Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS OF AMERICA

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, ONT.

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
Business Office: 246 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. Phone Queen 3093.
Editorial Office: JOURNAL BLDG., OTTAWA.
Toronto Office: 106-7-10 PETERKIN BUILDING.
Montreal Office: ROOM 16, MECHANIC'S INST. BUILDING.
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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY THE MIRAGE.

DOWN Toronto way where the bulk of the workers are returned soldiers and where patriotism to one's country counts for more than in most places the One Big Unionists are telling the workers that they need a "truly Canadian" organization and that they will find it in the One Big Union. Yet at the Calgary Convention where this illegitimate child was born greetings were sent to the Soviets in Russia and the Spartacan in Germany. Do these men care one iota for Canada? We think not. They would not hesitate to overthrow constituted authority and responsible Government. They aim, as their constitution states, to control industry and set up a Soviet form of government. Their emblem is the "Red" flag—an international flag of all nations. However, we believe that British government is the only sound one in the world and while we all agree that many of the laws have long since outlived their usefulness we are firm in our belief that the laws can and will be amended to suit existing conditions. This can only be brought about by united effort of all workers and if these "Time Wasters" and "Seccessionists" would use the same effort in obtaining this end instead of concentrating all their efforts to destroy Canada we could achieve this end.

We have our organization with "truly Canadian" autonomy—the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress to which is affiliated all International Trade Unions. But because this body does not and will not approve of general and sympathetic strikes, Soviet Government or the "Red" flag these "Radicals" and "Time Wasters," who did not care one hoot about Canada during the war and certainly care less now that a victorious peace has been signed, tell us that the One Big Union is the only "truly Canadian" organization.

Workers of Canada take no heed to these frantic ravings of imbecility which would sway you from your moorings and cut the cables that hold you safe in the harbor of International Trade Unionism.

* * *

A RACE FOR THE WORKERS' WEAL.

EVENTS are moving rapidly in the Dominion to make for labor legislation which has been withheld and considerably overdue. However, the blazing of the trail by the International Trade Union Movement has been efficacious, having kept to the forefront the problems of the workers for which general legislation was required to overcome.

The strength of the Trades Union Movement, in being generally enabled to take care of its adherents, acted as a magnifying glass to the greater difficulties which confronted the unorganized, urging the unionists through its legislative channel, the Trades and Labor Congress, for remedial measures that all may enjoy the sunshine of life's way.

That the continuity of effort is bearing results at an accelerated speed, is not from mere accident but from the designed policy of the trade unionist leaders of this Dominion for years past who have proceeded at the rate the mind and temperament of the rank and file would allow. These leaders and their followers were a correct reflex of the period of time, proven by their never allowing themselves to be drawn into a vortex of impractical dreamers. The objective goal in sight was progress, admittedly slow, but retrospect allows that the pace was correct and the dangers of securing legislation through a run-away team route avoided.

Now we are confronted with the spectacle of a race between the two parties who have had or now has control of the machinery for legislation. The party in power has got the pole, which it may utilize to advantage, failing which its competitor promises to win the blue ribbon of labor legislation.

At the present time there is a dark horse eager and ready to enter the race, it has had a mighty good record in other lands running under the colors of Direct Representation. It is being held in reserve but determined to force, if necessary, the adoption of the general labor principles incorporated in the conditions of the Peace Treaty.

* * *

ON A TRADE UNION BASIS.

IT is a common situation which the trade unionist advocate expounds to point out the fact that the higher professions, such as doctors, etc., are thoroughly entrendied through organizations. It is admitted by sound and truthful logic as well as pertinent examples to show the workers the need of combination. The benefits derived by the professions being too apparent to be ignored, the members thereof need no persuasion or coercion to stay in their professional compact.

In the light of recent events the trade unionist must come to the conclusion that he is in possession of a more perfect machine, when being informed that the physicians of Liverpool, Eng., at a meeting recently adopted a resolution in favor of organizing themselves on a trade union basis. Thus the old idea labor generally accepted of the superiority of the machine of the profession has to be placed in the discard.

It should have the effect of a greater faith in the straight trade union principles and its manner of attaining results. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the physicians of Liverpool are paying the compliment in full to trade unionists and system employed.

ROADS OF DESTINY.

The Canadian Labor Press will guide him along the road to reconstruction. —Life.

THE MAN WHO WINS.

The man who wins is the man who works—
The man who toils while the next one shirks;
The man who stands in deep distress
With his head held high in the deadly press—
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who knows
The value of pain and the worth of woes—
And the lesson learns from the man who fails,
And a mercy finds in his mournful wails,
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who stays
In the untrod paths and the rocky ways,
And perhaps, who lingers now and then
To help some failure to rise again,
Ah! he is the man who wins!

And the man who wins is the man who hears
The curse of the envious in his ears,
But who goes his way with his head held high
And passes the rocks of the failure by—
For he is the man who wins.

HENRY EDWARD WARNER.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

OH! BOY! BACK TO RATION BOOKS.

The food situation is giving a good deal of anxiety, and the announcement that ration books are to be reissued next month has caused much public comment.

* * *

GOVERNENT TO RESUME CONTROL OF FOOD.

George H. Roberts, food controller, announced Friday night that the Government had decided to resume control of the supply and distribution of imports of bacon, ham and lard, and that the prices to be charged would also be under supervision.

* * *

SCOTTISH BAKERS GET 44-HOUR WEEK.

At a conference between representatives of the Scottish Bakers Union and the Masters Association, attended by a representative of the Labor Ministry, the masters conceded the 44-hour week, to come into operation in the Glasgow area on Aug. 11, and in other parts of Scotland on Sept. 8.

* * *

BAKERS' STRIKE OVER.

The bakers' strike, which has been in progress for some time, ended on Sunday. The men agreed to resume work on the understanding that the strikers would not be penalized for refusing to work and that the government introduce a bill at the earliest possible moment abolishing night baking.

* * *

SEVEN-HOUR DAY FOR MINERS IN BRITAIN.

The House of Commons adopted the bill providing for a seven-hour day in mines. The report of the Sankey Coal Commission last March recommended seven hours of work under ground for miners, instead of eight, from July of this year until July, 1921, when a six-hour day would be adopted if the economic proposition of the industry warranted it.

* * *

$1,250,000 ALREADY EXPENDED IN STRIKE PAY.

The Yorkshire miners' deputation met the coal controller in London on Saturday, but the lengthy conference ended in a complete deadlock. The Controller refuses to make concessions, and therefore the strike must go on.

The Miners' Union has paid its third week's strike pay and up to the present $1,250,000 has been paid out.

* * *

BRITISH 48 HOUR WEEK.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons this week the Labor Minister stated that he hoped before recess to introduce a bill dealing with the recommendations of the industrial conference regarding wages and the 48-hour week, adding that he understood that the employers and the trade unions would then proceed to constitute their respective sides on the National Industrial Council.

* * *

SETTING UP LABOR PARLIAMENT.

The joint committee appointed by the National Industrial Conference to consider and report on the causes of the present unrest will now, it is understood, proceed with the question of setting up a National Industrial Council. The council will consist of 400 members representative of and accredited by employers' organizations and trade unions respectively, and will be presided over by an independent chairman. The functions of this council will be advisory, and it is intended that it shall be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of industry will be sought by the Government on all questions with which industry as a whole is concerned.

* * *

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE TO DEAL WITH PROFITEERS.

The British Government bill providing for the prosecution and penalties for persons guilty of profiteering, the text of which was made public this week, empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, costs and profits and to investigate complaints of unreasonable profits, whether wholesale or retail.

After investigation the Board of Trade is authorized to declare what is a reasonable price and require that the article be sold at that price. In case of failure to sell articles at the price specified the board is empowered to take proceedings against offenders before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The Board of Trade may authorize the local authorities under prescribed conditions to purchase and sell any article to which the act applies. The act will continue in force for six months unless Parliament directs otherwise.

* * *

SCOTTISH LABOUR COLLEGE.

A special conference was held recently in Glasgow, under the auspices of the provisional committee of the Scottish Labor College, for the purpose of bringing before the working-class organizations in Scotland, represented at the conference, the aims and needs of the college, and how these could best be realized.

As showing the interest which is being taken by the workers in the movement for the better education of themselves it is noteworthy that the conference consisted of 571 delegates, representing no fewer than 365 organizations. These organizations included 222 trade unions and branches, 46 co-operative societies, 15 co-operative educational committees, 11 trade and Labor councils, and 77 Socialist organizations.

The curriculum of the college for the next term will include the following subjects: (1) economics; (2) general and industrial history; (3) the history, structure, and problems of trade unionism; (4) the history, structure, and problems of co-operation; (5) laws affecting labor; (6) political science; (7) arithmetic, algebra, and statistics; (8) English literature, composition, and public speaking; (9) business methods, applied to trade unions and Labor organizations, including bookkeeping and typewriting; (10) Esperanto.

* * *

DEATH TO THE PROFITEER.

Great Britain purposes establishing a central authority to deal with profiteering, it was announced by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, at the resumption this week of the hearings by the House of Commons, sitting as a select committee, to inquire into the high cost of living and profiteering.

Sir Auckland said this central authority, according to the Governments' plans, would be associated with local and county tribunals. New powers would be asked for in connection with the project and an increase in penalties for violations put into effect.

At the first sitting of the committee George H. Roberts, the food controller, set forth the difficulties of the situation in dealing with the high cost of food and other necessities, declaring for one thing that deficient home production was responsible for some of the trouble. Great Britain not having the coal or manufactured goods to exchange for food. He advocated more severe punishment for persons found guilty of profiteering, and gave his opinion that there should be always an effective control of food prices and of their distribution. He said the Government was making an inquiry into possible measures for protecting the country against high prices for meat. This statement was made after he had suggested that the situation with regard to an alleged American meat combine called for international action.

WHAT HE GOT.

Met a pretty girl one day;
Took her down to see a play.
Bought her candy, cake and cream.
For she surely was a "dream."
Thought I was in good, all right,
When I took her home that night;
So hung around and asked a kiss.
And what, think you, she said, this miss?
"Of all the cheap skates I ever
Jamped with my once-over, you are
the crustiest, two by twice, hair
brained gazoke on Gawd's earth.
Shake those gunboats of yours and
evaporate. Good night!"—Magpie.

MOOSE JAW ELECTRICAL WORKERS STAND FIRM.

In the July issue of the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, the official publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the following appears, signed by Secretary E. C. Wakelin, of Local Union No. 802, Moose Jaw:

"For the benefit of those not conversant with the recent labor troubles in Canada, I would like to say that the I. W. W. has received such a set-back that they will never get going again. Starting the ball from Calgary some three or four months ago in the form of one big union, it was finally culminated in the recent general strike with its usual wibbly-wobbly system employed by the I. W. W.; the scheme after a few weeks fell flat, with the exception of a little trouble that the leaders will answer for. I really believe though, that a number of locals will appreciate the respective Internationals to a greater extent in the future, so some good points have been gained. I am glad to say that this local took a sane view of the situation right along the line, and would not be stampeded under any circumstances."

TORONTO GARMENT WORKERS FIGHT ON.

A publicity campaign will be started at once by the striking garment workers to retain public sentiment and effect a settlement of their dispute. S. Koldofsky, business agent of the union, stated this week the workers were up against a stone wall of opposition, as the manufacturers were very strongly organized and could prevent any defection from their ranks by the smaller firms who might otherwise wish to settle with the union. This happened in the Metal Trades dispute when practically all the smaller firms signed the new agreement and thus the Iron Masters Union was disrupted.

THE SIX-HOUR DAY AN ANTICIPATION

From Punch.

("If the husband's hours are reduced to six that gives the wife a chance. The home and the children are as much his as hers. With his enlarged leisure he will now be able to take a fair share in home duties." Mrs. Will Crooks.)

Jock Mackay was a lusty soul;
He earned his livelihood winning
coal;
Black with grime, all huddled and
bent,
A third of his life in the pit he spent;
A third he slept and a third he
slacked
Training the whippet his fancy
backed,
Or talking strikes with a fervent
zest
In the bar of the neighboring
"Miners' Rest."

Jean Mackay was his wife; her day
Started or ever the dawn was grey;
She lit the fire, she shook the mats,
She frizzled the bacon and dressed
the brats,
She darned and mended, she made
the beds,
She combed the tugs in the tousled
heads,
She knitted the socks, she washed
and baked,
Till every bone in her body ached;
She toiled and moiled in a non-stop
fight
From six in the morning till ten at
night.

But there dawned a day when Jock
Mackay
Came home from the mine with a
dancing eye
And a laugh in his heart, and he
cried out, "Jean,
'Tis the grandest day that the warl'
has seen!
The lads are a' cheerin' and rinnin'
fey,
For the Government's gi'en us the
sax-hour day."

Jean stopped scrubbing. "Is't true?"
said she;
"I wish ye luck. But bide a wee.
Noo that the battle is owre and done,
What will ye dae wi' the hours ye've
won?"
"What will I dae wi' them? What I
like.
I'll tak' a bit turn wi' my wee bit
tyke,
Or call for a crack wi' the lads at
the 'Rest,'
And mebbe I micht tak' a drap, if
pressed."
"That's a' vera weel, but bide a bit.
Ye work sax hours a day in your pit,
But I'd hae ye to bear in mind," said
Jean,
"While ye work sax I work saxteen."

Jock scratched his head. "Ay, lass,
that's sae.
Aweel, an' what would ye hae me
dae?"
"Fair does," she answered; "it's only
fair
That ye should be takin' your ain
just share,
An' help me in keepin' the hame for
a spell
In the extry hours that ye've got
to yourself.
Sae, while I'm scrubbin' the floor,"
she said,
"Ye micht be pittin' the bairns tae
bed."
Jock laughed. "I doot there's some-
thin' in it;
I'll start on my duties this verra
minute."

A week went by; Jock learnt to
scrub,
He gave the bairns their Saturday
tub,
He made the beds, he blacked the
grates,
He washed up saucers and cups and
plates,
He cleaned and polished, he boiled
and baked,
Till every bone in his body ached.

Around the neighborhood rumor flew;
Soon every wife in the village knew
That Jock, when his spell in the pit
was done,
Was cook, nurse, parlormaid rolled
into one;
And every wife she vowed that her
man
Should be trained on the same super-
excellent plan.

* * * *

Behold these lusty miners all
Pattered fast in domestic thrall;
Scrubbing, rubbing, baking bread,
Busy with scissors and needle and
thread;
Spreading the brats their bread and
Trundling them out in the morning
pram,
Washing their pinafores clean and
white
And tucking them up in their cots
at night.

* * * *

Ask me not—for I cannot tell.
I can only guess—how the end befell;
A wifely word, an angry scowl,
A bit of a grumble, a bit of a growl,
A scolding here, a squabbling there,
And here the sound of an ugly swear,
A cry of despair from the sore
oppress,
A secret call to the "Miners' Rest,"
A sudded revolt from the brooms
and mats,
And a roar from a thousand throats
—"Down brats!"

* * * *

"What—striking again?" you cry
aghast.
Nay, friend, cheer up, for the worst
is past;
A glint of blue may be seen through
the grey—
THEY ARE ASKING AGAIN FOR
AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BOLSHEVISTS.

The Department of Public Information, Ottawa, has issued a summary of the reports presented to Parliament in Great Britain dealing with the excesses of the Bolshevists. The report is a bare statement of facts without a word of comment.

The contents of the document are appalling. That human beings could perpetrate such horrors only the record of a Ghenghis Khan or a Tamerlane could have made credible. There is a quality of fiendish cruelty in some of the crimes that shows the Russian Bolshevist to be much low-

British prisoners in [illegible] St. Peter and St. Paul at [illegible] tell how Russian officers were done to death there by slow starvation. The British consul at Moscow tells how the worst tortures were inflicted by the Bolshevists on other socialists.

These and other British witnesses describe some of the details of the "Reign of Terror" as including: Shooting men and women on the edge of their grave, throwing them half dead into it, stamping on them, and burying them before the breath was out of their mutilated bodies; hanging men naked to trees, their feet only an inch or two from the ground; sawing prisoners of war in pieces (this being done by the Chinese mercenaries employed by Lenine); nailing officers' shoulder-straps to their flesh, tearing out their eyes, piercing their noses; mutilating Czecho-Slovak soldiers on the battlefield in the most horrible fashion; raping women and flogging those who would not submit to outrage; dipping persons in the freezing rivers until they perished from the cold; battering men to death with rifle butts and cutting their heads open with axes.

Thousands of persons have suffered in some such fashion all over Bolshevik Russia. A crowd of witnesses already testifies to the truth of these horrors and evidence accumulates every day. It is noteworthy that the chief victims of this blood-lust are Socialists—Social Revolutionaries—whose political doctrines differ little from those of the Bolshevists except that they do not practice nor believe in violence.

WHY ORGANIZE?

By a Worker.

Why bother organize?

It is a nuisance to organize, — isn't it?

It will cost a dollar or two a month. Does it pay to organize?

Let your mind travel a bit.

Could the war have been won without world-wide organization? Did not concerted action pay?

Why did working men start organizing generations ago? Well, it must have been because they thought it necessary. It must be that their working conditions were not entirely satisfactory. Have you ever studied the persecutions of the pioneers of trade unionism for generations before the right to organize was granted, yet these noble workers fired with the flame of liberty and filled with determination to leave their children the heritage of better conditions than enjoyed, struggled valiantly on, met in secret hiding places, sometimes out in the moors or in caves subjected to the hounding, harassing, buffeting, imprisonment and worse on the part of the forces of oppression arrayed against them, but in spite of it all, bravely, unflinchingly, unconquerably did these great souls carry on, with no prospects of any immediate gain, except in securing more advanced standards of freedom, and, that they might be harbingers of a brighter day for the succeeding generations including ourselves.

The history of the pioneers of the trade union movement is not unlike the history of the early Christians. Both were movements among the poor and both had to endure the oppression of the entrenched interest and privileged classes, both triumphed over opposition and established their right to exist, and to be recognized as authoritative mediums of expression for tremendous numbers on matters coming within their sphere.

Yes, through tremendous self-sacrifice and extraordinary courage and spirit, our predecessors in the labor movement blazed the trail for us, showed us the light and handed us down for better conditions a far greater measure of freedom than they were allowed to enjoy. It was practically a crime to belong to a trade union in their day. Their struggles and sacrifices make it easy for the workers of today to organize.

What would the pioneers of our movement say, could they come back from the grave today, and see workers too careless or too selfish to organize and to follow the noble lead set them by the valiant and sometimes martyred dead? Would they think we were worth the sacrifice made? Is it not up to us all to do our duty and join the labor movement, the only medium of protection and advancement available to us?

Labor is awakening, increased wages and shorter hours are all the result of the efforts of trade unionism. They never came as a gift. Do your part in a word of progress. Yes, let us al do our duty. Let us follow the high ideals of this great movement. It is a power for good, the material gains we have made are as nothing to the human side of the question. Yet we will follow the lead of our forefathers in this movement, we will be true to the honored dead and with all our courage and with Christian fortitude, we will not stop until we reach the goal that is "The Political and Industrial Emancipation of the Workers."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELL ORGANIZED

It is estimated that one in every five persons in the District of Columbia is now carrying a union card. The local branch of federal employes, who constitute the largest element in the population, number approximately 25,000 members. The trades in Washington, both in government and private employ, are and have been for years organized under the American Federation of Labour, the school teachers are now 80 per cent organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, the school janitors and custodians have two unions and the railroad office workers are organized several thousand strong under the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

IF I KNEW YOU.

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less,
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

NIXON WATERMAN.

HERE'S TO WOMAN.

Once Our Superior Now Our Equal.

BRITISH WOMEN FOR CANADA.

British wives of Canadian soldiers going out to settle in the Dominion now number thirty thousand. The movement initiated by the Khaki College to give special training to these for Canadian life has been remarkably successful.

* * *

ARRANGE FOR LABOR MEET.

The department of labor has appointed Miss Grace Abbott to assist the organization committee of the international labor conference [illegible] ton, next October. The labor conference was created by the peace treaty. America's representative on the organization committee is Professor Shotwell of Columbia university, who is also assisted in London by Ethelbert Stewart of the department of labor.

* * *

HOUSEWIVES DECIDE TO BAKE BREAD

Three hundred St. Catharines housewives deciding not to await the outcome of the civic investigation into the increased price of bread to 24 cents a large loaf, last week met in Montebello Park and decided to serve an ultimatum on the master bakers to lower at once the price or they will bake their own bread. A committee of one woman from each church was appointed to wait on the bakers. Several ladies' offered their services as demonstrators. A satisfactory answer has not been received.

* * *

GENERAL STRIKE TO PREVENT WARS.

Women delegates to the international Socialist conference in session at Lucerne, Switzerland, last week reported that they have decided to call an international strike of working women in the event of future declarations of war and general mobilization.

In the new charter which the Socialists are framing they will no longer advise class war, but will substitute "the liberation of humanity," according to their plans today. The party of the Left urged extremist measures which, they said, would be readjusted to new world conditions and would be followed by genuine democracy, but the Rights advised the attainment of their objects by a gradual peaceful process.

* * *

DOMESTICS FROM BRITAIN

In regard to the supply of domestic and other women workers the Government Bureau is getting many applications and the machinery for handling these is being put in running order too, so that work and workers may be placed in touch. There has been a heavy demand for both domestic servants and female office and factory workers, and while the bureau has been utilized to some extent in the former case the superintendent expressed the opinion that if the Ottawa women seeking maids would get in touch with his office it would give him a better chance of "getting a line" on the situation, and then if there is [illegible] the authorities definitely of the number who could be placed in Ottawa.

* * *

HOW ABOUT MOTHERS?

By Madeline Bridges

Bobby speaks:

Now there's something that just
gets me;
It's just a regular bother;
Everyone has a vacation—see?
Everyone—sure—but Mother!

Father—he likes to have week-ends
He's always somewhere or other—
Fishing—out with a lot of friends;
But—gee!—he never takes Mother.

Sisters—they get two weeks or so;
Only ten days for brother;
You'd ought to see them hustle and
go—
Every last one but Mother.

Then, when it gets so hot and close;
It feels like next thing you'll
smother;
I'm sent to grandma's or Uncle
Joe's—
Nobody home but Mother!

She's always working—both day
and night;
She works, but she says she'd
rather;
Everyone gets a vacation all right;
What's the matter with one for
Mother?

DON'TS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE MACHINE SHOP.

Don't wear loose-fitting garments.
Don't forget to roll up your sleeves.
Don't wear jewelry on your hands
while in the shop.
Don't oil or clean a machine while
it is in motion.
Don't attempt to look about you
while busy at a machine—attend
strictly to business.
Don't neglect to replace gear
guards after removing them for
cleaning, repairs or other purposes.

The Daly Store's "Removal Sale" is Still Going on Strong.

Fresh, New, Seasonable Goods are Being Offered at Great Price Reduction.s Do Not Fail to Visit the Store These Days, it Will Pay You Well.

Watch the Daily Newspapers.

THE H. J. Daly Company, Limited.
CONNAUGHT PLACE - - - - - - - OTTAWA

Pelmanism Gets Workers Wage Increases

Besides its social and intellectual advantages, the Pelman System of Mind and Memory Training has made it possible for thousands of ambitious men and women to secure increased earnings. How this is done is told in booklets we will send for the asking. Proof is to be found in testimonials received daily. Here are two typical cases:

HIGH POST SECURED.
"After taking up Pelmanism for about three months," writes a Departmental Manager, "and working rough about four hours, I was offered a very high post in the department I was employed. This necessitated me devoting the whole of my energies to starting and systematizing a new department, so that my time has been fully occupied. This advancement, which incidentally doubled my salary (which was not inconsiderable before), I attribute entirely to Pelmanism."

GAVE HIS CONFIDENCE.
"You will be pleased to hear I have been offered, and have accepted, a position which not only offers me an immediate increase in salary, but has also very good prospects. I am now helping the Merchant's Office to learn his business, so that I can take charge when he is away. I feel confident that the methods I have learnt from you will be of great value to me. I certainly don't think I should have had the self-confidence to accept the position had I not taken your course."
"A. 6131" Clerk.

A Few Minutes Each Day All That is Required

Full particulars including booklet on "Mind and Memory" and Truth's latest report will be sent, post free, on application to

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