

# OUR HOME PAGE

## HOME COOKING

### HOT AND GOOD SOUPS

Tomato soup is one of the best of evening dishes, served with hot biscuits fresh from the oven.

Use a white sauce as a basis for four really nourishing winter soups to make them creamy and good. If possible, not just the cooked flour and water sauce, but one using milk, margarine and flour. Mix the butter into the flour over hot water so as to cream it, and add the cold milk very gradually.

Then stir into your hot white sauce a mixture of either tinned or fresh strained tomato combined with seasoning and herbs. Stir the tomato mixture very gently into the white sauce to ensure perfect smoothness.

**And Watercress in it.**  
Potato soup mixed with watercress makes a well liked perfect dish. Cook your potatoes—three, let us say—drain (keeping the water they were cooked in), mash, and add to the mashed potatoes three breakfastfuls of the potato water. To this add two cups of chopped watercress, a cup of hot milk, seasoning, and, lastly, a piece of well-stirred flour and water to thicken it.

Cauliflower soup, brown soup with glazed onions, celery soup, and chestnut soup, all make solid dishes, and all are best served, if to form a whole meal, with potato griddle cakes, hot biscuits or soda scones fresh from the oven.

### MAKING THE SINK SLIGHTLY

To make a kitchen so well planned that work is reduced to a minimum and steps saved all the time is the aim of every woman of us. Unfortunately, it is complicated by our desire to have the kitchen less of a workroom and more of a sitting-room because we feed there.

No man tries to make his workroom look like a parlor. Even if he does only a little carpentering at home he has a place where he can make his bench as untidy as he likes and where he never dreams of clearing up to give the look of a parlor. But we expect our workrooms to be tidied up and look smart and nice as places to eat in with superfluous ornaments and rugs and heavy curtains and armchairs.

Slowly we shall grow to realize that we have the right to claim a workroom for cooking and cleaning that is fitted to save us work and not to cause it.

In America they solve the meal in the kitchen problem with an "eating alcove," a set table and two benches, with high backs, like old world settles, where the family feeds close to the stove, but hidden from it by those high backs. There is to be no sitting about after meals; it is a place to eat in and no more; it is a lounge elsewhere. And so the women of the house are free to get on with the washing up.

**The Ideal Arrangement.**  
To save work and steps the sink should be close to the windows with a table to hold dishes between it and the stove, on the right hand side, a draining board between it and china shelves on the left. You cook and the soiled dishes are on the table next to the sink; you wash and dry them and they are next to the cupboard where they are put away.

The space under the sink, draining board and table, may be entirely enclosed, with sliding doors to hold the pans, baking tins, and, in another position, stores of groceries for cooking. Drawers, like those in chests of drawers, are also slightly and useful; shallow ones hold cutlery and plates admirably, with castors, table mats, and all odds and ends in divisions. Others, running out on supporting grooves, may even hold china. A sliding wood partition must shut up the higher wall cupboards where, on one side, are glass and china, on the other the smaller grocery stores.

The sink itself is the biggest store, but that can be shut down with a lid that hinges up to the wall or lifts off, provided that a hole is left for the tap to drain through.

The Executive of the International Socialist Youth, which met at Hamilton on the 8th and 9th of January, resolved unanimously to give their support to the Anti-War Demonstration planned by the International Federation of Trades Unions for the third Sunday in September. In order to concentrate all the forces of all the organizations on the great demonstration of September, the usual annual gathering of the International of Socialist Youth will not take place in the year 1924. On July 31st, the day when the great war broke out, meet the young people will be organized for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of and winning support for the International Anti-War Day.

### Sheep's Head Pie.

For this good and homely dish, soak the sheep's head in cold water and salt for a few hours, then put it into a pan. Cover with cold water, bring to the boil, pour off the water, return the head to the pan, cover with boiling water and simmer gently for about two hours.

Remove the flesh from the bones, slice the tongue and arrange in a pie dish. Add a hard-boiled egg (sliced) with some chopped ham or rolls of bacon, a little stock and seasoning (the brains can be used for an omelette or brain cake). Cover the pie with the following crust:

Eight ounces flour, six ounces margarine or lard, a few drops lemon juice or vinegar, cold water, salt. Sieve the salt and flour in a basin, add the butter, margarine, or lard (broken into pieces the size of a walnut), also the lemon juice or vinegar, mix into a dough with cold water. Turn on to a floured board, roll out thin, always rolling in one direction, fold in three, give a half turn, roll out again, fold in three, give a half turn. Repeat three times, then roll out to the size required; cover the pie and decorate. Place in a very hot oven at first, but when well risen and beginning to brown lower the heat. Serve either hot or cold.

### WORK WITHOUT WAGES

What are you doing? Nothing, you say. Don't you believe it.

If you are seated, or standing with your feet upon the floor, there is the blood to pump back to the heart, and through the system. This means lifting about 2 lb. every six minutes. Assuming a standing or sitting position for an hour, therefore, is equivalent to lifting 20 lb.

In addition to this there is the effort required to hold your weight, maintaining the balance. The task absorbs energy, as is proved by the fact that, when not in a reclining position, we find one position tiresome after a while. We move continually. That means more effort.

If you stretch yourself, you lift perhaps half hundredweight, this way or that, expanding and contracting numerous muscles that you never think of.

You are breathing, of course. This means an expenditure of energy that would lift 2 pounds to the ceiling every ten minutes. Multiply that and you get about 300 lbs. a day, 110,000 lbs., or 50 tons a year—to the ceiling.

The nerves are always active, conveying sensations to your mind and to other parts. In hot weather you feel languid partly because many of your nerves are overworked. After spending a few hours in a noisy crowd, you are tired for the same reason.

Hardest work of all is the task of thinking or worrying, which takes place without conscious wish. A brain worker is more exhausted than a manual worker in the same time. Imagine, then, the labor of an active man in one day. If you have something serious to occupy your mind, you are working at least as hard as he.

There are light tasks for the mind as well as heavy ones. Hence the popularity of pictures, papers, books, theatres and other amusements. With out these we should have to depend upon imagination, which implies considerable effort.

When you are doing nothing, you are really working very hard indeed. No wonder we feel worn out after a day of ease.

### Labor Party Elect Lady President

Mrs. L. M. Davenport is Honored at Last Night's Meeting

For the first time since last East Hamilton Labor Party was organized six years ago, a woman has been named president. The members of the Branch in session at the Labor Temple, honored Mrs. L. M. Davenport with the presidency of the organization. Mrs. Davenport, it will be remembered, was I.L.P. candidate for Board of Education honors in Ward 8 at the 1923 election. Other officers elected are as follows: Vice-president, Alex. Boyd; secretary, James R. Ford; financial secretary, Mrs. Woods; treasurer, William Henderson; executive council, Miss Mary Macleab, Mrs. G. Clay, Mrs. Clay and Messrs. Boyd and Ford.

After Ald. Sam Lawrence and Ald. C. I. Aitchison had addressed the large and enthusiastic gathering, cards were played, following which the ladies served refreshments. Until further notice the branch will meet at the Labor Temple, Catherine St. north.

### TAXI DRIVERS RESENT ACTION OF EMPLOYERS

Question of Right to Join Chaffeurs Association Discussed at Protest Meeting.

Montreal taxicab drivers and other chaffeurs, organized as the Montreal Chaffeurs' Protective Association, have launched a fight against a certain taxi company in the city which is claimed to have refused its employees the right to organize. At two big meetings, the members of the association voted enthusiastically to "fight to the finish," and to take up the matter immediately with the city, provincial and federal officials.

Already a lengthy letter has been sent to the mayor, and aldermen, the mayor having replied yesterday that he would present the matter to the city council. In brief the men say:

1.—That this certain taxi cab company absolutely refuses to allow its drivers and mechanics to join the Montreal Chaffeurs' Protective Association under threat of dismissal.

2.—That the company is not living up to the provisions of chapter 195 of the revised statutes of Canada which recognizes the right of any group of workers to organize for mutual benefit.

3.—That the company in question, after sending a letter to the labor department at Ottawa giving its consent for its men to affiliate with the organization, posted notices forbidding such action.

4.—That the company compels its men to work under conditions which do not allow them a living wage.

5.—That the company has certain privileges from the city of Montreal and therefore the city officials should aid in securing just and equitable arrangement between employer and employee.

6.—That improved working conditions would have a threefold benefit—the public, the company and the workers.

7.—That the company in question instituted a system of espionage at meetings of the association in order to "spy" upon its drivers.

**Bernard Rose Addresses Men.**

Bernard Rose, K.C., legal adviser to the Montreal Chaffeurs' Protective Association at the first meeting last night gave a comprehensive talk on "The Right to Organize," which was summarized for the early morning session. He warmly denounced the company in question; urged the men to fight, but told them to fight fair in every particular. Much of his talk was given over to a criticism of an article in the May, 1923, number of "System," by John Hertz, head of the Chicago taxi service, and compared that organization to the one under discussion here.

"You must know what to do and what not to do," declared Mr. Rose. "You come into contact with Federal Provincial and civil laws almost every minute of the day. When you know what is right and do it you are protecting the public, your companies and yourselves."

"It is manifestly your right to organize to improve your lot in life and no man or corporation can come to you and say 'no.' You have a duty to the public and in the exercise of that duty and care you must earn your livelihood. Inadequate remuneration is, on the face of it, an incentive to run rapidly about the streets to the danger not only of yourselves but of the public. A man to be a good safe driver must be able to know that at the end of the week he can take home wages sufficient to keep his family, not as they should live but as they must live."

"You need permanent quarters where you can go after you have finished work for a quiet hour of social enjoyment. You young men need a guardian. Don't go into those haunts which have ruined many a life."

"So far we have had no objection from those employers who understand. Indeed one company has openly expressed its accord with the movement, and some of its officials have visited your meetings openly and without guile. Big concerns recognize the right of its employees to organize. Has the C.P.R., the C.N., R., the Montreal Light, Heat & Power, the Tramways company, suffered because its men are organized? Indeed no. They are glad to sign agreements which preclude the possibility of labor difficulties."

"The public, I am sure, will recognize the injustice of any firm which refuses the right of every man to exercise his own prerogative. You are not children; you do not need to be told not to do this or that."

Mr. Rose went on to tell how the public would be protected and accidents cut to the minimum after the organization of the 6,000 drivers in the city had been perfected. He advised a delegation to go to Quebec and lay the facts before Premier Taschereau who is a just man.

A communication will be sent to the provincial government suggesting that inspection of motor brakes be carried out regularly in order that accidents may not occur through defective brakes.

### Inspection of Factories Vital To Worker

Miss Carmichael Gives Opinion at Reception By Council of Women.

The president and officers of the Toronto Local Council of Women held a reception on Saturday afternoon in the Pompeian room at the King Edward Hotel in honor of Miss Caroline Carmichael, President of the National Council of Women, who has recently returned from the Labor Conference in Geneva.

There was a representative gathering of Toronto women in attendance, including Mrs. Hiltz, wife of the new Mayor; and Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, president of the National Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The guests were received by Mrs. J. Westley Bundy, president; Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Mrs. R. G. Smythe and other members of the Council. Following the reception, Miss Carmichael gave her impressions of the conference.

Factory inspection was one of the principal topics of Miss Carmichael's address. For an entire week the Geneva conference discussed the subject in many different tongues, representatives of forty-two nations taking part. "At first," she said, "it seemed to me that far too much time, money and energy were given to a subject that did not appeal to me as very important." She had realized afterwards, however, that factory inspection touches most of the vital

points of modern industrial conditions.

A vivid description was given by the speaker of the personalities of the different national figures attending the conference. Monsieur Albert Thomas, the director-general and chairman, presided with an Englishman on one side and a Japanese on the other, while on the other side of the table were an Albanian and a Pole. Miss Margaret Bondfield, elected to the British Parliament, and Miss Capstan Smith, assistant factory inspector for the British Government, were present at the conference.

Miss Carmichael was disappointed to find that the old pre-war jealousy existed among the nations despite the League of Nations. However, after a conversation with Captain Fowler, a representative to the conference from South Africa, she felt more hopeful. Captain Fowler had pointed out that the conference was aiming to promote the equality of women factory inspectors with men, and that such nations as China, Albania, Sam and India, were voting in unison on the matter. "With the enthusiasm of the British people whom I afterwards encountered in London," declared Miss Carmichael, "I thanked God that I had recovered my sanity on the subject and could continue my work for the League of Nations among our women of the National Council of Canada."

A delightful group of songs was contributed by Mrs. Roger Priestman. A hearty vote of thanks was extended by Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen and seconded by Mrs. A. M. Huettner.

### ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the Counter—ask for Made-in-Canada Goods!

Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada Idea is good for Everybody; It is a stimulant for Canadian Raw Materials, Canadian Labor and Canadian Capital. All sections of the Canadian Working World reap the benefit: It keeps all the Workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the Industrial Workers buy the produce of the Workers on the Land. It is good for all Classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the Unemployment Problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low Wages make Low Ideals. Union Labor has been for years and is battling for High Ideals. High Ideals come only where the Workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For High Ideals—for general Made-in-Canada Prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada Goods for me Every Time!"

### Oldest Language In England.

In most large towns of the United Kingdom are men whose professional duties range between finding work for Englishmen born and bred who cannot talk English, and "translating" the sermons of English priests to English congregations.

If one of our Stone Age ancestors came to life and wandered into a village one of these men could probably conduct a conversation between him and the village folk; for, as Missionaries to the dead, they know the oldest language on earth.

It is a language that began before history did, and is a living one still. Briefly, it is the sign language of the Uneducated Deaf and Dumb.

While spoken languages have altered through the ages, that of signs has merely grown; at the bottom it is largely what Prehistoric man used to make out his limited vocabulary, or before he even began to use spoken words at all. Generation after generation of deaf people and their friends have perfected it, and even now there are people in England who know no other mode of communication.

Recently a missionary told me he had spent half a day in getting to a remote Sussex village, in order to comfort a dying deaf laborer who had no friends left to use the sign language to him and could not read. Dialects in Sign Language.

Signs is a highly developed system, equal to the expression of most ideas. At a meeting for deaf people, an interpreter, standing beside who-

ever makes a speech, will turn each sentence, in anything from a prayer to a humorous address, into signs understood by those present just as it is spoken.

Also, even as English has split in the course of ages into numerous dialects, "dialects" of the sign language differ in our countries and great towns. Signs are of two kinds: logical and conventional. The commoner, self-explanatory signs are the same everywhere; the bug administering to himself by the signer's crossed hands could mean nothing but "love" for instance. It is arbitrary ones that vary, those used in London differing from those of a provincial town as do the spoken dialects of Somerset and Durham.

These arbitrary signs are probably the invention of bygone deaf folk of their particular districts, and they vary from utter nonsense to something almost poetic. For example, in one great town "sister" is indicated by hooking the forefinger over the nose; in another, 50 miles distant, by touching the forehead and lightly pinching the skin on the back of the hand. The first is as meaningless as it is ugly, the second is a compound of the arbitrary and logical: a touch of the forehead indicating "a woman" the pinch "my own flesh." "A woman of my own flesh." A pretty version enough of "sister."

**Hieroglyphics in Gesture.**

There is shrewdness in some signs. Take "dog" and "cat." For the first you snap your fingers and pat your knee commandingly. For the second you break out an imaginary crop of mousetails. Both are natural history in a nutshell; exactly

epitomizing man's humble friend and the wickered tyrant of the boudoir and back wall.

An odd side of the oldest language is this: By using it a man can speak simultaneously in what are three separate languages. At a mixed gathering of deaf and hearing people a speaker can say the same thing at the same time to three sections of his audience each of whom only understands a different mode of speech.

He will deliver his address aloud at the same time turning each sentence into signs. While those present who know signs alone "read" his gestures, deaf users of the Oral (lip-reading) system follow the movements of his lips, and people with the use of their ears hear his voice.

### Wages Must be Raised To Revive British Trade

If the powers that shape the destinies of Men (supposing there to be any such powers) had decided to destroy both the old political parties at one fell swoop and to secure the triumph of Labour, they could hardly have shaped circumstances more favorable for the forces of the New Order than they are being shaped today.

What could be more advantageous to Labour, in view of a immediate General Election, than the renewal of the attack upon Wages? The attempt to lower the railwaysmen's standard of life is making a profound impression on public opinion. Now it seems the axe is being lifted to the pay of the Police. Almost the whole of the Civil Service, with the Army and the Navy, have fallen under the ban of the Anderson Committee, and are threatened with drastic "cuts"—if the present Government remains in office.

Couple the alarm thus created in the mind of every wage-earner with the fact that, if Mr. Baldwin were returned to office, he would be forced to tax food, and we have as cogent an appeal to the electorate to reject him as could possibly be devised.

We say Mr. Baldwin would be forced to tax food because all his Protectionist friends are saying openly already that, now his feet are on their pathway, they will be able without difficulty to push him further and further along. They regard him as a weak man, as, indeed, he has shown himself to be and are ready to put up with the eventual loss of Lancashire and Lord Derby for the sake of putting into practice the whole Tariff Reform programme.

Here then Labour has an opportunity such as no party ever had before. The Government and the system which it represents propose both to make our food cost us more and to leave us with less money to buy it. At the same time their measures must have the effect of preventing any revival of trade.

Should there be any who still doubt this, let them read carefully the statement on another page which we asked Mr. Frank Hodges to make on his return from the United States. This shows that the chief cause of removal of American unemployment, which was very much worse than ours, was the realization by the employers that Low Wages are an unmixed evil and that High Wages were necessary to make trade expand.

It was the Miner's firm stand against reduction which turned back the tide of disaster and allowed the tide of prosperity to flow. Mr. Hodges quotes figures to show that between the Spring of last year and the early Summer of this there were substantial rises in almost all occupations following the success of the miners.

Up to the end of 1921 the same foolish theory which holds British employers in its grip still was accepted in America. "Wages must come down before trade could revive" was the cry. But American employers are readier than British to look at facts. They cleared their minds of cant, and they said the truth was that "Wages must go up before trade could revive."

This was acted upon, the railway men were "sought to get" on large orders, a general feeling of buoyancy took the place of depression, and in a little more than a year the revival had come.

If Capitalism here had learnt its lesson also, it might have got a new lease of life: By its blind folly it has proved conclusively that there is nothing to be done with it save to sweep it away.

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