

## Express Hopes of Reaching Agreement in Shopmen's Strike

### ROBERTSON CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF RAILWAYMEN

Senator Robertson, former minister of labor, has sent a letter to Hon. A. K. MacLean, chairman of the special committee on railway costs, dealing with statements relative to railway employees made by Hon. George Langley and F. N. McCrea, M.P., of Sherbrooke. Mr. Robertson makes special mention that Mr. Langley proposes "a thirty to forty-two per cent. increase in wages" and that Mr. McCrea had attacked "railway employees and especially railway trade unions."

The senator opens his reply by referring to the war record of railway employees. He points out that large numbers of them enlisted and that no general wage increases were given those who remained at home between 1914 and 1918. The McCrea award, he states, granted less in the way of increases than had been asked by the Canadian railway employees, so that it was not true that "the Canadian railway companies were held up by United States officers of international railway unions and forced to adopt the McCrea award and supplements."

**Recalls 1921 Wage Cuts.**  
In regard to the present wage situation, Senator Robertson recalls the reduction in railway wages as of last July, roughly approximating \$20,000,000 annually, and in addition cites the recent negotiations for further reductions. He calls attention to the present range of the cost of living index as prepared by the Department of Labor.

"It is worthy of note," he says in

this connection, "that the cost of living is higher today than in 1918, when the McCrea award became effective. Still more serious to employees is the fact that while in 1918 rent, fuel and light constituted 39 per cent. of the total, in 1922 these items represent over 50 per cent. and rents are substantially higher than in July, 1920, when the cost of living was at its height."

**Employees Reasonable.**  
"The view is respectfully submitted," he continues, "that Canadian railway employees have not failed to be reasonable and have submitted to and accepted wage decreases as far as is consistent with the decline in living costs."

The senator declares that in view of these facts the proposal made by Mr. Langley for a wage reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. could not be accepted by the railway employees and would be regarded by the railway companies as "not only unfair, but impossible of adoption."

"Should Parliament," he concludes his letter, "bring about a situation under which railway companies cannot make ends meet and pay wages sufficient to maintain present living standards among their employees, the employees are likely to use their utmost endeavors to maintain these standards. I speak for the 8,000 telegraphers whom Mr. McCrea attacked so unfairly in the House and venture to assert that the views expressed herein will be endorsed by all of the 200,000 railway employees in Canada."

### BOARD FINDING ALBERTA MINERS

In the report of the Knowles conciliation board, which inquired into the dispute in District 18, United Mine Workers of America, embracing the union coal mines in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, certain recommendations as to the future of the industry are made, as well as to the wages and working conditions.

There are really two reports, a majority, signed by Chairman W. E. Knowles and H. Ostund, and a minority, signed by R. G. Drinnan, who represented the operators. The majority report recommends the discontinuance of the war bonus of \$1.17 a day and urges a return to the 1920 agreement, with the exception of the closed shop, with a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.

The minority report recommends that the basic rate be that of the 1915-1917 agreement with an increase of 25 per cent. to contract miners over the terms of that agreement and an increase of 40 per cent. over that agreement on underground day wages.

It is intimated that there are too many mines operating in Alberta in comparison with the demand and that this is the main cause of seasonal employment. With so many mines working the production for part of the year will meet all demands. During the hearings one suggestion made was that there be federal control of the mines to obviate this difficulty and reference is made to this in the report.

The flooding of the Manitoba market with American coal is another reason for part time work in Alberta's mines.

### SIGNALMEN TO REMAIN ON DUTY AWAITING CONFERENCE

**UNION OFFICIALS PLEASED WITH CONDUCT OF MEMBERS**

Chicago.—A threatened extension of the strike of railway shopmen to include 12,000 signalmen was prevented Friday by members of the United States Railroad Labor Board, when D. W. Holt, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, which has been taking a strike vote, promised to maintain the status quo pending further conferences.

Meanwhile, railway circles expressed strong hopes of a quick settlement of the shopmen's strike. M. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, reiterated former statements that the shopmen were willing to consider a settlement proposition submitted by any authoritative body.

The situation is improving so far as the strike is concerned, Mr. Jewell said, asserting that he had received reports from several points that "what few men did remain at work last Saturday and Monday joined the walkout Wednesday."

Mr. Jewell said he had received a telegram from J. F. Valentine of Cincinnati, head of the International Moulders' Union, authorizing a walkout of 2,500 moulders employed on the railroads. He also exhibited telegrams from heads of the ladies' auxiliaries of the shopmen's organizations in which it was stated that the women were doing picket duty.

Mr. Jewell did not reply to the letter of Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the labor board, which was considered conciliatory in some quarters, but said he expected to make reply after studying it closely. Mr. Hooper in his letter advised the shopmen to co-operate with the labor board.

The sixth day of the shopmen's strike was marked by little violence except for a few sporadic outbreaks in widely scattered sections.

### LABOR INTERESTS TO BE ASSISTED

Calgary.—Walter Smitten, of Calgary, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor, will be commissioner of labor for the province, an appointment having been made by the government under the terms of the act passed at the last session of legislature for the establishment of a labor bureau. The name of Mr. Smitten has been freely mentioned for some time past as a likely appointee for the office and he is spoken of by many of the organized labor men as well qualified for it. He will take up his new duties, it is expected, within a few days.

The act provides that the commissioner of labor shall be the head of the bureau, the other members and officers of which will be appointed later, as may be found necessary.

For the first Mr. Smitten will be engaged upon the collection and tabulation of data regarding labor interests within the province, and this will occupy a large part of his time, it is believed, for some months. Some of the information gathered in this way will probably be published in due course.

There will later follow, as an outcome of the investigations thus carried on, recommendations to the government for new legislation affecting labor in Alberta or the consolidation and revision of the existing laws. It is also provided in the act that the commissioner and his bureau may be entrusted with the administration of certain acts. It is proposed, however, that for the present Mr. Smitten shall give his attention mainly to a survey of the labor field in this province and the compilation of information and statistics as to conditions therein. Other officers and clerks of the bureau will be appointed by order-in-council when such action is found necessary.

### STRIKE SHOPMEN OFF PAY—ROLLS OF EASTERN ROADS

New York.—On the heels of the United States labor board's ultimatum at Chicago, outlawing unions participating in the National Shop-Crafts strike, executives of eastern railroads decreed that the strikers had automatically forfeited all "rights," including pensions and priority of promotion.

"Union men who decide to return to their jobs will henceforth be enrolled as new employees and will be considered on the same basis as men employed to replace the strikers who continue in the services of the railroads," the executives declared.

The strikers declared they were not daunted by this action nor by the action of the labor board in defining their unions as "outlaws." After a conference of their New York district "strike conduct committee" they announced that:

"The strike was called when the railway employees department decided to outlaw the United States Railroad Labor Board. As far as the men on strike are concerned, the United States Labor Board does not exist."

Local offices of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employees today received orders from President E. J. Fitzgerald at Cincinnati, directing distribution of strike ballots among 19,500 employees of the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Ballots were made returnable July 15.

**ACTION BY MANAGERS.**  
New York.—The Railway Managers' Association of New York announced after a meeting, a decision to strike the names of all striking shopmen from payrolls of eastern roads entering this city, thereby depriving them of their seniority rights. The action follows the declaration of the railroad labor board outlawing the strikers.

E. M. Rine, chairman of the association, in making the announcement, said the managers also had agreed to refuse further to recognize the unions now on strike. New unions will be formed among men employed to replace the strikers, he said.

### UNIONS HIT HARD IN THE DOMINION

Unemployment, wage reductions and decisions of the International Labor Office, will be among the important problems dealt with at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The convention will be held in Montreal, commencing Monday, August 21, and will continue in session until business is completed.

The call to the convention, issued by Tom Moore, President of the Congress, and P. M. Draper, Secretary, Treasurer, declares that "the effects of the long-continued trade depression and consequent unemployment are undoubtedly being severely felt by our affiliated unions."

The convention call says: "Arbitrary wage reductions, in some cases in direct violation of the Industrial Disputes Act; the removal of immigration restrictions in face of the continued serious unemployment; the delay of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in implementing their obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations to give legislative effect to the eight-hour day; unemployment insurance and other decisions of the International Labor Office, and other equally important problems are subjects the convention will be called upon to consider."

### LESS UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWN BY FIGURES

Employment figures for the first of June show a continued betterment of conditions throughout the Dominion, according to information available at the employment service branch of the department of labor. From the first of the year, it is stated, the improvement in conditions has been steadily maintained, until now there is considerably less unemployment than in June, last year.

The number of employees actually at work on June 1, according to reports received from 6,352 employers, was 723,157, as against 675,421 on May 1. These figures, it was stated, do not take into account the number of people employed in agricultural work throughout the Dominion.

Seasonal employment has, of course, taken care of a great majority of the unemployed throughout the agricultural areas, and from some sections it is being reported there are more jobs open than there are men to fill them.

Present indications, according to officers of the labor department, are that employment conditions will continue to show the steady improvement, which has been maintained since the first of the year.

### DEATH OF A LABOR M.P.

The Daily Herald regrets to announce the death of John Williams, Labour M.P. for Gower (East Glamorgan), which occurred at Sketty, near Swansea, recently. Mr. Williams had been seriously ill for the past 12 months.

John Williams started life in a colliery in the Rhondda Valley, and later became a checkweighman. He was then appointed a miners' agent, and came to the Western district, being first stationed at Neath, and afterwards at Swansea.

On the retirement from Parliament of Mr. J. Aaron Thomas, then Liberal M.P. for Gower, John Williams contested and won the seat for Labor, and on each succeeding occasion he held it by large majorities.

Twelve months ago, owing to failing health, he decided not to seek reelection, and Labour adopted R. H. Greenfield, the present miners' agent, as its candidate.

Mr. Williams was a lay minister of the Baptist Connection. Among his many public offices he was a governor of the University College of Wales.

Europe's efforts to solve problems reminds us of the way the neighbor cleans up: He throws the trash over into our yard.

### Fixed Period of Grace

New York.—At the end of the sixth day of the shop crafts strike, railroads entering New York reported shops and roundhouses were working with 35 to 60 per cent. normal forces, while union leaders continued to claim new gains in the ranks of the strikers. Rail executives united in a statement that all men engaged to fill strikers' places from this time forward will be considered permanent employees.

Three roads fixed a period of grace after which strikers will not be rehired. The Pennsylvania announced its men would retain their pension and seniority rights if they returned by tomorrow night. The Central Railroad of New Jersey set the "deadline" at noon, Sunday, and the Lehigh Valley at midnight tomorrow.

Other roads maintained previously adopted policies, viz., that returning strikers would only get the "rights" of new employees.

**Canadians May Strike.**  
Moose Jaw.—James Somerville, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, who returned to Moose Jaw from a tour of Canadian railways from Montreal to Vancouver, declared that shopmen throughout Canada are prepared to go on strike if railway companies persist in their attempt to impose the terms announced during May upon the men. The men, declared Mr. Somerville, are determined that they are not going to submit to the conditions which the railways are attempting to impose on them, especially with regard to Sunday work.

"The proposal of the railways is that the men should accept straight time for Sunday work and holidays. We established the payment of overtime for Sundays and holidays 25 years ago to eliminate, as far as possible, work on Sundays. If the companies' proposal to pay straight time for Sunday work is accepted, we will debase Sunday the same as the United States and conditions which we believed we had overcome years ago will be back," he said.

### TRADE UNION DECLINE

In announcing a decrease of 211,424 members from last year's high-water mark of 1,583,058, the annual report of the General Federation of Trade Unions says—

"It was not to be expected that the General Federation of Trade Unions would escape the effect of losses in membership suffered by individual trade unions. This loss is serious, but as yet not so serious as had been anticipated."

"There were very few unions which did not enjoy what may be termed war-time inluxes."

"Many who came into industry joined the unions because they were forced, not because they were influenced by trade union conviction."

"Many, and this applies particularly to women, no longer find employment in occupations which lend themselves to trade union organization, and so, though the number of nominal trade unionists is reduced, the actual trade unionists may remain even in greater numbers than in 1914."

The great problem for the future to work out is not whether the dead can come back, but whether the dead broke can come back.

### REQUEST BOARD OF CONCILIATION MAKE BIG CUT IN RAILWAY WAGES

The Fire Fighters' Union of Calgary has applied to the minister of labor for a board of conciliation in regard to the dispute between themselves and the city of Calgary. If the city agrees to the appointment of a board, this will make the second board called into being by differences between civic firemen and western cities. The policy of the department of labor in disputes between municipalities and their employees is to set up boards only with the consent of the municipality concerned.

Moosejaw agreed to the appointment of such a board, and the labor department is now in communication with the city of Calgary on the subject.

Calgary, Alta.—The Calgary Firemen's Union is one of a minority of the locals belonging to the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees which has consistently declined to accept wage reductions passed by the commissioners and the city council. The commissioners declined to agree to an arbitration with those dissenting locals separately, asserting that the city wage agreement provides for arbitration with the federation as a whole. The federation officials will not ask for arbitration between the city and the federation, but demand separate arbitrations for each local dissenting from the wage awards of the commissioners. As a result of the deadlock, the local firemen applied to Ottawa for intervention.

While so far only the Canadian National employees have been notified, it is certain that the movement comes from the Canadian Railway Association, which embraces all the important railways in Canada, and there is little doubt that the cut in wages will also extend to the C.P.R.

One man employed in Ottawa, with a wife and five children, related how the cut affects him. Before July 16, 1921, the date when the 12 per cent. cut became effective, he was getting \$126 per month. That cut brought his salary down to \$111 per month. The present cut reduces him another eight dollars per month and brings his salary to \$103.

**DEADLOCK IN COAL MINE NEGOTIATIONS**  
Washington.—Deadlocked over a basis of negotiating a settlement of the bituminous coal strike, the conference of operators and United Mine Workers' officials accepted the suggestion of government representatives and adjourned until next Monday.

When the adjournment was taken at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon after two joint sessions and an intermediate separate session of operators and miners, Secretary of Labor Davis, one of the government representatives, said that no agreement had been reached, no committee to continue the discussions in the meantime appointed and no specific programme for the future proposed.

The adjournment, it was said, in government circles, will allow both the operators and the miners an opportunity to talk with their colleagues in the field. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, will remain in Washington, and it is considered likely that Alfred E. Ogle, president of the National Coal Association and head of the operators, will do likewise.

### DENOUNCES RULING OF U. S. LABOR BOARD

Washington.—The ruling of the United States Labor Board "outlawing" the railroad unions now on strike was denounced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement, as "utterly Bolshevik in character," and as "not only against the board but against the hand unions as well." The ruling, Mr. Gompers added, was papably too ridiculous and fatuous to be accepted as permanent American government policy.

"If anything could have been calculated to inspire the workers with determination to win a victory for democratic methods and for justice in their employment, this action of the board will have that result, unnecessary though it may be."

### ARE NEGOTIATING NEW WAGE SCALE

Winnipeg.—Through the medium of the Council of Industry negotiating of a wage scale by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union with their employers has begun, and a statement from the council tonight intimates that a settlement may be reached in a day or two. The employers sought to have the old rate of \$1.10 per hour cut to 85 cents. The union proposed \$1.05 as a basis of negotiation, and both parties today have submitted new offers, that of a substantial reduction in wages on certain conditions.

Argument is to be heard on an application to make permanent an interim injunction granted by Mr. Justice Adams restraining the union from picketing jobs being carried on in Winnipeg by men brought in from outside points.

### WANTS RESIGNATION RT. HON. J. H. THOMAS

London.—A resolution demanding that Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, resign either his privy councillorship or his secretaryship of the union, was moved at a conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Bradford and was defeated by a vote of 76 to 3.

W. Hetherington, representing the Carlisle branch of the union, who moved the resolution, declared that the Privy Council was like a star chamber, and the Privy Councillor's oath was aimed at the working class. The Privy Council, he said, was composed of princes and archbishops and railway magnates, and Mr. Thomas, by his oath of office, was bound to inform the King of any sedition which he might hear of.

Mr. Thomas was present and replied. He declared that Hetherington did not represent the Carlisle branch of the union of railwaymen, four-fifths of whose members repudiated his action. The question of the Privy Councillorship was based on the question of the country and the con-

### BRITISH COAL MINERS NOTIFIED OF WAGE CUT

Following the coal mine owners' recent intimation of a coming reduction of wages, notices of the reduction coming into force on August 1, are now being posted in the collieries in accordance with the industrial disputes prevention act.

The wages of employees receiving 24 shillings and upwards per shift will be reduced by two shillings per shift, and those receiving less will suffer a proportionate reduction.

**CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS**  
London.—Speaking at the annual conference of railwaymen, J. H. Thomas, M.P., the railwaymen's leader, declared that during the past 12 months machinery had been established by which all labor disputes were capable of adjustment.

He declared that disputes during the previous 18 months would have been better handled and better results would have been attained if laborers had placed more confidence in their leaders. There were men in the working class movement, he maintained, who thought it was only necessary to call a strike for their masters to fall at their feet. He warned all trades unionists against the parrot cry, "watch your leaders."

The Executive of the National Union of General Workers declares that the Bill would institute class discrimination and infringe the legal rights of trade unions.

Other bodies to protest against the measure include the Chesnut and Grantham Trades Councils, Dorchester Trades Council, Drake (Plymouth) Divisional Labor Party, Walthamstow and Westminster branches of the N.U.G.W.

### THE POLITICAL LEVY

Resolutions of protest against the Trade Union Act (1913) Amendment Bill, now before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, continue to pour in from trade unions and labor organizations, and Members of Parliament are being inundated with demands that they shall vote against the measure.

The Bill strikes at the very foundation of trade unions participating in politics, even for the sake of industrial improvement, says Frank Hodges in a letter to lodges of the Miners' Federation.

In the opinion of the Executive of the M.F.G.B. he adds, it represents an attempt to destroy the political effectiveness of the trade unions.

### CARPENTERS ELECT

The annual meeting and election of officers of Local 93, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters resulted in J. J. Halpin, one of the oldest members in the craft, being unanimously chosen president. The other officers for the coming year will be: Vice-Pres., T. Brady; recording secretary, J. P. Macdonald; financial secretary, J. A. Tapp; treasurer, E. Bellair; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Tom Moore, Pat Green, E. Bellair and J. J. Halpin.

A report of the recent Ontario provincial council of carpenters was read by the delegate, J. A. V. McCaffrey, vice-president of the council, who was tendered a vote of appreciation, thanks and congratulation upon his election to the office. His resignation as financial secretary of the local was accepted with regret, owing to his having to leave the city in the near future.

### WANT AN AGREEMENT COMPLETED AT ONCE

Local Union 24, Electrical Workers, at a largely attended special meeting went on record unanimously as being in favor of having an immediate agreement with the electrical contractors of the city, with a minimum wage rate of eighty cents an hour.

It was decided to communicate with the contractors, and request that a committee be appointed to meet the executive of the union in order to consider a satisfactory agreement at an early date.

### DENY RECOGNITION TO TRACTION UNION

Buffalo, N.Y.—The deadlock in the strike of the International Railway Company's traction lines in Buffalo and other western New York towns is unbroken. The men at meetings reiterated their determination to fight for recognition of the union, while company officials continued to declare such recognition would not be granted.

No attempt was made to run cars and none will be made it was said.

Four thousand automobiles have been licensed to carry passengers in the emergency and principal streets today were filled from curb to curb with the hurrying "jitneys."

### LABOR GAIN IN S. AFRICA

London.—By a narrow majority, the leader of the labor party in South Africa, Colonel Creswell, was victorious over Gen. Wylie, candidate for the South African party in the parliamentary by-election at Stamford Hill, according to a Beers despatch from Durban. The vote was 827 to 814. The result is a labor gain. The vacancy was caused by the death of W. Hunter.

### APPLY FOR BOARD

Winnipeg.—Application for a board of conciliation has been made to Hon. James Murdock, federal minister of labor, by the Canadian Pacific Railway section of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, following the breaking off of negotiations between the men and the Railway Association of Canada. A chairman has not yet been appointed, but the men have named David Campbell, of Winnipeg, to represent them. U. D. Gillen, of Toronto, will be the railway company's representative. Failure to reach an agreement on working conditions resulted in the application for a board.



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THE POLICY OF "NOYAUTAGE"

The renewed activities of the Workers Party in the Prairie Provinces came as a timely reminder that Bolshevism in Canada is not dead however much we may desire to write its obituary...

Briefly then the Communist movement in Canada, like that in the United States, Great Britain and many other countries, forms part of the Third International with headquarters in Russia...

Since the failure of the One Big Union movement, which had as its object the wholesale capture of the Trades Unions and was prepared to go to any extreme in order to achieve this end...

The Workers Party is without doubt the strongest and most permanent form of Communism yet devised and its propaganda is carried on under a system known as "Noyautage..."

The Russian Internationale has elaborated on this plan and the attack by "Noyautage" has been commenced. The first step is to discredit the leaders of Labor in the Unions who are...

Karl Radek, representing the Third International at the International Conference at Berlin in April this year, demanded from the British delegates that the Communists should have in the Trades Unions the right to put forward their propaganda under orders from the Third, or Russian International...

That progress has been made is evidenced by the demands by Labor leaders in Canada, the States and Great Britain for greater freedom to negotiate and for greater loyalty from the rank and file...

That the Trades Unionists realize this menace we do not believe. They are not Communists nor Bolsheviks. But with the control of their Unions and their finances flied from them they will be the bond slaves of the International.

POWERS GIVEN TO ROYAL COMMISSION

Pensions Act To Be Fully Probed. Procedure Will Be Recommended.

There has been forwarded to Mr. C. Grant MacNeill the exact wording of the warrant of the Royal Commission which is to be appointed by the government to investigate the charges laid by officials of the G.W.V.A., into the operation of the Pensions Act and its interpretation by the Pension Board...

quiny as yet incomplete; (3) Obtain information as regards suitable provision for these classes of ex-service men described in section 7, chapter 2 of the report of the parliamentary committee of 1922; investigate the question of the cost of funds."

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO

Nature, who, ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct...

There is a small God's Acre upon the grounds. Here you will find a lonely little mound containing the body of a brave soldier, one of the Siberian force, stricken on the way home, and doomed to lie where the Pacific breezes sing his requiem. Poor lad! A little cross, giving name and service, tells the story simply and about it.

Keeping Leprosy Out. Stringent efforts to keep leprosy out of Canada are being made. In this particular the Pacific quarantine station at William Head, B.C., is doing a wonderful work for suppression. All ships coming into Canada from the Orient and from Australia, are challenged here...

At the time of writing five cases of leprosy are housed on Darcy Island, where a hospital stands. Already one case has been absolutely cured—two cases released within a few years—and the balance of the subjects are being watched. An English woman, ex-tilled, lives on this pallid place, assisting in the work of cheering those wretched creatures doomed to a despairing life. A movement to deport all suspected cases of leprosy is now afoot, and, if carried out by...

Another good thing about water-melon is that the dead creatures don't serve it all covered o'er with mayonnaise dressing. The rich are a pretty good sort. They realize that the poor are happier and yet remain patient martyrs to their bank rolls.

THE GATES OF THE WEST

Canada's Quarantine Station on Vancouver Island

Nothing in the health report of Canada's Blue Book gives the reader any idea of the tremendous importance attached to what is known as the preventive station, situated at William Head, on Vancouver Island. William Head stands some 16 miles out from the city of Victoria, a curved rocky promontory which is the extreme southern point of the island...

In Cases of Major Diseases. In the case of major diseases being found on board, every individual on board comes in for disinfection. This is the modus operandi: Passengers are asked to provide an entire outfit of clothing apart from that worn, the garments are placed in large wire baskets, placed in airtight steam fumigators and made free of any lurking germs...

Almost a Ship a Day. The number of vessels examined within the year averages 220. This does not include the "coast fleet," running up and down, the latter being exempt. There is sufficient dockage—as there is a splendid anchorage—provided for immediate needs; but the time is approaching when greater accommodation will be required; but it is safe to say Canada will keep pace with the needs of the future, as she has done in the past.

War-time Exigencies. During the time of the great war the William Head quarantine station had to meet many exigencies. These arose from the necessities of unusual times and occasions. There were hurrying ships, crowded from lower levels to upper decks with thousands of Orientals—85,000 alone in the famous "Chinese labor corps"...

Process of Disinfection. Here the most modern machinery and apparatus for disinfection is found. Great generators, set up side by side, with airtight compartments sealed by steam-controlled doors of a powerful size; the granite maws taking in the affected clothing under superheated steam, at a temperature of 230 degrees. Sulphurous gases, or formaldehyde, creating havoc with any existing germs. The fumigation plant, hand fed retorts, are ingeniously supplied with trolleys run from the dock and ship's side, thus saving time and labor, both of which cost money to the taxpayer...

Hospital Buildings. The hospitals are five in number: two being set apart for smallpox subjects, one for scarlet fever and two for minor diseases. The large detention hall (for first class passengers) accommodates over a hundred souls. The average general accommodation furnished is for 600.

There is a small God's Acre upon the grounds. Here you will find a lonely little mound containing the body of a brave soldier, one of the Siberian force, stricken on the way home, and doomed to lie where the Pacific breezes sing his requiem. Poor lad! A little cross, giving name and service, tells the story simply and about it.

Keeping Leprosy Out. Stringent efforts to keep leprosy out of Canada are being made. In this particular the Pacific quarantine station at William Head, B.C., is doing a wonderful work for suppression. All ships coming into Canada from the Orient and from Australia, are challenged here. It is pointed out that a disease of a dangerous and infectious kind may not develop until the passenger has already left his own shores, in which case the quarantine station is a defence of a most practical kind.

At the time of writing five cases of leprosy are housed on Darcy Island, where a hospital stands. Already one case has been absolutely cured—two cases released within a few years—and the balance of the subjects are being watched. An English woman, ex-tilled, lives on this pallid place, assisting in the work of cheering those wretched creatures doomed to a despairing life. A movement to deport all suspected cases of leprosy is now afoot, and, if carried out by...

the Health Board of Canada, Tracadie, on the Atlantic coast, will be the only spot under our clear Canadian skies where this dread disease is found.

Quarantine Equipment. The quarantine equipment is worthy of Canada. It has every modern appliance in light and water, with a refrigeration plant, and an independent fire protection. The water is piped nine miles from the Sooke Lake-Victoria water system.

Recreation grounds offer all that the detained passengers could ask. There is a fine tennis court, a large golfing grounds, quits and bowling, while pleasure grounds, meandering along the sea coast offer much to the eye. The view from the station grounds is magnificent. In the misty distance the Race, Rock lighthouse stands, a tiny dot upon the bosom of a placid sea. To the south, the grand old Olympics, wrapped in vapour, loom high. Lovely Mount Baker, veiled in mist and amber lights, or gleaming under a semi-tropic sun, stands a shining height, while beautiful Victoria, is seen beyond, and the balmy air, borne from the Japanese current, brings spicy breezes to the shore.

How They Passed the Time. Describing the rigours of the winter they spent among the eternal ice, Mr. Bagshawe and raging blizzards and roaring winds swept the locality. Their eight dogs, in their kennels, close to the hut, set up a constant howl, and the penguins deserted them. "There was plenty to keep us occupied," said Mr. Bagshawe. "Every day we had to dig our way out of the hut; often we were completely buried in the snow—a factor which we both think added to our security from the fearful weather. The dogs had to be constantly excavated from the snow; often we found them lying in their kennels half-frozen, their eyes and six feet of frozen snow, which had to be attacked with axes."

Expected a Burial. "Captain Skedemo, who, by the way, was the whaling captain to whom the late Sir Ernest Shackleton applied for aid at South Georgia, and who went to the rescue of the members of that expedition, told me that they approached the island with fear and trembling. "We had all given you up for dead," he said. "We were sure you would never survive the winter. When we could not see the flag flying and there was no sign of life on the island, our suspicions seemed confirmed."

At this point Mr. Bennett, the magistrate, intervened. "Yes," he said, pulling a Church of England Prayer Book from his pocket, "we were so sure that we should find you both dead that I brought this with me to read the burial service."

MARY MARKWELL. Metchoin, B.C., June, 1922. MARINE FIREMEN THREATEN STRIKE. Buffalo—Thomas Conway, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Coal Passers' Union, has sent a letter to President Livingston, of the Lake Carrier's Association, outlining demands and threatening to call out 12,000 men if they are not granted. The wage demand is not specific, merely calling for "an increase sufficient to allow the men to live like other working men."

EXPLORERS WERE LOST FOR ONE YEAR

Succored From Lonely Island in the Antarctic. Given Up For Dead.

Mr. T. W. Bagshawe recently described how he and Mr. H. C. Lester, R.N.R., were rescued from their lonely island home in the Antarctic after hope of rescue had been practically abandoned. Part of an expedition, they were marooned for a year.

"One morning last December I was gathering penguin eggs," Mr. Bagshawe said, "when away in the distance I saw what I at first took to be a small iceberg. The 'berg' drew nearer, and I found her to be a whaler making for the island. "Our Union Jack, which we had usually hoisted was not flying that morning, and as the ship approached she sounded her siren. She was the Norwegian whaler catcher Graham, and on board her were Captains O. Anderson, V. Hansen, and Skedemo, with the British Government whaling magistrate from Port Sydney, Mr. A. G. Bennett."

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and more important than all—total abstinence. Tea was our principal drink. Our daily meals for eleven months, save when penguin eggs were plentiful, was as follows: 8 a.m.—Breakfast. Pemmanic, with ship's biscuit and tea. 2 p.m.—Tea. Antarctic biscuits and very occasionally a little jam. 8 p.m.—Supper. Minced seal meat, mixed with pemmanic and dried vegetables, tea and Antarctic biscuits. Mr. Bagshawe declared his readiness to take part in another expedition to take part in another expedition. "My regret is," he said, "that I have not been able to see Hope Bay and explore that unknown territory where there remains untold work to be accomplished."

THE ABORIGINE IS STILL WITH US

From The Distant Spaces There Are Men Who Still Marvel. Read the story.

Antoine of the Ciccans, the first of his tribe to leave the hunting trails of the mountain rivers where Findlay, Parsnip and Pease join their waters; the first of his nation to see a village, pig, chicken, car, chair, or street, after two hectic weeks in Edmonton is preparing once again to return to his native haunts to tell the tale round the camp fire of the wonders of the white man and to be laughed thereat for his pains.

Accordingly Antoine was directed in Sicani as follows: On leaving the hotel door to turn to the right, keep close to the wall until he reached the particular store he desired to visit. Business being completed, on leaving the store he was cautioned to turn to the left and again hugging the friendly wall return to the starting point. Duly impressed, Antoine was then provided with a piece of cardboard on which was inscribed: "This Indian boy cannot speak English. If he gets lost please return him to the King Edward Hotel." Thus armed, the Sicani started out on his adventures and allowing no one to crowd him from his position next to the walls, finally arrived at a hardware store, at whose windows he remained motionless for a good half hour, gazing longingly at the things familiar to him: axes, traps, rifles, and ammunition.

A Glorious Hour. Finally he entered, and entirely deaf to the queries of the clerks as to what he wished to purchase, Antoine spent a good hour in gazing over the serried array of gleaming tools and brightly painted wooden goods. Again and again he returned to the corner where reposed the carpenter's tools; here was a beautifully yellow and shiny three-foot rule. It was irresistible, and though Antoine has not the remotest idea what a rule is for, he finally summoned up his supply of shy English and said, "Buy him."

The ice broken, purchase number two was quickly decided upon and he Sicani became the possessor of a patent camp axe; still there remained a few dollars of his scant supply...

the spending of which required much thought. Finally after several more tours of inspection, of all things in this wide world more utterly useless than another to a mountain Indian, Antoine finally decided on a pair of roller skates! His goods parcelled and with the hardware clerk's breathing sighs of relief, Antoine left the store and again sailing according to directions safely reached his haven of retreat. And at once mounting to his bedroom proceeded to give the roller skates the axle and the beautiful yellow rule a thorough and loving inspection. Never before in all his twenty years had Antoine been possessed of so much individual wealth; here were things of which no camp cooperative living system could be allowed to participate in and Antoine was thoroughly and supremely happy.

CHANNEL TUNNEL PLANS. Considerable interest has been shown by the English Channel tunnel scheme aroused by the statement that when obtains the necessary parliamentary authority new methods will be utilized in the boring operations. It is known that complete plans for the work have been prepared by P. C. Tempest, the engineer of the Channel Tunnel company. At present there are two outstanding schemes for the conduct of the work; in one the point of departure of the tunnel is from St. Margaret's Bay; in the other from the foot of Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover.

According to a London paper Sir John Hawkshaw, who favored the St. Margaret's Bay route, proposed to drive the tunnel in the lower chalk, but the advocates of the Shakespeare Cliff line prefer that the tunnel should be driven through a particular bed of the lower chalk known as the chalk marl, which, owing to its clay content, is said to be impervious to water. It has been proved that this deposit extends from shore to shore, and there should be no difficulty in following it, although its course may not be in quite a straight line. This route would cross the narrowest section of the straits of Dover.

Special consideration has been given to methods of excavation. To ensure speed of construction a considerable number of working points are desirable and the scheme has been designed to provide for this requirement. Much interest attaches to an excavating machine designed by Mr. Tempest, which is now being assembled, and which when erected will be tried in the chalk marl. It is believed that this excavator will have a greater output than any machine hitherto used for tunnel boring. The work of dealing with the spoil has also been the subject of special study, as it is impossible in the case of a submarine tunnel to remove it through shafts. One or two somewhat fantastic schemes have been proposed for discharging the spoil under pressure into the sea. Preference, is, however, likely to be given to the slurrification method, by which the spoil would be converted into liquid by the addition of water and discharged from the tunnel works by pumping plant. As compared with the ordinary method of loading the spoil into wagons and hauling it away in train leads the slurrification process would save time and money.

TRIDENT enclosed gear train construction does not decrease the efficiency of the Trident Breakable Bottom. The protective compound, having a lower freezing point than water, still further reduces the likelihood of damage to the gear train. Exhaustive tests under service conditions have proved these statements. NEPTUNE MEXTER CO., LTD. 1190 King St. West, Toronto. AGENTS: Walsh & Charon, 95 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Maritime Provinces—Jas. Robertson Company, St. John, N.B. British Columbia—Gordon & Belyea, 148 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE IMPROVES

June was a good month for customs and excise revenue, showing an increase of \$4,351,000 over the same month last year. The total revenue increase of \$4,351,000 over the same month reported by the department of customs and inland revenue for the month was \$22,243,900, as compared with \$17,892,900 for the corresponding month in 1921.

There is also an increase in revenue over last year for the three months period ending with June, though in this instance the increase is not as great as for the month of June alone. The total customs and excise revenue for June, 1922, was \$28,953,000, as compared with \$26,198,000 for June, 1921.

The large increase in revenue in the month of June was due in part to an increase in import duties and in part to the increase in the sales tax. The customs import revenue showed an increase of \$3,172,000, while excise taxes (which include the sales tax) showed an increase of \$1,282,000. On the other hand, there was a falling off of \$87,644 in the revenue from excise duties, which include the taxes on liquor and tobacco. The customs duties revenue for the month was \$11,861,000; that from excise taxes \$7,099,000, and from excise duties \$2,284,000.

The increased taxes on cheques and telegrams do not come into force until tomorrow, while the new tax on receipts does not come into effect until January 1 next.

Somehow a girl in kickers looks more enticingly kicked than a man would in skirts.

Still, the old-fashioned sermon about hell had much in common with the modern sermon about current events.

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INDOOR SPORTS

INDOOR SPORTS FIGURING UP AFTER THE PARTY WHETHER IT WAS WORTH WHILE OR NOT. WELLS: MAMIE YOUR 17 BIRTHDAY PARTY WAS SURE A SUCCESS—WE ALL HAD A. JEN: I THOUGHT THE TOO. THANK GOODNESS THAT PARTY IS OVER—I THOUGHT MAMIE WOULD GET MORE PRESENTS THAN SHE DID. SO DID I! GOSH IT WASN'T SUCH A BIG SUCCESS—I DON'T THINK WE EVEN MADE EXPENSES. MAMIE: OLD MAN IS MAKING A SQUAWK ABOUT THE EXPENSES OF THE BIG BLOWOUT. SAY IF SHE ONLY GOT A BAG OF DOUGHNUTS THEY'D BE AHEAD ON THE PARTY—I GOT NUTS TO GO AND THAT'S THE TRICK! WORK AS RAIN WATER.

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Etc., Etc.

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119 and 121 MURRAY STREET  
OTTAWA

## CANADA AND CONFEDERATION

Mr. J. W. Dufour, of the Manitoba Free Press says many things which we should consider as nationals in the following editorial:

It is regarded as rather the thing on Dominion Day, if one turns aside long enough from the activities of the picnic, the golf course and the baseball grounds to give a thought at all to the day and what it stands for, to pat ourselves on the back, congratulate ourselves upon our good luck in being born Canadians, recount with pride the achievements of Canada and generally to play the role of a determined and cheerful optimist. It is considered, as certainly had form, if not actually unpatriotic, not to be in a "hip, hip hurrah" mood on the natal day of the Dominion.

Perhaps it would be better for the country and for ourselves if we were more inclined to mark the day as it recurs with a little sober consideration of the state of the country. The individual as he gets past the unreflecting stage of youth is not likely to find his birthday an occasion for thoughtless pleasure; there are in it moments of introspection, of stock-taking and sometimes of the taking of resolutions to do better in the year to come. A little of this mood would not be unbecoming to us.

It is, of course, quite true that our fifty-five years of national existence have not been without their harvests. The original Dominion has spread across the continent to the Pacific and northward to the pole. There has been extraordinary courage—if that is just the right word—shown in giving this vast territory an equipment by which the national life can function. Three transcontinental lines link the provinces together. We have attained a considerable position in the world of trade and commerce. The word Canadian, which meant nothing fifty years ago, is now known to the world as the name of a young and vigorous people. In the great testing time of the great war, Canada played a creditable part. Canada is a country where the standards of living are relatively high; where life and property are safe; where there is reasonable assurance that intelligent toil will be rewarded with a livelihood; where the most efficient form of government yet developed by man is fully operative. There is perhaps no country in the world where the average man has a better chance for a happy and useful life.

Because of these conditions, largely the result of the labor of the bygone generations, the deficiencies of Canada are the more notable and the more difficult to explain. Why is the progress of a country so richly developed in so many ways and so well-equipped with facilities for living, small-like in comparison with the record of development in the country whose circumstances most nearly parallel ours? Why does about one out of every five native Canadians live outside Canada? When we bring in immigrants only a proportion stay with us; why? How is it that our population has taken forty years to double? Turning from material things, why is it that we have done

so little in literature, in music, in art. Such achievements in these as we have to our credit are mainly imitative; we have developed nothing characteristic or which commands attention as distinctly Canadian. By the time the United States had a population equal to our present population it had the well defined beginning of a distinctive national literature. Canadians are a literate people; and they are derived from stocks whose imaginative resources have permanently enriched the world. Yet they produce little that is worth while.

These are some of the things that Canadians might well think about a little on this fifty-fifth anniversary of confederation. If they were to give some thought to them they might begin to realize, if only vaguely, that something is lacking in our national structure; and if they kept on thinking they might discover that what is lacking is a vibrant and aggressive national spirit that would vitalize and energize the national mind. The mood of colonization is of course a blight alike upon intellectual life and material enterprise. This we have pretty well outgrown; and we are now in a twilight zone of indecision and uncertainty, reluctant to return to the shades of colonialism and fearful about going forward into the full sunshine of nationhood. While we linger here in no man's land we shall suffer the consequences of our timidity. We shall see our young men by scores of thousands taking their Canadian equipment and education into alien markets and selling them without a pang of regret for the land they abandon. We shall see disruptive influences grow and flourish unchecked by a higher national devotion. We shall see sectionalism rampant and unshamed. We shall see our literature sterile and our springs of national imagination dry. As against these things material successes of some moment, even if we achieve them, will be a poor set-off. When Canada becomes a nation in fact, in feeling, in spirit, July first will become a more significant and inspiring anniversary than it will be in this year of our Lord 1922.

## TEA SHORTAGE—HIGHER PRICES.

In 1920, so much more tea was produced than required throughout the world, that the market dropped to a very low level. The situation was so serious for the growers that they agreed to reduce their production 20% during 1921. Consumption, which has increased tremendously, and the production of tea being curtailed, has resulted in the highest prices for tea in years. The recent reduction of four pence per pound on tea tax in England has further stimulated consumption, which means that even higher prices may soon be expected.

That physician who says the shimmy causes skin eruptions may be right. Doubtless the skin thinks it is volcanic action.

Regardless of changing styles, woman looks well in almost everything except a tantrum.

The more Doyle tells about the next world, the better we like this one.

## HOUSE WILL BE INCREASED BY NINE

What Redistribution Means To Canada and Composition of Parliament.

There will be 244 members in the House of Commons after the next redistribution, according to the revised population figures for Canada, which have been given out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of nine members over the present house.

Distribution Among Provinces. The distribution of the members among the provinces in the present house and after re-distribution will compare as follows, on the basis of these figures:

	New House	Present House
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	14	16
New Brunswick	11	11
Prince Ed. Island	4	4
Ontario	81	82
Manitoba	17	15
Saskatchewan	21	16
Alberta	16	12
British Columbia	14	13
Yukon	1	1
Totals	244	235

Chief Increase in Prairies. The chief increase in membership are, as were expected, in the prairie provinces, which will send eleven more members to parliament after redistribution than they do now. The decreases are in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The province which gets the largest increase is Saskatchewan, with five, while Alberta is a close second with four.

It is not certain whether the Yukon will retain its separate representation after re-distribution. That territory was first given a member by act of parliament in 1902. At that time there was a population of 27,219 in the territory, but at present it is only 4,157.

According to an announcement made by the premier at the close of parliament, a re-distribution bill will be introduced at the next session in January.

## The Antagonistic Sex.

An article that will rouse much controversy is that which Rebecca West, the well-known novelist and feminist, has written in the June number of Good Housekeeping. "It is the fashion nowadays to deny that there is such a thing as sex antagonism. Many people will not admit that there is on the part of either sex a disposition to grudge happiness and power to the other and prefer it to be dependent and untriumphant. They are right, I think, so far as women are concerned. It is true that in the last century there was a certain bitterness of feeling against men among the feminist pioneers, but that was purely a temporary phase and a reasonable enough reaction to the male reluctance to concede them education and enfranchisement, and it is entirely over now. But I think those who deny the existence of sex-antagonism are quite wrong so far as men are concerned. From the beginning of time man has always felt hostile to power in woman, and has delighted in imposing restrictions on her which make it impossible for her to run the race as swiftly as himself. That attitude persists today. There are, of course, a large number of men whose civilization is a real thing and who check their impulses by their reason; and these have none of it. But in the mass of men, who accept their own prejudices uncritically, it is as strong as ever."

## PROPOSED CUT ON CANADA RAILWAYS

Montreal—Preliminary negotiations for the proposed wage reductions for railway shomen in Canada have opened between the Railway Association of Canada and the men's committee. The proposed cuts range from five cents to nine cents per hour. The committee meeting the Railway Association, consists of Robert J. Tallon, general chairman, Division No. 4, of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor; G. Dickie, general secretary, and Frank McKenna, vice-president Division No. 4; W. Rogers, of Moncton, representing the machinists; M. Davies, of Stratford, Ont., representing the boilermakers; J. Corbett, of London, Ont.

Our spies report that the style makers have at last abandoned hope of finding anything for summer as ugly as goloshes.

## NEWS FROM INDIA

Period of Political Quiet Followed Partial Collapse of Non-Co-Operation. The Liberal Movement Spreading.

The firm action of the government in arresting the leaders of the non-co-operation movement has been followed by a period of political quiet. Extremeist say as usual that repression is no remedy. Repression where there are real grievances is certainly no permanent cure; the trouble spreads below the calm surface of things and breaks out later over a wider field, and in a more virulent form. But where a government had to do with disaffection which is largely emotional in character, and has no solid intellectual foundation, repression which is sufficiently strong to be effective at the moment, may recall the visionaries to their senses and give them time to ponder over their fine schemes and to consider them in relation to the realities of the existing world. Certainly any clear sighted review of the non-co-operation movement must bring the conviction that it was doomed to failure. "Not only was the object, an India without a government, a beautiful dream, but the means, non-co-operation, utterly impracticable for economic reasons. Wherever the programme of non-co-operation was attempted in a serious manner it led to violence, and no doubt if repressive measures had not been used there would have been violence on still a larger scale. But this violence would have led to nothing except to repression on a corresponding scale. It is quite possible that some of the extremeists are thanking the British government for checking a movement which was getting out of their control and was sure to end in a discreditable fiasco.

Whether as a consequence of the check which the non-co-operation movement has received or not, the Liberal party has lately been occupying a larger place in the public attention. The presence of Mr. Srinivas Sastri in India, fresh from the Washington conference, and not long from the Imperial conference, was a great accession of strength to the party.

## THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood. An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing craft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the widest choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville on the Grand Trunk, 148 miles north of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. E. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

their ranks. During the month of May the Bombay Liberals held a conference at which Mr. Sastri was elected president. The speech which he made at the conference was a striking vent, and gave a clear lead to Indian Liberalism. While he paid a tribute to the character of Mr. Gandhi, he denounced the non-co-operation movement in unqualified terms. It had caused an outbreak of ill-feeling as between races and as between communities almost unparalleled in the history of that sore stricken land. It had torn up by the root the friendly feeling that existed between Hindu and Mahomedan in his presidency. It had manifested to the world how angry the people, when excited by angry passions could be guilty of acts of cruelty and barbarity scarcely compatible with that character for spirituality which they had wished to establish among the nations of the world. It had increased such slave-mentality as had existed in the country. It had demonstrated that their common people were lacking in the practical sense and political instinct which might protect them against crude and unrestricted propaganda.

On the other hand he was sparing in his criticisms of government and of the present constitution. He suggested a revision of the constitution by a convention of delegates chosen by the provincial legislatures so that a scheme might be produced which would represent the best wisdom and statesmanship available in India. The present constitution was not to be scrapped but would form the basis of this new one.

The fundamental principle of Indian Liberalism is that advance to complete self-government must be made through constitutional

means. This was the principle of the Indian National Congress when it was first organized, so that they can say with truth that it is the non-co-operationists and not the Liberals who have departed from the policy of the congress. They are the only party which is in touch with political actuality. If they had as much support from the people, as they have right on their side, the cause of India's political progress would be safe.

Since the holding of this conference Mr. Sastri has left India for Australia where he begins a tour of the British dominions to plead the cause of Indians domiciled in those countries, and to endeavour to secure for them political privileges equal to those of other domiciled British subjects.

## A USEFUL PAST.

A boy of six years of age, living in Magazin, says the "Times of India," recently informed his parents that in his former life he was a rich broker and that he buried some treasure shortly before his death. The parents disbelieved the story but the boy persisted and they took him to the Pagoda, where he pointed out the spot where the treasure was hidden. Excavation discovered a silver image and a large stone slab which was not raised until permission had been obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. This is being sought.

## AUSTRALIA REDUCES COST OF DEFENCE.

The Australian Defense policy, according to the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, provides for a reduction of some \$5,000,000 as compared with 1921. The reduction will affect the navy, army air forces and cadets.

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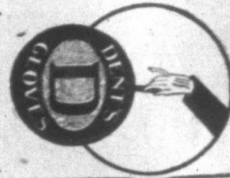


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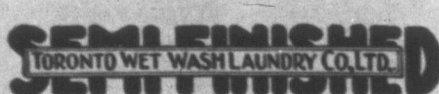
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BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Doctors' Trade Union. By arrangement with the British Medical Association the Manchester, Eng. City Council will advertise for a medical officer at a salary of £1,700, rising in three years to £2,000. Originally they offered £1,300, which the B.M.A. refused to accept.

Speed Before Rest. The houseboat is disappearing. The motor-launch, with a cabin capable of sleeping two or three, or four at a pinch, is taking its place.

Big Oil Refinery. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company are opening their new refinery near Swansea on June 29. It is a huge affair, covering some 650 acres and having cost about three million pounds.

Her Only Postcard. Without a known relative in the world, Sarah Cates died in Flomgate, Suffolk (Eng.) Workhouse, at the age of 70. She had been an inmate of the institution for 51 years, and during the whole of that period until a few days before her death had never received a letter nor a visitor.

Where Divorce is Easy. Curious laws have been framed in Uruguay for the purpose of dealing with matrimonial problems. Until five years ago there were no facilities for divorce in Uruguay, and the married folk there really had to take each for better or worse.



Will Morning Never Come

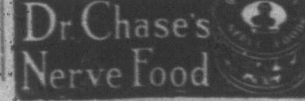
DOES this illustration picture your experience?

What is more distressing than being unable to sleep? Sleeplessness is one of the first and most certain symptoms of exhausted nerves.

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By improving the quality of the blood and building up the nervous system this food cure brings new energy and strength to the whole body.

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This will, no doubt, account for another peculiar law. A woman still retains her maiden name after marriage. In case of a divorce this is a great advantage, as no notice of the proceedings is published, only the most intimate friends are aware that the matrimonial venture has not been a success.

Big Workingmen's Club. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union—comprising 2,300 clubs with 1,150,000 members—is celebrating its diamond jubilee.

In Yorkshire (Eng.) there are 573 clubs, with 322,653 members, the Leeds branch having 60 clubs. It is probably the largest single organization of workmen in Britain.

Twenty years ago one Chertsey firm used to build 14 new houseboats every year. Last year they built one. The demand now is for something that will move. Last year nearly 1,000 motor launches were running in the Thames Conservancy area alone.

The absence of refining facilities caused the Government serious alarm, as without petrol and lubricating oils, we could not have carried on. Happily these anxieties are now at an end. The Government own a large proportion of the shares in the Anglo-Persian, so that every taxpayer is interested in its success.

Legislators of a past generation might well turn in their graves at the proposed Home Rule Bill for Burma, coupled with the enfranchisement of women.

On visiting Nottingham, England, to lay the foundation stone of a new university, Lord Haldane was captured by students and initiated into the Antique Order of Baccus.

It is understood that after the Prince of Wales reaches home he will be promoted to rear-admiral. Such a step would be generally welcomed in the fleet, which does not forget that the Prince received his early training in the senior service to which he has always remained partial.

The Ottawa-New Edinburgh Canoe Club is ready to stage another race this year, if it can secure the good will and co-operation of all clubs in the C.C.A. A committee has been formed to consider the matter, and this committee has reported that a suitable course for a race of this kind would be from Mont Laurier, on the Lièvre River to Ottawa—a distance of about 125 miles.

The Kewartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands."

The Kewartha chain comprises Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, and they are six hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario.

The Kawartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds.

Mr Charles A. Plumley, President of Norwich University, the Military College of Vermont, U.S.A., predicts that we have not yet seen the end of war. His present view is significant in face of the fact that 26 years ago he delivered an oration entitled "The End of War." The tragedy of the Maine shattered his pacifist theories.

Now, according to a paper which he has contributed to the New York Herald, he writes that it is the sheerest nonsense to talk about a world at peace, for there is no peace.

As a civilized people, he writes, "we desire peace, but the only peace worth having is obtained by instant readiness to fight when wronged, not by unwillingness to fight at all. In intelligent foresight in preparation and known capacity to stand well in battle are the surest safeguards against war." America will cease to be a great nation whenever her young men cease to present energy, daring, and endurance as well as the wish and the power to fight the nation's foes.

Again he says:—"I have no patience with the attitude of those pacifists who for selfish and political purposes seem ready to strip this country of its necessary defenses and ruthlessly throw into the junk heap all of the plans which have been so carefully worked out to insure us a safe, reasonable, and justifiable amount of military preparedness. If the world war taught them anything, it should have taught them that such action on their part is folly; indeed a crime against civilization."

He has not much faith in "scraps of paper," and goes on to say:—"Do not make the mistake of believing that the last war has been fought. To enforce victory or avert disaster a nation which is fighting for its life will resort to any tactics, it matters not how barbarous, cruel, or unfair. They will do anything to win. It always has been, and always will be so! Some of the nations involved in the European imbroglio will have to fight in order to maintain their national unity and integrity. Self-interest always has been and always will be the deciding factor in the settlement of international disputes. When principle or honor is at stake no man or nation is entitled to live who is not a perfect specific or alternative for war."

Professor Plumley was mistaken 26 years ago. We can only hope that he may be mistaken again.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, massive rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home.

Long Distance Canoeing. The eighty-mile Blanche Lièvre canoe race, which has been staged during the last three years by the Ottawa New Edinburgh Canoe Club, has now run its course, the cup having been won three years in succession by Audette and Roy of the O.N.E.C.C.

It is felt that these long distance contests are serving a useful purpose in promoting a love for cruising and developing resourcefulness and hardihood, without being, in any way, detrimental to the health of the contestants, and it is believed that they should be continued. The Ottawa-New Edinburgh Canoe Club is ready to stage another race this year, if it can secure the good will and co-operation of all clubs in the C.C.A.

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The Kewartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands." The Kewartha chain comprises Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, and they are six hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario. Every form of outdoor recreation may be indulged in, there being unlimited opportunities for sailing, canoeing and motor-boating, for bathing and for fishing. Bass, muskungee and salmon trout are caught in the large lakes, while there is good fishing for speckled trout in the smaller lakes in the district. The region is easy of access, has good boat accommodation and is within 125 miles of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Free illustrated booklet with map and list of hotels sent on request. Apply to H. E. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

MINISTERS ARE TO GO TO VISIT EUROPE

Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe To Act For Dominion Government. Trade Treaty With France.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London, will represent Canada at the next assembly of the League of Nations, which opens at Geneva on September 4.

While in Great Britain and France, the minister of finance will take up various departmental matters between those governments and the government of Canada, it is understood. One of the matters which it is thought may engage his attention while in Paris will be that of resuming negotiations with the French government for a more comprehensive trade treaty between Canada and France than now exists.

Dean on Sunday Sport.

Yet another prominent churchman has expressed himself in favour of the Sunday games movement. This is Dr. Gamble, Dean of Exeter, England, who has granted permission to choir boys of the cathedral to play cricket on Sunday afternoons. These games will begin after the afternoon service. The Dean's contention is that Sunday is not the same as the Jewish Sabbath, and is not governed by the Fourth Commandment. "The Sabbath," he declares, "like other Jewish institutions, such as circumcision, etc., has no binding force on Christians. Sunday is simply the oldest day of Christian worship. A Christian's first and paramount duty on Sunday is to join in public worship, and when he has done that he is, in my view, free to exercise his Christian liberty as to what he does during the remainder of the day. The common view of Sunday in this country is not due to the New Testament, who invented it at the end of the sixteenth century. A great misfortune or to the Church, but to the Puritans, at the present time is that people are often asking the difference between worship and recreation, and if the one were inconsistent with the other. My point of view, and that of those who agree with me, is that worship and recreation may go hand-in-hand, and in the case of those especially who have few opportunities on week-days, I maintain that they are within their rights in claiming a healthy game on Sunday afternoon. In the case of our cathedral choir boys, whether my action is being criticized or not, I would point out that the boys, having spent several hours in church, are in my opinion better employed afterwards by cricket than in loafing about their school. I wish to make it quite clear that I am not contending for a secular Sunday—that is a Sunday without worship—but a Christian Sunday. Worship must be the first thing that counts, then recreation for those who need it."

British Inventions.

Britain's inventive genius is not yet dead. According to the annual report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, just issued, applications for patents last year totalled 35,132, which number, although 1,540 less than that of 1920, is substantially more than that received in any pre-war year. Applications from women totalled 297, as compared with 311 the previous year. The number of applications to register designs was 13,327, compared with 12,669 in 1920, and designs registered totalled 12,313, against 13,071. The number of designs applications is still considerably below that received before the war the falling off being mainly confined to the classes of textile piece goods, lace, and wall-paper. Trade marks registered numbered 7,518, an increase of 296 over 1921. There isn't a great deal of difference between the American language and the one money talks. Poor movie people. When wicked pictures are outlawed, it may yet become necessary to do some real acting.

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One can't help wondering what Babe Ruth's thoughts are as he receives his salary check. Safety and piety have much the same sound, and that isn't all they have in common. Humility isn't essential to statesmanship. Political pie goes to those who have the crust.