Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C., Editor. CHAS. LEWIS, Circulation Manager.
J. D. SULLIVAN, Business Manager.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ALLIED TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF OTTAWA.
ENDORSED BY
Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council.
Hamilton Building Trades Council.
Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labor Council.
Independent Labor Party of Ottawa

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL OTTAWA

The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3993
Editorial Office: JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA.
Toronto Office: 106-7-10 PETERKIN BUILDING.
Montreal Office: ROOM 16, MECHANIC'S INST. BUILDING.
Owned and Controlled Exclusively by Organized Labor. Every Member of the Executive Staff Union Men.

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

FOREWARNED—FOREARMED

PRESIDENT Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labor Congress, struck the trail this week for New York to take passage for Paris, France, where he will attend the sessions of the newly created Labor Board. Heeding warning to all travellers to Paris, it was stated that he had equipped himself with a tent and blanket, to make sure of accommodation. Both articles of equipment are of sensible color, of practical nature, in keeping with the trade unionists' policy, the red being in the tabooed class, lest any misunderstanding should arise in the part of the old world where he is not as well known as in the Dominion. No red for Tom, save in the blood, which is of the healthful kind.

* * *

Re-organization or Dis-organization Of Government Printing Bureau.

The fat is in the fire.

The much discussed and oft time-threatened reorganization or "disorganization" of the Dominion Government Printing Bureau has at last commenced.

This week without any previous announcement, so far as the employes are concerned, the Civil Service Commission allowed the press to have a list of the "first ninety" to be discharged and on Monday a full list of these men and women became public property.

Imagine if you can the effect this announcement would have on these employes and their fellow workers? The Civil Service Commission, when the premature announcement was assailed, passed the buck to the King's Printer. With this we have no quarrel because it is of little importance. What we are concerned in is the procedure of throwing a large number of men and women into the world when they had given the best of their lives to public service. Old age may be an incumbrance but the "discharging" of faithful employes, because of the handicap of old age, is not in keeping with the spirit of the Peace Treaty which the same employer, the Dominion Government, points to with considerable pride.

In the declaration of principles in the preamble to the Peace Treaty it is stated:

"Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such can be established only if based upon social justice; and whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of these conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures:

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section 1 and associated with that of the League of Nations. They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But holding, as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Then followed the methods and principles which the high contracting parties agreed were of special and urgent importance, namely:—

First—The guiding principle above enunciated, that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers, as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final," declared the resolution, "the high contracting parties are of the opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

The re-organization of the Government Printing Bureau is no doubt necessary, but no one will agree that the discharging of faithful employes will bring this about. However, some of the "American experts, employed to do the trick," can give a satisfactory explanation. It seems indeed regrettable that in Canada, where so much is said about "Made in Canada," that we did not have printers with sufficient intelligence to re-organize the Printing Bureau.

For many years the Government Printing Bureau has been a constant thorn in the side of the various politicians. Through the damnable patronage system, this department has never been a successful enterprise. The various workers' organizations there employed have from time to time made suggestions that would tend to create efficiency, but their suggestions in the main have never been acted upon. In this respect Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102, which has perhaps the largest quota of employes there employed, has offered to co-operate with the Government, but as the shop was not recognized as a "close shop," no action was ever taken. Now we have wholesale discharges of faithful employes, some of whom have been in the employ of the department for over 35 years. Some will say that they should have made provision for a "rainy day," but if one can take the Labor Department's figures for the cost of living, these men have been given but the very minimum for years.

It is perfectly true that provision is being made for these men, but $15 or $16 a week will never compensate for the long years of faithful employment.

The writer is personally acquainted with many of these men, and some of them are the most efficient tradesmen one will find in the Dominion of Canada.

Another change is suggested—the adoption of the piece work system. Organized Labor has fought this principle for years and years and can be expected to bring its full pressure to bear that this system be abolished forthwith. The Ottawa Typographical Union fought it in 1891 and will fight it again, according to the president of the union, P. M. Draper.

Just what action will be taken by the various unions of which the workers for the most part are members is not yet certain but the Canadian Labor Press believes that a special meeting of the Ottawa Printing Trades Council should be called at once, and the whole matter discussed, and some concrete solution decided.

Other branches of the Civil Service are also becoming restless over the re-classification which will be brought into effect in the very near future. The ever soaring high cost of everything is being felt and with the re-classification many of the civil servants will be in a position for which they will receive a smaller sum, than that paid to workers doing the same work for private individuals and corporations. Everyone looks to the Government as the model employer. The Government delegates to the International Labor Conference at Washington stated emphatically that the Dominion Government, having adopted the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of [illegible] as in letter. The re-classification of the Civil Service does not seem to be in keeping with the Peace Treaty.

The Canadian Labor Press has oft time urged that the civil servants of Canada get into the Labor movement. Organized Labor has ever fought the battle of the civil servant workers, in common with all other workers, but it would be more satisfactory if the civil servants were in the "game" where the full weight of 100 per cent. organization would be brought to bear on the "powers that be" so that we will have complete social justice for all those who toil.

However, in these dark days it is comforting to know that the day of the Union Government is fast ebbing. The dawn of the new day can come none too soon. Labor will be a factor in the political field when the next Federal election comes around and a good quota of intelligent workers with constructive ideals will be seated in the Canadian House of Commons.

Here's To Woman.

Once Our Superior, Now Our Equal.—Cain.

MONCTON NURSES DEMAND $21 PER WEEK.

Registered nurses in Moncton, apart from the hospital staff, on Thursday last, served notice on the Hospital Board that practically amounts to a strike announcement. The letter, representing the views of 15 nurses, stated that after January 15 registered nurses would demand $21 per week for a 12-hour day on duty. In effect this means that parties engaging private nurses will have to pay $42 per week for a 24-hour day. As the Hospital Board has no jurisdiction in the matter no action was taken.

* * *

MRS. ROSE HENDERSON TALKS TO TORONTO I. L. P.

Mrs. Rose Henderson, of Montreal, who has given up her position as Judge of the Montreal Juvenile Court, in order to devote her time to the labor movement, addressed the Independent Labor Party at Toronto this week on "political action in relation to the labor movement."

Mrs. Henderson claimed that labor could gain its ends through direct political action. Time was, she said, when the workers were helpless against the political machine of those in power; today there was no stopping the tide of creative thought among the masses.

* * *

HAMILTON WOMEN'S LABOR PARTY TO INTERVIEW ONTARIO'S PREMIER.

President Mrs. E. Madden and Miss M. McNab will interview Premier Drury respecting Widows' and Old Age pensions. They were appointed at last Monday's meeting of the Hamilton Women's Labor Party after the members had discussed both questions. Lieut. Grindlay and Mrs. J. Inglis addressed the members regarding the training of puplis as practiced in the public schools. Mesdames Fester, Madden and Miss McNab were commissioned to take up the matter with the school teachers. Winners in the recent membership contest were: Mesdames Fester, Robinson and Barrett. Mesdames Robinson, Holmes and Fester will select the prizes. On Monday January 26 in the Foresters' chambers, an At Home will be held.

RUSSELL APPEAL DISMISSED BY MANITOBA COURT OF APPEAL.

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, in a judgment handed down on Monday, dismissed the appeal entered by the defence in the R. B. Russell seditious conspiracy case against the verdict and the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Metcalfe and jury.

The decision was unanimous and the defence will be unable to carry the fight to the Supreme Court of Canada on that account. The defense counsel, however, can make application for a hearing before the Privy Council in London, England.

TRADE UNIONISM SAVED GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Northcliffe, the eminent publicist, in a recent article says:

"Ten years ago, when I acquired the control of the London Times, this ancient institution was what is known as an open shop. It had never allowed trade unionism. I expressed my urgent wish to the mechanical staff that they become members of the various labor unions to which they are attached. There are now members of fifteen different labor unions working in this and every other newspaper office in Great Britain.

"I believe that the labor unions make for smoother relations. Without labor unions our strike last week would have been a civil war. It was the control of the men by their leaders that made it a peaceful struggle of which I, as a Briton, feel profoundly proud."

ALBERTA TO HAVE MINING COMMISSION.

The immediate formation of a commission to develop and protect the coal mining industry of Alberta, was announced last week by Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, in an address made to the members of the Calgary Board of Trade.

This commission, Premier Stewart intimated, will strive to form a real understanding between miners and operators, to avoid strikes, increase markets and to develop the industry in general. It will be representative of the Government, miners and operators and will be given sufficient authority to make its rulings effective.

POLITICS and PEOPLE THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

By Special Correspondent.

The Cabinet Ministers and departmental heads are busily engaged [illegible] the new Finance Minister, is quite properly insisting that the expenditure for the year should not be greater than the revenue, that there must be an even balance on the books—if a balance at all on the right side. Since the war has been in progress expenditure and revenues have never balanced. The deficit has been paid out of the proceeds of Victory Loans. But Victory Loans have to be paid for some time, as a country no more than an individual can go on indefinitely living on borrowed money without becoming bankrupt.

* * *

Sir Henry is thus wisely insisting that the time has come when Canada must live on its revenue. He has put his foot down and announced that estimates must be prepared accordingly. As a result ministers and officials are doing some great old head-scratching these days with a view to keeping down the departmental expenses to the minimum. But a nation after all is much like an individual. When a man has been accustomed to living on a certain scale it is the hardest thing in the world to reduce this standard. Canada for the past few years has been living as a nation [illegible] against a Government already none too popular. Not only is it difficult to carry on a policy of economy, but almost impossible in many cases. I will give one instance. In the Interior Department there is a scientific branch called the Geodetic Survey, highly useful in opening up new portions of Canada. It has a large staff now. Twenty-six men went overseas, have returned and will have to be provided for. To keep the old staff and the additional returned men efficiently employed will cost in the neighborhood of $150,000 additional expenditure. Not to make this outlay means that most of these men will either have to be idle and draw their salaries or be discharged. To discharge men is not the easiest thing in the world for a Government to do—it is finding this out in connection with the Printing Bureau re-organization.

* * *

To add to the difficulties of keeping down the expenditure the Government has over a hundred million dollars annually to pay out in interest on the Canadian war debt, there are pensions of some thirty to fifty million dollars and outlay for Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Soldiers' Settlement, Boards and other [illegible] war outlay. Altogether the paring down process is not proving a simple matter. Public buildings and public works except of the most pressing and vital nature or except to provide employment will have to go by the board.

* * *

Union Government has broken its long silence. Hon. N. W. Rowell has made a defence of the administration at Port Hope. It must be admitted that he made out a good case for the Government. There is nothing much wrong with the Government's record. There is no administration which has a better record of progressive legislation. The trouble is that people are not much interested in past performances; they are interested in the future. Men do not bet on a lame horse because he has a fine line of past victories. No one knows what the future policy of the Government is or what it stands for. It is a Government without a platform and Mr. Rowell gave no enlightenment on

THE FIGHTING LABOR PARTY

The Independent Labor Party of Ontario is now known through the entire province as the fighting Labor Party. It believes in constitutional methods, and that the best place to strike is at the ballot box.

Organized less than three years ago, it has spread clear across the province and has become a force in the interests of democracy that can no longer be ignored. It is forcing live problems to the front, and is carrying on a splendid educational work. It is virile and aggressive, and for that reason is rapidly enrolling new members.

Read its declaration of principles. Every one of them clear cut and emphatic, which, if adopted, would make character, not wealth, the standard of individual and national greatness.

Declaration of Principles.

The object of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario is to promote the political, economical and social interests of people who live by their labor, mental or manual, as distinguished from those who live by profit upon the labor of others.

Therefore, we have established a permanent provincial organization in order that we may act in co-operation as far as possible with independent political organizations of the farmers and the producing class for the purpose of electing men or women who will stand by the democratic principle of a working class movement, with all that the term implies.

Platform.

The public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth.

Nationalization of banking and credit systems.

Direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

Gradual elimination of unearned increment through a tax on land values.

Equal pay for equal work.

Abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices.

Abolition of all election deposits.

Proportional representation, with grouped constituencies.

No court to be legally competent to declare as unconstitutional any act of the Parliament of Canada.

Amending the British North America Act in order that the decisions of the highest court of appeal in Canada shall be final in all matters, civil and political.

That adequate equal pensions be granted to all disabled soldiers, either officers or men, or their widows and dependents.

Pensions for mothers with dependent children.

Old age pensions.

Creation of national reserves of coal and timber.

Government control of old storages.

National health and unemployment insurance.

Maternity benefits and free hospital service.

Equality of opportunity for men and women, politically, socially and industrially.

The eight-hour workday.

The democratic control of industry.

Abolition of the Canadian Senate.

Free and compulsory education, including text-books. Free education in all institutions controlled by the Government, every child to be guaranteed from its birth until it becomes a self-supporting member of society, the material necessities of life, medical supervision and an unlimited education.

We believe that performance is better than promise, and we rest our claim for the support of the workers on the general declaration that we stand for the industrial freedom of those who toil and the political liberation of those who for so long have been denied justice.

Service Button Workers.

Notes Of Particular Interest To Ex-Service Trade Unionists.

105,000 EX-SERVICE MEN PLACED BY S. C. R.

Up to last week, 105,000 soldiers had been placed by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in positions throughout the country. This is not to say that exactly that number of individuals had been located, for, in many cases, three or four positions were found, successively, for the same man. That number of cases, however, have been dealt with.

The latest figures available as actual placements show the following: Farming, 4,676; logging, 977; mining, 2,275; fishing, 191; manufacturing, 24,049; construction, 6,721; transportation, 11,982; trade and finance, 11,886; general services, 20,495; miscellaneous, 13,089; total, 93,341.

Soldiers in vocational schools totalled 21,177 at the end of November, and 9,505 had completed their course.

* * *

MORE AID FOR DISABLED MEN.

Instructions were last week issued regarding the procedure to be taken by eligible ex-members of the forces in applying for loans to enable them to secure tools and equipment on completion of courses, or to provide for the resumption of industrial or scholastic training under certain conditions.

The special committee dealing with the department of soldiers civil re-establishment act recommended to Parliament that loans, without interest, not exceeding $500, should be provided for these purposes, and the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment is now prepared to deal with such applications, the money for such loans being provided as part of the sum of $40,000,000 voted at the last session of parliament for various aids of re-establishment.

There are two classes of loans, the maximum of each being $500. In the first class a disabled man, who has received retraining through the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment, may apply for a loan for the purpose of purchasing tools and equipment necessary to enable him to follow an occupation for trade along the lines for which he has been retrained. The application must prove the necessity for such financial assistance, and must offer recommendations from two responsible business men who will sign the application form.

When this has been done, and the loan approved, the tools and equipment required will be purchased by the department. No money will be issued to the applicant, and the applicant will execute a chattel mortgage in favor of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Repayment of such loan will be made by means of five personal notes, not bearing interest, one being repayable each year during a period of five years.

For the second class a loan not exceeding $500, free of interest, may be granted to a man suffering from a disability due to or aggravated by war service, who is not eligible for or who has not received vocational training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and whose pre-war training or education has been substantially interrupted by war service. For this class the conditions of application are similar to those of the other class.

Applications for loans must be made within three months from the first of the current month.

Application may be made to the nearest district officer of the soldiers' civil re-establishment.

Cleaning Out the "Reds."

The action of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its recent convention in New Orleans could be emulated with much profit by other international organizations, says the Typographical Journal. The electrical workers adopted laws empowering the international officials not only to revoke charters or local unions that violate the laws of the brotherhood, but also to suspend individual members who attempt to disrupt the organization. This action on the part of the convention has been ratified by a referendum vote of the rank and file. Armed with this authority, the officials of the brotherhood intend to "go down the line" against every "Red" who attempts his destructive tactics in any local union. Vice-President Grasser says:

There is no longer any doubt in the mind of the average trade unionist that the man who preaches I. W. W. doctrines in the labor movement is upon the secret pay roll of the enemies of unionism. These disruptionists, who bore from within in their effort to sink the ship, bring about disaster wherever they are permitted to operate. They have no place in the legitimate labor movement, and so far as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is concerned, these "reds" will find no room upon which to perch themselves. We have watched them operate. Constantly yelling "strike," they are the first to scab when a strike is called.

In the past, when it became necessary to revoke the charter of a local union, as was done in Vancouver, many loyal trade unionists were made to suffer for the treachery of paid traitors. Hereafter, unless in extreme instances, we intend to go after, and to get, the membership cards of the disruptionists, and not disturb the charters. The international officials intend to use to the limit the power that has been given them. We are forever through with internal squabbles. We have located the disease and will apply the remedy. Scheming bosses who have placed their tools in our organization will now have to devise other methods of causing us to fight among ourselves, as we have discovered their trick.

Across the Atlantic.

What Our Brothers In the Motherland Are Doing.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ON ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

In order to avert the threatened railway strike the Italian Government has allocated 100,000,000 lire for immediate subsidies for the men. The Government has conceded the railway workers an eight-hour day, and has agreed to their demand for representation on the railway boards.

* * *

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At their recent meeting the delegates of the British railway workers decided by a vote of 46 to eight to accept the British Government's proposal to representation on the Railway Advisory Committee, which becomes the real executive committee for controlling British railways. The new committee will consist of 12 managers and four representatives of the men, namely: J. H. Thomas, secretary of the N. U. R.; President Cramp, of the N. U. R.; J. Bromley, of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and A. G. Walkden of the Railway Clerks' Association.

* * *

BRITISH RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVT'S OFFER.

Delegates of railwaymen's unions have accepted the Government's offer in settlement of wage demands made by employes in the lower grades of the service.

After the close of Thursday's meeting of the delegates, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said:

"The conference has decided by a very narrow majority to accept the Government's offer."

* * *

COUNTESS WARWICK LABOR CANDIDATE.

The Countess of Warwick has been chosen as the prospective candidate for Parliament from east Walthamstowe by the British Labor party.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS VISIT IRELAND.

Six members of the British Parliamentary Labor Party left London, on Monday, for Dublin, where they will study conditions in Ireland. The deputation consists of Arthur Henderson, William Adamson, John R. Clynes, W. T. Wilson, John A. Parkinson, and W. R. Smith. From Dublin they will go to Belfast, Cork and other centres and seek to obtain the viewpoint of all sections of Irish opinion.

The arrival of the Labor leaders will be welcomed in some quarters, but the Herald, Laborite organ, learns that Sinn Fein elements and Irish Labor leaders are less friendly, and, to some extent, cold and critical. They say, according to report, that English Laborites are already aware that the overwhelming majority of the Irish are determined to establish a republic, and that an inquiry whether British Government of Ireland is good or bad, is of minor interest. The supreme objection to the plan is that it will not insure an Irish Government, it is said.

UP AGAINST IT.

One day when Matt Wynne, the manager of Churchill Downs Land atonia, was at the Jaurez track he was braced for a little coin by a man who looked like a Mexican but talked like an Irishman.

"Are you an Irishman or a Mexican?" asked Matt.

"Will, sor," was the reply, "I'm both. Me name is Patrick O'Driscoll Valdez. I have just enough Oirish in me to make me want to fight all the time, sir, an' jist enough Mexican in me to get licked all the time."

Over 1,800 employes of the Carpenter Steel Company at Reading, Pa., have been insured with a blanket policy, the premium on which will be paid by the company.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

An established manufacturing company wants a capable man in every town to open branch office and manage salesmen, $300 to $1,500 necessary. Handle own money, should make $5,000 yearly; prospective sales in every home. Expenses to Montreal allowed when you qualify. Sales Manager Walker, 225 West Notre Dame street, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED.

"New Heat Without Coal or Wood." Price $15. Agencies open. 225 West Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Victory Bonds
Bought and Sold.
Highest Market Prices.
All Classes Stocks and Bonds Handled.
Correspondence Invited.
Baird & Botterell
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

THRIFT Six Months FREE
Shows how to invest your savings and funds systematically and scientifically. Maximum profits. Absolute safety guaranteed. Send name, address and age to
MARCIL TRUST CO.
Dept. C.L.P. - - Montreal

FITS
Send for free book giving full particulars of Trench's world-famous preparation for Epilepsy and Fits—simple home treatment.
Over 30 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world, over 1000 in one year. Write at once to
TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED
297 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. E. Toronto, Ontario

OLD CHUM TOBACCO
is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada
EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"

MANITOBA WILL SPEND $100,000 ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Manitoba will spend $100,000 this year on technical education, it is announced by R. Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education. By the provisions of the Technical Education Act, a sum equal to that allotted by the Dominion Government must be spent by the Province. Manitoba will thus spend $50,000 of its own and $50,000 of Dominion money.

THAT AWFUL 2 PER CENT.

Is it wise to drink to the health of a friend,
Who has wasted to skin and bone,
With a glass of that stuff which we comprehend
Is likely to injure our own?

R. J. ROBB,
Hamilton.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.

We'll go down to Mrs. Casey's
And we'll get a bit of gin
And we'll sit and chew the rag
Till the tide comes in.

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

The Schrader Gauge contains a large air chamber which has only one opening. During the operation of testing the air pressure, the air chamber of the tire and the air chamber of the gauge, become one combined, continued chamber, so hermetically connected that no leak, no matter how infinitesimal, is possible.

The inner mechanism is such that no matter in what position the gauge is applied to the tire, top, side or bottom—the indicating sleeve remains at the point to which it has been forced by the air pressure, until pushed back into place.

Guaranteed absolutely accurate and endorsed by Tire Manufacturers as the most reliable gauge on the market.

Price in leather case, $1 75.
Manufactured by

STOP, NO NEED TO OPERATE
"It's It" THE ANTISEPTIC PILE OINTMENT is guaranteed to give instant relief to any form of piles or money refunded. 50 cents per package at leading druggists or sent direct, charges paid on receipt of price
"Antiseptic Chemical Co."
Sales Agency—Drawer A, Room 110,
122 BAY STREET - - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

The DALY COMPANY Ltd
Store Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. 194-196 Sparks St.
You should visit our new store.
It is one of the most handsomely appointed stores in the Dominion, and is brimful of all that is newest and best in the Fall styles and models for the
Outfitting of All Members of the Family
Our Men's Dept. is replete with outstanding values in Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.
Also a complete assortment of Furniture for every room in the home—Rugs, Carpets, Upholstery Fabrics, Draperies, Curtains, Linoleums, etc.