

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

Weekly News Letter

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No. 51

## Communists in Western Strike Says Hon. Murdock

### ALBERT THOMAS TO CANADIAN CLUB

Toronto Club Hears of the Aims of The International Bureau.

Toronto.—Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, and former minister of munitions in the French government, addressed the Canadian Club of this city on the aims of the International Labor Bureau, established as a component part of the league. The workers did not accept unreservedly the reforms which the department offered as a result of representative conferences, M. Thomas said. For example, in Montreal he had seen with his own eyes that certain socialists and communists did not see eye to eye with him. The workers must be convinced of the bona fides of the organization, M. Thomas said, if success were to be fully realized. Resolutions that have been issued by the International Labor Bureau have yet to be ratified by the various governments to which they have been submitted, M. Thomas said, and in visits to the various friendly countries concerned were being made for the purpose of explaining anything that is obscure in the interpretation of these treaties.

M. Thomas referred to Dr. Riddell, former deputy minister of labor for Ontario as being a capable representative of Canada in his department of the league in connection with labor problems presented by agriculture.

### TO CREATE COUNCIL NATIONAL DEFENCE

Militia, Navy and Air Force Co-ordinated as One Department.

A defence council to advise the minister of national defence on all matters including or relating to the naval, military and air service of Canada, will be created with the coming into effect of the National Defence Act, on January 1st, next. This act amalgamates the department of militia, naval service and air board, under the administration of Hon. George P. Graham, who, on that date, takes the new title of minister of national defence.

The deputy minister of the new department is Major-General Sir Eugene Fiast, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is present absent on sick leave pending his retirement on account of ill health. In accordance with the provisions of the National Defence Act, the present deputy minister of the naval service, G. J. Desmarais, C.M.G., continues to act as deputy minister of the naval service for a period of two months after the coming into being of the new department, and, at the expiration of that period, he will assume the duties of controller of the department. Mr. Desmarais has also been appointed acting deputy minister of the department.

The defence council, which is to advise the minister, will consist of the following: President, the minister; vice-president, the deputy minister; members, the comptroller, the chief of staff, and the director of the naval service; associate members, the adjutant-general, the quarter-master-general, and the director of the Canadian Air Force.

The chief of staff, department of national defence, is Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Director of naval service, Captain Walter Hoar, C.B.E., R.C.N.

Adjutant-General, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Quarter-master-General, Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G. Director of Canadian Air Force, Wing Commander J. L. Gordon (acting).

Assistant deputy minister, H. W. Brown. Judge advocate general, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Orde. Naval secretary, Paymaster Commander J. A. E. Woodhouse, R.N.

Director of naval intelligence, Paymaster Commander W. H. Eves, R.N. Naval staff captain, Lieut. V. Brodeur, R.C.N. The closer co-operation between the three departments of militia, naval service, and air board will, it is expected, lead to both greatly increased efficiency and to reduced cost of administration. Already, it is stated, the re-organization which has taken place in these departments as a result of the amalgamation, has effected a large saving, and further economies are expected to be realized as the amalgamation proceeds.

### G. N. AND N. P. SHOPS OUSTING FAITHFUL ONES

Union Men Who "Struck" Being Discharged; No Recourse.

Everett.—A bulletin from the St. Paul headquarters of the Joint Federation of Shop Crafts, which receives daily reports from all points along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, states that scabs are being released from service in large numbers, and that the majority are men who have deserted from the ranks of the strikers since July 1. At the Jackson St. shops on the Great Northern in St. Paul, 57 carmen were laid off, all of these being old men with four exceptions. "Surely this should be a lesson to some of our impatient members who are influenced by railroad propaganda," says the bulletin. "Now employed by the company have no recourse whatever in event they are unjustly treated, as no committees are in existence among present employes to take up grievances or adjust matters with company officials. Seniority amounts to nothing so far as concerns men who are laid off, discharged or promoted. Foremen who turned traitor and decided to fight against their old shopmates are receiving their bonuses, which range from \$350 to \$650. According to newspaper reports, the foremen at Hilliard received an aggregate of between \$11,500 and \$17,250. They are getting the money but have lost their honor among men and will be forever disgraced and stung."

Following are condensed reports from other points:

Ellensburg: Engine No. 1546 on the east-bound local died on the train before leaving the yard, and had to be dragged back to the roundhouse with a switch engine.

An engine on an extra west, stopped four times between Yakima and Ellensburg, a distance of 45 miles, to blow up steam because of leaking flues.

At the last stop it was fired up with wood and when it arrived at Ellensburg had 50 pounds of steam.

Two engines were burned out in the roundhouse because a scaly fire builder forgot to look at the water. A bulletin on the board Dec. 1, notified employes of the N.P. that common labor will be reduced 7 cents an hour and no overtime allowed until after the tenth hour. "Scabs are all downhearted, but the fighting spirit of the strikers is still high. Ellensburg shop crafts will stick to the end."

Glendive: The power is going to pieces fast. The big passenger engines which are used east out of here are tied up most of the time at Mandan.

New Rockford N.D.: Two big engines of the 3900 class had to stop about half an hour to get up enough steam to pull 49 cars over the hill to Dundas.

Two engines of the same class and a switch engine had trouble getting 20 cars over the same hill Saturday morning. A little stormy weather last night and this morning tied up nine trains here and at Fargo.

Three crews were sent out dog catching this morning, and they need more engines for this work. With only two little storms thus far and not enough power left for dog catching the outlook for the strikebreakers isn't very encouraging. Boys, stick a little longer and you will see real normalcy.

Minot: The warehouse commissioner has reported 2,000,000 bushels of grain lying on the ground, with elevators full and no relief in sight. Business men are taking an active part circulating a petition asking the city commission to take some action "in the interest of public welfare."

Local newspapers are assisting the strikers by publishing statements regarding their side of the case and giving publicity to the strike that is not creditable to the railway companies.

A resolution by the shop crafts calling upon the government to furnish more inspectors has been forwarded to the president of the Interstate Commission and members of congress.

### NATIONALISTS AND LABOR EACH HAVE 28 MEMBERS

General Elections In Australia Leave No Party with Majority

Melbourne, Aus.—Latest returns Saturday's general elections indicate that the Nationalists (the party of Premier Hughes) and the Laborites have each elected 28 members of the federal house of representatives. Reports from Sydney are to the effect that negotiations are proceeding between the Nationalists and the country party for co-operation, the Farmers, however, stipulating that the Nationalists drop Premier Hughes.

Premier Hughes maintained control of the last Australian house through the preponderance of Nationalist deputies, of whom there were 35, as compared with 24 Laborites and 13 belonging to the Country and Liberal Parties.

### TO PROVIDE WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Quebec Minister of Public Works Says Everything Possible to be Done.

Quebec.—Hon. A. Galipeault, minister of public works, announced in the Quebec legislative assembly that the government would neglect nothing to provide all the work possible for the unemployed. A further feature of the session was the defence of the Public Charities Act by Premier Taschereau. The motion presented by Arthur Sauve, leader of the opposition, to invite the bishops of the province of Quebec to come personally or by proxy before the public bills committee of the legislative assembly to expose their objections to the act and to have amendments made in accordance with such objections, was defeated by a solid government vote against the five votes of the opposition.

The premier quoted letters from Monsignor Roy stating that neither himself or Cardinal Beaudry cared to take advantage of the suggestion in the motion. Monsignor Gauthier had also said he had no desire to appear before the public bills committee in connection with the Public Charities Act.

### GOMPERS APPEALS UNITY OF LABOR

Employers Not Denied Right to Organize. Men Claim Same Right. Denies A. F. of L. Dominates Canadian Labor.

"Our rational and natural labor movement must go on today. We do not deny the employers the right to organize, and, by the gods, they cannot deny us the right to organize. The only alternative to irrational revenge which humanity wrecks on its oppressors. We wish to live our lives, we want to be of service; we want progress not reaction; civilization not barbarism; evolution, not revolution."

Concluding with the above, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appealed to an audience here for the unity and solidarity of labor and intensive organization of the International Labor Movement.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, spoke on immigration, urging his listeners to protest against the "uncontrolled tide of immigration brought here for ulterior purposes."

Mr. Gompers opened his address by stating that nothing could be farther from the truth than the claim of prejudiced minds that the American Federation of Labor dominated Canadian labor. He warned that the growth of the labor movement was being impeded by employers who interjected the questions of religion and politics, and he added that the "sinking of the workers onto each other" was part of the "game."

Sh was so bored by him that she felt she could weep. "It costs a great deal more than you think to become a broadminded and intelligent man of the world," he remarked.

The young thing saw her opportunity and took it. "I suppose so," she said. "And I don't blame you for saving your money."

### HON. JAMES MURDOCK SO STATES IN TELEGRAMS TO PRES. LEWIS OF U.M.W. AND EDMONTON STRIKERS' COMMITTEE

Misrepresentation Against Operators. No Real Friends of Organized Labor Are Behind the Strike.

That he cannot believe that any real friends of organized labor are behind the Edmonton strike as the entire situation seems to have been handled in a manner characteristic of the Workers' Party or the so-called Communist Party, is the declaration of Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, in telegrams to a committee of the strikers and also to President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, dealing with the latest phase of the Edmonton situation.

In his telegram to Mr. Lewis, the minister of labor says: "I am personally convinced with some knowledge of the intent of properly conducted labor organizations that certain of the prime movers behind this strike situation at Edmonton are really attempting to further the efforts of the so-called Workers' Party or the sometimes called Communist Party." He asked Mr. Lewis whether the Edmonton strike is to be regarded by the U.M.W. executive as legal and properly authorized.

### Charge Misrepresentation.

A night letter to the minister signed by Joseph A. Clarke, a former mayor of Edmonton, and by Geo. Latham, A. Farmilo, Bickerton Peatt and Elmer E. Roper, was handed out at the department of labor last evening. It charged "gross misrepresentations on the part of the mine operators' publicity committee," and sets forth at some length the claims of the men, who state that acts of violence have been grossly exaggerated and misrepresented and urge the minister to take immediate action "to force operators to recognize the right of the miners to negotiate with them through their union, recognized by the minister of labor two years ago, and peacefully persuade their fellow-workers to stand by them in their demands in order to prevent regrettable incidents caused by excessive demands on the part of the miners from your failure to recognize their rights."

### Cannot Evade Facts.

Replying to Mr. Clarke, the minister of labor states in part: "It can answer no good purpose for you and those in whom you are interested to indulge in further efforts to evade the real facts in relation to the unlawful strike in certain of the mines at Edmonton and vicinity. The strike in question was authorized and became effective in distinct violation of Canadian law, which provides that 'it shall be unlawful for any employe to go on strike pending reference of dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation."

"All of the various evasions and excuses now offered in an attempt to justify the position of the strikers and in an attempt to show that the questions in dispute have been the subject of investigation appear to be mere camouflage, especially when we find that certain of the mines where the strike is now in effect were not even parties to the investigation which was held some two years ago.

"The undersigned is as deeply concerned as you or your associates can possibly be in any injustice under which labor may be required to work, but I shall continue to insist now and always that labor and the representatives of labor must maintain some decent everyday recognition of law and propriety."

In his telegram to Mr. Lewis, the minister sets forth briefly the history of the strike and the exchanges of messages which have taken place with regard to it, and asks for a declaration as to its legality in Mr. Lewis' eyes.

### Deny Communism.

Calgary.—Officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, have never used communists tactics in carrying on the Edmonton strike, as alleged by Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, but always have used the methods of recognized organized labor, Robert Peacock, district secretary, stated tonight. Mr. Peacock denied the allegations of the minister of labor that the miners' officials were handling the strike in a manner characteristic of the so-called Communist Party.

Miners' officials will reply to Mr. Murdock's statements tomorrow, he said.

Regarding the wire which the minister of labor is sending to President John L. Lewis, Mr. Peacock stated that the miners' leaders had full knowledge of the strike at Edmonton and that it had received authorization from him.

### WILL NOT PERMIT STRIKE DISORDER

Premier Herbert Greenfield has announced that the attitude of the Alberta government in the miners' strike in the Edmonton field remains precisely the same as when he issued a statement on December 6, which in effect is "neutrality as between the mine owners and mine workers in respect to the questions at issue, but a strict enforcement of law and order in any further development in the strike situation."

Acts of violence, disorders of any kind or destruction of life or property will not be permitted. The strike, if continued, must be carried on in a quiet and orderly manner, and the police had orders to see that it is so conducted, says the premier.

### WHY NOT MOVIE SHOT ON SCREEN?

John B. Hammond, chief of police of Des Moines, Ia., announced that every drunken man who is brought into police headquarters hereafter will have his picture taken.

When the offender has become sober again he will be presented with a picture of himself, so that he may know just how he looked when he was brought to the jail.

Hammond hopes this "picture cure" will be a potent weapon against drunkenness. A woman who set out to reduce by walking from Boston to Los Angeles has given up the trip to New Mexico on account of blistered feet. Does anybody ever seriously hope to make such a long trip without tire troubles?

### INCREASE SHOWN IN PRINTERS' WAGES

Over \$12,000,000 Spent in Fight For 44 Hour Week.

Fairly accurate estimates of the prosperity prevalent in the United States may be based on the amount of activity in the printing trades. Figures given out by the International Typographical Union of North America, show an unusual gain in the earnings by members over last year and also progressive gains from month to month.

In September, earnings of members totalled \$9,744,281; in October, \$10,060,904, and in November, \$10,454,911. Since May 1, 1921, the Typographical Union has collected for expenditure in the struggle for the 44 hour week, \$12,493,504.53, and in the same period has expended 12,247,912.15. This struggle has had to do with members employed in commercial printing establishments not on newspapers.

### PERMANENT FUEL BOARD APPOINTED

Body of Experts to Continue Inquiry Into all Phases of the Problem.

A permanent body of government experts to be known as the Dominion Fuel Board, has been created by an order-in-council just passed. Its members are: Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines; John McLeish, director of the mines branch; B. F. Hanson, chief of the fuel testing division; D. B. Dowling, geologist; J. B. Challies, director of the water power branch, and F. C. C. Lynch, superintendent of natural resources intelligence.

The fuel shortage this fall and winter has led to considerable investigation already, and it is proposed to extend and supplement the inquiries. The board is authorized "to secure all available data, and to consult and co-operate with such individuals and bodies as they may deem specially qualified to advise upon any particular phase of the work."

### INDIAN TRIBES SEEK HOME RULE

Claim the Right to Self-Government.

The Indians of the Caughnawaga reserve near Montreal, have demanded "home rule" similar to that now enjoyed by Ireland, in a letter their chiefs have sent to Hon. C. Stewart, minister of the interior and department of Indian affairs.

The Indians claim the right to self-government is given them by treaty with Great Britain. "We are willing to live peacefully with Canada," one chief stated, "but if Ireland can have independence, so can we."

In the course of the letter to Mr. Stewart, the Indians state: "We know that 'Indian Act' law is an instrument used by the Canadian government to acquire all the land from the Indians for nothing; as it puts us to sleep and forgetful to our property. Also that many witnesses are still living to prove that law was enacted into law by a most deceitful manner."

"We hope then very soon our troubles be smoothed off without bloodshed."

One day, a father called his little daughter to him. "My dear," he said, "this morning a man offered me this room full of gold if I would sell you your little brother. Now, that means gold enough to fill this room wall to wall and from floor to ceiling. If I sell your brother for that sum I shall be able to buy everything in the world you want. Shall I sell him?"

"No, papa," answered the little girl promptly, and then, before her delighted father could embrace her for expressing so much affection, she went on: "Keep him till he's bigger; he'll be worth more then."

Milady Sees the Modes—Fashion Show headline. And milady hears about them indefinitely thereafter depending on how long he is able to hold out

### BANK OWNED BY WORKERS IN N. Y. PLAN

Unions Pledge Hearty Support In Reply to Questionnaires.

New York.—A workers' bank, controlled by New York City labor unions will be established here before next spring if the plans of a special banking committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council are successful. Three hundred of 600 unions to which questionnaires were sent recently, asking if they would co-operate in a union bank, have sent replies pledging hearty support to the project, according to William F. Kehoe, secretary of the central body and of the banking committee.

The committee is maturing the plans, which it expects to present at the next regular meeting of the council. It is considering two definite proposals, one of which is to link up with the proposed branch here of the Co-operative National Bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the other is to accept an offer which has been made by an established banking institution here to turn over its business to the proposed union bank.

One of the unions which has signified its desire to co-operate in the bank project is said to be ready to transfer an account of \$50,000 to the new bank as soon as it opens its doors. "If all the unions deposit their money with us, and the individual members do likewise," Mr. Kehoe said, "it can readily be seen that our deposits will run up into high figures almost immediately."

Two other labor-owned banks are in process of organization in New York State. In Buffalo the Central Labor Union voted in September to establish a co-operative labor bank, the decision being the direct result of the "open shop" campaign and the recent street car strike there. In Rochester a bank along similar lines was announced by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on the lines of the Amalgamated bank which already is doing a thriving business in Chicago.

The railway brotherhoods and trades unions of Harrisburg the capital of Pennsylvania, last August organized the Fraternity Trust Company, a co-operative bank controlled by the workers had operated along the same plan of sharing earnings which has brought such success to the Engineers' Brotherhood bank in Cleveland.

All the voter had to do was to mark his ballot. One thousand and twenty-one votes cast for Heaps were counted for other candidates because Heaps had too many. Ninety-eight votes cast for Kaplanovitch and 672 cast for Parker were also counted for other candidates because they had too few. All very simple and satisfactory—to the candidate who got the votes that were not intended for him by the voter.

### APPEALS TO CANADA TO STAY IN LEAGUE

Albert Thomas, At Quebec, Puts Our National Status Forward As a Reason.

Toronto.—An appeal for Canada to remain in the League of Nations was voiced by M. Albert Thomas, director general of the International Labor Bureau, who spoke before the Canadian Club here. The appeal was inspired by a despatch from Ottawa announcing that certain members would move the withdrawal of Canada from the League at the opening of the next session of parliament.

"Why should Canada stay in the League?" asked the man who was the French minister of munitions during the critical part of the war. And he answered his own question. "Because it is a nation."

"The League of Nations," asserted Mr. Thomas, "merits the attention of all countries, including Canada. From out of a mass of difficulties the League has already risen triumphant and it is now beginning to function in an efficient manner, after barbarity and brutality had worked their will for many centuries. And so soon the complexion of things have begun to change."

"It is indeed worth while for Canada to help in the work of peace and humanity. It is only fitting that Canada should help in the work of the International Labor Office for Canada and the United States cannot be dissociated from the inevitable effect that economic conditions in Europe will exercise upon the world. We ask you to walk with us also in the work of industrial peace, and to help in the creation of a broad social justice."

It afforded him great pleasure, said Mr. Thomas, to be in Quebec, the old capital of New France, and to see the cordial sentiments which existed in Canada between two peoples of a different race.

### IN UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT GOOD

Official Returns Show Much Better Prospects.

The employment situation is encouraging and prospects are bright for the remainder of the winter, according to a survey just completed by the employment service of the United States Department of Labor. Nearly all the states reported a condition much better than at this time last year, and the situation was described as fair to good in most sections.

Building operations throughout the country were reported holding a pace almost unprecedented, only a few states in the north showing a slowing up because of the weather. The manufacturing states almost without exception, reported shortages of skilled mechanics. Textile mills were running full blast, and needed labor. The automobile industry was also running 100 per cent, but the labor supply about equaled the demand. The steel industry showed a general expansion, with a demand for all kinds of labor and the call for metal workers generally exceeding the supply.

There were 5,664 votes cast in Edmonton for proportional representation on Monday. It would be interesting to know how many of these voters realized that under proportional representation no matter how many candidates are to be elected, nor how many names he marks his ballot for, his vote is only counted for one; and that the question of which one, is decided by chance, not by choice.

The Winnipeg Tribune begins its report of the civic election returns as follows: "When counting in the civic election returns ceased today at 12.30 p.m. for the luncheon interval interest was centred on the ward three aldermanic results. Alderman Heaps' surplus of 1,021 had been distributed and J. H. Kaplanovitch had been counted out and his vote of 98 distributed. This left the three highest candidates in ward three as follows: Alderman Heaps, 2,122 (quota); Alderman McLean, 1,705 and Alderman Simpson, 1,448. The prevailing opinion among those looking on was that Alderman Simpson would secure third place through the distribution of G. A. Parker's vote of 672."

All the voter had to do was to mark his ballot. One thousand and twenty-one votes cast for Heaps were counted for other candidates because Heaps had too many. Ninety-eight votes cast for Kaplanovitch and 672 cast for Parker were also counted for other candidates because they had too few. All very simple and satisfactory—to the candidate who got the votes that were not intended for him by the voter.

### TO CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

At this season of the year many Canadians are planning to visit California. Of course there are many routes, each with their special scenic interest but, treating travel as a fundamental of education, why not travel one way through Canada. It will give you an opportunity of knowing your own country better, a chance to view the finest mountain scenery in America, and to visit our own all-year-round resorts on the Pacific Coast.

grass is green and flowers bloom and golf, motoring and all out door sports may be indulged in throughout the winter months. Discuss this tour with any agent of the Canadian National Railways, before concluding your plans. "The Continental Limited" which runs daily between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver is one of the finest all steel equipment trains in America. For full particulars, apply to the City Passenger Office, Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways, North West Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Telephone Main 4209 and Adel. 5179.

### THE MEANEST MAN.

The meanest man on record is said to live in Shrewsbury Mass. He sold his son-in-law one half of a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The buyer was also refused to feed the cow and carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow looked the old man, and now he is suing his son-in-law for damages.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor



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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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### CO-OPERATORS KEEP DOWN COAL PRICES

The citizens of Guelph are finding that a co-operative store benefits not only its patrons, but the whole community. The efficiently managed Guelph Co-operative Society has compelled private merchants to regulate their prices by those for which it can serve the public. All the householders of the city, whether co-operators or not, have saved money by this competition.

The people of Guelph are just now thanking the co-operative for saving them \$2.00 a ton on coal. The Co-operative Society has conducted a coal department for years. During the present coal shortage, when coal merchants in neighboring cities have raised their prices to "all the traffic will bear," the Co-operative set a standard price for anthracite coal at not to exceed \$16.00 a ton. The local coal merchants had to fall in line. In Brantford, a nearby town, where there is no co-operative coal department to influence general prices, the citizens are charged \$18.00 a ton for the same coal, although freight charges from the mines are 30 cents a ton less than to Guelph.

In addition to lower prices, members of the Guelph Co-operative Society have the advantage of the dividend declared on their purchases. This distribution last August was 4 per cent. Assuming that this rate is maintained, it is equivalent to a 64-cent reduction, bringing the actual cost of coal to co-operators down to \$15.26 a ton.

Consumers today are only beginning to realize that economic advantage to them of co-operative societies can never be fully measured by the low price charged or the purchase dividend paid. One efficient co-operative store will keep down the cost of living for the whole community.

### LET US MAKE 1923 A UNION LABEL YEAR

The first year every trade unionist on this continent demands union labelled goods, all industries now non-union will become union.

You have everything in your own hands and can say under what conditions labor shall be performed.

In a very short time non-union employers in all sections of the country would be coming to the unions, asking that their plants be unionized in order that they might get the patronage of the trade unionist.

The Labor movement is passing through a most critical period and no opportunity should be overlooked that will strengthen its position and help meet the onslaught of the "open shoppers."

To many trade unionists it has never occurred, that they are employers of labor. They are prone to find fault with employers.

When a trade unionist finds fault with employers for opposing the aims and aspirations of the workers, some reflection should be indulged in, in order that some idea may be gained as to how much responsibility rests with the trade unionist for the attitude of the employers.

The unfair employer is the one who works his help long hours for low wages, and denies them the right of collective bargaining. If he is successful in business who is responsible?

We are told that the organized workers of America receive \$5,000,000,000.00 per year in wages. This vast amount of spending power could be a tremendous factor if properly directed. Organized Labor has not done its full duty as an employer.

More consistency is required. How can any member of Organized Labor claim to be a good union member if in the capacity of an employer he does not give employment to union members exclusively?

The more prominent a person is in the Labor world the more it becomes his duty to be consistent and any departure from the path of duty is not only inexcusable but a detriment to the cause of Labor.

Approximately a half a century ago the Cigarmakers of San Francisco were being displaced by Oriental labor, which was willing to accept lower wages and lower standards of living. Appeals to the employers fell upon deaf ears. In order to counteract the inroads which Oriental labor was making, the Cigarmakers adopted a white label which was placed on the box containing their product. This was the guiding sign to those who believed in supporting fair conditions and was so successful in assisting the Cigarmakers that other organizations adopted labels which would distinguish their product from that of the non-union kind.

Today practically every organization in the Labor movement has either a union label, button or shop card. Let us consistently and persistently demand them and thereby employ union labor.

If the trade unionists of this continent had carried on consistently and persistently the work commenced by the Cigarmakers of San Francisco, approximately fifty years ago, the suffering and hardships of numerous contests in the industrial field would not have occurred.

Concentration of the purchasing power of the trade unionists can prevent Organized Capital from tearing down union standards. In fact it can be made an impenetrable line of defence.

### UNCLE SAM AT SEA

Although the present decline in ship-building is world-wide, it is in the United States that the contrast between the extraordinary production of the post armistice period and the existing slump is most marked. A recent issue of Lloyd's register presents the figures concerning this last leadership, revealing the fact that American maritime ascendancy was ephemeral and that nations once surpassing us in quantity construction of ocean going vessels have, with the

exception of Germany, regained the old ranking. Great Britain is now building 60 per cent of the world's tonnage. France and the Netherlands come next, with the United States a bad fourth. This country indeed, has returned, as a ship building nation, to the inglorious position it occupied in the years preceding the World War. In other words the splendid impetus to our shipping has evaporated, and virtually no advantage has been taken of magnificent opportunities for progress.

### MOTION PICTURES IN THE SCHOOLS

The producers of motion pictures have just accomplished the most sensible act of their joint and several careers.

A distinguished committee of educators has been asked to co-operate with Will H. Hays, overseer of the American film industry, to find out just what value motion pictures have in the classroom.

The motion picture makes a new type of pedagogy possible. With animated cartoons and moving maps, it is possible to explain in a few seconds a point which could only be partially and inadequately elucidated with thousands of words. Microscopic photography brings to the student of biology and chemistry a reality hitherto undreamt of. The patient camera man can reveal a month's growth of a plant in the course of five minutes on the screen.

Despite all these advantages most of the experiments made thus far in the use of movies in schools have been comparative failures. This is partially due to a misunderstanding of function; the film should supplement, not supplant, the text-book. It is particularly useful in summarizing the important facts—"hitting the high spots"—leaving precise details for book and teacher.

Also, for obvious reasons, the amount of classroom film as yet available is small, the choice of subjects hazardous, the technical quality of much of it poor. So few schools are interested as yet that the financial rewards to producers are limited. Teachers have not learned how to use the new medium to advantage, and normal schools have not introduced the subject into their curricula.

Time will certainly smooth away these difficulties. It needs no great prophetic vision to predict that before many years every classroom will have its projection machine; that as many films as text books will be produced; that in the school auditorium of every town and village, travel pictures and special educational films will be shown one or two evenings a week through the winter, for the grown-ups and the children alike, at a nominal charge or none.

Collectively, the human race is fairly stupid; but in the long run every new short cut to power and knowledge is certain to be adopted. In education, motion pictures provide a short cut. Their ultimate use is as inevitable as the sunrise.

### NEW WORLD WAR IS PREPARING

#### Germany and Russia Will Combine for Revenge on France.

The end of 1923 shows war clouds ominously revealed in various parts of Europe to some fearful observers, though to others the fact that the people of the European countries have had to suffer so deeply and so long as the result of the World War is the safest basis on which to fix a prediction that they will not let war happen anew. The London Daily Mail publishes a memorandum, "by a person in close touch with the best informed German circles in Berlin and Munich," according to which the Germans are said to be actively planning a war of revenge, mainly against France, and for this purpose they are said to have concluded a "secret military agreement with Russia."

This London daily maintains that the charges in the memorandum are very largely supported by corroborative information secured by it in Germany, London, and Paris. As summarized in the press The Daily Mail's memorandum makes specific statements on "Alleged arrangements to enable Germany to utilize Russia's resources, including internal reorganization, which will make Russia capable of supporting both herself and Germany, so that Germany may ignore any sea blockade."

"It is said that German armament firms will establish factories in Russia, whose armies will be equipped thereby and submarines and mine-layers will be built in Russia under German guidance and manned by Russian crews under German officers."

"Poland is to be crushed and annexed by Russia to give Russia and Germany a common frontier."

"It claims that its inquiries regarding this memorandum have elicited the fact that 500 German officers are in Moscow carrying out the conditions of the agreement; that many engineers from Krupp have begun the reorganization of Russian munition works, while German engineers are reconditioning the Russian railways to the Polish front."

"Proof," says The Daily Mail, has been obtained by the Allies that the Germans are delivering airplanes to Russia, one firm dispatching commercial airplanes to Smolensk, where they are converted into military machines."

"Further statements deal with alleged constant and surreptitious military training of German youths."

### STATE DEATH TOLL GREATER THAN WAR

State Labor Director Clifford Reveals Astonishing Figures of Washington Casualties.

Nearly 300,000 persons hurt and 3,468 killed is the toll of industry in the State of Washington for the past 10 years.

The figures, in the report just made to the governor by Edward Clifford, state director of labor and industry, show that 28 men are killed each month in the camps, factories and on the docks in this state.

In the world war, there were 3,070 casualties among the troops furnished by the state of Washington. Of these 877 were deaths from all causes.

In 1918 an average of 34.5 men were killed each month in industry; in 1922, due to diligent insistence on safety devices by the department, 27.3 was the monthly average of fatalities, the report declares.

In nine months of this year, 1,328 men were permanently disabled of a total of 6,970 cases reported to the department. One hundred and seventy-one were killed, and 114 of these left 269 widows, orphans and others dependent on the meager allowance paid under the terms of the niggardly industrial insurance act of the state.

The timber industry takes heaviest toll of lives, Clifford's report shows. Thirty-seven men were killed by rolling or moving logs, and 25 by falling trees.

Eighteen men were killed by accident in the coal mines of the state in the last year. The coal industry produced seven widows and 19 orphans.

Coal production in this state has declined since 1920 the report shows. In violation of their agreements, employers refused to deal fairly with their employes in the coal industry. The figures tell the result.

In 1920 with 4,862 employes, the mines of the state produced 3,756,881 tons of coal. In 1921, many union miners not working, 4,575 employes, more of them strike breakers, produced only 2,442,106 tons of coal. In the first six months of this year 4,388 employes produced 1,207,519 tons of coal.

These figures, more than anything else, show the effectiveness of the miners' strike and prove that union miners are the best miners.

In King county where union miners have been hardest hit by employers, strikebreakers produced a third of a ton of coal less per day than union miners, while in the union fields production per man per day has shown steady increase.

A detailed report is given of the activities of the bureau of industrial relations. No recommendations are made in the report, but it is expected that Clifford will ask from the legislature more liberal provisions in the industrial code to permit his department to care for the widows and orphans of the state's industries.

The reason why they lied at Genoa was that they wished to give the impression that Russia was self-supporting. In their attempts to rob the churches of their treasures they secured some \$7,500,000 worth of gold and treasures. The religious feelings of millions of peasants were outraged, and about forty to fifty priests slaughtered to gain the amount.

Life in Moscow is getting more normal. Shops and restaurants are now opening everywhere, and the opera is as good as ever and crowded every night. Twenty-five per cent of the cents, at the opera are retained for the government to give to their employes, who sell them by auction to the highest bidder to augment their totally inadequate salaries.

The main railways are being improved; one good train a day is now usual. But nearly all the seats on it are reserved for the use of officials. The smaller railways are entirely neglected. Committees rule everywhere. A man arriving at a certain station found on the platform a committee, comprising the stationmaster, the engine-driver and the guard. They were arguing whether the train should be allowed to run.

There are crowds of unemployed, and there are no longer any state rations. In Warsaw, Riga, Reval and Finland, the Bolsheviks are today buying nothing. Last year they were buying heavily. There are between 400 and 500 trucks of goods leaving Reval for Russia every day; now there are practically none. The Bolsheviks cannot pay. They are nearly at the end of their gold supply. There are no more treasures to loot. The Soviets have another \$1,000,000 or so worth of jewels to sell and then they will be at the end of their resources.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, the Walpole street specialist, declares in The Lancet that there must be an anatomical lymphatic centre for the formation and expression of figures.

He quotes the case of a mentally inferior boy who had "never been teachable in any way, having always proved refractory and difficult to manage," and yet

He multiplied 825 by 825 in four seconds

Given a day of the week in 1912 he calculated May 22, 1906, as a Friday in five seconds

Asked how many seconds in 39 years, three months, and 12 hours, he gave the correct answer, 1,233,587,200 in one minute, 15 seconds

A patient may be wond blind and yet be able to calculate and read figures, says Dr. Hollander.

He quotes a case described by Dr. James Hinshelwood, of a teacher of languages, "who was unable to read even the largest letters of the test type, yet could read and number of figures fluently."

### HALF MILLION REDS AT WORK IN STATES

To Overthrow Capitalist Government and Establish Proletariat.

How far from 400,000 to 500,000 agents in Soviet Russia are trying to bring about a social revolution in this country is being told in a series of articles in the New York Herald, which gives in detail the Communist method of working here.

"The immediate aim of the Communist Party is to overthrow and destroy capitalist government and to establish a working class government," reads an excerpt from an alleged letter of instruction sent from Moscow.

The movement has been going on ever since the war, according to present information it has penetrated every branch of labor, has caused racial dissension, the muttering of which are frequently heard, and has split the Socialist party into the right and left wings, the latter adhering to the doctrines and aims of the 'Reds,' while the right wing is firm in its devotion to more conservative action. Evidence of the Socialist split was apparent in the November general elections in the reduced size of the straight Socialist vote."

In general the method of action adopted may be described by the phrase "boring from within," an expression often heard of late in connection with political bodies. Communists, otherwise "Reds," join different labor unions and proceed to corrupt their fellows.

Twenty of these plotters headed by William Z. Foster, described as the "reddest of the Reds," who directed the steel strike of 1919, are to go on trial in Michigan next month.

Chief Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court of Illinois, speaking recently of this effort of the Communists of America said: "The doctrines advocated are not harmless—they are a menace, and it behooves Americans to be on their guard to meet and combat the movement which, if permitted to progress as contemplated, may undermine and endanger our cherished institutions."

These plotters and schemers are alleged to be under the direction of Lenin and Trotsky. A great mass of information and confirmatory material concerning the movement has come into possession of the Department of Justice in Washington. Reports from federal officers assigned to the various Communist groups, together with communications and documents from Russian headquarters show that leaders in the sedition movement come from the anarchists, the Industrial Workers of the World, the left wing Socialists, and other ultrasocialist groups.

The following is a sample of the report sent from Moscow: "The executive committee urges the American comrades immediately to establish an underground organization, even though it is possible for the party to function legally. This underground organization shall be for the purpose of carrying on direct revolutionary propaganda among the masses and, in case of violent suppression of the legal party organization, of carrying on the work."

It should be composed of trusty comrades and kept entirely separate from the legal party organization. The fewer people who know about it the better."

Wide publicity of orders such as this will do as much to suppress these seditious activities as the heavy hand of the Department of Justice itself.

Communists have been working secretly among the negroes in the endeavor to stir up dissatisfaction with the present scheme of things. They have perhaps made more headway here than they have been able to accomplish in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, where they have unsuccessfully tried to overthrow Samuel Gompers, its president, whom they accuse of not really working in the interests of the negroes of the workers.

Briefly the cry of the Communists is the old Bolshevik slogan, "Up with the proletariat and down with capitalism."

Here is the Communist policy as it reached here from Moscow: "The Communist party should strive to write in its ranks all those elements which recognize the necessity for seizing power and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is particularly necessary to remember that the stage of verbal propaganda and agitation has been left behind. The time for decisive battle has arrived."

"Paw" began little Lester Livermore who is of unusual width between the eyes, "if a man 50 years old marries a girl of 17 and his son, age 25 marries the girl's mother, doesn't that make the old man the son-in-law of himself? And say—Paw, can I go to the picture show tonight if I won't ask you any more questions?" "Yes," yelled Mr. Livermore.

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# ORGANIZED LABOR NOT POLITICAL

By J. W. Hays, of International Typographical Union.

Political action should never be the dominant purpose of organized labor in the opinion of J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, according to a statement issued at the union headquarters in answer to numerous inquiries as to the organization's plans in connection with the "progressive" movement.

"Necessity has compelled labor to undertake the achievement of some legislative measures," said Mr. Hays. "That does not mean that the Typographical Union is becoming radical. On the contrary we regard ourselves as conservatives with extremists on both sides. What political course will best serve to protect the interests of labor is a matter in doubt at this time.

"One thing however, is certain; congressional blocs are going to finish doing business in American politics. And labor is going to develop strength in that way, if it is in the hands of labor leaders I know, count on anything. Objectionable as they may be to some politicians, they are natural developments. Geographic representation alone, no longer serves the aims of diverse areas and interests of the country.

"The prime purposes of a labor union are economical benevolent and educational but whenever an organization finds itself unjustly limited in accomplishing these purposes, it must strike back. The progressive bloc in Congress will have our support in efforts to bring about the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Act and to end rule by injunction. We also favor direct election of president and vice-president.

"Threatening the continued development of America we have two widely separated elements. One, the so-called radicals, would pull down existing institutions with any very clear ideas as to how to replace them. The other, the fearful special privilege class, would continue exploiting the nation all their course brought about their destruction.

"Daniel Webster once stated this conclusion: 'The form of government determined (except where the rules) by the nature and distribution of property.' And further: 'Government to be stable must be based on men's interests.' True enough, and unless it is desired to lead this country into an incubator of socialists the interest of every kind and condition of honest men must be considered. As Webster concluded: 'Universal suffrage is incompatible with a great inequality of wealth.'

The last contains a warning which the leaders of America will well heed. This is not a government of the sword, although the actions of Attorney General Clegg and others would indicate that some persons think it is such, but the people will not be forever overruled by their foes. Money power for oppression in the hands of unscrupulous groups is the sort of property the founders of this aimed to safeguard.

Participation in politics by the International Typographical Union for present will be confined to supplying members with data intended to show which candidates for office are wisest, fairest and least likely to under the domination of those who would exploit farmers, workers and other producers."

# SETTLE BOUNDARY IF DEBT IS PAID

Newfoundland Will Agree Labrador Boundary if National Debt is Wiped Out.

If Canada would assume the national debt of Newfoundland—a modest fifty million dollars—the ancient colony, according to intimation received, would be willing to settle the boundary dispute as to where lies the boundary between Canada and Labrador. The case has been hanging for fifteen years, and it is to be argued in the coming year before the Privy Council. Elaborate and expensive preparations have been made for the hearing.

There is no likelihood whatever that a settlement on any such basis will be made, though, if the national debt in question were divided by ten, it might be considered.

Newfoundland claims that Labrador, which it owns, runs away back in the interior of what the Dominion claims to be Quebec. The federal contention is that Quebec extends up to within two or three miles of the coast line. In other words, it is maintained that Newfoundland is entitled to only such territory as is necessary for fishing operations. The suggestion of assuming the national debt would contemplate a concession by Newfoundland of the Canadian claim. It is admitted that Newfoundland which has administered the territory for a hundred years has never got any revenue out of it, but there are power potentials, timber and some mineral deposits.

Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty is counsel in the case for the Dominion Government. If a settlement is reached, Quebec may contribute the larger share, inasmuch as it would come into possession of the territory.

# WORLD'S HOPE IS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Arthur Henderson Points the Path of Peace at The Hague. Progressive Disarmament.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who represents the Second International at the World's Peace Conference at The Hague speaking on the action of governments and political parties in the promotion of peace, outlined the duty of labor in the promotion of goodwill among the nations.

Labor, he claimed, must direct its efforts to continuous exposure of the normal foreign policy of capitalist militarism, and must embark on a steady propaganda in support of a constructive peace policy, based on the League of Nations as the instrument of international co-operation.

The League itself should be encouraged to take up steps to bring about a progressive disarmament of the nations, beginning with the prohibition of the use of aeroplanes, submarines and poison gas, and the abolition of the private manufacture of arms and munitions and their export.

As to Russia, the Labor and Socialist Parties must seize every opportunity to bring that country again within the comity of the League of Nations.

They could not learn to subtract, so the teacher put this practical problem to him:

"If Ikey had eight pennies and lost three of them, how many pennies would Ikey have left?"

"For why should Ikey lose three pennies?" came back the prompt reply.

# VANCOUVER SUN WANTS ACTION

In Government Provision of Grain Elevators and Storage.

Under the caption "This is Canada," the Vancouver Sunday Sun demands from the Government immediate action on facilities for grain storage and elevators. The editorial reads:

Western Canada and British Columbia have been trying to impress upon Ottawa the necessity of providing additional grain handling facilities at Vancouver so that grain growers could take advantage of the saving possible by shipping their grain via the Pacific Coast.

The Vancouver Harbour Commission, like similar Commissions throughout Canada, is a separate corporate body appointed by Parliament for the sole purpose of developing and administering the affairs of this port. Because it is appointed by Government, it was thought necessary that Government keep a check on it, so that before large improvements are undertaken, consent, by Order-in-Council, must first be secured.

Once such consent is secured, the Commissioners have full power to go ahead with the work and issue Harbour Bonds, etc., etc., and because work of the various Harbour Commissions was considered to be to the general advantage of Canada, it has been the practice of Ottawa to guarantee their bonds.

In the case of Vancouver, all that is required by Ottawa is the passing of an Order-in-Council authorizing the Vancouver Harbour Board to proceed with the construction of:

Two million bushels additional storage to the present elevator.

The construction of a new five million bushel elevator.

Then later on, submit a vote to Parliament under which Harbour Bonds for these expenditures will be guaranteed.

This is the procedure which has been followed in the case of Montreal and Quebec where tens of millions have been spent on elevator and port improvements.

Even should Parliament disapprove of the expenditure and refuse to guarantee the bonds, the work could still be gone on with, only instead of being a Government-guaranteed proposition, like Montreal, the work would be carried on as a straight Vancouver Harbour Board undertaking, and the bonds, instead of selling at par with Government backing, would possibly sell for not more than ninety cents on the dollar. If Ottawa wants to guarantee Montreal bonds and refuses to guarantee Vancouver's, she can exercise that privilege of discrimination.

The important point to the Western farmers and to Vancouver is that construction at Vancouver be immediately authorized—regardless of whether the funds cost three, four or five per cent, because as a good business proposition the saving and benefits to be derived, amount annually to ten times the cost.

But Ottawa withholds the necessary authority and will do nothing. Under one pretense or another, action has been and is being withheld, and meantime millions are being spent in Quebec and Montreal.

The answer is that the Mackenzie King Government has sold out body and soul to French Quebec.

A united press from salt water on the Pacific right through to Winnipeg; members of Parliament covering the same territory; and farmers' organizations all over the prairies have asked and demand that these facilities be commenced forthwith so that they will be completed in time for the 1923 crop, but the farmers be damned, and, whether they like it or not, they must pay for hauling their grain 2,700 miles through to the Atlantic, regardless of the fact that the natural outlet for all grain grown west of Moose Jaw, is the Pacific Coast.

With French Quebec in control of Ottawa, word has gone forth that political heresy must be stamped out in those communities who, through loyalty to country or through exercise of political conscience, failed to return Liberal members, and that Government consent and Government subvention for necessary public undertakings must be withheld until political discipline is fully restored.

Such a policy is contrary to the great principles of Liberalism. Such a policy is a blot on the clean and bright record of that revered statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who accomplished so much towards uniting the people of Canada.

Mackenzie King must know that this nation is not Quebec; is not British Columbia; Ontario or any other Province.

This is CANADA.

Illustrating the economic condition of the several nations is the story told by former Chancellor Wirth of how the foreign ministers at Greece paid their hotel bills.

"Mr Lloyd George pulled out of his pocket a few pound notes.

"The German Chancellor wrote a check on the Riechsbank for more notes than any one individual could carry.

"The Austrian representative announced that a train load of kronen stood on a siding.

"Teblicherin presented a pass into the Russian printing press and said: 'Take what you need.'"

# "REDS" PREPARE FOR A REVOLUTION

Workers' Party Formed by Lenine's Influence.

Organization of a National Labor Party was agreed upon in New York at a session of the second convention of the Workers' Party of America.

The proposal for its formation was said to have been made on instructions from Nicholas Lenine, and the Russian Communist Internationale.

Speaking in support of the National Labor Party proposal, C. E. Ruthenburg, secretary of the Workers' Party, said that workers in this country could not be led into a revolutionary class movement all at once, but would have to be educated through a political machine. The Labor Party, he said, would accomplish this, and would develop "leadership for the proletarian revolution."

# PROVINCES ASKED RE IMMIGRATION

Views to be Given to Federal Government.

All of the provincial governments have been asked by the federal minister of immigration and colonization, Hon. Charles Stewart, to consider a programme of immigration and place their views in the matter in the hands of the federal government, it was stated yesterday afternoon.

The provinces are asked to assist the federal department of immigration by laying down a selective policy, as outlined by Hon. Mr. Stewart in his recent statement of policy, and indicating the number of class immigrants which the province can absorb. Attempts are being made, it was announced, to secure from the provinces, periodical statements which will show just what number of new comers can be assimilated, and as far as possible these requirements will be filled by co-operation between the federal and provincial departments.

# QUEBEC TO PROTECT FISHERMEN'S CATCH

Hon. Mr. Perrault, Quebec Minister of Fisheries, has announced that it was the intention of the government to help the fishermen of Quebec organize so that they could dispose of their catch in this country and not be compelled, as at present, to send practically all to the United States.

He stated that the fresh fish industry was nearly entirely with the United States. This was so true that even merchants in Quebec city bought their fresh Gaspé salmon from the wholesalers in Boston instead of getting it direct from the fisheries in the province.

It was the intention to legislate so as the fishers would be no longer at the mercy of one or two large companies who today control the market.

The legislature will also provide for better production of fish through the establishment of a department of a "marine fisheries bureau" for the conservation of fish by the establishment of cold storage facilities near the fisheries and in Quebec city, for a better supply of refrigerator cars and refrigeration facilities on the vessels which carry fish from the fisheries to Quebec and other points the appointment of agents to look after the interests of the fishers in the United States and South America and even in Europe, and help to develop the Canadian fish business with these countries.

Hon. Mr. Perrault announced that a sum of \$40,000 a year, for a period of ten years, or a sum total of \$400,000 for the construction and maintenance of the new cold storage plants, the expenses of a number of pupils who will go abroad and study the best methods of fishing, preparing and preserving fish, and to aid in the building and maintenance of one or more plants for the canning of fish would be spent by the government.

# WHO IS GETTING CHEAP SERVICE?

The September report of operating revenues and expenditures of Canadian railways, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, makes it plain that the Prairie provinces, rather than the Maritime provinces, are responsible for the low earnings of the Canadian National.

The freight traffic carried by the system during the month was 398,000,000 revenue ton miles greater than it was in the same month last year, and yet the freight revenue was only \$570,287 greater. That is to say that while there was an increase of 34 per cent in traffic, revenue increased by only 6 per cent.

It is true that the net operating revenue was \$135,000 greater, but it would have been far greater, if the increased grain traffic on the prairies had been carried at charges in any way proportionate to that charged for service in the Maritime Provinces. When a road does 34 per cent more business and only gets six per cent more revenue, there is only one explanation, and that is that this extra business is being done below cost.

What a howl would have gone up from the Toronto Globe, if this extra business had come from the Intercolonial with no greater earnings than those reported? As a matter of fact, investigation would no doubt show that the increase of \$150,000 in revenue was due to a better showing on the eastern sections of the National system, and that these really did much to offset the drop in revenue that otherwise would have followed the return of the 1898 grain rates.

Sir Henry Thornton will find considerable sectional feeling manifesting itself through a desire to influence his management, and we venture the prediction that this will become more pronounced in proportion as he goes inland. The Maritime Provinces have never adopted an antagonistic attitude towards the development of the West, but they do resent being charged with stealing all the plums, when other portions of the Dominion in plain sight of all, are eating them.

# THREE ARE KILLED BY WOLF PACK

White Man and Two Indians Meet Terrible Death.

The death of an elderly white man and two Indians who are said to have been devoured by wolves, following a losing battle against a great band of timber wolves on a trail seventy miles north of Ignace in the Sturgeon river country, has been reported, but has not yet been confirmed.

The white man resided with his two sons in a cabin some miles from the nearest settlement in which a post office is located. Their livelihood is gained from the woods, and all three were trappers and disposed of their winter's catch each summer at Kenora.

Saturday, December 22, the father said he would go to the settlement and bring home from the post office the family mail. He hitched his dog team and started away, arriving safely at the post office, where he was informed by the post master that the mail expected had not arrived. Promising to return to the settlement on Christmas morning, the trapper left. About noon, Christmas Day, when the old man had not appeared at the settlement, the postmaster grew alarmed. Two Indians, who were at the post office were requested to go out along the trail, and if possible, pick the trapper up. The Indians followed the trail for a few miles, according to the report, when they discovered a trampled-down spot in the freshly fallen snow. A few feet further on they stumbled on the bones of the trapper. The dogs had disappeared, but the harness torn to bits, lay in all directions. Hurrying back to the settlement, the Indians reported the gruesome find, and urged on by the thought of collecting a good stake through the wolf bounty, they armed themselves and set out in pursuit of the pack. When they did not reappear at the settlement, in a certain time limit, a search party was organized, and led by the post master, the party put off into the bush. It is related that less than four miles from the settlement and about a quarter of a mile off the main trail, the searchers found the remains of the Indians. Their guns were nearby and the breeches were empty and scattered about were evidences of their being compelled to use every bit of ammunition.

The carcasses of sixteen dead wolves, some gnawed at and others half eaten, lay in a circle about the remains of the Indians.

The vicar of a small town was returning home one Sunday evening when he came upon two young boys having a quarrel.

They were fighting violently stopping now and again to shout at each other using very bad language.

Touching the smaller of the two boys on the shoulder, the vicar said: "Tut tut, my little fellow, what ever would your mother say if she heard you using such wicked words!"

"Spect she would be very pleased," answered the small boy.

"Rubbish!" answered the vicar.

"You know she would not be pleased!"

"I think she would be, sir, she's stone deaf!"

# THE PRICE OF GERMAN PROSPERITY

It is difficult to get a clear conception of the social and economic conditions in Germany. The desperate fall of the value of currency in that country has produced problems that seem without solution because no parallel circumstances of the past have given a lead.

Even the legend of German prosperity has gone its way, writes the commercial Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. Yet the hollow ring of the word is re-echoed as every fresh wave of exchange depreciation brings poverty and distress to bigger and bigger sections of Germany's population. A year, even six months ago, the fall of the mark was dreaded mainly by the "rentier" classes. Prices, even of imported commodities, rose in all leisure and in a small degree the workers and the salaried middle classes did not connect the depreciation of the mark with their material welfare, while large sections of the business community welcomed it as a key which would open to them the gates of the world's markets. The evolution which has since taken place in the minds of these classes is in itself a chapter of social and economic history.

The "rentier" classes are now out of the field. There is nothing for them to do but die. Business classes see the fallacy of prosperous trade on a depreciating exchange. They realize more and more they are living on capital and eating away their very subsistence. Yet they see no way out. An improvement in the exchange even a stabilization, if it were possible, which no one in Germany now believes, would spell certain disaster. Even large enterprises are finding it more and more difficult to finance their businesses, and banks cannot cope with the huge demand for credit. Points to note here are restriction of output, general retrenchment, and the subsequent dismissal of employes, because business houses cannot pay the present high paper wages. It is the beginning of unemployment, which every fresh wave of depreciation seemingly checks, but actually furthers.

The retail trade margins of profit are high, but even exorbitant margins and huge paper profits do not enable traders to replace stocks at new values. Credits are unobtainable, and there is a growing reluctance to sell, as traders realize that their most business-like procedure would be to purchase stocks for themselves.

An uncertain present and precarious future. Yet their lot is a happy one compared to that of the salaried and wage-earning classes. It is they, by far the largest section of the population, who suffer the full misery and pay the full price for German "prosperity". For purposes of examination this class thoroughly is divided into two; the working classes and the salaried middle classes. Though the lot of neither is enviable, the position of the latter is hardest and saddest, for they have lost more and have fallen deeper. In peace times a government official on some standing earned, say, six times as much as a workman. Two or three months ago he earned perhaps three times as much, now he earns barely twice as much. The only class in Germany whose earnings have kept pace with the money depreciation and the rise in prices are the unskilled workers, who were, however, notably underpaid before the war. The general attempt is being made a levelling, possibly for political motives, which is, however, full of the gravest danger for Germany's intellectual future.

The average wage of printers (compositors) at the end of September was 3,050 marks a week for married workers, and 2,930 marks for single. The wages of workers engaged in the building trade were as high as 18,000 marks a month in September. The striking thing about September figures is the exceedingly narrow margin shown between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, higher and lower officials. It is this systematic attempt at levelling which must needs stunt intellectual efforts and affect workmanship.

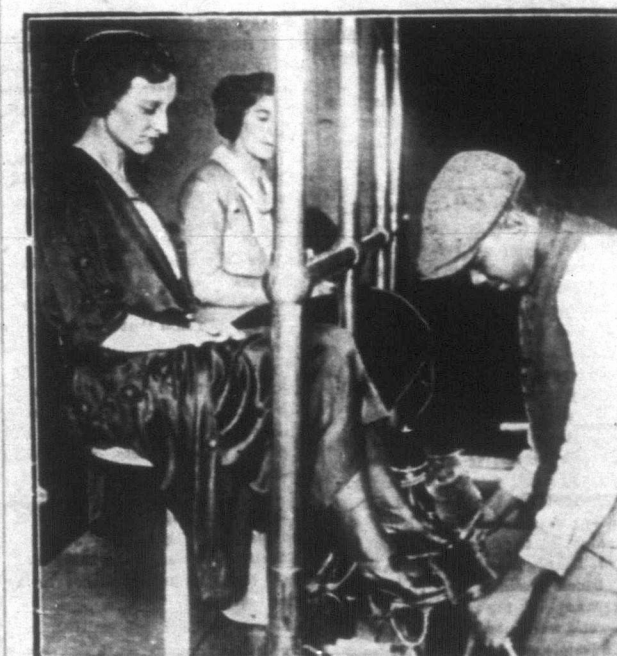
Strict parent—"From my observation of him last night I should say that young man of yours was rather wild."

Daughter—"Of course, he was watching him that made him wild. He wanted you to go upstairs and leave us alone."

"What would you suggest for our literary club to read," asked Mrs. Phibbudd. "A good cook book," responded her brutal husband.



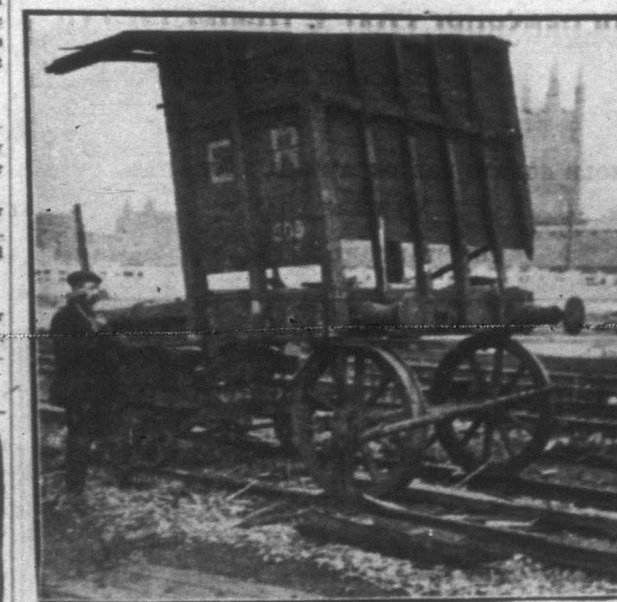
A fashion picture from the Spreewald, Germany, snapped after church on Sunday morning.



Electric shoe shining appliances latest from New York.



Allen Woodring, on foot, beat "Yankee Lad," a horse, in a short race at Syracuse.



All that was left of an Irish freight car after collision.

In a poor parish in the east end of London a suffragan bishop promised to address the women at a mothers' meeting, and to make it easier for them to attend the lady church workers arranged to mind their babies in another room.

Of course it rained, and the ladies thought their work would be greatly minimized; indeed they very much doubted whether any babies would be brought to them at all.

To their great surprise a loud knock was heard and a small child stumbled in, carrying a very fat baby. She looked nervous for a moment and then giggled:

"Please, ladies, will you tell the suffering bishop mother is very sorry it is too wet for her to go to the meeting, but she has sent the baby and I will come for him later."

Another woman has tried to drop her troubles by pushing him into the river says Mrs. Chatterbox.

A great many people begin to save and fail because they haven't any definite plan. They save "once in a while". The person who ties his Big Ambition to that method has a long and weary wait for fortune.

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Mrs. Alex. Marshall, Sprucedale, Ont., writes:—

"When my little son was three months old he broke out in sores on his chest and arms. We did all we could to heal those terrible sores, but nothing did him much good. Finally I ventured on a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and kept on using it. At last we were rewarded by the steady healing of the sores, and finally he was completely relieved of them. He is now three years old, and has had no return of the trouble since."

Baby Marshall

**DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT**

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



His lordship disturbed. A young Nova Scotian bull moose preparing to move as he hears the hunters' approach.

SCANDAL OF RELIEF WORK CONDITIONS

Fourteen Hours a Day For 50s. a Week. Demand for Inquiry.

Is the public aware of the disgraceful conditions under which men are being employed on so-called "relief" works? Does the public realize, for instance, that on the arterial road construction schemes for London men have to leave their home as early as 4.30 in the morning to get to their jobs by 7.30? That the men do not get back to their homes until seven o'clock at night, and that a full week's pay is only £2 10s.—weather permitting. Many people, no doubt, will be surprised by these revelations. They will not be surprised, however, to learn that in these circumstances the men concerned are restive and are seeking something a little less like slavery. Arterial road workers discussed their grievances in conference on Saturday, at the Essex Hall, London. Mr. J. Beard, president of the Workers' Union unreservedly, and pointed out that many of the men engaged on the work were not life long navvies, but unemployed from other trades. They were men of pluck, who, at the start of their careers as navvies had to endure a period of torture, so trying was the unusual character of the work. The men concerned were Londoners, employed on relief schemes of the London County Council. Many had to travel from 20 to 25 miles out of London to their jobs, and if it was wet when they got there, and work could not be done, the rule was "no work, no pay." "They might just as well be staying in London," said Mr. Beard. "They might be drawing relief instead of doing any work at all." Because work was preferred to relief, the men were treated like this. Organization of all the men on the arterial road jobs was urged by Mr. W. Wray, who said that the employers knew the ex-service men employed on the job had only two alternatives—to put up with the conditions or go back to the misery of unemployment. These men, a great many of whom had no trade union tickets, were being crushed to the lowest depths. "They cannot afford to live decently on the wages," he said. "Indeed slavery is going on." Efforts, he declared, are being made to get the Ministry of Labor to set up an inquiry. The men should be entitled, said Mr. J. Darby, to at least five hours a day "wet time" (compensation for work lost owing to rain) and there should be travelling time allowance. The present rate of 1s 2 1/2d an hour really worked out at only 8d an hour as the daily time spent by many men totalled from 14 to 15 hours. The meeting decided to appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the unions concerned, and one representative from each job embraced by the schemes. It was also agreed to support a demand for five hours wet time and two hours' travelling allowance. An appeal was made to the men by Mr. C. Taylor to support the Daily Herald. When a man grows weary of this dark world he can walk down a dark street, satchel in hand, and pretend he is a paymaster.

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MY VERY BEST LABOR STORY

By W. C. ROBERTS, Chairman A. F. of L. Legislative Committee.

Many strikes have been averted by the cleverness of the representatives of Labor. Sometimes the methods used were humorous. This was the case when W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees changed an ultimatum from the president of an interurban line in Illinois to a peaceful settlement. Rejection of the ultimatum would have meant a strike. Among the street railway boys Mahon is known as "Old Bill," a name given by himself. During a meeting in 1903 of representatives of employers, Labor and society in the picture gallery in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago, August Belmont, owner of the interurban properties in New York, had told of the wonderful welfare plan adopted for the benefit of the street railway employees. He said that a bath tub had been placed in each of the car stables of the company where the several thousand employees could take a bath. When Mahon's turn came to speak he said among many other good things: "We do not want a bath tub in a stable. We want a bath room in our homes. I would rather go down to my grave as 'Old Bill Mahon' with the knowledge that I have been of service to my fellow men than to have all the wealth of the Vanderbilts, Rockefellers and the Belmonts, and be buried in a mausoleum such as are built only for kings." So he has been "Old Bill" ever since. The president of the interurban line was a Jew. A conference was being held in Chicago to agree on a wage scale. It looked very dark for a peaceful settlement. Finally the company president and his associates retired to another room. On their return to the conference room in which President Mahon and the representatives of the unions involved were waiting, the president of the company threw on the table what he said was an ultimatum. "You must take this, for you will get no more," he said. Mahon and his associates then went into executive session to consider the ultimatum. It was decided to reject it. Just as they were returning to the conference room a bright idea struck Mahon. He took up the ultimatum and ran over it item by item. There were five different scales of wages. Three of them were satisfactory to the employees but two were not. Then to the surprise of the other members of the union committee Mahon said to the president: "We have considered your proposition and agree to accept three of the provisions but two of them we can not accept." "Mr. Mahon," said the president, "don't you know that this is an ultimatum?" "Sure I know it is an ultimatum," said Mahon. "That is why I am telling you that we are willing to accept three of your proposals, but cannot accept the other two." "You don't understand me," said the president. "This is an ultimatum and you have to accept all or none of it." "Oh no, no," replied Mahon. "It looks to me as if we can make a settlement. You say that you will increase the wages of three classes of workers and we accept your offer, but for two of them we want more." The president in a rage walked up and down the room wringing his hands, the perspiration running down his face, because he could not make Mahon understand what an ultimatum was. He finally stopped in front of Mahon and projected his face within a foot of the latter's, his hand gripped as if he was ready to fight and began again his explanation of what an ultimatum was. He said: "Don't you know, this is an ultimatum which you have to accept? This is an ultimatum and you have to accept all of it. You must accept all of it. You cannot accept part of it." "Why, certainly, I know what an ultimatum is," said Mahon in his fatherly way to the president. "No man knows better what an ultimatum is than I do. That is the question at issue. You make an ultimatum to grant an increase in wages for three classes of workers which we accept. But I want to repeat that the ultimatum for two classes of employees can not be accepted. We must have more." The president began again his prancing up and down the room, swinging his arms, snapping his teeth and stopping occasionally in front of his associates and saying: "What do you think of that, He, president of all the street car men and don't know what an ultimatum is." Mr. Mahon grew very indignant. "You say I don't know what an ultimatum is," said Mahon. "I have had the pleasure of considering many ultimatums. You have given up an ultimatum and I have told you what we would do with it. Let me repeat that we would do with it. Let me repeat that we accept three of your offers but cannot accept the other two." When it is understood that this sort of argument proceeded for an

HERE'S HOPING

WHY WORRY.

The worries of today are the jokes of tomorrow. Look over your past life. What are the incidents that you find funny now? Every one of them was a worry at the time it happened. You laugh as you look back at past worries. Well, why not laugh at the worries of today and tomorrow as well. Worry doesn't get you anything or anywhere. There's no use worrying about things that are past. Whatever has happened is right, or it would not have happened. The whole great universe is run in harmony. Don't be conceited enough to suppose that anything you have done is out of harmony with the universe. If it was, the whole world would soon get out of kilter. There's no use worrying, either, about what's going to happen. Nobody knows that. Remember too, the worst thing never happens and why worry now? You either can help or can't help what you are worrying about. If you can help it, go ahead and do it and stop worrying. If you can't help it, what good does worrying do? "But," you will say, "I just can't help worrying." How absurd! Of course, you can. Try this plan: Sit down calmly and ask yourself what is the very worst result that can come from your present trouble. Look it in the face boldly. Square your shoulders and say to yourself: "Well, if that's all, I can face that. Lots of worse things have happened to millions of other people and they have survived. I guess I can." Most worries are over mere trifles. Probably "George Washington's" wife used to worry when he got home late for dinner, but what difference does it make to either of them now. Get a Worry Book. Put down in it today everything that worries you. Look at it a week from today. How many of the things you are worrying about will happen? The longer you keep a worry book the shorter the entries will grow. Don't worry. Just laugh. A sense of humor will save you many a doctor's bill.

A FINE SHOWING.

The fine showing made by Canadian exhibitors in the hay, grain and live stock classes at the Twenty-third International Livestock Exposition at Chicago has caused widespread interest not only in the exhibition circles but throughout the Dominion. It is a wonderful showing, and the farmers and cattle raisers responsible for it deserve great credit for their progressive and up-to-date methods. These exhibitors went out in sweeping fashion in competition with the leading agriculturists in the United States, and thereby proved that Canadian farmers can raise pure-bred cattle equal to any on the continent, and hay and grain second to none. But it must be remembered their success is not due wholly to excellent soil conditions and large crops of hay and grain. It is largely due to scientific methods employed in farming. They have used their brains with results that are profitable and most praise-worthy. With them cattle are not mere cattle or hay mere hay. They have found out what particular kind of cattle and sheep do best in certain localities and what particular crops are best suited to the soil prepared for seed. They have used the information available at the Federal experimental farms to good effect. And in this connection attention is directed to the fact that this information is available to every farmer in the country. The experimental farms are conducted by experts who know their business thoroughly, and who desire in every way possible to improve their stocks and raise agricultural standards. Needless to say the information is free. The Canadian exhibitors who carried off so many big prizes at Chicago have accomplished a great deal for the cause of agriculture. Their achievement should stimulate the efforts of the farmers in every province of the Dominion. Old Joshua made the sun stand still. So he could win a battle;

A COMPOSITE ANTI LABOR GOVERNMENT

For the Mix-Up in Australia Is Suggested as a Settlement

Melbourne, Australia. — Premier Hughes contends that three Liberals elected in South Australia in last Saturday's general federal elections are really supporters of his government. Without these the government and Labor parties are tied with 28 seats each, the other 19 going to the Country and Liberal parties. The Sydney Daily Telegraph suggests that W. A. Watts, leader of the Liberals, and ex-minister of trade and commerce, in the Hughes government and also acting premier in 1918, in the absence of Mr. Hughes, will eventually become leader of a composite anti-Labor government. HOME DUTIES FIRST. Replying to a suggestion by the British Prime Minister that the proposed Empire Economic Conference should be held in April, Premier King has said that he could not be present at that time since Canada's Parliament would then be in session. No Canadian prime minister, none, at least, for many years to come, is likely to forget what happened to Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he left Canada at a critical time in domestic politics to attend an Empire conference at London. While he was in London on Empire business in 1911 the Conservatives had opportunity to perfect their plans to fight the Liberal Government on the Reciprocity issue, and when he came back it was too late for the Government to save itself. That was a lesson that all his successors for some years at least, will take to heart; none of them will leave Canada except at times of political calm, and Premier King could scarcely regard a session of Parliament as such a time in view of the situation as respects majority which exists in the present Parliament.

"Mahon, I wish you would as soon as you go home take the dictionary and look up the word 'ultimatum.' You are a big man in industrial affairs. It is a sin and a shame that with all your knowledge you don't understand what an ultimatum is." "I think I do," said Mahon. "The result show it. If you had not given us an ultimatum we could not have made a settlement." After they had left the building and were out in the street Mahon's associates turned and looked at him and asked as if in one voice: "Bill, when is an ultimatum not an ultimatum?" "Ask the president of the company," replied Mahon. Mr. Edison says that the \$10,000 kind of men are scarce. So are \$10,000 a year kind of jobs. But some folks made the moonshine still. Where hammers do not rattle. While others make the moonshine still. If neighbours do not tattle.



This is the house where Paul Peel, the famous artist, was born in 1861 at 238 Richmond street, London, Ontario. His picture, "After the Bath," has been purchased from the Hungarian government by James Colerick, another London man.



The ringing of this bell on the cathedral heralded the approach of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania on the day when they were crowned at Alba Julia.



Ruth Roland, the Movie Star, has a pet tiger. They all have something, haven't they!

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