

Industrial Review From Many Sources

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(Continued from last week.)

Then there is at any rate in some respects a low standard of efficiency. Our technical equipment is probably up to standard. But our higher organization, as compared either with Germany or the U.S.A., is not. We need take only one instance. The coal strike has revealed two things—inefficiency and lack of vision on the part of the owners from the point of view of the management and organization of the industry as a whole, and inefficiency on the part of the miners from the point of view of the standard of output per man. The effect is that the cost of coal is necessarily high, and as coal is the basis of the national industries, that means a handicap on every industry and especially on the steel and iron and shipbuilding trades where cost of coal is a very large part of the cost of production.

Then again there is a shortage of capital. This is partly due to the severity of taxation which absorbs savings which would otherwise go into business enterprise. It is partly due to the high standard of luxury spending prevalent among all classes, rich and poor—spending which would be more profitable to everybody if it were applied to investment.

The effect of these things is to paralyze enterprise. The people of Great Britain have always shown enterprise in marked degree. More than other people they were responsible for the remarkable progress in the sphere of invention and enterprise of the nineteenth century. And though other nations, notably the Americans, have now entered the same field with great success, the British are still second to none. But the process of development of starting new industrial mines, or businesses, or of spending large sums in opening up new connections and avenues for trade, or in stimulating demand is at the moment heavily handicapped. And it will remain handicapped until enterprise is given their best for reasonable hours, every body helps efficiency and the lowering of the cost of production and every body contributes his savings to enterprise. Then, when things come down to an economic level and firm foundations are reached on which it is possible to build, the national prosperity will begin to arrive.

For when all is said and done, looked at in this large, the essence of developmental enterprise which is the fundamental thing. If there is unemployment in Great Britain it is because creative enterprise, producing both new and better methods at home, or new construction and development abroad, is beginning to lag behind. It is this process of creative enterprise which is the key to our own and every other nation's prosperity. A million pounds spent in bringing a new and better product to the market gives employment first in the building trades, and then in engineering and other trades. It is true that finally it throws out of business some of the old methods, but it adapts themselves to the eternal fact of progress, but in so doing it attracts labour therein employed and gives to the public a better and a cheaper article, which will be more largely consumed. And labour changes are efficient, trade union rules wise, and saving universal, the progress is not only easy, but adds that very variety to industrial life which Great Britain so badly needs today.

IV. The Incubus of the Capital and Labour Dispute.

But there is one great obstacle in the way of renewed prosperity and full employment. It is the incubus of the capital and labour dispute—much more stubborn than the political instability of Europe, or the exchanges, or the luxury spending of the day, all of which, we can assume, will eventually settle down. That obstacle is the ancient feud between Capital and Labour. It has been acute for a century—say, since the beginning of time. It rages from one end of the world to the other. It is perhaps especially difficult in the British Isles, because it is less revolutionary than elsewhere but is intertwined with every feature of our political and economic life. But a settlement of it is vital to the full prosperity and employment we all need.

It is a principal cause of the instability and insecurity which prevents development and enterprise. It is a principal cause why other countries are able to attract our products in both home and foreign markets. It is all the more harmful because while cooperation on proper terms will bring prosperity not only to both parties but to the community, the present dogfight is not only raising both parties to the quarrel but the community as well.

We propose therefore to examine in some detail, because it lies at the root of the problem, under discussion. Before doing so, however, it is necessary to say a word or two about the use of terms. Both the words, Capital and Labour, are commonly loosely used. Strictly speaking, capital is engaged in management and enterprise are workers, just as much as the people they employ. On the other hand, many labourers are capitalists in the sense that they own considerable investments. But everybody knows that there is a Capital and Labour question, and that broad speaking it is a dispute between those who have industrial property and accumulated resources and those who are employed by them in order to convert a lifeless mechanical machine into an active productive organism. We use the words in this general sense.

Similarly, Capitalism is used to denote the existing system of society under which property—except such as is directly owned by the State—and enterprise are left in private hands, and are not directed or con-

OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page One.)

proceeding among the unions allied to the amalgamated engineers on the question of the right of proprietors to control the overtime of workers. The manifesto says that in the history of industrial disputes there is no record of a lockout where the workers and their representatives have been treated with greater harshness and provocation by their employers than in the present dispute in the engineering industry. The first victims were the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the employers are now seeking deliberately to embroil members of our organization in the quarrel.

The manifesto continues: "This unprovoked attack is unprecedented and cruel because the reduced wages and the unemployment have inflicted severe privations on multitudes of workers. The general workers and other organizations concerned in the matter now proceeding will not allow themselves to be used by their employers to prejudice the case of the engineers."

LONG WALK

Unemployed workers at Eccles walk into Maidstone and back twice a week—a distance of 20 miles—to get their regular unemployment pensions.

REFORMED CHAMBER

A question was asked in the House of Commons as to whether the scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, promised by the Government, included any proposal likely to meet the needs for responsible representation of the dominions at the debates on Imperial and dominion affairs, and whether, in view of the many disruptive elements now existing in the Empire, the Premier would consider the desirability of such representation in the reformed second chamber.

Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Government leader in the House, replied that he must ask the question to await the introduction of the proposals for the said reform.

HUGE AUTO PROFITS

New York. The industrial depression has had no effect on the Studebaker corporation, makers of high priced automobiles, according to its financial report for last year, which has just been issued.

Profits were \$10,400,000, the largest in its history. The profit permits a 7 per cent. dividend on preferred stock and 16 1/2 per cent. dividend on common stock after all charges have been met, large salaries for management paid and huge amounts put away in the various funds that so conveniently conceal larger profits.

BISSIE—How did you hurt yer hand? Been fightin' Eddie—Yep. Those were awful sharp teeth Sammy Jones used to have.

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co Limited
902 MCGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL, Que., and Toronto, Ont.
NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS

"It's good taste and good sense to insist on DENT'S"

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS, Limited
MINES AT THETFORD MINES and ROBERTSONVILLE, EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Dominion Express Building, 145 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL—CANADA.

"The Clothes with a National Reputation for Style and Quality."

Loewdes THE LOEWDES COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
Our Operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, Etc.

Perrin's Gloves
Kayser's Silk Gloves
Radium Hosiery

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
ADVERTISING RATES
Display advertising, flat rate, 15 cents per line. Classified advertising, 10 cents per line. Readers, 25 cents per line. Special rates on application for long time contracts. Address all communications to: THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, Ottawa, Ontario.

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
ADVERTISING RATES
Display advertising, flat rate, 15 cents per line. Classified advertising, 10 cents per line. Readers, 25 cents per line. Special rates on application for long time contracts. Address all communications to: THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, Ottawa, Ontario.

OVER-SEA TELEPHONY.

New York.—The steamer America, 370 miles at sea, on her way to this port, was "picked up" by the first radio telephone installed on the top floor of the Telephone building in this city.

According to engineers present it is the beginning of a new era in over-sea telephony, although the handling of outside "interference" must be overcome. In the new experiment it is stated that when the air was clear over the radio telephone came as clear as a voice over the ordinary land wire—sometimes clearer.

COMPERS AIDS STRIKERS.

Providence, R.I.—President Gompers is touring the textile district in aid of textile workers who are striking against a 20 per cent. wage cut and the installation of the 54-hour week.

In a speech in this city, President Gompers declared that textile workers knew, if other people did not, that about a year ago wages in this industry were cut 22 1/2 per cent. "They knew," he said, "that the cost of living had not been reduced when that cut was put into effect. Today a further reduction of 20 per cent. was offered, mill owners thinking that because the first cut was accepted with little more than murmur, the second would be accepted in actual silence. In addition to the new wage reduction, mill owners propose to extend the 44-hour week to 54-hour week."

CAN AVOID ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash.—One half of the industrial accidents in this state are preventable, declares Director Edward Clifford, of the department of labor and industries. It is proposed to start a safety first campaign.

ANTI-FREE SPEECH LAW KILLED IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort. Organized labor's agitation against the vicious "syndicalism and sedition" law has resulted in the legislature repealing those sections which denied American citizenship to those who advocate open rebellion against the government.

As originally passed any town council could disperse a trade union meeting if some mill owner told him that it was against section 6 of the law which prohibited any person "to speak, write or otherwise, to arouse, incite or fix or attempt to arouse, incite or fix emulor, discord or strife or ill feeling between classes or persons."

By amending the act the legislature indicates an end to the "100 per cent American" frenzy that was used a short time ago to stifle every form of protest.

REDUCE DIVIDENDS—GUESTS UNIONIST OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Manchester, N.H.—Let five trustees who control 3,700 stockholders of the Amoskeag company reduce dividends in order to meet competition they talk about, rather than cut workers' wages, suggests James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Twelve years ago Amoskeag paid 12 per cent on a share of stock," said the unionist. "Eleven years ago they called it in this stock and gave five shares for one—two shares preferred stock paying 4 1/2 per cent, and three shares common stock at 3 per cent."

"During some of the war years they had three dividend periods per year, as follows: Four per cent, 5 per cent, 6 per cent, cash dividend on common stock, making a 36 per cent dividend on common and 9 per cent on preferred increasing from 12 per cent to 45 per cent in 12 years and all during this period contending with southern competition."

"The workers have helped to make the profits in the textile industry, and they should not now be called upon to bear the brunt of the return to so-called normalcy. According to a financial statement of the Amoskeag company made on May 28, 1921, their profit and loss surplus was \$40,455,399, which would indicate that southern competition was quite a profitable affair after all."

HOOPER SAVES RAILROADS.

Chicago.—Vice-Chairman Hooper, of the Railroad labor board decided against shop employees who insist that railroads that violated the Cummins-Each act have no standing before the board and that the wage demands of these roads should not be considered. The Erie, the Indiana Harbor belt and the New York Central railroads are involved. They have contracted their repair work and the contractors are paying lower wages than the scale set for railroad shop men by the board.

BEGGARLY WAGES BY LAW.

Boston.—Organized workers are using a recent wages-by-law award to prove their point that wage setting by this method is less effective than trade unionism.

Under the minimum wage law, boards are set up in various industries to recommend wages for women to the minimum wage commission. A brush makers' wage board has just recommended that woman workers of ordinary ability with one year's experience shall receive not less than \$14.40 a week. Apprentices are to be paid \$9.00 a week for the first six months and not less than \$12 a week during the second six months. As the three rates are based on a 48-hour week the hourly wages will be 30, 25 and 20 cents, respectively.

No woman is so agile as to prefer a halo to a hat.

UNITED MINE WORKERS' SITUATION SERIOUS

Six hundred thousand miners in the anthracite and bituminous fields will quit work on April 1, unless some unforeseen solution of the present wage controversy is offered in the meantime, John L. Lewis, president of the international organization of United Mine Workers announced.

Plans for evacuation of the mines already are under way, Mr. Lewis said. In the event of a walkout, crews of pumpmen, engineers, firemen, watchmen and helpers, will remain at their posts to prevent flooding of the mines and maintain the properties, he said. He estimated that 1,000 men would remain on duty in the anthracite and 3,000 in the bituminous mines for such purposes.

Final orders for withdrawal of the men will be issued by the general policies committee of the union at Cleveland or Chicago, probably next week, it was said, effective in case operators and miners fail to arrange a new working contract before April 1.

The order to suspend operations in the anthracite field on April 1 has already been issued by the miners' general wage council in session at Shamokin, Pa. An arbitration committee of eight, composed of operators and miners, will meet here on Tuesday to discuss a new wage scale for this field.

Work in bituminous mines will automatically cease on April 1, Mr. Lewis asserted, because of the operators' refusal to meet with the miners, in accordance with the terms of their last contract.

Secretary of Labor Davis and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, exchanged views on the threatening situation in the bituminous coal industry, and both were said after the conference to be of opinion that a national strike in the union fields was inevitable. Mr. Lewis assured Mr. Davis again of the willingness of the miners' union to open negotiations for a new national wage contract, a proposition which the mine operators are refusing to entertain.

Later Mr. Lewis declared the cessation of work in the union mines after April 1 was "coming about automatically," and asserted that "a bold commercial policy of the operators, for which the public must pay," was in part responsible.

"If there is no conference between the miners' union and the operators," he added, referring to the bituminous situation, "there can be no wage contract drawn up. If there is no wage contract there won't be any coal dug after April 1 in union mines."

Anthracite miners and operators were prepared to begin negotiations for a new wage agreement to take the place of the two year contract which expires at the end of this month. A large number of operators arrived to participate in the first joint conference this afternoon.

The miners are asking for a twenty per cent. increase in contract rates among other things, while the mine owners are on record as favoring a decrease below the present working basis. It is not expected that an agreement will be reached before the end of the month, and in that event the scale committee of the hard coal workers is under instructions of the Shamokin convention to order a suspension of mining until a satisfactory agreement is in sight.

A shortage of anthracite coal is not anticipated unless the expected suspension should run into the summer.

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

WIDE AWAKE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 'CAN'T STRIKE'.

Boston.—The Kansas "can't strike" law, with several additions was introduced in the state legislature, but the authors have made the mistake of being logical, and applying the same handout process to employers that is intended for labor.

The result has been a hollow sound as far as employers are concerned, and it is predicted that the bill is dead, unless the employers can be protected.

At a hearing by a legislative committee, labor was prepared to fight, but to the workers' surprise no voice was raised in favor of the bill. The chairman of the committee asked for a rising vote to test the sentiment and the attorney for the manufacturers' association voted with the unionists.

It is stated that the employers are "fundamentally" in accord with the bill, but that there are too many restrictions against the employer.

Or in other words, the employer favors haunting labour to its task, but the law must not interfere with the employer.

This is the kind of "fundamentals" that the boss has in mind when he favors a "can't strike" law drawn along "scientific lines."

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869.
With our chain of 695 Branches throughout Canada, the West Indies, etc., we offer a complete banking service to the business public. There is a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every branch.

Capital and Reserve \$41,000,000
Total Assets \$500,000,000

J. P. O'SHEA & Co.
Importers of PLATE, WINDOW & FANCY GLASS
MONTREAL, CANADA

Phones: Plateau 4522-3
DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co.
Manufacturers of LADIES' DRESSES (ONT.)
New Wilder's Building MONTREAL. 323 Rieury Street

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., Limited
MONTREAL
MANUFACTURING—All Lines of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Shirts, Pillow Cases, Long Cloths, Cambrics, Ducks, Bags, Twines, Drills, Quilts, Barrens, Tapes, Towels and Towelling, Yarns, Blankets, Hugs, Twines and numerous other lines used by manufacturers in rubber and other trades.

Phones: Main 3191, Main 4013
CARSWELL CONSTRUCTION CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
58 Wellington Street E. Toronto

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Limited
Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS.
Head Office: No. 2 Seigneur St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102, Private Exchange.
Mills at Campbellford, Ont.; Frankford, Ont.; and Montreal, P.Q.

Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS
When Purchasing Your FOOTWEAR

Flooring That Wears
There are few floors that are subject to greater vibration than those in our Sheet Metal Factory, yet they show no effects of the strain. This is because they are covered with Rock Mastic Flooring. Rock Mastic is elastic and resilient, so does not crack easily and is dust and damp-proof. Rock Mastic will withstand heavy traffic and the constant vibration from heavy machinery. Prices and particulars gladly given upon request.

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited
(Established 1852)
37 St. Antoine Street, MONTREAL. Phone Main 987

FRASER, BRACE & COMPANY, Limited
Contracting Engineers.
MONTREAL 63 Craig St. W. WINNIPEG 606 Union Bank Bldg.

Try It Today
LANTIC
OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR
For sale by all first class grocers. There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels.

WARDEN KING, Limited
Founded 1852. Incorporated 1907
Manufacturers of "Daisy" and Viking Boilers, Viding Radiators, Screwed and Flanged Fittings, Soil Pipe and Fittings, and General Jobbing Castings.
MONTREAL. Branch: 156 Simcoe Street, Toronto.

Tel. Main 1352-2886
Cunningham & Wells, Limited
Carriage Contractors.
Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

L. B. Holliday & Co. Limited
Huddersfield, England
MANUFACTURERS OF ANILINE DYES AND COAL TAR PRODUCTS
Canadian Office and Warehouse
37 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL

Dominion Paint Works Ltd.
Factory, Walkerville, Canada
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
OFFICES:
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

NEW METHOD SERVICE
Does Delight Through Plant Conditions That Are Right
WE KNOW HOW
We Darn Your Socks, Sew On Buttons And Do Your Mending. NO CHARGE.
NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, Toronto
PHONE MAIN 7688 Soft Water Washing.