

Bolshevist Schemes For a Revolt In India

WILL MAKE BIG EFFORT TO PEOPLE WESTERN CANADA

Government Announces Its Immigration Policy.

An immigration policy that is calculated to people Canada's western lands and to check the flow to the cities where the unemployed problem is still a serious one in the winter months has been finally approved by the King cabinet and announced by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, immigration and colonization.

A careful survey of conditions in the regions from which it is hoped to get the right kind of settlers for Canada is the first item on the program. Then a conference will be called at Ottawa of representative officials of the department of immigration and the field officers at which each year's program will be carefully planned.

The prime purpose of the policy is to get people "who will engage in agriculture, household work and 'teen age boys and girls." There will be close co-operation with and every encouragement given to the Canadian Colonization Association. The federal and the provincial governments will work together in getting agricultural workers from Europe and seeing that those workers are properly established on the land.

Repatriation of Canadians who have in recent years gone to the New England States will also be exploited to the fullest extent.

Following is the memorandum announcing the government's immigration policy.

"The government of Canada have been giving attention to the whole question of immigration, and the minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, and the officials of the department, having in mind the statement of the prime minister that our agricultural settlers must be carefully selected in the country of origin, wisely directed on arrival so that they will not drift into the ranks of the unemployed in our cities, and so placed on the land that they will become substantial citizens of the Dominion, decided that the first thing to do is to have a survey of conditions existing in the countries from which we might expect to derive our settlers, as well as throughout Canada.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the officials in those countries with the officials in Canada so as to secure the best class of settlers and locate them on land where they will have the best chance to succeed, the minister has interviewed the provincial governments and discussed the question very thoroughly with them, and has succeeded in securing their hearty co-operation in the work.

To HOLD CONFERENCE.

"Later a conference will be called at Ottawa of representatives and officials of those governments and field officers of the Dominion departments of immigration, at which a definite program will be set out for each year's activities.

"There is a tendency in some quarters to ask why the volume of immigration is not larger, and to urge that it be increased. The government could open the gates and greatly increase the number of immigrants coming from Great Britain and the continent where there are many thousands of artisans, professional men, and dwellers in cities who would gladly come to Canada. If Canada had more places for city workers these would make most desirable citizens, but with urban employment in its present state it is deemed unwise to add still more to the numbers looking for work in the cities.

RESTRICT FIRST EFFORTS.

"Our activities for the present must therefore be confined to people who will engage in agriculture and household work and to 'teen age boys and girls.

"A committee representative of the government, have had many conferences with the Canadian Colonization Association, an organization backed by private capital that is going to endeavour to settle annually a large acreage of lands lying adjacent to the railways in Canada. This organization is endeavouring to work in conjunction with the British Overseas Settlement scheme as well as bringing settlers with means from Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia and the continent. They will also encourage emigration from our cities to the country. The government will assist them with a grant in order that they may thoroughly organize their welfare scheme.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

"The department of immigration will make a strong drive to secure agricultural workers who will go upon our free lands located in the northern portions of Canada. The department hopes to work out this scheme in co-operation with the provincial governments which will assist in the direction of those very desirable settlers when they arrive within the provinces. It is hoped they can be settled in congenial surroundings so far as churches, schools and social activities are concerned.

CHILDREN FOR RURAL HOMES.

"A very important field in the opinion of the minister is that to be dealt with in bringing to Canada carefully selected boys and girls from Great Britain. Mr. J. Bogue Smart who is in charge of the juvenile work has just returned from Great Britain and reports that there are a very large number of desirable children who can be brought to Canada, and he is now engaged in working out arrangements for the placing of them in rural homes of Canada.

"Another promising field is that of the repatriation of many of our splendid Canadian people who in recent years have gone to the New England States. It is hoped to attract a very large number of them back to their native provinces as well as to western Canada.

"The minister is very optimistic with respect to the future, especially in view of the splendid crops which have been harvested this year throughout Canada and which will materially improve conditions. A continuation of our present prosperous conditions will undoubtedly in the near future, make it possible to absorb not only agriculturists but all those people in other walks of life who are anxious to come to Canada from Great Britain and elsewhere."

FAIR WAGES OR REVOLUTION

"Fair wages or revolution" was the motto on the banner borne in a labor parade the other day by an alderman of Sydney. Among those in the parade were two members of the city council. During the meeting which followed one of the speakers remarked that they had passed the warehouses filled with food but could not get it. "But if we were organized a hundred per cent strong," he observed "we could have all the food we want. You might be hungry in the morning, but as soon as it got dark you could have all you want." To which a person in the audience gave the obvious interpretation: "We're going to take it." Doubtless if labor were organized "one hundred per cent" strong, it would not be a difficult thing to take forcible possession of the warehouses; but who would refill them when they were emptied? If warehouses could be replenished every time they were robbed the situation would be ideal from the standpoint of the Sydney revolutionaries, but it is doubtful whether those whose industry and toil went into the filling of the warehouses would care to repeat the experiment many times.

Statistics recently collected indicate that in the nine years ending with 1922 there have been in the United States a total of 26,000 strikes, or about 1,000 more than took place in the quarter of a century from 1881 to 1906 inclusive. According to the figures the smallest number of strikes in any year of the nine was 1,204 in 1914, and the largest number was 4,324 in 1917. These figures tell little in themselves. If supplemented by fairly accurate data as to the number of workers involved, the number of man-hours lost, with the values represented in lost wages and lost production, there would be such an array of facts as would account for much of the present lagging prosperity. But crying over spilled milk furnishes little guidance for the future. It seems more profitable to ask why the number of strikes has so greatly increased in the last decade. One answer comes readily enough. The profound economic disturbances of the war years and the years that have followed made the problem of adjusting wage scales to living conditions recurrently acute in all lines of industry. The United States, as the Chicago Daily News points out is still in the throes of wage readjustments and it is earnestly yearning for a period of industrial peace.

Commenting on the frequency of strikes and their tendency to retard industrial progress, the Chicago News observes: "Is it not time for the appearance on the scene of the forward-looking leader who will urge upon embattled trade unions a strategic peace similar to the labor truce that is preached by enlightened leaders of Great Britain?" The hope of returning prosperity rests upon production. The farmers have done their share and the heavy crops give promise of good times. Labor shortages are reported in various important industries. A period of co-operation with the employing interests would do more to stop the downward trend of wages than could any amount of destructive industrial warfare. The strikes of coal miners and railroad shopmen, since they affect the nation's fuel supply and the efficiency of the country's transportation system, are most effective wet blankets for the discouragement of production. Good wages depend upon the creating of sound values. Since there is no doubt in any employer's mind about the fighting spirit of trade unionists—they have demonstrated it with convincing thoroughness—a little peaceful co-operation, with the fighting spirit held in leash, should now work wonder. For one thing, it would soon enable competitive demand to do a bit of wage fixing highly satisfactory to wage workers."

A gentleman in Philadelphia is divorcing his wife after 40 years of married life because he says he has just decided that he doesn't like her. Twenty years hence we're going out and raise Cain about that dose of castor oil we had to take on the 17th of September, 1902.

ELABORATE SYSTEM OF PROPOGANDA RECENT HARDHIPS OF THE POOR PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY

It is well known that since the October revolution of 1917, the Soviet government of Russia has spared no effort to stir up trouble for Great Britain in the East. Lenin has declared the British Empire Nto be the greatest obstacle to the spread of Bolshevism and he has always regarded Russia as only the starting point of the new economic system introduced by him which he hoped to see established in every country in the world. Of the British Empire, Egypt and India seemed to be the most vulnerable parts, and it is accordingly towards those countries that the Bolshevist attacks have been directed. It will be remembered that in 1920 Russia and Turkey concluded an alliance, and the almost incredible thing that these two traditional enemies should come together was brought about by common opposition to Great Britain. It has also been known that Bolshevist money has been finding its way into the hands of the tribesmen to the north of India for the purpose of encouraging them to make raids on British territory, and even into the hands of extremists in India itself. Russian power, which for a period after the 1917 revolution had receded from Central Asia, has now again spread itself over that immense territory and is only separated from India by Persia and Afghanistan. The attraction of India is now felt more intensely than ever. The Soviet government has not only followed in the footsteps of the czar's government by attempting to establish Russian influence in Persia and Afghanistan through diplomatic means, but they have adopted methods of attacking Great Britain in India, which are peculiar to themselves.

PROPAGANDIST TRAINING SCHOOLS.

In Samarkand they have established a school where men are trained to carry Bolshevist propaganda through the entire East. This is the place where a "Red Congress" was held in 1920. In February 1921, the school had over 1,000 Hindus on its rolls. Converts from this school have been sent as missionaries to India and have established their classes, as it is boasted, "under the very eyes of the Englishman."

Another centre where propaganda is directed against India is Berlin, where a group of Indians have been helped by Russian gold to carry on their revolutionary plans. One of their methods is to advertise in India the advantages of German over English universities in order to divert Indian students from England and to bring them under anti-British influence.

Perhaps, however, the most insidious methods of the Bolshevists is their attempt to get control of the extremist section of the Indian press by offering them a news service at a nominal cost.

PRINCIPLES ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

It is truly wonderful how discontent, once started, will rapidly spread over a country and find fuel to feed it in almost everything. How the caste-ridden society of India can find anything welcome in Bolshevist propaganda may seem strange and illogical. There cannot be imagined any two things so radically opposed to one another in principle than the anarchical idealism of Gandhi and the state socialism of Lenin. Let large numbers of Indians welcome both these philosophies.

Where, however, an explanation for this reception of Bolshevism might be sought in vain in intellectual principles it may be found in emotions which are common both to the Bolshevists and the followers of Gandhi. One of these emotions is a profound sympathy with the poor. Such a sympathy has always been a feature of Indian thought and life. Poverty in itself has never been despised in India, and is quite consistent with high birth and social position. On the other hand, poverty has been glorified by religion as a means of spiritual progress. It was never safe to insult the poor; one might be insulting a holy Brahmin or a descendant of the prophet, and in any case it was an act which offended the Deity and would bring retribution.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POOR.

It has always been thought that the poor had moral claims on the rich and there was no great event in the life of the latter which was not sanctified by feeding the poor or some other act of charity. Nowadays that sense of duty seems to have gone, and the rights which the law gives are a cold and insufficient substitute. The economic changes taking place in India are accentuating the distress of the poor. The cottage industries—which Gandhi is attempting to revive—are doomed and must give way to factory production, the introduction of which has caused as much suffering in India as it did in Europe a century ago. The war has raised prices and intensified the misery. It is no wonder that everywhere in India there is an outcry against the rich; and everyone who joins in that cry is accepted as a friend. The propaganda of Bolshevism is herefore welcomed. It is directed against the rich; it appeals to empty stomachs and outraged feelings even if it cannot justify itself before the ultimate tribunal of the intellect.

DISLIKE FOR BRITAIN.

Another emotion which prepares the way for Bolshevism is hostility towards Great Britain. This feeling, which united the old time enemies, Russia and Turkey, also proves a tie between the Indian extremist and the Bolshevist. This hostility might have had some alinement from the desire for self-government, but by far the greater part of it has come from an unreasoning antagonism to the west and western civilization, and where it is felt among the common people from a campaign of misrepresentation and libel carried on by unscrupulous leaders. For instance, the poor Mohammedans are led to believe that their sacred places in Arabia have been defiled by the British, and Mohammedan women insulted even within the sacred portals by British soldiers. So it is not surprising that in the present mood of many Indians any kind of thing hostile to Great Britain is welcome to them. It is a dangerous attitude; entirely destructive. How destructive would only appear if the British were to retire. There is so little constructive thought in the country that the chaos and anarchy would be indescribable, far worse than Russia, for Bolshevism is, at least, a principle of order. One is really tempted to think that it is because the extremists are satisfied that the British will not retire that they allow themselves to go to such lengths in their destructive propaganda.

THE LATHER OF ADVERTISING.

I hastened into a barber's shop the other day and asked if I could be shaved in five minutes. "Yep!" was the reply. The barber quickly applied the soap. He began lathering and lathering and kept on lathering until I felt sure I would miss my train. Still he kept on plying his soap brush. I was saying to myself, "Why doesn't he quit this process and get busy with his razor?" That would have been my way of shaving myself in a hurry. When he did finally take up his razor, the job was over in a jiffy. And I caught my train.

Advertising is to selling. If you do enough preliminary work, so that the groundwork has been thoroughly prepared then the resistance is very greatly reduced, and it is possible either to shave with less trouble or to sell goods with less trouble. A good many business men are as foolish as I would have been in trying to shove myself in a hurry. They don't use enough advertising before starting to try to get results. The don't apply enough advertising lather.

Is it not so?—B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine.

As the Feller on the street said: "It's getting so all the reducing experts love a fat man, any way."

TRADES PRESIDENT SAYS WORKERS ARE BEING SQUEEZED

R. B. Walker at Trades Union Congress in England Attacks Capitalists in Militant Speech.

Southport, England.—R. B. Walker, president of the Trades Union Congress, in convention here, delivered his address to the delegates to-day in militant anti-capitalist style. At one point in his remarks he declared:

"The simple fact is that employers having the workers temporarily at their mercy are determined to squeeze them hard. Indeed so far have they gone in this direction that some of their friends have seen fit to warn them of the consequence of their action, when, in the fluctuating tussle between capital and labor, the workers get the upper hand."

The president proceeded to speak of the indifference of those who would most benefit by progress. Probably it was by way of retort to Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who in a recent speech condemned those who were forever crying "watch your leaders," that the president of the congress to-day declared, "We all know a comrade who has nothing worse to say of cabinet ministers than that they are gentlemen who unfortunately take the opposite view to ours, while the same comrade speaks of those who are in the right or left wing of his own party as fools, traitors, betrayers and such."

Mr. Walker, described such talk as quackery.

FUTURE OF LABOR ORGAN.

The congress will hold a private session to-morrow to consider the future of the Daily Herald, the labor organ, particularly in regard to the proposed levy on trades unions for its maintenance.

In connection with the Herald's difficulties, the National Union of Journalists recently took a poll to decide whether a small levy should be made to assist the newspaper. The suggestion was decisively defeated, only about one-third of the membership troubling to vote.

Compulsory Settlement

A recent book, "Labor and Democracy," written by William L. Huggins, deals with the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, which provides for compulsory settlement of industrial disputes. As presiding judge of this body and in addition, author of the Kansas Industrial Act, Mr. Huggins is beyond doubt well qualified to discourse upon his subject. He believes that possibly by this act a way has been found by which "Labor can be protected from a large part of the tremendous evils of unemployment, over-work and under-pay, and the general public also can be protected from the evils that follow in the wake of industrial warfare."

Probably the general public still knows the Industrial Act, on account of its conflict with Alexander Howat and the United Mine Workers, and having taken due interest in that most spectacular exhibition of its powers, has lost both knowledge and interest of its carrying out in the State of Kansas. Curiously enough, as Mr. Huggins observes, in the first place, both Capital and Labor were strongly against the foundation of a Court of Industrial Relations, but for once public sentiment prevailed. His detailed account of its doings in the first eighteen months of its existence is most illuminating. During that time 38 formal industrial cases had been filed, and 34 decided. Of the controversies, 37 were brought by Labor and two by employers, and of the various decisions, all save one have been accepted by employers and employees alike. In addition to this work of public welfare, the court has instigated several original investigations on its own account; the most important of which probably was that of the coal mining industry in southeastern Kansas, during which several informal bench orders giving relief to the miners from various onerous conditions which had previously existed. Strikes have been reduced to a minimum, and from all Mr. Huggins gathered evidence, the court seems to be an institution of immense value not only to the State of Kansas, but to the public at large for its example.

WHEN LABOUR STRIKES AGAINST STRIKES

HAVE you ever gone through the agony of needless delay after delay in waiting for your new house? Or for your quarters in the new office building? Or even for your garage? Have you sweat blood while your carpenters fought with your metal workers as to which craft should put in the metal trim on your job? Have you had them both walk out because they could not agree, and leave you literally holding the sack through no fault of your own?

If so, here is news for you.

The problem of the jurisdictional strike—those quarrels in which men quit work not because of wage disputes, or hours, or trouble with the boss, but because the unions themselves could not agree as to which should do certain parts of the job—has been solved.

And it was solved by those most intimately concerned by the simple expedient of getting round a table and putting all the cards on it.

With speed, but not without difficulty, a board composed of representatives of the contractors, builders and workers, together with the public's representative from the United States Department of Labor, found a common ground for agreement.

It is an amazing fact that this board accomplished in a few months what the employers and laborers had been struggling to do for more than twenty years. Since the board came into existence millions upon millions of dollars have been saved for builders and many more millions to the laborers, in time. But most important of all is the restoration of morale in the workers.

Moreover, the work of this board has dried up the greatest source of labor graft. Overnight it destroyed the weapon that made possible extortions of men like the late "Skinny" Madden of Chicago and Bob Brindell, late of New York but now of Sing Sing prison.

Although the jurisdictional strike had been practiced for a quarter of a century, not many realized how its tentacles reached into the vitals of the building trades. Through it building in whole cities was tied up season after season, contractors and investors were forced into bankruptcy, while workmen, who perhaps could stand the loss least of all, lost weeks and months of employment.

Because of it, no workman leaving home in the morning for his place of employment was sure that he would not be on strike before the day was out, not on account of wage dispute or any other difficulty with his employer, but because the representatives of two unions differed as to whose men should do a particular job.

With men of one trade off a building, work on it soon ceased, for the trades are interdependent. Nor did it help any for the employer to fill the places of the craft that struck with nonunionists. When he did so, the other crafts quit, anyway. Whichever way he turned, he was between the devil and the deep blue sea. The rank and file of the workers were no better off.

Business Agents with Itchy Palms.

Moreover, honest disputes were not the only difficulty. Where, as very frequently happened, business agents developed itchy palms, it was an easy matter to set up a technical dispute that could only be settled when the itch was cured by coin of the realm freely applied.

"In fifty-two weeks," says William Dobson, general secretary of the bricklayers' national organization, "I have been in fifty-four jurisdictional strikes. Frequently I did not know what I was talking about."

This condition obtained in the autumn of 1918 when Edward J. Russell of the American Institute of Architects headed a delegation sent from that body to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to ask if some way could not be devised whereby these needless strikes could be averted. John Donlin, president of that department, replied that they would welcome the assistance of all other elements in the industry, but more particularly the architects, the so-called "aristocrats" of the industry, "who had previously held aloof from all labor matters."

With their assistance and that of John B. Lennon of the Department of Labor, it was, after much discussion, arranged to set up a "supreme court for the building trades" to be made up of representatives of all elements in the industry—the investor in the person of the architect, the contractors, the engineers, and labor, with the latter in the minority.

Accordingly, nine months later in Atlantic City, the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry came into being with Mr. Russell, representing the architects, as chairman; E. P. Miller, the American Engineering Council; Colonel J. B. Wiggin and F. J. C. Dresser, the Associated General Contractors of America; E. M. Craig, the National Association of Building Trades Employers, and John J. Hynes, Thomas L. Preese, and William L. Hutcheson, the unions, with William J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as secretary, but without a vote.

To this body the seventeen building trades unions in the American Federation of Labor agreed to refer all disputes, the technical men agreed to write decisions, when made, into all contracts and the employers to stand on the specifications. Each group further agreed to suspend any member or local organization breaking these pledges, and—this was the big point—also the unions agreed that, in any dispute in the future, work should continue, and that the employer was empowered to say which of the claimants should do the work in dispute.

This meant, in a word, an end to delays in construction of a building while two unions battled for the privilege of doing work the employer was willing either should do, so long as it was done. It ended also the excuse for many "holdups."

When The Big Test Came.

Union chiefs, builders, and technical men hailed the formation to the board as the beginning of a new day. It proceeded to justify the acclaim by promptly deciding an ancient feud between sheet-metal workers and plumbers and steamfitters over the assembling of air-cooling machinery. To determine the facts, the board in itself a highly expert body—heard not only the union claimants, but manufacturers and installing employers and an outside expert or two.

Cheerful acceptance of the ruling was taken as an augury of real results.

"If," it was argued, "these battlers accept its verdicts, others will have to."

Succeeding cases increased confidence in the board. This confidence, however, was tempered by doubt as to what would happen when the most famous dispute of all—that between the carpenters and sheet-metal workers' unions as to which craft should have the placing of metal doors, windows frame, and other metal trim in fireproof buildings—was decided. This fight had raged for fifteen years despite attempt after attempt by the American Federation of Labor to compose it. Because of it the construction of buildings had been held up for months—a classic example was the Hotel Winton, in Cleveland, where strike delay cost the owners \$100,000—and the success of large enterprises, such as the San Francisco Fair, was imperilled.

Consideration of this dispute by the board was delayed for months on one request or another from the carpenters. Eventually on their asking yet more delay it was decided against them. Their response was a refusal to abide by the ruling. They withdrew their member from the board.

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CALL MEETINGS TO DISCUSS NEW ORDER

Civil Service Organizations Taking up Matter of Appeal to Commission.

The new order-in-council where by civil servants have no longer the right to send their case for increased salary or promotion to the Civil Service Commission, without the permission of their deputy minister, has created a widespread interest in the civil service. The effect of the new order, however, is as yet by no means clear and representative civil servants are reluctant to make comments on it.

Service Employees stated this morning that a meeting of his organization would be called either to-night or to-morrow night to consider the effect of the new order-in-council. Till then he did not care to comment on it except to say that on the surface it seemed to abolish some rights which the members of the service now had and as such was not in the right direction.

Mr. E. Lisk, president of the Civil Service Association, would make no comment on the new legislation, but stated that the association would meet next Monday night and consider the matter.

Mr. J. C. O'Connoe, president of the Civil Service Federation, is away from the city on sick leave.

Mr. H. C. House, president of Federal Union No. 66 of Civil

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The Canadian Labor Press

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

LABOR AND THE SOVIET

At the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Convention held in Montreal the vote was almost three to one against concurrence in a resolution submitted by a Nova Scotia group in favor of a large State loan being made by Canada to the Soviet Government of Russia. The vote, and the discussion which preceded it, showed that the majority of the Labor people in Canada, as represented by two-thirds of the delegates, know more about the Russian Soviet Government and its ways than the men who sent the resolution to the Congress. But perhaps most of those men were misled by a few Communist conspirators who have recently been in Nova Scotia.

The Soviet Government was brought into being by men whose ostensible and avowed purpose was to serve above all else the interests of the masses of the common people of Russia. What have been the fruits of Soviet rule in Russia? The people robbed of what property they may have had; free speech made as much of a mockery as it ever was in the blackest days of czarist rule; men and women put at enforced labor under military rule; administration of justice made a travesty, and men and women executed by the thousands! This is the lot of the common people in Russia under the Soviet Government which the resolution rejected at Montreal sought to assist. 'Ah, but wait,' someone who has heard the talking of the Communists may say, 'this is the prejudiced assertion of an enemy of Labor.' Very well; listen to what was said during the debate by Tom Moore, now re-elected for a fifth term as president of the Trades and Labor Congress:

"Don't confuse starvation appeals with Soviet matters. Do you think you could hold this Congress in Russia? Do you think you could have free speech there? If you tried it you would be stood up in front of some Red Guard and shot down. . . . There is no democracy in Russia. Don't think because they have overthrown czarism in Russia they have overthrown autocracy. Instead of that they have set up the worst kind of autocracy—a military dictatorship."

What would liberty-loving Canadians wish to have to do with an organization of which such things as these may truthfully be said? Since the adjournment of the Congress sessions, moreover, there has come new evidence of the autocratic and oppressive policy of the Soviet Government. To-day there has been revived in Russia a brutal practice followed in the days of the worst of the czars—the exile, without trial, of those whom it pleases the rulers to drive from home. At the whim of the infamous Cheka, or secret police of the Soviet, men and women are driven into Siberia or wherever the persecutors please—driven out without shadow of trial, perhaps without even a knowledge of the reason advanced for their exile.

And it is such a Government that the resolution put before the Canadian Congress would help. No wonder the resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority. The wonder is that even glib Communist talkers could mislead anybody in Canada into supporting the proposal.

—THE SYDNEY RECORD.

Strikes at periodic intervals have become chronic. Employers and employees seem to expect them and yet both deplore the necessity, and well they may. A strike always means a loss to both. As a rule the men suffer worse than the employers because they have not the resources. However, nothing is ever gained by either side that might not be gained by peaceful means if there was a greater degree of confidence shown on both sides. Some men cannot understand how it is that coal which is dug for a dollar and a half a ton must sell at four or five dollars in order to make the operators a profit, and yet the matter is simple enough if the facts are investigated. Overhead is something that the average working-man does not understand, and yet the operator who does not take it into account will soon face the bankruptcy court.

Song of the Type.
Click, click, click,
List to the song of the type;
Now breathing as soft and as light
As a sigh from the heart's first emotion;
Now swelling in grandeur and



Wash Day and Backache

WASH day is the least welcome day of the week in most homes, though sweeping day is not much better. Both days are most trying on the back.

The strain of washing, ironing and sweeping frequently deranges the kidneys. The system is poisoned and backaches, rheumatism, pains in the limbs result.

Kidney action must be aroused—the liver awakened to action and the bowels regulated by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This favorite prescription of the well-known Receipt Book author will not fail you in the hour of need.

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night,
As billows that roll on the ocean
Far-reaching, eternal its tones
From the clime where the ice-mountains shine
Are borne over earth's amp e zones
to the land of the myrtle and vine.

Click, click, click,
List to the song of the type;
To the nations down-trodden,
oppressed,
It speaks with the voice of a God;
Of the wrongs of the people redressed,
Of King-craft hurled down to the sod,
Of the dawn of that on-coming

day
When right over night shall prevail,
When sceptre and crown shall decay
And the strength of the tyrant shall fail.
Click, click, click,
List to the song of the type;
Far eastward a message it bears
To the heathen that wander in gloom,
Glad tidings of peace it declares,
It utters idolatry's doom.
'Tis echoed in anthems divine
From mountain, and valley, and plain;
'Tis the herald triumphant benign
Of humanity's wide-spreading reign.

Here Comes the Bride (Phew!)

A motoring party returning to this city from Houlton encountered a skunk on the highway between this city and Woodstock. The skunk succumbed to the collision but made its presence known. The car had been intended for one of the vehicles for wedding day but a gasoline bath was necessary before it could be put to any use.—Fredericton Mail.

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Boys' Suits \$6.65

Odd lines of Boys' Tweed Suits (all wool and union materials) in grey, brown and green mixtures. Sizes 7 to 17 years. To clear at \$6.65.

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A large assortment of new Ties includes fabric silk and knitted silk in the latest shapes and colors at \$1.00 each.

Cap Special 95c

Odd lines of Men's and Boys' good quality Tweed Caps in assorted shapes and colors. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 values. To clear at 95c.

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Boys' Navy Cheviot Serge Reefers - - - \$5.85 to \$10.50



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Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten-year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque, as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unexpired coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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And as a ratepayer of the City of Ottawa—you are part owner in a plant which furnishes this wonder worker of the world in a continuous service at a small price. Are you a "Hydro" user?

If you are not—you are overlooking an opportunity of doing something for your own best good. For—on the number of clients supplied and the amount of electricity furnished depends the maintenance of the present price—or perhaps its reduction.

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Peabody's Overalls and Engineers' Union Shirts,
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119 and 121 MURRAY ST.
OTTAWA

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



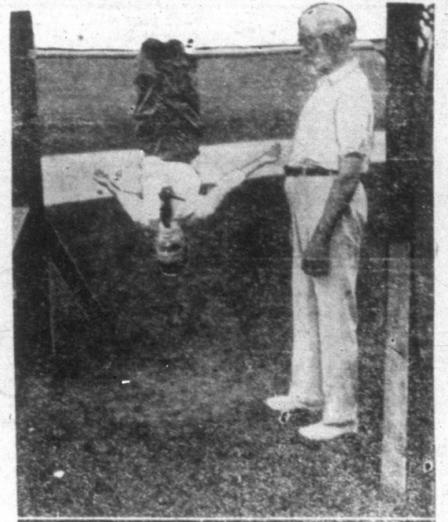
Members of the American Legion with wreath which they placed on the cenotaph in London.



William Wallace Reid, Jr., son of Wallace Reid, shows his brand new adopted sister around the Lasky lot at Hollywood. Bill is five and Betty is three.



They had fun with Lupino Lane, the comedian, in London the other day. They put him down a coal hole. It was all for a joke.



Admiral Sims of the U.S. navy, who is to retire next month, with his 10-year-old son, William, at their home at Newport.



Did you ever see Buster Keaton, the film comedian, smile? His son, Joseph Talmadge Keaton, is evidently following father's footsteps.



Ex-Senator George Sutherland of Utah, recently appointed to the U. S. supreme court, and his wife.



H-2, an American submarine of the Pacific fleet.



Prince Heinrich, brother of the ex-Kaiser (left), and Herr Fokker, the inventor of the Fokker airplane.



Comrades, an Irish Free State trooper, and his horse.



This horse imitates Charlie Chaplin. He was the funniest stunt at the fair at Barnet, Vermont, this year.



The King of Spain take a canter on the beach at Deauville.



Samuel Gompers with a group of colleagues and friends at an open-air labor meeting in Philadelphia.



Madame Bendix, wife of Ludwig Bendix, financial adviser of the German embassy, who is considered one of the prettiest women in Washington.



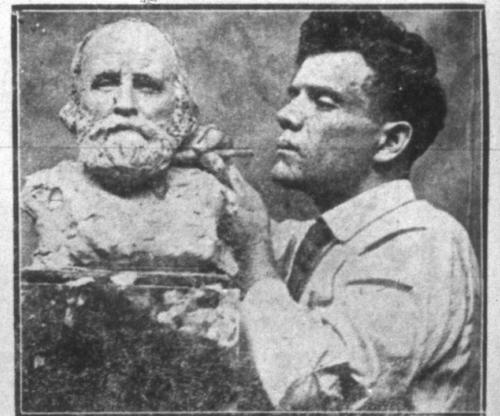
Mr. W. W. Jacobs, the well-known English author, at work at his home, Birkenhead, England. He is a great cigarette smoker.



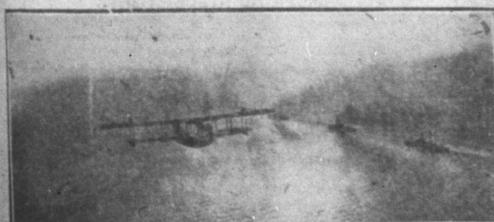
Alice Kelly did not take off her glasses, but she won the 50-yard dash at a New York college meet this week.



Now they have cubist billboards in Germany.



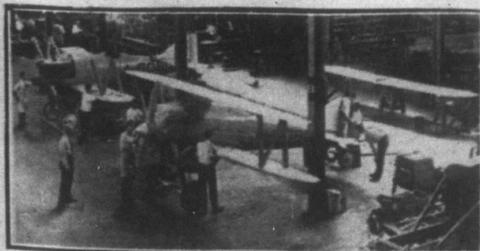
James Movelli, a famous New York sculptor at work on a bust of Garibaldi.



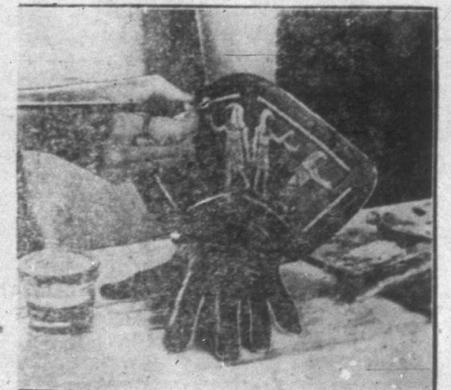
Seaplane acting as guide for American Pacific fleet in Manoeuvres.



J. W. Glenister, a New York publisher, organizing a "people's voice league" against prohibition.



Assembling racers for the International Aeroplane Meet to be held in Detroit next month.



Painting Egyptian figures on riding gloves.

THE FLIGHT OF LOVE

When the lamp is shattered,
The light in the dust lies dead;
When the cloud is scattered,
The rainbow's glory is shed:
When the lute is broken,
Sweet tones are remembered not;
When the lips have spoken,
Loved accents soon forgot.

As music and splendor
Survive not the lamp and the lute,
The heart's echoes render
No song when the spirit is mute—
No song but sad dirges,
Like the wind through a ruined
Or the mournful surges
That ring the dead seamen's knell.

When hearts have once mingled,
Love first leaves the well built
nest;
To endure what's once possessed
O Love! who bewaikest
The frailty of all things here,
Why choose you the frailest
For your cradle, your home and
your bier?

Its passions will rock thee
As the storm rock the ravens on
high;
Bright reason will mock thee
Like the sun from a wintry sky;
From thy nest every rafter
Will rot, and thine eagle home
Leaves thee peaked to slaughter,
When leaves fall and cool winds
come.

—P. B. Shelley.

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and good sense
to insist on

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WHEN LABOUR STRIKES AGAINST STRIKES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The refusal of the largest union in the building trades—it has over 300,000 members—to abide by a decision of a body it had helped create, was a distinct challenge to the life of the board. It was met by the remaining sixteen unions keeping their pledge and forcing the carpenters out of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor over the protest of the veteran vice president of the federation, James Duncan, who sought opportunity for compromise.

An attempt to force the suspension of the carpenters from the American Federation of Labor next threatening, Samuel Gompers intervened with effort to induce the sixteen unions standing by the board to relent and allow the acceptance of the compromise. The response was the almost unanimous indorsement of the board and all it had done.

Not even the cry of "the open shop" could swing the delegates from standing by the board, which, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, passed its great crisis when the vote was recorded.

Having been sustained to the limit by the unions which constitute its backbone, the board, in evidence of its courage and convictions, has now lined up all its elements behind a declaration of war upon the recalcitrant carpenter, declaring in a resolution, free from all ambiguity, its intention that he shall be good or suffer the consequences. This resolution, among other things, provides:

"That the members of the Associated General Contractors and of the National Association of Trades Employers shall refuse employment to any local union or members thereof neglecting or refusing to abide by the decision of the Jurisdictional Board.

"That the Building Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor shall instruct local councils to unseat any local union refusing compliance with such decisions, and that associated international unions shall instruct their respective locals to extend neither recognition nor support until such time as delinquent locals accept and abide by all decisions of the Jurisdictional Board.

"That this resolution shall be enforced as expeditiously as possible, beginning with those localities in which the trouble appears to be most acute and where action seems most urgent, and that all these signatories make special and united efforts toward securing general and complete compliance with all the decisions of the Board."

That means, in plain English, that where carpenters refuse to abide by the board's ruling, the employer is to establish open-shop conditions so far as that trade is concerned, the members of other unions sustaining him in so doing, and that the fight will be carried on systematically and with all elements united to fight the one recalcitrant.

How far the war will go, how long it will last, I do not know. Neither does any union man, employer, or technical adviser I have talked with. Many, however, are inclined to agree with me that with the carpenter, incorrigible though the record may make him appear, more interested in working than in fighting, an early peace honorable to all will be arranged.

Meantime, however, of 200 disputes, each a potential cause of scores of strikes, big and little, in a single building season, but one remains.

THE EIGHT HOUR FIGHT IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

75% of the Employing Printers in Canada and the United States are now operating on the Eight-Hour Day and Saturday Half-Holiday Basis.

A few years ago the city of Winnipeg was in the throes of the One Big Union Movement, and much public inconvenience was brought about, occasioning dislocation of trade and business conditions. At that time the International Typographical Union refused to enter the agitation for the reason that it had higher ideals and was not in sympathy with the policies of the O. B. U. Another reason for the Typographical Union remaining loyal to the ranks of conservatism was the fact that at no time will it permit its members to violate a contract. This will be proven by studying the history of the organization, its policies being dictated by a scrupulous sense of justice.

By taking this stand and refusing to participate in any agitation that was not based on fairness and justice the International Typographical Union was praised and eulogized by the Press, Employing Printers' Associations, Manufacturers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Bankers' Associations and many other public-spirited bodies throughout Canada and the United States. It was not necessary for the Dominion Government to appeal to the membership of the Typographical Union to remain loyal at that time. The Typographical Union has always tried to avoid strikes and through constant negotiation has tried to batter down the prejudice and opposition against it.

Those things which were good in the Trades Union during the disturbances in Winnipeg still remain good. The agitation for a Canadian National Union, if effected, would ultimately lead to the resurrection of the One Big Union in Canada, bringing with it and fostering secret, radical organizations which will inevitably lead to the revolutionary spirit that was prevalent in the city of Winnipeg during the world war.

I. T. U. Finances for Month Ending May 20th, 1922.

Receipts from all sources for the month	\$ 703,481.61
Balance on hand at that date	3,514,130.64
Net Gain from May 1, 1921, since controversy was instituted	1,300,944.23

What the International Typographical Union is Doing.

The International Typographical Union is now, and always has been, the trade union with high and noble ideals; believing in and practicing the principles of conciliation and arbitration. It has made these ideals live. It has ever been constructive and progressive and faithful to its contracts. Some employing printers insist that they will have no dealings with an organization whose policies are founded on the above principles. There is no doubt but that this determination has been brought about by extraneous and sinister influences that had no immediate interest in the printing industry. Hence, it behooves men of good will and clear thought to condemn such tactics.

The membership of the Typographical Union has contributed millions of dollars for the betterment of the countries they live in. This money has been expended for the conservation of men, women and children. This conservation of that which is worth while in a bustling and highly-competitive world takes the form of:

"Thorough training of apprentices to make them competent and efficient craftsmen."

"Sick and Death Benefits to its members who may be stricken."

"An Old Age Pension for members who have had continuous membership for twenty years and have reached the age of 60 years, or who, through disability, are no longer fitted to follow their vocation."

"Maintaining the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col."

The compositor's trade is an indoor one, a fact which the tuberculosis germ early noted. The death rate from this disease has always been high among those who handled type. To obviate the spread of this dreaded disease the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col. was built and equipped. Here many Canadians have been nursed back to health and friends. This home is maintained at a heavy yearly cost and no member who is threatened with disease through the hazards of the trade is denied admission. This institution is accepted as a model in its field by the best-informed people throughout the world. One of the outstanding features of the International Typographical Union is its conservation of human health and threatened lives.

If some philanthropic or "uplift" organization, some association or some civic federation had added ten years to the lives of 80,000 people and established a home for the sick and aged, paid out millions for old age pensions and maintained a great system of education, how the plaudits of such an achievement would ring through the columns of the press.

All these things, the International Typographical Union has done, and with the inauguration of the eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday hopes to give its members to an average age of 62 years (the average life of Canadian citizens), which will add nine more years to their lives.

How the Agreement was Entered into.

At a meeting of the International Joint Conference Council, composed of representatives of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetae of America, The Printers' League of America and the International Association of Electrotypers, for the employers and the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers, for the employees, held, in Chicago, April 21, 1919, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved,—That both parties are to submit to their respective bodies, that beginning May 1, 1921, the forty-four hour week will prevail nationally in the printing industry, and that each side recommend the adoption of this resolution to their constituent bodies and report to the next meeting of the International Joint Conference Council."

This resolution was endorsed by the membership of all the bodies represented, and at a meeting held in Detroit, September 20, 1920, was unanimously reaffirmed. The Joint Conference Council, at its meeting in Atlanta, Ga., December 13 and 14, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved,—That this Joint Conference Council considers all members of its constituent bodies are morally bound to adopt and put into effect the forty-four hour week on May 1, 1921."

The above-mentioned organizations were the only organized bodies who could legitimately enter into this agreement. At the time this proposition was made and agreed to there were no employing printers in Canada or the United States who did not consider it fair. It was expected at that time that this condition would become the law of the trade on May 1, 1921. Advantage has been taken of the condition that prevails in all industries at this time, but with business commencing to reassert itself, it is not advisable to carry out the agreement that was made in good faith?

If the International Typographical Union, in conjunction with affiliated bodies of the Joint Conference Council, has evolved a system that shall eradicate and abolish strikes, lockouts and other upheavals, that system should be carefully analyzed before it is rejected. The Joint Conference Council has provided the machinery for this desired end, and its use would forever eliminate the difficulties that confront the printing industry at this time. The International Typographical Union will pay its part in this program of progress and is sufficiently responsible to assist in bringing about uninterrupted peace to the industry. What about the Employing Printers of Canada?

Here Are Some Facts.

Canadian members have paid to the International Typographical Union, since June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1922, the following amounts:

Old Age Pension Assessment	\$ 34,683.78
Mortuary Assessment	34,634.30
Special Assessment	487,247.50

Total \$556,565.58

In the same period Canadian members have received benefits from the International Typographical Union as follows:

Mortuary Benefits	\$ 14,800.00
Old Age Pensions	38,040.00
Special Assistance and Strike Benefits	2,087,933.07

Total \$2,140,773.07

It will be noted by these figures that Canadians have received \$1,584,207.49 more from the International Typographical Union than they paid to it.

This table will prove that the majority of the Employing Printers of Canada appreciate the co-operative effort of the International Typographical Union:

	Total Number Unions.	Number Unions Affected.
British Columbia	7	1
Alberta	4	—
Saskatchewan	5	—
Manitoba	2	1
Ontario	19	5
Quebec	5	2
New Brunswick	2	—
Nova Scotia	2	1
Total	46	10



President Tom Moore and Secretary P. M. Draper, who were elected unanimously by the Delegates to the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada Convention held at Montreal recently. President Moore for his fifth and P. M. Draper for his twenty-third term.

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