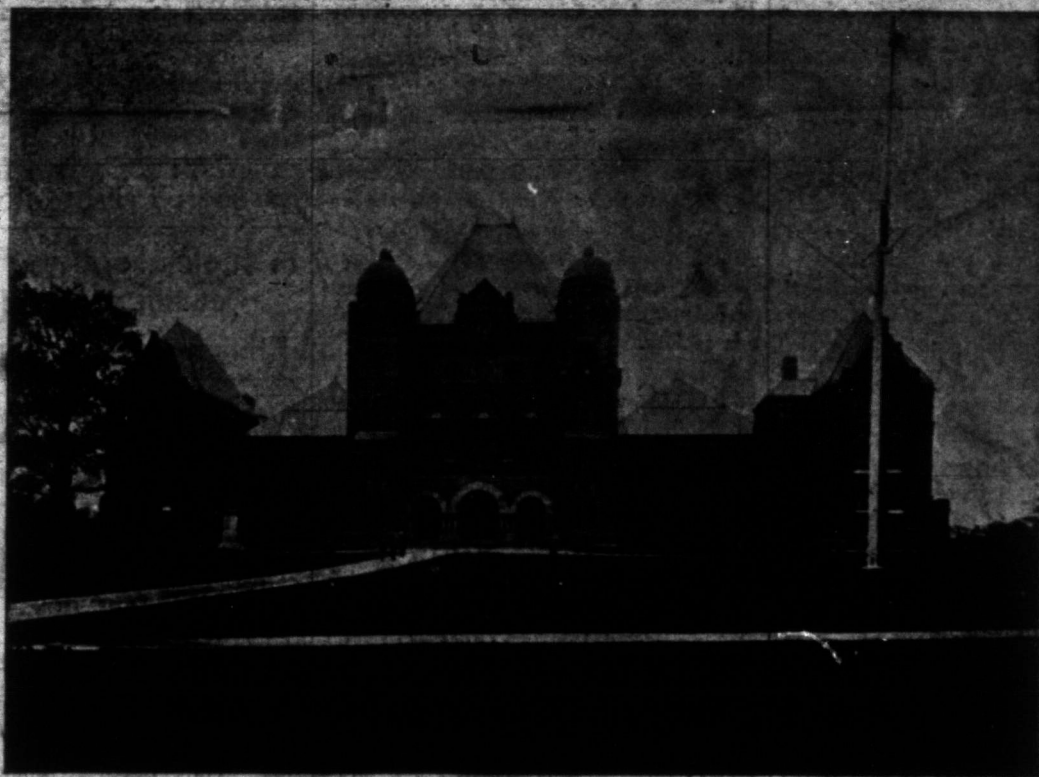
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RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

Of Labor Conditions as Seen by the
Editor of the American
Federationist.

By Samuel Gompers.

Sincerely, cordially, and with all vigor
we greet the hosts of labor of America
with the fraternal "Hail! All Hail Labor
Day!

"May you, the toilers of our land, learn
your full rights, have the understanding
and the manhood to achieve them."

Upon the shoulders of the workers of
our time rests the responsibility. To
them is committed the mission by those
who in the past have struggled for lib-
erty, justice and right to carry on the
great work where they have laid it
down.

Within the past two decades much has
been done by the workers in the fulfil-
ment of this great duty. Organized lab-
or within that period has immensely im-
proved the material, moral and social
condition of the workers. Increased
wages have been secured and maintained;
the workday has been shortened, result-
ing in better education, more books and
better pictures; fore food, better cloth-
ing, better surroundings, brighter and
better homes; more time and opportunity
for the cultivation of the best that is
within us; honorable labor alternating
with healthy leisure with all that it im-
plies; leisure to live, leisure to love, lei-
sure to taste our freedom.

And withal, for the improvements
which have come to the toilers in their
work, in their homes, or in any other

field, they are indebted and under obli-
gations to no one or to nothing but their
own increased intelligence, character and
grit, as manifest in their associated ca-
pacity in the trade union movement.

Much remains to be done for the pre-
sent as well as the future, but the
achievements of the trade union move-
ment in the interests of the workers of
America must prove to all an incentive
to greater effort. To those whose im-
patience with what they regard as the
slow growth, we commend a retrospective
view into the conditions of the past.

A farmer who was plowing up his
field looked ahead at the ground yet to
be covered and became visibly disheart-
ened. An observing friend standing
near-by called his attention to the work
already accomplished, and reminded him
that by perseverance and persistence
alone is achievement or success possible.
So say we to our fellow workers.

It is true that conditions are not now
what we have a right to expect and hope
them to be, but look back and count with
the time when the workers were veritable
slaves, toiling long hours for pitifully low
wages under awfully impoverishing con-
ditions, when the employer was the mas-
ter of all he surveyed and the worker
toiled long without hope or aspiration
for himself or his kind.

Much of the burdens of ages which
were borne by the type of "The Man
With the Hoe" has been lifted, and the
best form and the receding forehead
have been changed to the upright atti-
tude and a higher developed manhood,
with a better life to-day and a better
prospect for the days to come, and this
has been accomplished under our modern
industrial system through the numbers,

power, aggressiveness, intelligence and
manhood of our trade union movement.

If there need be any proof as to the
advanced position which the workmen of
our country now proudly occupy as com-
pared to the past, the absolute mastery
of employers and the servility of the
workmen of the past stand in strong con-
trast to the dignified and respectful po-
sition now attained and maintained by la-
bor.

Organized labor, the trade union move-
ment of America, has compelled public
opinion to take a better and more com-
prehensive view of the rights of labor,
and to consider and even commend the
rational, natural movement of the work-
ers for self-protection by associated ef-
fort in the trade union movement.

In our day all great questions are con-
sidered with a view to their economic
and material influence upon the people,
and this of necessity affects the working
people most, inasmuch as they constitute
so large a proportion of the people.

Our schools, colleges and universities
now have classes in which the great la-
bor problem in all its phases is investi-
gated and discussed; it forms an impor-
tant part of the curriculum of institu-
tions of learning.

The inter-collegiate and club debates
are now largely devoted to the great ques-
tions of and applying to organized labor.

Our newspapers and magazines devote
columns in the presentation of "labor
news" and dissertations on the rights
and claims of organized labor. Many,
aye, very many, of these are not always
favorable to the position or contentions
of organized labor, but it is a hopeful
sign, brimful of opportunities and pos-
sibilities, when this most potent subject

in all its ramifications is being investigated and discussed. The greatest danger to the toilers of our country would be should little or no thought be given to the great problems and principles in which they are so much interested. Investigation and discussion can only aid in the triumph of the great cause of labor—the cause of humanity.

Take the few following incidents and utterances as further indications of the progress made by the great labor movement of America:

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston, October, 1904, the following declaration was adopted:

"The cause of labor is the effort of men, being men, to live the life of men. Its purpose is to maintain such a standard of wages, hours and conditions as shall afford every man an opportunity to grow in mind and in heart. Without organization the standard cannot be maintained in the midst of our present commercial conditions."

A few months ago the synod of the Presbyterian Church declared its purpose to make a systematic study of the entire labor question and the industrial problem, and directed that committees in every locality should appoint a board of experts for the purpose of informing the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor, as well as to ask for the organization of a plan to establish fraternal relations with workmen in their organizations.

In an address President Roosevelt recently said: "I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalists and wage workers to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other."

At the same gathering at Wilkesbarre, addressing largely the members of the Miners' Union, Cardinal Gibbons paid a great tribute to labor and expressed the hope that the President's beneficent influence would be to strengthen in the mining regions "the good relations between employer and employed," and closed with this:

"God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

The above utterances of men in great public positions are simply indications of the better and higher conception which now obtains in regard to the work and aims of the great labor movement. It required work and sacrifice to produce such a state of mind in men who occupy such pre-eminent positions in the public mind, when such men can reach the mental stage where they may safely and freely express their judgment upon a movement which, until yesterday, was regarded as unlawful, criminal and subversive of the public weal.

The discordant note detected in the futile and vapid utterances of a Parry or a Post need be given little attention,

reminding us simply of the remnant of that ignorance, bigotry and avarice of bygone days.

The great work of reform, relief and improvement in the condition of men and women of labor and their children has advanced the morals of the man of labor, the entire family has been elevated, resulting in the development of better and higher attributes of human character and nobler aspirations among all for all.

On this Labor Day, 1905, let us all take upon ourselves new resolves to greater and better efforts to bring within the beneficent fold of our unions the yet unorganized workers.

Let us earnestly and faithfully strive to more fully earn and deserve the respect and confidence of the toilers of America, and press home, hour by hour, day by day, the just claims which our trade union movement makes upon modern society.

Let us organize, unite and federate and by the exercise and practice of the principles of solidarity, fraternity, honesty, fair dealing and justice, we shall make the days to come brighter and better, not only for labor, but for all.

Eight hours for work;
Eight hours for sleep;
Eight hours for recreation;
A fair division of time;
A reasonable period for all things;
A sensible reckoning for nature's works.

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

The annual councils of the Salvation Army in Ontario and Quebec will meet in Toronto from October 11th to 18th.

Windsor, Sept. 21.—Arch. McNee, president of the Canadian Press Association, and actively identified with newspaper work for thirty years, disposed of his interests in the Record Printing Co. to-day, and will retire from active labors.

DUNN'S WEEKLY REVIEW FOR CANADA.

Failures in Canada this week number 34, against 29 last week, 23 the preceding week and 30 last year.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

Resolution Adopted at a Meeting of the Manufacturers.

A meeting of Canadian cigar manufacturers was held at the office of the Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal yesterday. A resolution was passed, the effect of which is that the present tax of ten cents per pound and \$6 per thousand is more than the industry can stand, and that if any change is made it should be in the form of a reduction rather than an increase. If in the interest of the development of the growth of Canadian tobacco the Government decides to increase the duty on imported leaf tobacco from 10c to 20c per pound, the manufacturers ask that the excise stamp be reduced from \$6 to \$2 per thousand.

Our industries employ 450,000 people, and produce \$650,000,000 worth of goods annually. And yet there were men stupid enough to propose that the business be transferred to the United States under reciprocity scheme or wiped out altogether under free trade.—Globe.

Dumb Without Press

When there is trouble between CAPITAL and LABOR, the press volleys and thunders AGAINST LABOR and its unions and leaders and all other things that dare to breath against the sacred right of capital.

In such a contest labor is dumb, speechless it has no press that reaches the public, and must submit to the vilest calumny, the most outrageous misrepresentation.

The lesson has been taught in all the languages of labor and written in the blood of its countless martyred victims.

Labor must have a press as formidable as the great movement of the working class requires to worthily represent its dignity and fearlessly and uncompromisingly advocate its principles

Every member of a trade union should feel himself obligated

to do his full share in the important work of building up the PRESS OF THE

LABOR MOVEMENT; he

should at least support the paper of his union and one or more other papers, and,

above all, he should read them and school himself in the art of intelligent criti-

cism, and let the editor hear him when he has a criticism to offer or a suggestion to make.

The expense of supporting the labor press is but a trifle to the individual member—less than the daily outlay for trifles that are of no benefit, and can easily be dispensed with.

The editor of a labor paper is of far more importance to the union and the movement than the president or any other officer of the union—
Eugene V Debs.

"Unionism is the very salvation of labor."

Perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labor of his union fellows, and he has a right to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them.—

Bishop Fallows of Chicago.

President Gompers says:

"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be where it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."

The labor paper is the only authentic authority of your trade. What are you doing to support your press? The "do nothing" Union man is no good, notwithstanding he bloweth much out of the mouth.

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A SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.
The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will recommend to the next convention that no jurisdiction disputes between organizations be considered unless the organizations interested have first tried to adjust the differences and agree in advance to abide by any decision rendered.

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

Referring to the workings of the New Zealand State-owned and worked coal mines, Premier Seddon recently said that very shortly coal depots would be established where a working man who wanted 1 cwt. of coal could get it at a reasonable price, and the government would probably also have its own delivery carts.

At Cairns, Queensland, recently the Mulgrave Central Mill Company prosecuted two more of their "reliable and docile" Kanakas for absents themselves from their hired service without leave, one being fined £3 9s, and the other £1 14s 6d, in default a month's imprisonment each.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, the membership during the last three years having increased over 8,000.

The International Laborers' Union organized five new locals last month.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees have succeeded in securing agreements with the street railway companies in South Chicago, Ill., extending over two years, and conceding the men a slight increase in wages.

San Francisco, Cal. Labor Council has adopted a resolution declaring its determination to exercise the right of the strike, boycott and picket, despite the injunctions issued against it.

Officials of the new union known as the International Association of Fur Workers have asked the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in organizing the workers at Montreal and Quebec before the opening of the winter season.

Employers do not run things with a high hand in New Zealand. G. R. Fall, a Melbourne restaurant keeper, was fined on five counts, as follows: For employing Ethel Sincox more than 52 hours per week, \$7.50; for employing the shop manager more than 52 hours, \$7.50; for employing F. Taylor more than 70 hours, \$25; for failure to grant T. Taylor a half holiday, \$7.

WORLD'S WORKERS.
It is variously estimated that the unemployed in Sydney, New South Wales, number from 5,000 to 15,000.

Victoria Premier Bent says he is going to spend £10,000 in various public works to provide work for the unemployed.

State aid has failed to relieve the famine sufferers in Spain, and 200,000 peasants face slow starvation.

Maroczy, of Budapest, and Janowski, of Paris, tied in the chess tournament at Barmen, will divide the first and second prizes.

About half of the cigarmakers in Cuba are Spaniards and the rest Cubans. There are estimated to be about 20,000 cigarmakers on the island, of which number about half are in Havana. The average wages in Havana are from \$9 to \$12 for a full week's work.

Chicago Union Label Bulletin: "If you buy non-union goods, when union products can be obtained, you are helping to keep some non-unionist in a job, who you are helping to keep some union man out of a job. In other words, you are practically doing what the strike breaker does. And you are doing it in such an underhand way that you are not even called a hero. It has been said that a little child asking for the label on goods is a more potent force for the advancement of unionism than a man on strike."

White miners in the Transvaal have asked Governor Earl of Selborne to give them some protection against the Chinese "miners," who have frequently murderously assaulted white men.

The colony of Boers which was established in the Valley of the Conchas River, in the State of Chihuahua, Mex., about two years ago is prospering. Reports are constantly arriving from South Africa.

Chinamen are not tolerated by the miners at the democratic Wolfram (Queensland) camp, excepting one, who visits the place once a week with vegetables he grows twenty-five miles away, and he is being fast knocked out by a local European grower.

The coming winter in the great industrial centres of England is anticipated with alarm owing to the large number of unemployed. Ominous threats of coming disorder are heard, now that all hopes of the speedy and vigorous revival of trade have been abandoned.

Work has been resumed at the Stamford Merthyr colliery, New South Wales, the dispute having been satisfactorily settled by the men getting nearly all they demanded. It is stated that there are about 1,000 men still locked out in that district.

The monasteries of Russia have decided to open their purses for the relief of the peasants in the famine-stricken districts. It is reported that the High Priest Monastery will devote \$1,150,000 from its treasury and \$200,000 from its revenues in loans to needy peasants.

According to a West Australian paper the amalgamation of the two big goldfields unions—the A. W. A. and the A. M. A.—is on the eve of accomplishment. The new union will be called the West Australian Miners' Federation of Workers and will probably start with a membership of at least 5,000.

On the application of the New South Wales United Furniture Trade Society, the Arbitration Court has ordered a furniture manufacturer to pay the minimum wage fixed by the Court's award, namely, £2 12s. per week. Askins had wheedled some of his employees to agree to work for £2 5s. and £2 8s.

Under the New Zealand Workers' Compensation Act, the parents of a 14-year-old boy who was killed by accident arising in the course of his employment as a newspaper runner on a train, were recently awarded £40 and funeral and medical expenses, by the Arbitration Court.

G. Metcalfe and F. Tresize, two West Australian miners, were each awarded £800 damages, also costs, against the Great Boulder Mining Co., for injuries sustained at the company's mine in September last. Execution was stayed so that a point of law may be fought out in the Full Court.

Eight hundred women, the wives of unemployed workers, met on the Thames Embankment, London, recently, and sent a deputation to the Prime Minister and the Opposition leader, to urge them to pass the Unemployed Workmen Bill. Both of those political leaders are reported to have given "sympathetic replies," which may mean anything or nothing.

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

Detroit labor unions have formed what is called "Organized Labor's Defense Association No. 1," with its object announced to be the employment of an attorney to take care of the individual members in time of trouble and to protect the interest of the various organizations. The attorney is to be elected by referendum vote of the locals and is to be paid quarterly, a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per year. This plan has been tried a number of years in New York with success.

PRINTERS' POSITION.
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 24.—A bulletin issued from the office of the International Typographical Union tonight shows that 224 subordinate unions are now working on an eight-hour basis or have arranged to do so not later than January 1, 1906. Since September 8th such agreements have been signed in sixty-six cities.

Carpenters at Indianapolis report better prospects for winter work than in ten years and an increase of 100 per cent. in membership since April 1st.

Skirt and Cloak Makers in Boston, after a day's strike, secured an increase of 15 per cent. in the shop of the Majestic Manufacturing Co.

Barbers went on strike at Akron, O., and the bosses said they could get all the face "scrapers" they wanted in Detroit. That's the kind of a reputation a city wants to boom things.

A great deal of space was recently given in the daily press to a story from Chicago to the effect that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union had hired thugs to murder a strike-breaker by the name of Carlstrom, and that they had done so. It now transpires that Carlstrom died from pneumonia. The hospital records and the coroner's verdict are proof of this statement. How much longer are we going to swallow press reports?—Typographical Journal.

More protection for labor was the keynote of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of North America, which was held recently in Detroit, Mich.

Women weavers, numbering 1,200 in the silk factories of Jesi, Italy, have struck work.

Union musicians employed by thirty-seven Chicago theatres have been granted an increase in wages. They had been receiving \$20 per week. Hereafter \$2.50 will be paid for each performance over eight.

More than 3,000 mechanics, members of the Carpenters' Unions, recently affiliated with the Allied Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, Pa.

A lockout in the marble quarries of Carrara, Italy, has thrown 6,000 men out of employment.

The eight-hour law in the State of Washington has been declared constitutional by the courts in that state.

Officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union last year handled \$2,583,864.74, according to the annual report which has just been issued.

The demand for button shoes is growing so rapidly that 20 per cent. of the shoes now made for men in New England are said to be finished in the button style. Despite the popularity of the button shoe, lace shoes insure the wearer of a better fit, better service and more comfort.

COST OF SHOE MADE BY FREE LABOR.

American Shoemaking, one of the most reliable authorities on matters of this kind, in its issue of March 19, 1904, reproduced all of the dissected parts of a welt shoe, giving the labor cost of each part. The object was to discover whether a manufacturer could produce a medium priced shoe of this kind and realize any profit. Consequently the figures given at that time have been as low as it is possible to get them. The labor was placed as follows:

Stock fitting\$.03 1/2
Cutting and skiving05
Stitching or fitting09
Bottoming16
Finishing01 1/2
Treeing and packing03
Total labor cost\$.38

General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army in England, will charter three vessels next spring to sail from Glasgow, Liverpool and London to bring emigrants to Canada.

About 3,000 union carpenters of Providence, R.I., went on strike at shops of members of the Master Carpenters' Association, who refused to grant a demand of the union for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.90. The unions won out in less time than it takes to tell it.

ENCOURAGING SERVILITY.

Collier's Weekly: The Grand Central station in New York is reported as about to cut off all wages from its red-capped porters, who are now said to make so much outside of wages that there are many more applicants than places to be filled. The change would mean nothing, as the porters are now allowed to make it clear that they expect travelers to pay and that somewhat liberally. The Pullman conductors last year complained that they earned less than their porters received in fees, and there are even conductors who are not averse to indicating a willingness to increase their earnings by the charity or recompense for courtesy of passengers on their lines. A certain kind of pride is departing rapidly from Americans.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will hereafter publish an official organ.

HOW IS THIS?

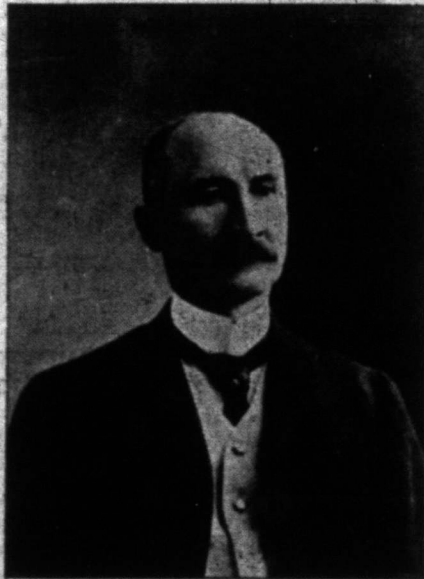
Two hundred and sixteen subordinate Typographical Unions are now working on an eight-hour basis or have arranged to do so not later than January 1, 1906.

DELEGATES FROM TORONTO DIVISION No. 113

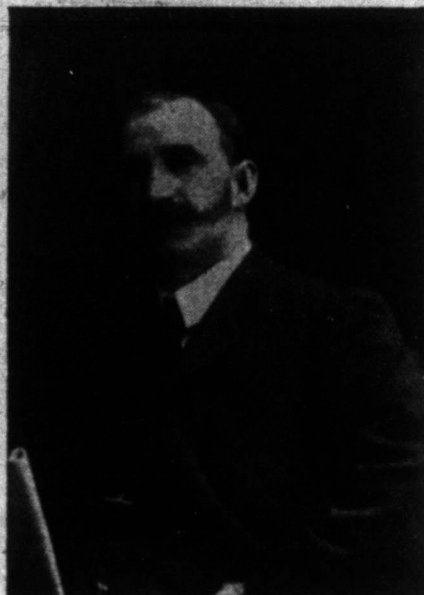
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employees of America
 TO BE HELD IN THE
City of Chicago from October 2nd to October 7th



MAGNUS SINCLAIR
 Canadian Representative and Member of
 the International Executive Board also
 Member of Toronto Div. No. 113



JIM McDONALD
 Delegate
 Business Agent of Toronto Division No.
 113



JAMES H. PICKLES
 Delegate
 President of Toronto Division No. 113



JOHN W. WILLIAMSON
 Delegate
 Treasurer Toronto Division No. 113

FOR WOMEN

If it be true, "that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," then it is all the more necessary that the mind which governs the hand should be an intelligent thinking one, so that she who rocks may be competent to properly train the inmate of the cradle. To no class of the human race does this apply more than to the mothers and wives of union men. It has been the tendency in the past to keep women more or less ignorant of the real conditions of life; but this idea is changing, and women are gradually being encouraged to widen their sphere. I say gradually, because old customs die hard. Men, and especially union men, are awakening to the knowledge that the interest of men and women are identical, and in no way can women serve these interests better than by the proper training of her children. To do this it is necessary that she herself have a broad knowledge of conditions as they are. How can a mother teach her children things that she herself is ignorant of? If our women would take the trouble to acquire the knowledge of economic conditions as they

really are, they would be in a position to train their children in the principles of trades unionism; we would hear very much less then of strike breaking and, in fact, strikes and lockouts would become almost obsolete. There are many other ways in which women can help along the trades union movement, and an interchange of ideas along this line will be welcomed in the pages of THE TRIBUNE. We shall be glad to have contributions from any woman sufficiently interested to send one. It is hoped that all union women will take an interest in this feature of the paper that is devoted to their interest, and will help to make it a success.

A question box will also be opened for women, and any letters sent will be answered through the paper. Address all communications to Women's Department of THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. West.

No man worth while was ever a snob or a dode.

A careless man is less to be trusted than an ignorant man.

To be charitable to the uncharitable is charity indeed.

Good humor charms the worried mind, and helps it bear the daily grind.

COATMAKERS' STRIKE.

Hamilton.—The coatmakers of the city went on strike to-day. Those tailors who had finished the work in hand on Saturday did not go to work Monday, and the others intended quitting as soon as they finished the work they began last week. A meeting of the union was held, when a vote was taken and the strike formally declared. The men asked 22c an hour for "extras" on coats. They had been getting 20c, which they considered insufficient, in view of the increased cost of living. The only merchant tailoring establishment to concede the 22c an hour is Kennedy & Bro., whose men will not go out.

Call for the Label.

WHO SOLD FIRST PRICED SHOE UNDER A SPECIAL NAME?

There has been considerable comment in the shoe trade papers for some time about who placed the first priced shoe under a special name on the market. Many newspaper people seem to think that Mr. Douglas was the first man to advertise a priced shoe. Any shoemaker would be able to correct such a mistake. It is well known that James Means, of Brockton, had a shoe bearing his name on the market some time before Mr. Douglas. But James Means was not the man to introduce this fashion. The "Father Kemp" five-dollar boot preceded both the Douglas and the James Means shoe. "Father Kemp," as he called himself, had a store on Hanover street, Boston, and sold boots and shoes under his name many years back in the last century. He advertised his store by means of his portrait and the "Father Kemp Boot" had a wide reputation for wear throughout the Commonwealth.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

PAPER CLOTHING NOW.

Wearing apparel made of paper is being manufactured in several European countries. Inventors have been busy endeavoring to introduce paper fabrics to popular fancy.

In Saxony narrow strips of paper are spun into a cloth by a patented process. Paper and cotton are also spun together, so that in the finished yarn the paper envelops the cotton.

These yarns are used as fillers, in conjunction with cotton warp, in weaving drillings suitable for toweling and summer waistcoats, trousers and skirts.

Heavier and warmer cloth is made by combining paper and woollen yarns. The fabric is cream colored, and may be washed repeatedly without injuring the surface. It is well adapted for tennis and lounging suits. Sufficient cloth for a jacket, waistcoat and trousers costs only \$2.50, and still cheaper garments are made for laborers. This new product is called xylolin.

Raw materials even cheaper than finished paper are being sought for the manufacture of clothing. A promising product seems to be spinning mill refuse, consisting of short, smooth fibres.

Remarkable powers of resistance to water have been developed by paper clothing. Its cheapness, too, is a factor in the markets where low prices are desirable.—New York Press.

Patronize the merchants who advertise with us and think your trade is worth the having.

Boston Cigarmakers' Union recently found evidence that the fame of its blue label is extending around the world. It received a letter from Aleppo, Syria, asking about it and also how a supply of union label Boston-made cigars could be obtained.

IS THE CONDITION OF LABOR IMPROVING?

A Comparison of Labor's Condition To-day With What it was Fifty Years Ago.

This is a question which must be answered and answered quickly, and the whole future policy of labor depends upon how this question is answered. If, after fifty years of unionism and the stupendous achievements in invention bringing into the world masses of wealth undreamed of before, labor is no better off than it was before, it is time to pause and reconsider a policy which may be fraught with appalling results. In considering the question it is not enough to determine whether labor has a fuller stomach or a better clothed back; labor's comparative power in society, labor's comparative share in wealth, and labor's position as to security and economic safety are facts of greater importance.

We do not need statistics to prove that labor is sinking slowly, inevitably sinking in the comparative social scale, deluded and blinded and betrayed by the cry from pulpit, platform and school that it is rising year after year to better conditions; we need only the cold appalling facts culled from conditions of fifty years ago, and of the present set along side of each other.

Facts We All Know.

We are told that fifty years ago the laborer got less dollars and cents a day, ate less beef, lived in poorer houses, owned fewer pianos, wore less broadcloth, dressed his wife and daughter less fashionably, gave his son less education and attended fewer amusements than now. There is a rank deception in this statement which has a tendency to make labor more contented and less troublesome to the business interests of the country and therefore the doctrine is inculcated without stint. The laboring man has been led to believe that if he will keep plodding on without change of methods, to meet the new conditions and powers, that in fifty more years his children will have beef, broadcloth, pianos, education, amusements and style. But we all know that the ponderous system of industry has divided the workmen into higher and lower classes, beginning at the top with the skilled mechanics and running down to the sweatshop and the man in the gutter, and if we will stop to think we should know that the improvements in labor conditions applies only to the men at the top, who are comparatively few in number.

Fifty Years Ago and Now.

Fifty years ago labor was not divided to any great degree into classes. Fifty years ago a dollar would buy twice as much as it will buy now.

Fifty years ago the most poorly-paid laborer lived far better than the most poorly paid laborer to-day, and commanded more respect.

To-day the best paid laborer receives far more than the best paid laborer of fifty years ago, but he is employed only part of the time and he is not nearly so sure of his job.

Fifty years ago we had an open frontier, plenty of land and untaken opportunities and an unlimited demand for labor; driven from the factory, labor

would set up on the farm; it was absolutely outside the power of capital to starve labor, labor was far more independent than now and secured a far larger share of the product; to-day we have no open frontier; the lid is closed, the land is taken; driven from the factory, the laborers must come back to the factory again, the spirit of independence has given away to a demoralizing timidity and the increasing labor population makes the holding of a job extremely difficult against the large numbers seeking employment.

Fifty years ago there were 110 jobs for every hundred men; to-day, there are 150 men for every hundred jobs.

Fifty years ago there were no tramps; to-day there are practically 2,000,000.

Fifty years ago few women were worked in factories; to-day, the majority of factory operatives in many textile industries are women who work for from \$3 to \$5 per week.

Fifty years ago there were no New Yorks, Chicagos, Philadelphias, as we know them now, with their fearful slum districts where capitalism gathered together its last wrecks of exploitation—the worker who refuses to work, the tramp who refuses to tramp—and strangles them to death in its terrible pest holes of crime and squalor.

Fifty years ago there were no Coeur d'Alenes, Cripple Creeks, Packing towns, Homesteads; no militia bills, injunctions, blacklists, deportations and the herding of vast dependent bodies of serfs to the voting shambles.

Insecurity.

If the whole beef and piano argument of those who desire labor to remain submissive and content were admitted, there yet remains a fact of such overshadowing importance that it cannot be gainsaid. The monopolization of land and opportunity, the increase of the labor population, the invention of labor-saving machinery, have engendered such keen competition between the

employed and the unemployed, the union man and the scab, that the position of the working class is one of unnering insecurity. The liability to be thrown out of employment at any time by the merciless fluctuations of capital and the horrors of unemployment constitute a fact which is dragging labor down to the lowest stratum of degradation. We are confronted in America to-day by a fact never observed before; we have an increasingly vast floating population which drifts from place to place for jobs. Without homes, without families, without responsibility, deprived of citizenship by their constant change of locality; these men rapidly become mere hobos.

Furnished for Poverty.

The most stringent and cruel vagrancy laws are made everywhere against these unfortunates, who are hounded, fined, persecuted, imprisoned and driven from place to place by the officers of the law. It is appalling to think that there are millions of these men in our country and that these numbers are increasing each year. Even the cruel methods by which capitalism draws the surplus population into the large cities and kills it off with rum, filth, disease and starvation is not sufficient to keep down this ever-increasing army of the unemployed.

As much as labor has lost through the encroachments of a bloated capitalism, the future is fraught with more danger than the past has ever contained. Think of the tremendous work during the last fifty years that, aided by the millions who have swarmed over from Europe has dotted the country with vast cities and constructed the great lines of communication. Think of the wildernesses of fifty years ago, and Chicago, the St. Louis and San Francisco of to-day. Think of the Herculean task of building these miles and miles of brick and machinery.

But the ocean is reached, the frontier is closed, new opportunities are shut off, less and less capital may be

employed; the lid is down, and the pot is boiling. The old cities may be added to, the railway lines may be improved, but there are few places to put new cities, and few places to put new railroads.

We have completed a cyclone of construction, and face a cycle of unemployment.

If during the period of construction the status of labor has declined, what will be its condition during the period of unemployment?

The recent decision of the American Federation of Labor to admit economic and political discussion in the union meetings is timely and there never before was such a crying necessity for union men to take a careful study of the problems of the hour for their own safety.

WHY THEY WORK LONG HOURS.

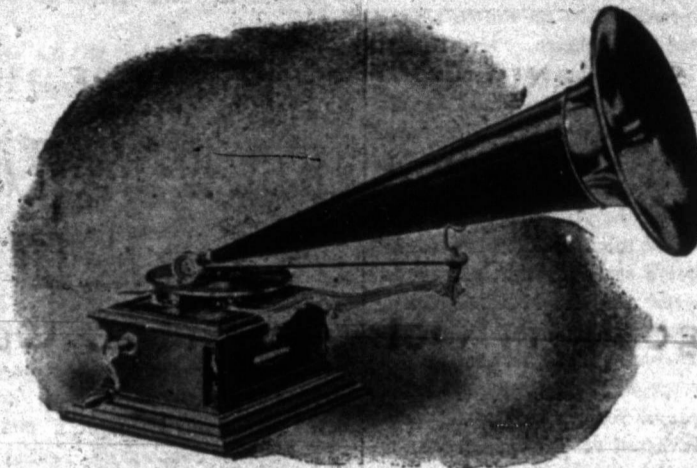
(London, Ont., Industrial Banner).

Wherever there is a lack of trade union organization long hours of labor is the unvarying rule. No craft has ever secured a shorter workday without efficient organization at its back. The employing class has always resisted every demand for improved conditions, whether a desire for better wages or shorter hours. There are thousands of little children under twelve years of age toiling fourteen long hours per day in the cotton mills of the South. They are forced to work these excessive hours because there is no organization in these mills. What the capitalists of the South are doing the capitalists of Canada would do if they dared. But for the trade union the hours of labor in Canada would be as long and laborious as they are in the South. The trade union stands for better conditions, a higher standard of living and a shorter workday. Non-unionism has always meant the degradation of the workers.

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Just what you Need in your Home

Read What It Does.



Drop in and hear all the music and fun you can get for **A Little Down and a Little Each Week.** We have gladdened many a dull home. Let us make yours joyful too. We are confident we can do it for we have the finest instruments in the world, not poor scratching, squeaking imitations, but real music and the true living voices. And our prices can't be beaten. Outfits as Low as \$10. As High as \$70.

It tells funny stories:—the equal of the best monologues of the vaudeville stage. If you can't tell a laughable story well, get the Phonograph to do it for you.

It sings songs:—any kind and style, soprano, contralto, tenor, bass, male or mixed quartettes, duets, or sextettes; popular, operatic, or sacred music.

It renders instrumental music:—so perfectly that you can imagine the original instrument or band is being played in the room.

It provides music for dancing:—The records are made especially for this purpose, under the direction of a noted dance master. Learn to dance in private or teach your children at home, with the Phonograph as accompanist.

It entertains children as well as adults:—A boon to busy mothers. No matter how fretful the children may be, they will listen to the Phonograph with rapt attention for hours.

Entertains visitors or sick people:—Unexpected visitors can be delightfully entertained by the Phonograph, and it cheers the invalid and relieves the tedium of convalescence like nothing else.

JOHNSTON'S

191 YONGE STREET

OPEN EVENINGS

TRYING TO KEEP OUT OF JAIL.

Something is doing in Battle Creek, Mich. It's a small town that has received an unenviable reputation all over the country as a place where Chinese labor conditions obtain. One C. W. Post, a new millionaire upstart, manufactures "Postum cereals" in Battle Creek, compels his employes to work twelve hours a day at beggarly wages, and spends thousands of dollars in attacking trades unions through advertisements in the daily newspapers because they resent his brutal exploitation of labor. Post bullied some of the business element and their wage-slaves to join his brutal Citizens' Alliance in Battle Creek, and posed as the boss of the town. The result was that many working people bought their goods in near-by places or from mail order houses. A financial depression naturally resulted, and now a change is coming. The Merchants' Protective League has been formed by independent business men, and the latter held a meeting and decided if Post makes any more attacks upon unions through advertisements they will call a mass meeting of citizens and repudiate the blatherskite. The league has issued an address in which it is stated that as a result of Post's Citizens' Alliance methods working people have left the city in droves, hundreds of houses are empty, the largest grocery store has been bankrupted, and two large furniture stores, a shoe store, an art store, and several other business concerns are leaving the city. Many of the merchants are now openly handling union-made goods, which they were prohibited from doing a while ago by Post's Alliance. It is said that Post's stock manipulations are also being investigated, and we hear from a private source that at last one lawyer is camping upon the braggart's trail, and will aim to keep him busy trying to stay out of jail before long.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE MONGOLIAN MENACE.

The Chinese boycott is responsible for a new phrase: "The Mongolian menace." Though inspired by the same commercial and economic development in the Far East that is responsible for that other formidable and ill-foreboding phrase, the Yellow Peril, it has a slightly different, though none the less significant meaning and application. In the Yellow Peril the Asiatic races are depicted as awakening from centuries of barbarism and embarking in the complete economic subjugation of the white races of the globe, imposing upon them not only commercial supremacy, but the religious, customs and institutions of the ancient world. Of course, the theory underlying this phase has its flaws, for it is impossible to conceive that such a transformation can occur without at the same time sloughing off many of the things which now render the yellow man objectionable to the white man, and without ultimately evolving new social systems more in accord with Occidental aspirations, like Socialism, for instance, of which there is already a good-sized germ in Japan.

But this is a digression. In the new phrase, the Mongolian menace, we have something more immediate and positive; we are not dealing with the distant and aggressive competition of the yellow man's commerce, but his retaliative use of that commerce in his own behalf—

not an offensive but a defensive move. Briefly stated, then, the underlying motive ascribed to the Yellow Peril is incursion, while that of the Mongolian menace is exclusion. Yet both are inter-related and inter-acting. As shown by the coiner of the new phrase, Mr. Harold Holce, the Chinese boycott comes "at the moment of Japan's advance to the forefront." Japan is the advance guard of the Yellow Peril. The Chinese boycott will promote Japan's interests, and the interests of the Asiatics; while relegating those of the United States to the rear. This is a serious condition for the latter, and for all Europe. The closing of China's markets to the United States means the fastening down of that safety-valve of overproduction; its export trade. It means, as a result, either a more strenuous invasion of Europe, or domestic panics and crises; in a word, revolutions, foreign and domestic. The Chinese boycott is truly the Mongolian menace! —New York People.

HEARD ON THE STREETS.

BY R. W. WALKER.

The rich they ride in automobiles. The poor they take any goables. Bedad.

Pat—"An' Mike, what is the difference between the country greenhorn and the city greenhorn?"

Mike—"An' Pat, my boy, there's several miles' dusty trampin'."

Pat—"Be aisy, now. The c-r-r-owd is waiting on ye."

Mike—"Tis beyant me comprehension."

Pat—"The country greenhorn wants to know everything and the city greenhorn thinks he can tell him."

You can work all of the laboring men some of the time, and you can work some of the laboring men all of the time, but you can't work all of the laboring men all of the time.

Union man to non-Unionist—"Where are you working now?"

N. U.—"O, I have a job with Helter Skelter."

U. M.—"What pay?"

N. U.—"Same as you."

U. M.—"What hours?"

N. U.—"Same as yours."

U. M.—"How come that?"

N. U.—"Well, Helter Skelter thinks I am worth it, but he can't get you fellers for less, so I manage to stay with him for Union wages and hours."

U. M.—"Then it is through the Unionism of you fellow craftsmen that you secure Union wages, hours and conditions?"

N. U.—"I will not gainsay that."

U. M.—"Then should you not contribute some of your wages to the support of the institution whose members have faithfully labored for conditions that enables you to secure the same benefits that accrue to the members through such conditions?"

N. U.—"I'll have to admit that your point is well taken."

U. M.—"So it is, my friend. It is a safe assertion that were it not for our Union your wages and mine would go down to about \$2.00 for a 10-hour day. Better think about it, and come in and help the boys to hold up their end of the chain. The shorter workday,

more money and better conditions were not secured without years of labor and at great cost. And, more than that, it will take hard work and lots of money to keep them, and you had better be one of us."

Said the machinist to the plumber: "Do you know who formed the first union?"

Plumber—"Since I have come to think about it, I must say I can't tell you."

Machinist—"Adam and Eve."

Call for the Label.

THE NON-UNION UNION MAN.

One of the most perplexing problems labor organizations have to contend with is the non-union union man; he is the individual who, although a member of a union, is continually behind in his dues, always abstains from attending meetings, is continually finding fault with officers, method of conducting meetings, etc., and is a member only through force of circumstances; that is, he is compelled to remain in the fold simply because it is the only means through which he can obtain the prevailing scale of wages, and for that reason only he is willing to be known as a union man. It is this element that give all labor organizations a great amount of trouble and annoyance; they fail to attend meetings and therefore are neglecting to avail themselves of any or all opportunities of remedying their fancied grievances or enlightenment on any of the subjects beneficial to themselves or their trade.

Is there a Union label in your hat?

MITCHELL'S PLEA FOR 8 HOURS. Shorter Workday Demanded as a Matter of Good Citizenship.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in his speech delivered at Tamaqua, Pa., August 26, declared that the mine workers would insist upon an eight-hour day and the recognition of the union throughout the anthracite district after April 1 next year. He said in part:

"I assure you that my mission here is one of peace. I am not here for the purpose of causing a strike; I don't want a strike. It has been said by some of our critics that the sole purpose of officers of labor unions is to create strikes. If there is a strike next spring it will not be my fault nor the fault of the members of the union. The responsibility will be on the shoulders of the operators or the non-union men.

"Personally I favor an eight-hour workday and recognition of the union. I am now going to take these two matters up and tell why I believe they are essential to permanent peace and industrial tranquility in the anthracite region. I favor the eight-hour day because it is the recognized workday all over the world, and the anthracite miners must fight for it at some time, and that time should be now.

"I do not ask for the eight-hour day as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of good citizenship. A man can do more work in eight hours than in ten hours. Do you know that in the soft coal regions more coal is produced per man in an eight-hour day than was produced in a day of ten hours?"

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.

"As regards recognition of the union I want to say that I do not favor it as a matter of sentiment, but for the reason that I have found to my satisfaction that there can be no permanent industrial peace unless the workmen are recognized as contracting parties in fixing wages and improving conditions of employment.

"The workmen must be recognized as a collective unit. Strikes are bad and are to be regretted, but they do not represent so great an evil as child labor or serfdom. There are worse things than strikes. Where workmen are recognized as a collective body the danger of strikes is minimized.

"In the bituminous fields in 1898 the union was recognized, and since then we have no strikers there. What we want to do is to have the union recognized in the anthracite regions, so that we can say to Mr. Baer: 'Here is the labor of 150,000 men and boys; we want so much for it, and you can take it or leave it.' And he will take it because he can't get along without us.

"Baer said in 1902 that he was not opposed to union labor, that he had no objections to the men organized, but he did object to their taking an unwarranted interest in his business. He said he would run his business without our assistance. We let him run it for five and one-half months. Then he wanted us to help him manage his business.

"Now, we don't want to run Mr. Baer's business; we don't own the mines, because they belong to the coal companies; but we do want to be recognized as their equal in the making of contracts for our labor. We want them to know that we are as strong and powerful as they are."

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

The organization known as the Woman's Union Label League, has done more to advance the union label than all other organizations combined, and it is the duty of every woman who spends her husband's money to become a member of the local organization.—Stockton Advocate.

Bakers' strike still on.

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

The Globe newspaper says the Dominion has changed from extreme spasmodic and ill-considered obstruction to moderate, stable and equitable protection. Mark the words "equitable protection." The one man must work ten hours daily from the time he is able to in old age "the grasshopper becomes a burden." The other man never lifts so much as a little finger to support the industries of the nation. The first produces the wealth and gets the poverty; the second gets the wealth and makes the poverty. This is what the Globe calls "equitable protection." We would like the reverend editor to give us a homily on "equitable slavery" and "holy piracy." A hundred thousand dollars yearly to the man who holds the best acre in Toronto for doing nothing, and a bare living to the men who do everything, is that the idea of the editor as to what is equitable?

It is the same old story. Never was there wrong in any nation but the professional priesthood was arrayed on the side of despotism and against the oppressed. Could there be anything more hideous than the slavery of fifty years ago, with its bloodhounds, its auction block, its tearing of families asunder? And yet the leaders in the churches gave to that system their sanction and support. They called it a divine institution. And now when the reverend editor of the Globe sees all the agencies of the government used for the oppression of the poor and the exaltation of the rich he calls that equitable. Lest he think our statement too strong, we will give him a chance to answer some questions. Is not the whole advantage of protection in favor of the rich against the poor? While the duties raise the market in favor of the employer when he sells, and the immigration policy lowers the market when he goes to buy, does not this policy make the market dear against the toilers when they buy and also lower it when they go to sell? Does not this method of taxation also allow the owners of the town sites to place the toilers under everlasting tribute? The Globe can give the most exalted praise of the Bible and its glorious inspiration just as sanctimoniously as ever did the worst eulogist of slavery.

When the Hon. Mr. Whitney declared to the deputation of the Farmers' Association that there were no classes in this country he made a very reckless statement. When the country is divided into enrichers and impoverishers, then we have classes, yea, the worst kind of class distinction; for under this arrangement, a perfect civilization, or even an approximation thereto, is an impossibility. It matters not what methods we may adopt to improve the country, railroads, machinery, better organization or any other improvement, so long as the landowner is allowed to take all that industry can produce above the bare existence, there must necessarily be a stratum of degradation, poverty and ignorance. There must be the destruction of one part from excessive leisure and wealth, and also the destruction of the other part by excessive toil and short pay. A civilization can be a success only where everyone toils for the common good.

There has just closed one of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the world, namely, the war between the Japanese and the Russians. We all feel profoundly thankful for peace. War is an indescribable horror. But, now that peace has come, we must ask the question: What has humanity gained? Thousands of Japs have fought with heroic bravery for a country in which they do not own one inch of territory. Their toil will be just as burdensome as ever and their poverty just as intense, if not more so. The same will be true of the Russians. It may be that in consequence of the war the Russian people may gain some advance in constitutional government; but, as Count Tolstoi very truly points out, unless the people are relieved from the taxes on their in-

dustry and the tax so placed on the land as to deprive the land owner of his everlasting extortion, the constitutional amendments will fail to bring economic relief.

Both the Jap and the Russ. soldiery after having risked their lives, now find themselves under a largely increased debt to pay for the war. The very men who produced all the food, clothing, and other equipment for the war must now pay for these things again for years to come. During the Napoleon wars the debt of Britain was increased from 234 million pounds to 865 millions. The government went to the common men and asked them to give all they had, namely, their lives for their country. These lives, when sacrificed, could by no possibility be restored. Then the government went to the aristocracy who lived by their rent extortions, and borrowed the money which it promised either to repay or to pay them a perpetual interest thereon. The great grand-children of the men who fought in the wars are to-day paying a tribute to the great grand-children of the men who loaned the money. One part of the people have been riding on the backs of the others ever since, because the government took the life of one man and borrowed the money of the other man. The burden of the one party was the fortune of the other part.

The people are so accustomed to see everlasting indebtedness that most of them regard it as quite proper and right. They never ask any question as to the possibility of its being altogether wrong. First, what man can produce an everlasting value? All the crops of this year will be consumed in less than a couple of years. The same is true of clothing. Whatever man produces is stamped with the stamp of death. It must be consumed or it must wear out. By no possibility can one generation provide enough to keep another in idleness. And yet by this law of everlasting indebtedness, one part of humanity escapes its share of toil and succeeds in passing the whole burden on to the rest. Whence comes this blunder? It originates in letting one part of humanity appropriate the value which society gives to the land. If that were taken for public purposes, there would be no public debt. With our present unjust method, one part of humanity must sink deeper and deeper into debt to the other part.

During the civil war in the States the government issued bonds to the amount of \$2,565,233,591 for which there was received \$1,695,347,632. The interest on the gross amount was six per cent. and the average price realized was 66 per cent. The investors therefore received ten per cent. on their investment and then the public had to pay \$100 for every \$66 received. No wonder that this transaction was followed by one of the worst commercial depressions that this continent has witnessed. The calamity of the mass of the people by this villainous system of finance made the fortune of many of the others.

Call for the Label.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

"Can you tell me, Colonel, what is the difference between capital and labor?" was asked of a retired officer of the engineer corps, U. S. A.

"I flatter myself that I can, sir," said the colonel. "Some time before my old and very dear friend, Wm. H. Vanderbilt died, he was run down by an unruly team at Fleetwood Park. His injuries did not amount to a scratch, sir, but it caused a panic in Wall Street, and the newspapers published from two to four columns about it. At the same instant a laborer fell from the top of the wall while he was working and broke his back. One-twentieth of a column answered for him. That, sir, is the difference between capital and labor."

LABOR AND JUSTICE.

(Duluth Labor World).

In the midst of one of his impassioned speeches John Quincy Adams once said: "I fear the time will come when some men will be worth a million dollars." Why was Adams afraid of some men acquiring so much property? For this reason: He saw that it would dissipate the chances of the masses and concentrate the money power in the hands of the few. He foresaw that such a culmination would result in the degradation of the common people, and the history of the nations which have long passed into history would be repeated. Adams was fearful that there might come a day when some men would own a million. Could he look over the United States to-day he would find a millionaire in nearly every hamlet. What would he think of the Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts and the several times millionaires of to-day? What would he think of our spacious penitentiaries and prisons, large poorhouses, the slums and general poverty that fill them in the cities where these men reside? The forefathers of the republic felt fearful of the result of to-day, but never realized that the future could bring such a condition for the laboring masses, but it has come. The only remedy for it is to unionize. To defer to-day's great battle between capital and labor would be a crime to humanity. Labor must get justice.

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

BUY UNION-LABELED GOODS.

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

LABOR CONVENTIONS

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

IN 1906.

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



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GARMENT WORKERS' D.C. NO. 13. Sept. 25, 1905.

President W. E. Duffy.
Secretary M. Stewart.
The Council have appointed a committee to devise ways and means of raising funds to entertain delegates to the convention, which will be held in Toronto in August, 1906. The committee have secured the Labor Temple Assembly Hall for the first and third Wednesdays of the month, and intend to have dances during the winter months. The different locals represented in the Council report progress.

FEDERATED COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING TRADES.

Sept. 25, 1905.
President Frank Moses.
Secretary Frank C. Weese.
The question before the chair was the election of officers and other business re organization. The following were elected: President, Frank Moses, Sheet Metal Workers; Vice-President, A. Hill; Lathers; Secretary, F. C. Weese, Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4; Treasurer, S. Garland, Builders' Laborers; Tyler, W. J. Botton, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Trustees, J. T. Gilbert, Plumbers; A. Deaclove, Lathers; W. M. Shanks, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The new officers were installed by Past President J. Taylor.

The meeting was well attended and fairly representative, all but three or four of the building trades organized being represented.

Cabinet Makers, Local 117. E. W. Nicholson, President; J. O. Pickles, Secretary. A good meeting was held in the Labor Temple on Tuesday, Sept. 26. The report of Delegate C. L. Wilson to the Dominion Trades Congress was presented. There were three installations and four applications.

The Painters and Decorators met in the Temple on Wednesday eve, when nomination of candidates for delegates to the convention to be held in Memphis, Tenn., in December, 1905, took place. F. Winn, H. B. Woodrow, J. Marshall, and Wm. Mitchell were elected as delegates to the Building Trades' Council. The sum of twenty-five dollars was unanimously voted to the striking bakers. There were five initiations and twenty-three applications for membership. S. A. Corner, President; J. Harmon, Secretary.

W. Int. U. L. L. meets in the Temple on Thursday. The best way of getting subscriptions for the Tribune was discussed at great length, and every effort will be put forth to that end. The league pledged itself to support the bakers in every possible way. Next meeting, Oct. 12, will be an open one. All are invited. Refreshments will be served. Silver collection. President, Mrs. May Darwin; Secretary, Miss A. Hill.

Garment Workers' Local 202 met in the Labor Temple on Wednesday. The report from the Auditing Committee was in every way satisfactory, showing a nice snug surplus. Phil Lesser, President; W. Arnold, Secretary.

Machinists' Local 235 met in the Labor Temple on Wednesday evening. Two weeks' pay was donated to Wm. Boland, the retiring business agent, as a mark of an appreciation of his services. Mr. T. H. Givens was appointed business agent to succeed Mr. Boland. Wm. Dill was appointed Treasurer to succeed T. H. Givens. The Government, through Sir William Mulock, have asked for a conference between the G.T.R. and the striking machinists, to be held at an early date, and Local 235 have endorsed the idea. The report of the delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress was received. H. Harper, President; D. T. Montgomery, Secretary.

Builders' Laborers' union, Local No. 1. Geo. Drover, President; Jno. M. MacIntosh, Secretary. Met Tuesday, Sept. 26, in the Temple. There were eight initiations and thirty-five applications for membership received.

Painters and Decorators, Local No. 3. S. A. Corner, President; J. W. Harmon, Secretary. At the regular meeting, held in the Temple Tuesday, Sept. 26, there were nine initiations and fourteen applications for membership. General business.

Call for the Label.

The Pattern Makers' Association met in Occident Hall on Monday evening. There were two applications for membership. After general business, the election of officers took place, when the following were elected for the next term: Jas. Graham, President; Norman Carter, Vice-President; B. R. Eaton, Business Agent and Treasurer.

Malsters' International Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W., held an important special meeting on Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple.

Local 204, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held a special meeting in Room 1, Labor Temple on Sunday last, September 24th. The business before the meeting was the election of delegates to the convention held in New York, October 15th. Bro. Callow was elected unanimously.

Other business was dealt with regarding the strike situation, and new methods are to be put in operation to bring the strike situation more effectively before the public.

The strike of the Machinists at the Canada Foundry Company, which started May 17th, is still on, and although the company say they have filled the places of the strikers and are not inconvenienced in any way, the contrary is the fact, they are in a worse condition today than they were during the first month of the strike, the men they have being of an inferior class.—Correspondence.

All together—boom the label.

At a special meeting of the Cigar-makers' Local 27, held on Wednesday night, it was decided to fine all members for non-attendance at regular meetings, the fine being not less than 5c, and 25c for non-attendance at meetings for election of officers. Several other motions were passed pertaining to fines being imposed for the breaking of rules of the union.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local 114 held a very successful meeting in the Labor Temple Sept. 28. One application for membership. Bro. Wilson paid a visit. A. Tuggan, Pres., Fred Neal, Sec.

Amal Glass Workers' Local 21 held a very brisk and enthusiastic meeting. There were three initiations and one application for membership, and agent was appointed to drum up lapsed members.

Subscribe to the Tribune.

Amal. Carpenters' and Joiners' Branch No. 1. Question before the chair as to whether we should affiliate with the Trades Congress of Canada, referred back to the district meeting to be called later, when the whole five branches will take part in the discussion. The question of sending representatives from all branches to the Building Trades Section of District Trades Council was discussed. The monthly report of Business Agent, Bro. Sanders, shows all branches are being rapidly filled up, and if the present number of initiations are kept up another branch will have to be opened up.

Bakers' strike still on.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOUR DEALER WITH THE UNION MADE BIG 4 WORKING GLOVES THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO.

528 AND 530 FRONT WEST

The Only Union Glove Shop in Canada

WANT A LEGAL STATUS.

Stationary Engineers Call for Provincial Legislation.

At the Labor Temple, Sept. 26th, the members of the International Stationary Engineers' discussed the question of securing legislation for providing a legal status for engineers. At the present time, it is pointed out, any person, however unskilled, may act as an engineer, and it is claimed that recent boiler explosions have been due to incompetent men being in charge of machinery. In the U. S., and in other Provinces engineers have a proper legal standing, and the members of the association wish to see a law enacted whereby engineers, according to their different grades, shall be granted licenses by a licensing board duly appointed by the Provincial Gov. Some such measure, the members contend, is necessary for both the protection of the trade, the men and the public.

To further consider the matter a meeting of all the engineers of the city will shortly be convened to decide upon action.

There were 3 applications for membership.

JOHN FOX, Pres. F. W. BARRON, Sec'y.

STILL THE PRINTERS' STRIKE SPREADS.

About 200 men from the Job Printing Offices in Buffalo have struck for the 8 hour per day. Newspapers are not affected as the 8 hour time was in force.

Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

Editor Tribune:

The Employers' Association considers the Employees' Association intolerable, tyrannous, illegal in our action. I consider the employers unreasonable and having only one purpose in view, namely, their own selfish interests. Unreasonable because they believe in having an association to protect their own interests, and they want to crush out the Employees' Association. The idea of the employer having an association and employees none, will not work out. I say this to the employers, there is not enough money in America to crush the Employees' Association. They force us together themselves. I have worked in the so-called open shop and I found that the employer was not willing to treat all of his employees alike. For instance, he would commence giving different prices for the same work, that is what the employer does every time. Not so where the employees have an association. Let us see where our tyranny comes in: You see we want every employee to receive the same wages for the same amount of work. That, in fact, is the principle of unionism. They say also that we interfere with free citizenship. Let me state our position in that regard. I learnt my trade by working with men that were efficient and by having years of experience. Now we say to the employer we will teach so many boys the trade—as many as required to keep up the supply—and if

any man comes along who is efficient we are willing to work with him; but we will not teach any man that comes along our trade. The employer would like us to teach the Chinaman, the Russian, Italian, Polack, in fact, any man that comes along. We will not work with men that would stab us in the back the first opportunity. We know that the self-interest of the employer is such that he would not allow us enough wages to keep up the standard of our civilization. Look at what they are doing in the old land. I never read anything so perfectly horrible. After all the want and misery that existed last winter in the old land, and to read where the employers have appropriated 1,200,000 acres of land in Scotland alone, just to shoot game. It might be a blessing to humanity if the perpetrators of such exhibitions of greed—well, I do not know what ought to be done with such inhuman brutes. I think their usefulness on this earth is about done.

J. E. Stewart, Iron Moulder.

TORONTO, Sept. 26, '05

TO THE TRIBUNE:

Dear Sirs,—On behalf of the Journeymen Barbers' Union 376, we would ask for space to insert in your valuable columns a request for a more hearty support from local unions to advance our cause.

We for some time past have had an uphill fight for existence, and find we cannot make the required advancement without the co-operation of all union men in demanding the display of our UNION SHOP CARD.

It has been our rule and pleasure to advocate and patronize the label and button of other unions, and reasonably expect in return, patronage for ours. But sorry to say we can cite cases where union men uphold scab shops and boast of the cheapness of the (inferior) work.

At an early date a delegation from the Journeymen Barbers will wait upon each local and present their grievance more fully.

On behalf of the J. B. I. U.,

E. B. DOOLITTLE,

Fin. Secretary

Ask for the Union Shop Card.

Look for the Barbers' protection.

Help the Barber. They help you.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Waggon, Etc.

Our new method of loaning money is the ideal method for borrowers.

We will loan you any amount you may require, and you can pay us back in small weekly or monthly payments to suit your income.

READ THIS

\$100.00 can be paid back 2.70 weekly
75.00 " " " 2.15 "
50.00 " " " 1.65 "
25.00 " " " .85 "

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"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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

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

FRED PERRY.

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

"In Union there is Strength."

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

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Membership, 14,000.

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W. T. ThomsonVice-President.
D. W. KennedySecretary.
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OUR SPEEDY AND HORSY COUNCIL.

The City Council lost its head last Monday and put through for a few horsemen the speedway course on the Don. As it turned out, the Assessment Commissioner points out that in consequence it will be impossible to get sidings down to the factory sites, and so untold loss will result and depreciate city property.

In addition, the city will have to provide \$2,000 anyway, but competent authorities say \$4,000, to fix up the course. Well, what a lot of people's representatives! They all vote for speedway habits for horsey men, but when it came to a vote later for street railway employees' convenience and speedy legislation about the Yonge street bridge, how slow they were! Referred back—Oh, my! What a difference!

Controllers Spence and Hubbard allowed themselves to be deluded by the horsey sports. This is class legislation of the worst sort, and the wage earners have no sympathy with it. Of the whole Council only Mayor Urquhart, and Ald. Church, Chisholm and Stewart voted for the people's rights, and against such a fad.

The people should note the division on the question. Ald. McBride was the chief spokesman for the speedway. The people are waiting a chance to speed his departure from civic life, for speedways and such like talk have been about his entire stock in trade, and he will learn that the people of No. 3 Ward are not all horse crazy; nevertheless, know what it is to have a little "horsey sense" occasionally. Would our civic fathers had a little of it on Monday.

The smoking concert tendered to the delegates, held in the St. George's Hall, was one of the best ever held. Toronto's best talent was engaged, and a most delightful evening was spent; one that will be remembered.

The Montreal boys certainly had a fund of merriment in their make-up.

Delegate C. Thibault, of Montreal, was one of the life-makers of the party.

The Reception Committee spared neither pains or expense, and were all of them on the job, looking out that everyone was attended to.

D. V. Todd sang a good song which was joined in by all present.

Isaac Sanderson has returned from a long and successful tour of the Eastern States.

It strikes me as very forcible that any child of six years of age, with only an average intelligence can understand what a poster represents by the figures and wording on it with a little patch cutting out just the knife or pistol as the case may be. The letter of the law may possibly be carried out, but the immoral effect is left just the same and perhaps the patch being cut out brings what is more forcible to the mind. Any poster of this class should not be allowed on exhibition anywhere. If the law is meant to purify this atmosphere let it be complete and do away with these half measures.

About the only use we can see for Separate Schools for the sexes is to increase our tax rate. Surely, high enough already!

Would it not be better for the children of our city if they could have a more thorough drilling in the old-fashion "Three R's" and do away with the numerous side lines which are not calculated to be of any use to the most of them in after life. All would come to the student by reading if he cared for the subjects, if they do not care for them of what is the use to take up their time when it could be used in a more training of the principal things necessary to fit them for the struggle of life.

There were only four opponents to the Don Speedway Bill—The Mayor, Ald. Stewart, Ald. Church, and Ald. Chisholm. If the by-law is adopted proceedings will be taken.

Bakers' strike still on.

It looks as if we are to pay a pretty good figure to oblige a few horsemen who can well afford to rent a speedway.

A new park on Dupont street is being petitioned for, and the Walmer Road residents are asking to have the cost assessed against their property.

Advertising in a union paper is worth much more per inch to the merchant than in any other kind of publication. The union paper circulates strictly within a class of citizens, and that class is loyal to all interests among them its paper. Besides being union men, they earn good wages, and are therefore good customers.

Look at the things you are about to buy; if they bear the union label complete the purchase, if not let them lie on the counter unbought. Letting them alone is your silent strike.

Mr. F. C. Letts, business agent of the Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Association, is severing his connection and will live in Tillamore, where he has bought a very fine farm.

The Board of Control decided to invite the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, who will be holding a convention in Kansas next week, to come to Toronto in 1906.

The Tribune is glad to call the attention of all union men to the fact that we have in our city the first and only union glove shop in Canada, the A. C. Chapman Co., 530 Front street west, who at their own special request introduced the Local No. 8 of the International Glove Workers' Union of America into their shop. Those at the head of the business have made a thorough study of the requirements of working men, and are showing a line of working gloves equalled by none in Canada. Every pair bears the stamp, THE BIG 4. This concern is composed of strict believers of unionism, and people who uphold unionism in every possible way. THE BIG 4 gloves are being handled by the best stores in the city, and the fact that they are now turning out double the quantity of gloves per week that they did four months ago, speaks very strongly of the satisfaction they are giving to the consumer, as well as the dealer. Union-made gloves is one more step towards the betterment of labor. Demand the label on your working gloves. Their ad. appears on another page of this issue.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Several dead 'uns are around announcing their intention of again running for the Council. What is wanted are representatives who will judge questions on their merits, and not always from the standard of notes. A few good men are wanted, who are straight and cannot be lobbied up.

Besides their salaries, the Solicitor's Department get the rake-off on the cost of suits. They say the latter are double their salaries, and the wideawake Council allows the fee system yet. What do we expect next?

Oh, what ignorance some of those Controllers exhibit! Controller Hubbard calls it Russian methods for a Government to antedate an order in Council re Yonge street bridge. What next from "Hub"?

The Mayor is all for litigation with the corporations. Well, with a slow Solicitor's Department, the corporations have an easy time of it with the city in the courts. More legislation is wanted, not suits to fatten the solicitors' salaries.

If Controller Hubbard is after the Property Commissionship the Board of Control is taking a long time to work the Council. How about getting a little help from the board's great friend, "R. J.," in the matter?

There never was a Council that was more easy for the corporations. The Solicitor's Department is too slow for a live town. A house-cleaning is in order.

It is not long until the municipal elections, and the aldermen are all getting ready for their campaigns.

Outside one or two aldermen, the rest, with the Board of Control, are all afraid of the Toronto Railway Co. and R. J.

What has become of the Mayor's warfare policy on the Toronto Railway Co. You never hear him talk of expropriation now. Such talk is only election twaddle with His Worship, and he cannot work the same game again.

Now is the time to watch out for aldermanic wire-pullers.

THE CITY COUNCIL'S WEEK OF IT.

Xmas and New Years are now hovering in sight, when the electors will "speed away" from civic life a number of those horsey aldermen who voted the people's money away for a Don speedway.

How is it that the division lists at the City Council have usually only fifteen or sixteen names instead of twenty-three? Some aldermen have a habit of shirking votes. There are plenty of trimmers in this year's Council. Watch those who shirk votes. The wage-earners cannot be gulled all the time.

A splendid specially arranged program will be given to-night by the popular band of the Toronto Light Horse at the Armouries.

Mr. Thos. Chapman, who has had charge of the lithographing department of the Copp-Clark Co., Limited, Toronto, for the past seventeen years, retired from the firm last Saturday.

CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Jas. G. Merrick, Secretary of the Employers' Association, is being prosecuted under the Alien Labor Act for importing men from the States to work for the Lithographing firms where the men are on strike.

CHANGING HANDS.

Mr. Small of the Grand Opera House has lost his Theatre at Quebec. We also hear on good authority that he loses his London house at the end of this season, his principal outside house at each end of his circuit.

AMUSEMENTS NEXT WEEK.

Shea's bill of fare for next week is headed by Davis & Inez Macauley in Ed. Day's sketch, Pets. Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy with their laughing hit, "The Coal Strike" (the first time here.) Louise Dresser, Jack Norworth, the Three Sensational Zoellers, and the expert Lasso Throwers, the Chamberlains.

Princess—dark.

Massey Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra next Tuesday evening.

Association Hall—Miss Irene Weaver, professional elocutionist.

Grand—Kellar.

Majestic—The Smart Set.

Star—The Jolly Girls.

A writ has been issued in the High Court of Justice by Fred Perry against Ambrose J. Small of the Grand Opera House, on a printing contract of \$1,200. The case will be tried at the Fall Assizes, beginning on Oct. 2nd, 1905.

The tongue cannot easily be chained, when once let loose.

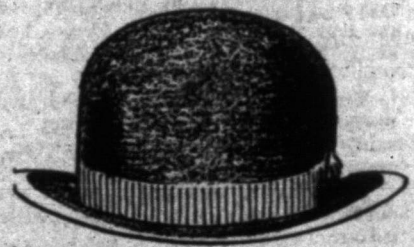
She spins a good web who brings up her son well.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

Bakers' strike still on.



DINEEN'S UNION HATS

It is not worth while to go past a good union hatter to save a dime on the price of a hat

DINEEN'S . . . \$2.00
SWELL . . . \$2.50
DERBY . . . \$3.00

You can never tell how cheap a hat you have bought until you are through wearing it.

DINEEN'S IS A UNION LABEL STORE.
Cor. Yonge & Temperance Sts.

THE SKYLIGHT ROOM

BY O. HENRY

Because She was a Poor Little Working Girl, She Hid Away in a Garret Room, where She Would Have Starved if Her Star, "Billy Jackson," Had Not Found Her in the Nick of Time.

First Mrs. Parker would show you the double parlors. You would not dare to interrupt her description of their advantages and of the merits of the gentleman who had occupied them for eight years. Then you would manage to stammer forth the confession that you were neither a doctor nor a dentist. Mrs. Parker's manner or receiving the admission was such that you could never afterward entertain the same feeling towards your parents who had neglected to train you up in one of the professions that fitted Mrs. Parker's parlors.

Next you ascended one flight of stairs and looked at the second floor back at \$8. Convinced by her second floor manner that it was worth the \$12 that Mr. Toosenberry always paid for it until he left to take charge of his brother's orange plantation in Florida near Palm Beach, where Mrs. McIntyre always spent the winters, that had the double front room with private bath, you managed to babble that you wanted something still cheaper.

If you survived Mrs. Parker's scorn, you were taken to look at Mr. Skidder's large hall room on the third floor. Mr. Skidder's room was not vacant. He wrote plays and smoked cigarettes in it all day long. But every room hunter was made to visit the room to admire the lambrequins. After each visit Mr. Skidder, from the fright caused by possible eviction, would pay something on his rent.

Then—O, then—if you still stood on one foot, with your hot hand clutching the three moist dollars in your trousers' pocket, and hoarsely proclaimed your hideous and culpable poverty, nevermore would Mrs. Parker be cicerone of yours. She would honk loudly the word "Clara," she would show you her back, and march downstairs. Then Clara, the colored maid, would escort you up the carpeted ladder that served for the fourth flight, and show you the skylight room.

It occupied 7 x 8 feet of floor space at the middle of the hall. On each side of it was a dark lumber closet or store room.

In it was an iron cot, a washstand and a chair. A shelf was the dresser. Its four bare walls seemed to close in upon you like the sides of a coffin. Your hand crept to your throat, you gasped, you looked up as from a well—and breathed once more. Through the glass of the little skylight you saw a square of blue infinity.

"Two dollars, sub," Clara would say in her half contemptuous, half Tuskegeonian tone.

One day Miss Leeson came hunting for a room. She carried a typewriter made to be lugged around by a much larger lady. She was a little girl with eyes and hair that kept on growing after she had stopped and that always looked as if they were saying: "Goodness me! Why didn't you keep up with us?"

Mrs. Parker showed her the double parlors. "In this little closet," she said, "one could keep a skeleton, or anesthetic, or opal, or—"

"But I am neither a doctor nor a dentist," said Miss Leeson, with a shiver.

Mrs. Parker gave her the incredulous, pitying, sneering, icy stare that she kept for those who failed to qualify as doctors or dentists, and led the way to the second floor back.

"Eight dollars?" said Miss Leeson. "Dear me! I'm not Hetty if I do look green. I'm just a poor little working girl. Show me something higher and lower."

Mr. Skidder jumped and strewed the floor with cigarette stubs at the rap on his door.

"Excuse me, Mr. Skidder," said Mrs. Parker, with her demon's smile at his pale looks, "I didn't know you were in. I asked the lady to have a look at your lambrequins."

"They're too lovely for anything," said Miss Leeson, smiling in exactly the way the angels do.

After they had gone Mr. Skidder got busy erasing the tall, black haired heroine from his latest (unproduced) play and inserting a small, roughish one with heavy, bright hair and vivacious features.

"Anna Held'll jump at it," said Mr. Skidder to himself, putting his feet up against the lambrequins and disappearing in a cloud of smoke like an aerial cuttlefish.

Presently the tocsin call of "Clara!" sounded to the world the state of Miss Leeson's purse. A dark goblin seized her, mounted a stygian stairway, thrust her into a vault with a glimmer of light in its top and muttered the menacing and cabalistic words, "Two dollars."

"I'll take it!" sighed Miss Leeson, sinking down upon the squeaky iron bed.

Every day Miss Leeson went out to work. At night she brought home papers with handwriting on them and made copies with her typewriter. Sometimes she had no work at night, and then she would sit on the steps of the high stoop with the other roomers. Miss Leeson was not intended for a skylight room when the plans were drawn for creation. She was gay-hearted and full of tender, whimsical fancies. She was deeply human and sympathetic. Once she let Mr. Skidder read to her three acts of his great (unpublished) comedy, "It's No Kid; or, The Heir of the Subway."

If nature had ever peeped down into the skylight room and had seen Miss Leeson there she would have exclaimed: "Well, well, here's something wrong! There ought to be a miser or a poet or a wire tapper in that stuffy, dark room, instead of a poor little sociable girl like that."

There was rejoicing among the men roomers whenever Miss Leeson had time to sit on the steps for an hour or two. But Miss Longnecker, the tall blond who taught in a public school and said: "Well, really!" to everything you said, sat on the top step and sniffed. And Miss Dorn, who shot at the moving ducks at Coney every Sunday and worked in a department store, sat on the bottom step and sniffed. Miss Leeson sat on the middle step, and the men would quickly group around her.

Especially Mr. Skidder, who had cast her in his mind for the star part in a private, romantic (unspoken) drama in real life. And especially Mr. Hoover, who was 45, fat, flush and foolish. And especially young Mr. Evans, who set up a hollow cough to induce her to ask him to leave off cigarettes. The men voted her "the funniest and jolliest ever," but the sniffs on the top step and the lower step were implacable.

I pray you let the drama halt while Chorus stalks to the footlights and drops an epicurean tear upon the fatness of Mr. Hoover. Tune the pipes to the tragedy of tallow, the bare of bulk, the calamity of corpulence. Tried out, Falstaff would have rendered more romance to the ton than would have Romeo's rickety ribs to the ounce. A lover may sigh, but he must not puff. To the train of Momus are the fat men remanded. In vain beats the faithfulest heart above a fifty-two inch belt. Avaunt, Hoover! Hoover, 45, flush and foolish, might carry off Helen herself; Hoover, 45, flush, foolish and fat is meat for prediction. There was never a chance for

you, anyhow, Hoover.

As Mrs. Parker's roomers sat thus one summer's evening, Miss Leeson looked up into the firmament and cried with her little gay laugh:

"Why, there's Billy Jackson! I can see him from down here, too."

All looked up—some at the windows of the skyscrapers, some casting about for an airship, Jackson guided.

"It's that star," explained Miss Leeson, pointing with a tiny finger. "Not the big one that twinkles—the steady blue one near it. I can see it every night through my skylight. I named it Billy Jackson."

"Well, really!" said Miss Longnecker. "I didn't know you were an astronomer, Miss Leeson."

"O, yes," said the small star gazer. "I know as much as any of them about the style of sleeves they're going to wear next fall in Mars."

"Well, really!" said Miss Longnecker, "the star you refer to is Gamma, of the constellation Cassiopeia. It is nearly of the second magnitude, and its meridian passage is—"

"O," said the young Mr. Evans, "I think Billy Jackson is a much better name for it."

"Same here," said Mr. Hoover, loudly breathing defiance to Miss Longnecker. "I think Miss Leeson has just as much right to name stars as any of those old astrologers had."

"Well, really!" said Miss Longnecker. "I wonder whether it's a shooting star," remarked Miss Dorn. "I hit nine ducks and a rabbit out of ten in the gallery at Coney Sunday."

"He doesn't show up well from down here," said Miss Leeson. "You ought to see him from my room. You know you can see stars even in the day time from the bottom of a well. At night my room is like the shaft of a coal mine, and it makes Billy Jackson look like the big diamond pin that Night fastens her kimono with."

"I'd like to see our sidereal friend, Mr. Jackson, from such a point of vantage," said Mr. Skidder.

"Let's all go up and have a look at him," laughed Miss Leeson. "None of the rest of you enjoy the advantages of a skylight room."

With little cries and giggles of acquiescence the whole stoop party clattered upstairs to Miss Leeson's room. Miss Longnecker and Miss Dorn were prominent in the rush, for they foresaw possibilities in the pursuit of astronomy.

Miss Leeson lit the lamp until all had packed themselves in the little room. Then she turned out the light, and they were in inky blackness. Miss Longnecker suddenly cried out: "Well, really!" without any visible reason for doing so. Down through the skylight Billy Jackson turned upon them his bright, full, blue, unwinking eye. And then the door was opened and downstairs again they scurried. It was no more than a piece of light frolic such as amuses the drifting transients in hired homes.

There came a time after that when Miss Leeson brought no formidable papers home to copy. And when she went out in the morning, instead of working she went from office to office and let her heart melt in the drip of cold refusals transmitted through insolent office boys. This went on.

There came an evening when she wearily climbed Mrs. Parker's stoop at the hour when she always returned from her dinner at the restaurant. But she had had no dinner.

As she stepped into the hall Mr. Hoover met her and seized his chance. He asked her to marry him, and his fatness hovered above her like an avalanche. She dodged and caught the balustrade. He tried for her hand, and she raised it and smote him weakly in the face. Step by step she went up, dragging herself by the railing. She passed Mr. Skidder's door as he was red-inking a stage direction for Myrtle Delore (Miss Leeson) in his (unaccepted) comedy, to "pirouette across the stags from L to the side of the count."

Up the carpeted ladder she crawled at last and opened the door of the skylight room.

She was too weak to light the lamp or to undress. She fell upon the iron cot, her fragile body scarcely hollowing the worn springs. And in that Erebus of a room she slowly raised her heavy eyelids and smiled.

For Billy Jackson was shining down on her calm and bright and constant through the skylight. There was no world about her. She was sunk in a pit of blackness, with but that small square of pallid light framing the star that she had so whimsically and O! so ineffectually named. Miss Longnecker must be right; it was Gamma, of the constellation Cassiopeia, and not Billy Jackson. And yet she could not let it be Gamma!

As she lay on her back she tried twice to raise her arm. The third time she got two thin fingers to her lips and blew a kiss out of the black pit to Billy Jackson. Her arm fell back limply.

"Good-by, Billy," she murmured faintly. "You're millions of miles away and you won't even twinkle once. But you kept where I could see you most of the time up there when there wasn't anything else but darkness to look at, didn't you . . . Millions of miles. Good-by, Billy Jackson."

Clara, the colored maid, found the door locked at ten the next day, and they forced it open. Vinegar and the slapping of wrists and burned feathers proving of no avail some one ran to phone for an ambulance.

In due time it backed up to the door, with much gong clanging and the capable young medico, in his white linen coat, ready, active, confident, with his smooth face half debonaire, half grin, danced up the steps.

"Ambulance call to 49," he said briefly. "What's the trouble?"

"O, yes, doctor," sniffed Mrs. Parker, as though her trouble that there should be trouble in the house was the greater. "I can't think what can be the matter with her. Nothing we could do would bring her to. It's a young woman, a Miss Elsie—yes, a Miss Elsie Leeson. Never before in my house—"

"What room?" cried the doctor in an impatient voice, to which Mrs. Parker was a stranger.

"The skylight room. It—"

Evidently the ambulance doctor was familiar with the location of skylight rooms. He was gone up the stairs, four at a time. Mrs. Parker followed slowly, as her dignity demanded.

On the first landing she met him coming back bearing the astronomer in his arms. He stopped and let loose the practiced scalp of his tongue, not loudly. Gradually Mrs. Parker crumpled as a stiff garment that slips down from a nail. Even afterward there remained crumples in her mind and body. Sometimes her curious roomers would ask her what the doctor said to her.

"Let that be," she would answer. "If I can get forgiveness for having heard it I will be satisfied."

The ambulance physician strode with his burden through the pack of hounds that follow the curiosity chase, and even they fell back along the sidewalk abashed, for his face was that of one who bears his own dead.

They noticed that he did not lay down upon the bed prepared for it in the ambulance the form that he carried, and all that he said was: "Drive like h—l, Wilson," to the driver.

That is all. Is it a story? In the next morning's paper I saw a little news item, and the last sentence of it may help you (as it helped me) to weld the incidents together.

It recounted the reception into Bellevue hospital of a young woman who had been removed from No. 49 East—street, suffering from debility induced by starvation. It concluded with these words:

"Dr. William Jackson, the ambulance physician who attended the case, says the patient will recover."

FOLKS IN RUTS.

Th' world is full o' ruts, my boy, some shaller an' some deep; An' ev'ry rut is full o' folks, as high as they can heap. Each one that's grovelling in th' ditch is growlin' at his fate, An' wishin' he had got his chance before it was too late. They lay it all on some one else or say 'twas just their luck— They never onct consider that 'twas caused by lack o' pluck. But here's th' word of one that's lived clean through, from soup t' nuts: Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round t' h'ist folks out o' ruts. Some folks has stayed in ruts until they didn't like th' place, Then scrambled bravely to th' road an' entered in th' race. Sich ones has always found a hand held out for them t' grab An' cling to till they'd lost the move peculiar to a crab. But only them that helps themselves an' tries fer better things, Will ever see th' helpin' hand t' which each climber clings. This here's the hard, plain, solemn fack, without no "ifs" or "buts"; Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.

Household Hints

THE PRINCIPAL AGENT

In removing fruit stains is boiling water, which is more efficacious when poured from a height of two or three feet. The fabric should be stretched over a bowl and the water poured through, and should be attended to immediately. Wine stains may also be removed in the same way, although these stains come out more easily if salt is sprinkled on the cloth over the stain at once.

Boiling water is less efficacious with some fruit stains, such as blackberry, peach and nectarine. A little bleaching powder moistened with an acid (lemon or vinegar) can then be used in addition. Fruit stains on the hands will usually come off with vinegar. Where this seems insufficient, a dilution of equal parts of cream of tartar and salts of sorrel may be applied. Diluted sulphuric acid may also be used, but must not be allowed to touch any fabric.

Ink stains can be taken out of carpets by milk applied at once, with a good sized white rag, squeezing the blackened milk into one bowl and re-applying clean milk from another until the stain comes out, finishing up.

They can be removed from books without injuring the print by a solution of oxalic acid; from floors by rubbing in wet sand dipped in oil of vitrol and water; from mahogany, rosewood or walnut furniture by touching the stain with a feather dipped in a spoonful of water with six or eight drops of nitre in it. Great care must be taken, however, to wipe the stained place immediately it disappears with a cloth wet in cold water or the nitre will leave a white stain.

SELF-MAKING YEAST.

Boil two ounces of the best hops in four quarts of water for half an hour; strain and let the liquor cool down to the warmth of new milk; then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and then mix well all together. Let this mixture stand until the third day; then add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed; let it stand a day longer, stirring frequently, and keeping it near the fire—i.e., keep warm—in an earthen vessel; then strain and put in bottles and it is ready for use.

The advantage of this yeast is that it ferments spontaneously, not requiring the aid of other yeast. If well cooked and kept in a cool place it will keep six months or more. It has been thoroughly tested, and never fails to make delicious bread.

Bread always can be kept well in a closed tin box. Another good way to keep it is to sprinkle each loaf with flour, and then tie up in paper bags which are hung on hooks in the pantry. When ready to use, brush off the flour and rub with a soft cloth wet in cold water. Then place in the oven for five minutes.

Peaches with Sugar.—Put them into a wire basket or colander and plunge them down into boiling water. Peel off the skins, remove the stones or not, as you wish, weigh the fruit, and allow to each pound of fruit a quarter pound of sugar. Put the sugar in a kettle, and to each pound add a quart of water. Boil, skim and cool. Put the fruit in the jars and pour over the syrup; adjust the rubbers, lay on the lids, and finish the same as small fruits.

Pears.—Pare, cut the fruit into halves, remove the cores and put them at once into cold water to prevent discoloration, when you have eleven good sized pears ready, put them in a porcelain kettle; cover with hot water, and cook slowly until they can be easily pierced with a straw. Lift each piece carefully, arrange them in a jar, cover with boiled, cold water, adjust the rubbers, put them in a boiler, and follow directions in first recipe. Boil ten minutes after they begin to boil. Syrup may be used for canning the same as with peaches.

Gages and Plums.—Scald the gages and remove the skins and weigh. To each pound allow a half pound of sugar. Pack the gages neatly in pint jars and adjust the rubbers. Add to each pound of sugar a half pint of water. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and pour the syrup into the jars. Lay the caps of the jars on loosely; do not fasten them. Arrange them in the boiler the same as for peaches, and boil for thirty minutes after they begin to boil. Lift one jar at a time and fasten the lid without removing it.

Tomatoes.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes to loosen the skin. Peel, crush each tomato in the hand; this wrings out the juice in a way that cannot be accomplished by slicing. When enough are prepared let them stand awhile and pour off the accumulated juice; press a plate on them and pour off the remainder of the juice. Let them boil up several times in the preserving kettle; skim and can. Stone jars, jugs and glass cans may be used. Some prefer to season slightly with salt before putting away, and wrap glass cans in paper to prevent fading. To serve tomatoes prepared in this way heat them sufficiently to melt the butter. Thicken slightly with broken crackers, toast or stale bread.

Bake peaches as you would apples, first wiping with a coarse cloth and then piercing with a silver fork in several places; put a little water in the pan, also sugar, butter, lemon juice and a grating of the yellow rind.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Wash the rhubarb, drain it well, but do not peel it. Cut into small pieces; to every pound add half a cup of water and let it stew slowly in a granite pan until the fruit is all in shreds. Then strain through a cheese cloth, let juice stand overnight and carefully pour it off from the sediment in the morning. Measure and allow one pint of sugar to one pint of juice. Let the juice simmer ten minutes, or until it begins to thicken on the edge of the pan, then add sugar, which has been kept hot in the oven, and let the mixture simmer till it jellies on the spoon or when dropped on a cool plate. Never attempt to make jelly of the spring rhubarb; the result will be a thick syrup. During the summer more of the pectin is developed in the plant, and by the middle of August and through September firm and delicious jelly is the result.

Cantaloupe Sherbet.—Remove the good portion from several nicely flavored cantaloupes, mash to a pulp, and to one quart allow one pound of sugar and a pint of water. Boil the sugar and water together for a moment and set away to cool; when cool, mix with the melon pulp and tint a faint pink. Partly freeze, then add the white of an egg, whipped to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and continue the freezing. When firm repack freezer and set away for an hour or two before serving.

PICKLES.

Cucumber.—Make a brine strong enough to hold up an egg. When boiling hot pour over 600 pickles and four green peppers. Then pickles must be covered with the brine. Let them stand for twenty-four hours. Drain and thoroughly dry each one, then cover with boiling vinegar, and stand for twenty-four hours. Drain, heat fresh vinegar, and add the following ingredients to it: One ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of cinnamon sticks, one ounce of whole allspice, two quarts of brown sugar, half a pint of whole mustard seed, and four tablespoons of whole celery seed. While this mixture is boiling hot pour it over the cucumbers. Place in a stone crock or glass jars. Remove the cores and nearly all the seeds from the peppers.

Green Tomato.—Half a peck of green tomatoes, a dozen onions, half a dozen red peppers, half a dozen green peppers, half a pound of white mustard seed, and two ounces of celery seed. Slice the tomatoes in a stone jar and sprinkle salt between each layer. Cover with boiling water and let them stand overnight. In the morning drain thoroughly and seal in a liquid made half of vinegar and half of water. Drain again, place in a stone jar alternate layers of the tomatoes and the mixture of the mustard and celery seed, the sliced onions, and the peppers from which the seeds and cores are removed. Cover with vinegar.

French Pickles.—Three quarts of sliced green tomatoes, one quart of sliced white onions, and three quarts of peeled and sliced cucumbers. Place all in a stone jar and sprinkle with one cup of salt. Let them stand twenty-four hours, then drain off the water and half an ounce of celery seed and a quarter of an ounce of cloves or mace, one teacup of white mustard seed and half a cup of black pepper. Blend one tablespoon of tumeric with a little water and two tablespoons of ground mustard. Add to the pickles and cover with one gallon of the best cider vinegar.

JELLIES.

Grape Jelly.—Put your grapes over the fire in a large double boiler without water. Cover closely and cook until the fruit is broken to pieces. Rub through a colander, then squeeze through a flannel bag. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar in pans and set in the oven to heat, but not to melt. Stir it from time to time to prevent scorching. Return the juice to the fire in a porcelain lined kettle and bring to a boil. Cook for twenty minutes, add the heated sugar, boil up just once and pour the jelly into glasses set in a pan of hot water.

Apple Jelly.—Use twelve pounds of apples, six quarts of water and sugar. Wash, wipe and cut the apples into halves, then into quarters and remove the cores. Slice them thin, put them into a porcelain lined kettle, add the cold water, cover the kettle, bring to boiling point and boil gently for twenty minutes. Drain carefully overnight; do not squeeze or press the bag. Next morning strain the syrup, put it into a porcelain lined kettle, bring quickly to boiling point, boil rapidly for five minutes, and add one pound of sugar to each pint of juice; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil quickly and begin to "try." As soon as it begins to?

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Liverpool	2 cents
Sheffield	2 cents.
Glasgow	1 and 2 cents.
Hull	2 cents.
Nottingham	2 cents.
Leeds	1 and 2 cents.
Mannheim, Germany	2 and 3 cents.
Cologne, Germany	1 and 3 cents.

Cost of gas per 1,000 feet in

Hull	48 cents.
Berlin	87 cents.

Here are some strange utilities controlled by cities:

Torquay, England, owns a rabbit warren.

Colchester owns an oyster fishery.

St. Helens supplies sterilized milk.

Hull owns a crematory.

Doneaster and Chester own race courses.

Bournemouth owns a golf course.

Westham, a suburb of London, owns a stone-flag factory.

Leamington and Harrow own Turkish baths.

Liverpool has a municipal organ and employs an organist.

Nantes, France, conducts public kitchens.

Consul General W. R. Holloway, of Halifax, N.S., says, that out of 106 towns and 134 villages to which forms of inquiry were sent, returns had been received from 12 cities, 90 towns and 118 villages. Of these eleven cities, fifty-even towns and twenty-one villages had been carrying on reproductive undertakings and a number of others reported that they were about to acquire water works or electric lighting plants. There were at the time of the Consul-General's report, 79 municipalities in Ontario which owned their water works, 35 having their own electric lighting plants, 4 supplying electricity, 2 supplying gas, 2 having municipal cemeteries, 1 owning a dock and 1 operating its own street railway. The municipal gas plant at Brockville, which was established in 1901, realized an annual profit of \$4,000 on an invested capital of \$85,000. In Bracebridge there was an average annual profit of \$620.28 on electric lighting and electric supply combined.

THE RULE OF COMPETITION.

"I must cut the other fellow's throat, and cut it quickly, or he will cut mine."

The time is coming when men will look back upon the so-called civilization of to-day as having been the most foolish and cruel thing imaginable. When the true civilization comes—as sooner or later it certainly will—people will wonder how we ever managed to endure a social system so unjust and unmerciful as the present one is.

We are living to-day, and have ever lived, under the rule of competition, and competition means simply this: "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Competition means: "I must cut the other fellow's throat, and cut it quickly, or he will cut mine."

That is what we have been doing from the beginning of human society right down to the present moment—cutting one another's throats.

Human history, up to date, is the story of the unbroken struggle of selfishness against selfishness, of greed against greed—a struggle in which man has been pitted against man, like wild beast against wild beast.

There is a remedy for this iniquitous old regime, and that remedy is co-operation.

Co-operation means mutual goodwill and helpfulness. Co-operation means not that men are wild beasts, but that they are human beings, brothers, whose business it is to work together in peace and harmony for the good which shall be for all.

For all! That is the magic sign by which we conquer!

The cattle upon a thousand hills, the iron and coal and gold beneath the hills, the harvest fields that lie flat with plenty all over the earth—to whom do they belong if not to all!

Co-operation, then—co-operation of all effort to the end that there may be co-participation in the fruits of the effort—that is what, in the fulness of reason and right, we are destined to have.

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

Eat none but union bread.

HARBINGER OF THE BETTER TIME.

(Prof. John Bascom, in The Federationist.)

It is an easy and common fling at those who are striving to do good in one direction, that they are not up to the mark in some other direction. The demand seems to be that the march of progress shall be made with even step, in solid ranks. This claim, though pushed to an excess, is not altogether unreasonable. We may term it the vigor of reform, and it means that one good thing must be united to and supported by many other good things if it is to be successful.

The labor movement comes under this law in an unusual degree. The mistakes, faults and intrigues of workmen make against them in unions to-day. This is shown in courts in Chicago. A mixed up and confused battle is equivalent to defeat. The interests of the mass of the community, professional men, traders, small employers, are adverse to advancing the price of labor.

The older principles of economics, in themselves not without reason, can only be overcome by the presence of moral and social forces which they did not consider.

The familiar customs of the world, grounded in the weakness and dependence of labor, offer strong resistance to growth. All these influences make the upward path of trade unions a steep one, not to be pursued otherwise than by planting each footstep carefully and firmly.

These facts make sober methods of action, on the part of workmen, constantly obligatory. The cunning and unscrupulous self-speakers should have no part in the leadership of trade unions. The victory is not to be won by mere shrewdness, but by substantial, open and just claims; claims that the good sense and good feeling of men cannot resist; claims that have in them all the power and patience of righteousness. Tricks and trades will, sooner or later, miscarry, and when they do miscarry they will break and press back the entire front. No man dependent for success on sound sense and honest feeling can afford to play the game of life with the devil's cards. There is no strength of righteousness in them.

Employers have more experience, more prestige, incur less liability, and run less risk in the methods of intrigue than do workmen. Workmen caught in a deal are wholly discomfited, put completely out of countenance. With employers it is only one among many experiences. Leaders among workmen must be first honest and then intelligent. Any other leaders are affiliated with the enemy. When workmen have found and brought forward these suitable men they should give them unflinching support.

Workmen in their unions have occasion, in connection with this fidelity, for a free and thoughtful weighing of facts, and a constant expression of opinion.

The muggier muggier of politics should be perfectly discarded. Doing things in the dark, muddling measures together, expecting to gain some sudden advantage, are all to be rejected. Half the battle lies in understanding it, and putting it on intelligible grounds.

The growth of unions and of the confederacy of unions, though it may be slow, is the only way in which success can be held fast when secured. The loss of numbers, the breaking of ranks under the pressure of defeat, the wavering of courageous minds, are each and all the precursors of failure. As long as the unions are made up in solid ranks of good and intelligent workmen they will constitute a force that must be dealt with. A strike that weakens union is predoomed.

The moral and social forces, which sustain the demands of labor, must have time to operate, must give conditions which make inevitable the demands for a better deal. Workmen, by the reform on which they have entered, are pledged all round to better things. A tricky thing, a dishonest thing, an inadequate thing, may betray the better things with which it is associated, and make a strong position untenable. The rigor of reform rests in workmen; and not till the battle is won in their own ranks can it be gained in the open field.

The cover is often the best part of a book.

Self conceit often causes a wise man to make a fool of himself.

Wealth multiplies our pleasures by two and our cares by a hundred.

Throw away nothing; you know not how much you may miss it.

GET A GRIP.

If you fancy your hold on your fortune is lost,
Get a grip.

If you just missed the buoy some passenger tossed,
Get a grip.

For you'll find as you creep through the Valley of Care,
Where the pathway is rough and the fields are too bare,

That the man who hangs on is the man who gets there,
Get a grip.

There is nothing that's lost that is hopelessly lost,
Get a grip.

The prize we may win if we work for the cost,
Get a grip.

The man who courts failure can win it, I know;
He has but to give up and let the things go,

But the fellow who wins must stand to the blow,
Get a grip.

I am preaching this sermon not only for you—
Get a grip—

For I need it myself, I most certainly do—
Get a grip.

But I've watched the great game till I know how it's played,
And the man who wins out is the man undismayed

By the blow that another would lay in the shade.
Get a grip.

—A. J. Waterhouse in Sunset Magazine.

TIPS FOR THE ASSISTANT.

If I were an assistant in a retail store, I believe that these "I would's" would benefit me:

I would shave every morning.

I would wear good clothes and keep my boots nicely polished.

I would greet every customer as though I thought he or she might buy a thousand dollars' worth of goods.

I would train myself to talk rather low, and to be a good listener if I had a customer that seemed to like to talk.

I would not be too impatient, even though I had one of those tantalizing, slow customers.

I would talk kindly of competitors.

I would not promise a delivery or anything else that there might be the least question about.

I would be perfectly honest with each customer, and give them the best advice possible—give them the very best value for their money.

I would try to make every customer remember me personally, so that when they called again or sent friends they would ask for me.

I would not drink nor smoke cigarettes during business hours.

I would not antagonize a customer by making too positive statements when it appeared that my customer was pretty well set in his opinion and seemed to believe that I was wrong.

I would not feel that I was going to be an assistant all my life if I heeded these "I would's."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 10.—At the Vine Street Congregational Church, the pastor, Herbert S. Bigelow, discussed the marriage institution and the problem of divorce. He said in part:

Cardinal Gibbon's article in the current Cosmopolitan on Pure Womanhood, continues our national debate on the question of marriage and divorce. In this article the position of what the Cardinal is pleased to call "the Church" is temperately and forcibly put. This position is crystallized in that article of South Carolina's Constitution, which says:

"Divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be granted in this State."

Those who look upon the increase of divorce as an unqualified evil are asking for a uniform law for all the States, and many would be glad to set that law as inflexible as the Constitution of the Palmetto State.

The opposite opinion was expressed by the poet Shelley, in the following words:

"A husband and wife ought to continue so long united as they love each other; any law which should bind them to cohabitation for one moment after the decay of their affection would be a most intolerable tyranny and most unworthy of toleration. How odious an usurpation of the right of private judgment should that law be considered which should make the ties of friendship indissoluble, in spite of the caprices, the inconstancy, the fallibility and capacity for improvement of the human mind."

Both positions are urged by their advocates in the name of virtue and each party charges the other with being the enemy of the family and the State.

"Marriage for love," says Olive Schreiner, "is the most beautiful external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanest traffic which defiles the world."

To preserve the beautiful in marriage must we make the ugly and the unclean compulsory? Some say that to maintain the purity of marriage we must deny the right of divorce. Others take the ground that freedom of divorce is essential to the purity of the marriage institution.

Our own opinion is that the Church is on dangerous ground when she asks for laws to enforce her precepts, and that she should be content to defend the sacredness of the married state with weapons purely moral.

And the State, when in doubt, should take the path that leads to greatest freedom, for without freedom, virtue is impossible.

Let us be slow to invoke the power of law.

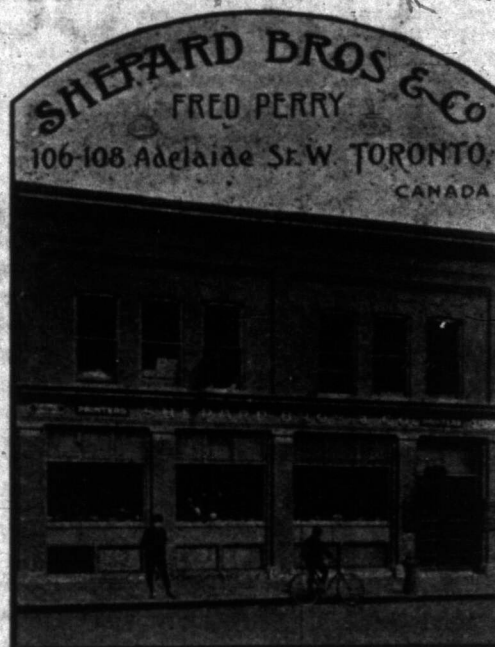
Let us believe in the power of love.

Instead of multiplying legal restrictions, let us work for the destruction of monopoly and the elevation of labor, in the faith that when the idle have to work and the workers are no longer slaves the law of love will be found sufficient to protect society and the home.

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AGE LIMIT.

Brothers, I've been often thinking,
As the years roll swiftly by,
What the chances are for working
In the future for you and I.

Many years we've hit the foot-board
By night as well as day;
The mercury way below zero,
Or a hundred the other way.

But then that's the least of our troubles.
The weather we musn't mind;
It's the problem of the future
That I would like to bring to mind.

To-morrow may be different,
And we may have to go down the line.
Looking for a site somewhere
Where they've already drawn the line.

Will they want us? I don't think so,
If our hair is streaked with gray;
The answer is, "I'm sorry,
We don't need any switchmen to-day."

In that there is no argument,
And we would go our way,
While the student gets the preference,
He that's born on a later day.

And then we have to learn him,
No matter how well you know the game
And soon he gets the swell head
And really makes you tired.

But the kick I have a coming,
(Everyone has to learn),
Quit hiring them that's learning,
Hire those that's already learned.

It's a pretty hard proposition,
If you happen to get on the bum,
No matter how well you know the game.
At thirty-five you're done.

Buckeye.

TAKES TIME.

"I understand, professor," says the
interviewer to the savant, "that you
had discovered a certain way to kill
mosquitoes."

"I do not know that it may be called
a discovery," deprecates the savant.

"But would you outline it?"
"It is simplicity itself. All that is
necessary is to wait until we have a
good frost, which will do away with the
pests."

IN HIS LINE.

"Now," says the commanding officer,
"I want every man in the company to
keep his pistol trained on the enemy."

"Sir," said a private, stepping from
the ranks, "it may be I can be of ser-
vice in the duty you outline."

"How is that?"
"I can train the pistols for the boys.
I'm a horse trainer, and we are armed
with colts."

CIRCLES.

"Did you move among the best cir-
cles while you were down to the city,
James?" asks the parson of the return-
ed tourist.

"Best circles? Say, Mr. Fifthly, I
put in half a day on the loop the loop,
if that's what you mean."

HE WAS TO BE FEARED.

Harold—That girl is afraid of her
shadow.

Harriet—Are you shadowing her?

A BARGAIN.

Father (as he prepares to chastise his
son)—This is going to pain me more
than you.

Son—Say, pop, I'll swap pains with
you and give you a nickel to boot!

AND WASN'T A FOOTBALL
PLAYER.

Geraldine—What do you think of pa?
Gerald—I think he kicks pretty well,
considering that he did not have the
advantages of a college education.

TWO KINDS.

"A drowning man will catch at a
straw."

"And so will a thirsty man."

WISE DAUGHTER.

Father—If you paid more attention
to cooking and less to dress, my dear,
you would make a much better wife.

Daughter—Yes, father. But who
would marry me?

A New Waitress.

After being without a girl for a week
the mistress of a Harlem apartment was
showing an applicant over the flat. She
has been liberal in her promises of priv-
ileges in the way of afternoons and
nights off. She has gone so far as to
extend the hour of the girl's return on
these nights and to agree to her using
the sewing machine after her work was
done.

The new girl seemed pleased, and the
mistress was beginning to hope. They
walked back into the dining room, and
the girl had actually removed one hat
pin from her hat. Then her face faded.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?"
she demanded.

"Do you do your own what?" asked
the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I do not understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl again.
"Do you put the stuff on the table at
meal time and stretch for it, or do I
have to shuffle it around." — Harper's
Weekly.

ATTACHED.

"I love you well," the stamp exclaimed,
"Dear envelope so true,
In fact it's evident to all,
That I am stuck on you."

Algernon—You must not think, dearest,
that because you are rich and I am
poor I am anxious to marry you on ac-
count of your money.

Genevieve—Who are you after, pa'st?

Physician—Your husband is quite de-
lirious and seems utterly out of his mind.
Has he recognized anyone to-day?

Wife—Oh yes. He called me a dragon
this morning, and he constantly speaks of
the governess as an angel.

Noble Game.

Gladys—I do wish Evander had more
courage.

Gracie—You ought to have my Clar-
ence. I don't think he fears anything.
He even told me once he had been buck-
ing the tiger. — Boston Herald.

At Hunter's Point.

Stranger (stepping into livery stable)
—Can you give me a horse the length of
Brooklyn?

Hostler (Hibernian)—No; not quite
so long as that, your'oner, but I kin
show yees the biggest mayor in either
New York or Brooklyn.—J. A. S.

TOO LATE TO CHANGE.

"I hear you have a little sister at your
house," said a Chicago grocer to a small
boy.

"Yes, sir," said Johnny.
"Do you like that?" was queried.
"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny,
"so I could play marbles with him and
base ball."

"Well," said the storekeeper, "why
don't you exchange your little sister for
a boy?"

Johnny reflected for a minute, then he
said rather sorrowfully, "We can't now.
It's too late. We've used her four
days."

HIS MIND MADE UP.

"Grandpa, do you have to be awful
good to get into heaven?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Well, I've made up my mind to try
for the booby prize."

AND THEY WILL CHATTER.

Mrs. X—Why do you get a new maid
when you go to a summer resort?

Mrs. Y—My old one knows how I
live at home.—Cleveland Leader.

BADLY MIXED.

"Gentlemen of the jury," queried the
clerk of the court, "have you fully ag-
reed to disagree?"

"We have," answered the foreman
of the bunch. "The lawyers have tan-
gled the case up so we don't know
any more about it than they do."

HOPELESS CASE.

"Aren't you aware," said the kind
lady, "that there is something digni-
fied about honest labor?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the unlaun-
dered hobo. "I've heard uv felers wot
stood on their dignity, but I'm saters-
fide t' set on mine."

FEMININE SUBSTITUTE.

Myer—I wonder why young DeBull-
yon does not marry? He has all kinds
of money.

Gyer—Oh, I suppose he thinks a wife
isn't necessary. Money talks you know.

MAMMA'S MONOPOLY.

"Say, paw," queried little Johnny
Peck, "why do you wear whiskers? Have
n't you any chin?"

"I guess not, my son," replied Peck.
Sr. "Your mother seems to have it
all."

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Directory of Trade Unions

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL, CABINET MAKERS' SECT., LOCAL 157, meets in Labor Temple second and fourth Tuesday. J. Pickles, Secretary, 864 Palmerston Ave.

ELECTRICAL INTERNATIONAL, LOCAL 114, meets in Labor Temple second and fourth Tuesdays. F. E. Becket, Secretary, 61 Duke St.

GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, OPERATORS AND HAND-SEWERS, LOCAL 202, meets in Forum Building second and fourth Fridays. W. Arnold, Secretary, 5 St. Vincent street.

GLOVE MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 8, meets third Friday, Labor Temple. J. C. Little, 24 Wellington place.

PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION meets in Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst streets, every second and fourth Monday. B. R. Eaton, Business Agent, 64 Brookfield avenue; Geo. Garton, Secretary, 155 Lansdowne avenue.

TILE LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 37, meets in Labor Temple first and third Friday every month. E. A. McCarthy, Secretary, 82 Bond St.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' UNION, LOCAL 97, meets Society Hall, corner Queen and McCaul, every Tuesday. Geo. Coffee, Secretary, Lisgar street.

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

Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. H. H. Kirschback, Sec., 504 Church St.

Bartenders' Int. L. of A., Local 280, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. H. T. Brown, Sec., Elliot House, cor. Church and Shuter Streets.

Bindery Women, Local 34 (I. 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.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 128, Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division), Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.

Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.

Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.

Brewery Workmens' Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of U. B. W.) Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Carpenters' Branch No. 3, Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 358 Spadina Ave.

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

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

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

Cigar-makers' Int. Union, Local 27, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Robert Haberstock, Sec., 61 McGill St.

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

Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. I. U.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Int. Union, Local 41, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. S. Hautman, Sec., 4 Foster Pl. ce.

Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., No. Sec., 156 Victoria St.

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

Engineers, Int. Ass. of Steam, Local 152, Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., 409 Spruce St.

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

Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., Local 21, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 123 Berkeley St.

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

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

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

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

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

Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, United Bro. Int. Union, Local 93, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Fred Barling, Sec., 171 Degrasse St.

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

Longshoremen, Local Union No. 646, (I. L. M. and T. A.) Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 79 Duchess St.

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

Malters' Int. Union, Local 5, Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.

Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.

Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.

Marine Engineers, Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsley St.

Painters' and Dec. Bro., Local 3, Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 38 La Plante Ave.

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

Shoemakers' Int. Union, Local 34, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 436 Givens St.

Piano and Organ Workers' Int. Union, Local 39, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. A. Johnston, Sec., 256 Bathurst St.

Picture Frame Makers' Int. Union, Local 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple. A. S. Lane, Sec., 988 Queen St. W.

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

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46, Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 152 Gladstone Ave.

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

Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10, Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randall, Sec., 35 Oak St.

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

Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., Local 30, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. J. S. Chapman, Sec., 75 Foxley St.

Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 12, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. G. Bell, Sec., 3 Wellington Ave.

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

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

Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. Society, Local 113, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. J. W. Griffin, Sec., 48 Heward Ave.

Team Drivers' Local 395 (I. B. T. D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 49 Defoe St.

Telegraphers Com. Union of Am., Local 62, Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. Jas. A. McLean, Sec., 39 Wood St.

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

Tobacco Workers' Int. Union, Local 63, Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. Chas. Lovole, Sec., 231 Parliament St.

Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.

Typographical Int. Union, Local 91, Meets 1st Saturday, Labor Temple. John Chinn, Sec., P. O. Box 543.

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

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

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

LADIES AUXILIARIES--

Machinists I. A. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 13, Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Mrs. Crawford, Sec., 57 Shaw St.

Typographical I. U. Auxiliary 42, Meets 2nd Saturday, 3 p.m., Labor Temple. Miss Theresa Meehan, Sec., 52 Phoebe St.

Women's Int. Union Label League, Local 66, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. Hill, Sec., 166 McCaul St.

Railroad Conductors Ladies' Auxiliary No. 78, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Mission Hall, 171 Bathurst St. Mrs. J. Deavett, Sec., 288 Manning Ave.

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

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

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2.30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295, Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.

Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 620, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.

Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262, Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Jun., at 2.30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.

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

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

Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255, Meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7.30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Jun. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Jun.

Railroad Trainmen, Queen City Lodge 322, Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., 3rd Sunday, 7.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. H. T. Meredith, Sec., 282 Crawford St.

Freight Handlers and Baggage-men, Local 61, Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.

Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 344, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 7.30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

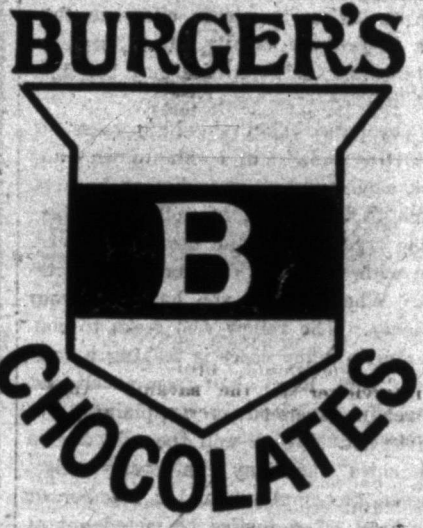
Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345, Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Jun. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Jun.

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

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

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 372, Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Jun. Lodge 255, Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Jun. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Jun.



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The ideal business agent never existed, and I doubt that he ever will. To many men have aspired to reach the high elevation only to have their ambitions dashed to pieces ere they have gone very far. They realize when too late that in trying to please everyone they have gained the enmity of all, and no matter what their abilities may be, their usefulness at once ceases.

A business agent should possess individuality. Let him sit down and think each question over before he acts. Listen to the advice of fellow members of the organization and use it in accordance with its value. Never allow dictation. When you do you have lost your efficiency. The fellow who seeks to control you in many cases is making a cats-paw of you. Keep aloof from all cliques. Be ready to listen to complaints, but slow to act. Weigh well the evidence on both sides when any controversy arises between the employer and a member of your local. Let justice be meted out at all times, without regard to whom it may benefit or injure.

If this course is pursued you will gain the confidence of the great mass of people and will command the respect of those who may not be friendly to you. Always remember that it is best to have your errors to be those of the head, and not of the heart.—The Labor Leader.

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"What are you crying for, my boy?"

"I got licked by the teacher."

"Well, it does no good to cry."

"Hub! how can you expect a boy that's whaled not to blubber."—Chicago Ledger.

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Clara (shyly)—Yes, papa, you know love levels all things.

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