

CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

Department of Labor
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A National, Sane Labor Paper

True Confidence and Understanding Between Employer
and Employee Absolutely Necessary to Industrial Peace.

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Internationalism and British Immigration

The labor movement of Canada, whilst in general it presents a solid front on certain questions, on the question of immigration, especially, that of British immigration, shows to the rest of the Dominion, the spectacle of a house divided against itself.

The International Trade Union movement, which is by far the strongest in America of any of the various branches of the labor movement in Canada and which has done the most amount of good for the workers of this Dominion, has several times through its officials declared to the authorities at Ottawa that they are in favor of restrictions in general against immigration and thereby against immigration from the British Isles. The Canadian Labor Press is in a position to know that these views do not meet with the approval of a large number in the labor movement who are more inclined insofar as an immigration policy is concerned, to take the viewpoint of British Labor which is exactly the very opposite to that of the Canadian Labor movement.

Recently criticisms have appeared in the press of Great Britain in particular by Dean Inge, criticizing the MacDonald Government for its belief in an open door immigration policy. The British labor movement, basing its policy on an international viewpoint, has always held to the view that any worker who wishes to make his living in Great Britain should be allowed to come there. This may or may not be wise insofar as Britain is concerned and possibly there might need to be some exceptions to that rule but at least it is consistent with the principles that British labor professes. It is however, a curious paradox that the officials of a movement based on Internationalism such as the Canadian Labor movement is, have such a narrow National outlook on immigration. Even from the point of view of labor organization, this outlook is wrong for the entry into Canada of the younger generation of Britons who are at present growing up in an atmosphere of trade unionism would undoubtedly strengthen the labor movement here, for the tendency on their arrival would be to become active members of Canadian organization, thus helping to build up the movement in Canada. If the Canadian labor movement wants to pursue a practical sensible policy on immigration it ought to use what influence it has to have a liaison between the British Government and the Canadian Government so that British citizens desirous of creating for themselves better opportunities in Canada would be assisted by both Governments to come to this country, start the foundation of a home and help to build up the prosperity of this great Dominion.

The Cost of a Pair of Shoes

Toronto, Ont.—One frequently hears the high prices of these times discussed as if the entire blame rested on the high wages paid to labor. Yet the direct labor, the work of the wage-earner, becomes an ever-lessening fraction of the cost of any one thing.

The great trouble is that wages, salaries, commissions and profits have to be paid to an increasing number of intermediaries between the raw material where nature provides it in the crude and the ultimate consumer of the finished article.

Consider a pair of boots. Bulletin 260, page 159, of the United States bureau of labor statistics, says the labor on a pair of shoes costs only 37 cents, including the pay of superintendents, office staff, foremen and all persons connected with the necessary working of the factory plant. The wage-cost of making the shoes is only 37 cents.

A great many other costs bring the price up before the shoes leave the factory. The cost of leather are other materials has to be taken into account, and the cost of overhead and of selling. There was labor in the

providing of materials, in their transportation and delivery, and in the shipping of the shoes.

Then they are bought and sold two or three times before they reach the man who is going to wear them. Perhaps, before they are finally sold to the user of them they may have been shown to five or fifty customers who did not buy them, and they may have been on the retailers shelves (paid for by him, but unsold by him) for two months or two years. Money is worth interest whether it is in a savings bank or in boots on a dealer's shelf—and this interest has to be paid by boot and shoe buyers whether they know it or not. Although each particular pair of shoes does not always pay its own share of the interest the total turn-over of the stock must pay it, or the retailer fails in business.

Shoes are kept in paper boxes, and labor is employed in making these. There is printing on the boxes, and labor is used in the printing and in making of the machinery that does the printing. The retailer occupies a store which labor built, shelves and counters had to be put in by labor, chairs and tables are used. Boots and shoes have to pay for all the labor and must pay the rent.

It is a highly complicated system that furnishes you with the boots you wear—or anything else that you wear or use—and quite a surprising host of persons share in the difference between the 37 cents paid for labor in the shoe factory and the \$12 that your boots cost you when you bought them.

James T. Gunn Fears Difficulties Will be Encountered With Abolishing of Lemieux Act

"Canadian Labor Press" Representative Now in Great Britain Consulting With British Labor Leaders Sends Cable Voicing His Opinion

James T. Gunn of the editorial staff of the Canadian Labor Press who has been sent by this paper to Great Britain on special work, was one of the signatories to the Toronto electrical workers union's application for a board under the Dominion Industrial Disputes Act, which led to the test case before the Privy Council, in a cable from London, England states: "It is the end of industrial disputes act after eighteen years and it leaves us in a state of confusion; there will be an awkward condition of affairs if an industrial dispute now cuts across provincial boundaries. Who is going to handle it? Every province may have its own legislation and the legislation of each province may be different.

"There is provincial trades disputes act in Ontario, but the machinery it provides is so cumbersome it has been left in disuse for ten years.

"One satisfactory feature, however, is that the validity of the federal act, which has long been doubtful, is now decided upon.

Gunn is speaking this week at labor meetings in London and Glasgow.

Waterside Workers Out on Strike

Sydney, Australia.—The Waterside Workers' strike throughout Australia defies all efforts to secure a settlement. The men are displaying great solidarity and have the support of other unions.

At all ports the waterside workers refuse to work on any overseas vessels the cargoes of which have been handled by men employed by the non-union labor bureau of the Overseas Shipping Companies at Sydney—a bureau established to try and introduce the open shop policy on the Australian waterfront. Vessels loaded by men from the bureau are forced to lay up or leave Australia without cargoes.

As the non-union labor bureau is established only at Sydney there is no trouble in the other ports except that unionists will not touch the non-union work.

The following unions are likely to be also involved in the dispute, carters and drivers, motor transport workers, railway workers, seamen, engineers and firemen, ships painters, marine cooks, bakers and butchers, and dockers.



THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF LABOR

Labor's Interest in The Tariff Question.

How Labor Is Dependent on the Tariff for Employment and for Good Wages

(This article appeared in the January issue of the Congress Journal)

The assumption that tariff protection is a matter of concern for employers only is entirely wrong. Workers have on numerous occasions shown their keen interest in the same as the following instances show.

The miners of Nova Scotia demand the imposition of a tariff duty against U. C. coal so as to insure a larger home market for their product.

Shipbuilding trades demand at least a 20 p. c. duty against foreign built shipyards to maintain wage rates and yet compete successfully for Canadian ship construction.

The printing trades are urging tariff protection against imported printed matter so as to conserve for Canadian printers the several million dollars worth of advertising and similar matter now printed each year outside of Canada.

Patternmakers have on many occasions requested the fullest application of tariff duties so as to prevent importation of patterns under the guise of models, which are admitted free.

Canadian shoe operators are voicing strong objection to the present increase of the British preference which they claim has resulted in large imports and thus lessened their own opportunities for employment.

Not Blind to Abuses

These are only a few of the more outstanding cases, all of which clearly demonstrate the statement that workers are interested in tariff protection. This should not be taken, however, to mean that labor is blind to the abuses of tariff protection which at times have been disclosed, or that they blindly accept the present method of fixing the tariff. On the contrary they realize that unsatisfactory conditions are possible in many tariff protected industries and further realize that little change can be expected so long as political expediency, instead of business methods, govern tariff policies.

The views of organized labor on this matter are set forth in the following pronouncement adopted at the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and supported generally by labor organizations throughout the Dominion.

"Your Executive is of the opinion that tariff decisions should cease to be made a matter of political expediency and the decision for their maintenance, or abolition, should be reached only after exhaustive inquiry and with a view to enabling the worker, in such industries, to be paid proper wage standards, without destroying the industry by unfair competition from sources outside of Canada. We recommend the formation of a Tariff Board on which organized labor should have proper representation, created with full powers to deal with this subject in a similar manner to the Powers exercised by the Railway Commission on railroad matters."

What this signifies is that labor accepts the policy of tariff protection for industry as a necessary corollary of the protection of their own means of earning a living.

Free trade ideals are held by most workers, but they know that, like disarmament, these ideals can only be brought into effect by general international agreement and that isolated national action is not likely to be successful in improving their condition.

Great Britain is often referred to as the home of free trade, but anyone entering its ports, receiving the long printed list of dutiable and prohibited articles, and undergoing the rigorous customs inspection is soon disillusioned as to that. In fact, there are no really free trade industrial countries, although geographical location, trade routes and numerous other matters vary the degree to which the policies of protection for home industries are applied.

Even were international agreement reached to establish free trade, it would be necessary to, at the same time, establish freedom of movement for all peoples, and labor has not shown itself as yet ready for this.

Supports Quota Law

United States labor supports the drastic restrictive quota law. Canadian labor demands regulation of immigration so as to admit only assimilative classes and those willing to adopt and help to maintain established standards of living. Australian labor refuses entry to Orientals. South African white labor draws a line of demarcation reserving certain skilled trades for themselves alone. French labor is fighting to protect its economic interests against the invasion of numbers of immigrants now pouring into that country from Italy and other points. Austrian labor protests the unrestricted admission of underpaid Hungarian workers, and similar conditions exist in many other countries. Even if all tariff protection were internationally abolished it would be absolutely essential that the restrictions referred to above should be simultaneously removed so that workers irrespective of nationality, race or color could follow to any other country the industry in which their training and skill enables them to best earn a living.

It is too late to discuss whether Canada should, or should not, be an industrial country, and as to whether with the abolition of all tariff barriers its citizens could be supplied with all needed manufactured products from the United States, Great Britain or other countries. Nearly one half the working population of Canada is now engaged in manufacturing or the distribution of manufactured products, and their interests demand the same consideration and protection from the State as that of any other class. Workers engaged in our industries have, in thousands of cases, not only invested their entire savings in the building of a home, but also have mortgaged their future for years to come to complete their payments on the same. Their ability to do so is dependent in most cases on the continuation of the industry in which they are employed and the closing down of a factory which might, only to minor degree, be serious to capital, means everything to the workers. Too little thought is generally given to this tremendous collective investment of the workers which would be utterly destroyed if the continuance of our industries was made impossible or seriously interfered with.

Barriers Needed

It is in this direction that one of labor's greatest interests in tariff protection lies. Of almost equal importance, however, is the need for forming barriers which will prevent the importation of manufactured products made under conditions that Canadian labor could not, and would not, tolerate. Recent information as to the exploitation of child labor in the textile mills of Japan, China and India, and the importation of goods made in foreign prisons demonstrate this very fully. Canadians have no control as to whether goods imported into Canada are produced in insanitary factories; by sweated labor, or by the exploitation of women and children, but through the imposition of a tariff these goods can be prevented from unduly competing with those produced in our own country. An outstanding instance of how this can be applied is the recent decision of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies authorizing the Government to increase, by an amount not exceeding one third, the import duties provided by customs tariff on industrial products imported from states which have not adopted the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention of 1919, and whose standard in regard to hours is considerably below that of the said convention.

An ideal tariff is one which would equalize the differences between labor costs, transportation, accessibility of raw materials, etc., of imported products and those produced in Canada. It is useless to merely advocate a policy of "Buy made in Canada goods" if foreign goods made under much worse conditions can be imported to sell at a lower price. Necessity oftentimes forces the average wage earner to take advantage of every economy, even though it may result in creating unemployment for themselves or some other worker at a future date.

It is wrong to assume that tariff alone is responsible for profiteering. Experiences in England, and exposure of excessive profiteering in foodstuffs and other articles not affected by tariff in this country amply proves this.

Labor will co-operate with any other group to expose profiteers whether they gouge the consumer under a tariff protection or by a trust monopoly. But the exposure of such abuses is not sufficient to induce labor to accept a policy of abolition of tariffs which would undoubtedly destroy a large number of the industries as present operating in Canada and force into either idleness or un-congenial occupation thousands of those now employed in such industries.

Farm and Other Labor

Brockville, Ont.—The need for an adjustment in economic factors and class relationships bring a larger return to the farmer in relation to that now being obtained by labor which is the great factor in the cost of living, was emphasized in a striking way by C. W. Peterson, editor of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, in addressing the annual dinner of the Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association last week. Mr. Peterson submitted figures obtained as the result of exhaustive investigation of the Liverpool market to show that there had been practically no change in the average returns to the farmer since the 16th century; for that century the average for wheat was \$1.17, for the 17th century \$1.20, for the 18th century \$1.17, and from 1900 to date \$1.23. During the same period the return to the city worker increased from 25 cents a day to about \$8 a day.

Even when we take into consideration, says the Financial Post, the increased productivity of farm labor through modern machinery there still appears to be a wide discrepancy between the return to the farmer and that to the organized industrial workers, particularly when it can be pointed out—as Mr. Peterson does most effectively—that while the farmer is working 14 to 15 hours a day organized labor is campaigning for a 44 hour week.

But while Mr. Peterson thus presents the case for the farmer, he strongly condemns the radical programs being suggested by agitators. The farmers, he declares, represent the greatest, capitalistic class in the community; a class which should be a bulwark for stability.

False ideals were being held up to bring about an unholy alliance between the farmers and the Reds—an alliance economically unsound when the farmer, himself working capitalist selling the products of his labor in an open market, had to pay, at least, eighty per cent. of the cost of everything he bought for labor securing privileges through agitation and organization.

However, Mr. Peterson stated his not only avoid stirring up strife, but as to an alliance with the farmers, were being dispelled. There were evidences of a decided return to sanity on economic questions. In North Dakota where the radical movement had been carried to extremes and where the state went "nearly broke" as the result, there were indications of a return to sanity. All these developments, he argued, placed a serious responsibility on those who had an influence over public opinion to bring about a better understanding between capital and labor, between farmer and banker.

Quotaizing Canada

Regina, Sask.—Application of quota restrictions to immigration from other countries in this hemisphere is recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of Labor at Washington. That is a logical step in carrying out the selective immigration policy of the United States, although it is one which responsible officials in Washington have hesitated to propose. Whether the Congress will adopt it remains to be seen. A similar proposal was negotiated at a previous session. As a Welshman born and a naturalized citizen of the United States, Secretary Davis probably would not have made the recommendation unless he felt it was warranted by the circumstances. Anyway, the United States has the same right as any other sovereign country to say who shall not come to reside within it.

As far as Canada is concerned, a sentimental regret will be felt that it is proposed to make the invisible line separating the two countries more acutely visible; but we are beginning to get used to that sort of thing. Armed guards to keep out Canadian

whiskey and a tariff wall to keep out Canadian wheat have prepared the way. Arthur Meighen will applaud Secretary Davis' proposal, as a discouragement of Canadian emigration; and here will be many who will feel much the same way about it. At the same time there will probably be many in the United States who will not regard with favor a proposal to materially reduce immigration from Canada, which appears to have been acceptable to the American people, while permitting a large immigration from certain countries of the Old World, whose people are not so readily assimilated. Assuming that the basis of any quota that may be established will be the number of Canadians already in the United States, a fair stable quota, sufficient for all ordinary purposes, will be fixed. Canadian citizens will still find it easier to get through the needle's eye than Canadian agricultural products do. A good many Canadians who might otherwise emigrate will stay at home and assist in developing their own country; and Canada will cease to be a flag station for European emigrants on route to the United States. That will not do this country any harm.

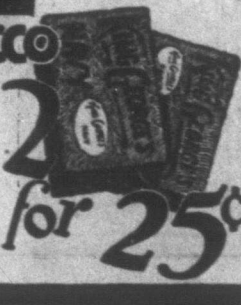
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Following is brief in an outline of our Policy:

1. The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
2. The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
3. In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
4. The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play to employer and employee.
5. The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.
6. The Canadian Labor Press is independent in politics and free from any political influences.

British Freedom

THE thoughtful citizen who gives heed to the legislation enacted in Canada to-day, must slowly but surely come to the conclusion that bit by bit, the freedom we inherited from our British forebears, is slowly but surely being nibbled away.

That this is obvious can be seen in the trend of legislation which particularly in some provinces, seems to be based upon the principle that men must be made moral by law and that the ordinary man, who in nine cases out of ten belongs to the laboring class, cannot be trusted with a full heritage of freedom such as his forefathers had, but must be restricted in his liberties. Ostensibly a cause must be found for this tendency and its defenders base their appeal to Caesar upon the principle that the legislation they desire is to raise the moral standard of mankind.

"The Canadian Labor Press" believes this to be very doubtful and the working out of prohibitory legislation such as the prohibition of liquor and the restriction of horse racing, confirms us in our belief. To take a recent example, we have the case of a man operating a racing association and who, in the course of such operations, comes into conflict with the views of the Ontario Government. As a citizen, he demands the right of suit and requests that a fiat be granted so that his case can be tested out through the medium of the courts. His request for a fiat is refused. Now note the capital importance of this refusal; for centuries it has been recognized in British law and practice that a British subject has the right to carry his case even to the foot of the Throne if necessary. Any reversal of this tradition has been looked upon and rightly so, as anti-democratic and not in accordance with the spirit of British justice. Yet in this case, the action of refusal has been taken so that the doctrine of a British subject having the right to appeal to the foot of the Throne if necessary, in Ontario at least, has gone by the boards.

Frankly, "The Canadian Labor Press" feels that this tendency in legislation is wrong both morally and socially and even though the individual in question is comfortably circumstanced with this world's goods, we do not believe for one minute that he should be subject to any discrimination because of that fact, but we do feel that a true interpretation of the spirit of the labor movement asks neither discrimination nor privilege but a square deal for every individual whether they are rich or poor.

Labor's Interest in The Lemieux Act

PROBABLY no piece of legislation on the books of the Dominion Government has been doing so much good in a quiet way as the Lemieux Act and which has now been declared ultra vires and is therefore no longer operative.

The elimination of this Act can do no good except to encourage the activities of the Red element in Labor and the disruption of sane Canadian Trade Unions in a way which is a delight to their destroying principles.

In the past this Act has been the means of settling amicably, many important industrial disputes which might have assumed alarming proportions and thus caused hardship to Labor and industrial progress. Co-operation is a vital necessity between employer and employee and this Act has materially assisted in bringing about the desired results. To overthrow the work of the past eighteen years is indeed disastrous and we do not think meets with the approval of either Labor or industry, as both were satisfied to discuss their grievances on a common ground which ultimately leads to a better understanding between two great bodies which compose the fabric of our industrial life.

Getting back to the Communist Party, which will no doubt now be pleased with the free lance, do-as-you-please method of settling industrial disputes by means of strikes, violence, lockouts, etc., it is interesting to note that they are now holding what is described as a "military and enlistment week" in Winnipeg. In other words, they have been holding meetings in northern districts of the city in an effort to secure recruits for their party, and for the League of Communist Youths. The party is affiliated with the Third Communist Internationale which has its headquarters at Moscow. The conditions of such affiliation were set forth in statutes promulgated at the second Congress of the Internationale held in Moscow in August, 1920.

These conditions, which were published in the Communist Internationale, the official journal of the organization of the same name, are twenty-one in number. "Every party which wished to 'belong to the Communist Internationale,' says one section of the document, 'must develop a systematic and persistent Communist activity within the trade unions, works committees, co-operative societies, and other mass organizations of workmen. Within these organizations it is necessary to organize cells, which by continuous and persistent work, must win the unions, etc., to the cause of Communism. The Communist cells must be completely subordinated to the party as a whole.' Another section deals with parliamentary representation of local Communist parties. 'Parties which wish to belong to the Communist Internationale,' it declares, 'are bound to submit the personnel of their parliamentary groups to revision, to remove all unreliable elements from them, to subordinate these groups to the party authority not only in word but in deed by demanding FROM EVERY SINGLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT THAT HIS ENTIRE ACTIVITY BE SUBJECTED TO THE INTERESTS OF A REALLY REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION.' Other sections call for the subordination of the local parties themselves to the authority of the central organization, which has its headquarters at Moscow. 'The parties affiliated to the Communist Internationale,' states article 12, 'must be built on the basis of the principle of democratic civilization. In the present period of acute civil war the Communist Party will be in a position to fulfill its duty only if it is organized in the most centralized possible manner, if iron discipline rules in it and if the party centre, upheld by the confidence of the membership, is furnished with the fullest power, authority and the

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most far-reaching rights. 'All decisions of the Congress of the Communist Internationale, as also decisions of the Executive,' the document adds, 'are binding on all affiliated bodies.'"

From the foregoing the reason will be very clear to our readers why the Communist Party will be pleased with the abolition of the Lemieux Act.

The Gas Audit.

SOME time ago, the Canadian Labor Press referred editorially to the agitation being conducted in the City of Toronto against the Consumers Gas Company and on that occasion stated that we hoped that citizens of Toronto would not be stampeded into taking measures that would cripple a vitally necessary public service corporation and thereby hurt the community of Toronto.

Time and time again there is reiterated in the public press, statements of individuals that the Consumers Gas Company is not willing to have the city audit their books. Citizens who take the trouble to analyze the situation will find that this statement is incorrect and that on the contrary, the city auditor has power to take audits and has taken them regularly and that every assistance is rendered to him by the officials of the Company. If the public have faith in their own official, the city auditor, they must either accept his statements that there is no basis for the attacks made upon the Consumers Gas Company or they must accept the statements of the individuals conducting the agitation against the company and if they do then they place the city auditor in a position that before the public he is either inefficient or is co-operating with the Gas Company for some sinister purpose.

The Canadian Labor Press believes that the city auditor is a fine type of public official—that he is doing his duty without fear or favor insofar as the Gas Company is concerned and that he is receiving every co-operation from them. It is a curious commentary on public life in the City of Toronto that politicians in order to win votes will tend to create a situation that blackens the fair name of a public corporation giving splendid service to the community and besmirch the reputation of a splendid public servant such as the city auditor of Toronto.

Toronto Municipal Affairs for 1925

Several of the aldermen have promised a revision of the water rates early in the new year. A great injustice was perpetrated by Treasurer Ross in the recent so-called readjustment of rates. It was merely an imposition and an all-round increase in a department already showing an increase over operation. Many poor people on small streets were made to suffer. Instances of widows living alone with a bare subsistence and having their rates doubled and trebled at random have been brought to light. Mr. Ross is receiving \$15,000 a year out of the people of Toronto and his most conspicuous activities have been to make the load heavier on the masses of the people.

Property Down
Nowhere of late does property in City of Toronto command the prices of ten years ago or even three or five years ago. People are looking therefore for a drop in the assessment this year and logically so. Naturally, the assessment is always advancing when values are bid up. When rents are down and much property especially stores cannot be rented or sold at all, the real truth is that the value is down and the facts must be squarely faced. The game of forcing advances right or wrong on all house and store property is played out and Mr. Foreman knows it. He should instruct the shrieking evildoers who go around with the long books to show decreases, not advances this year. Look at the appearance of every retail business street in Toronto as compared even with three years ago—vacancies, "sales," "selling out," "bankrupt sale," "retiring from business," are only a few samples of the tales the windows tell. There is no demand for the stores when vacant and values may easily be reckoned to be one-third less than in 1920-22. An up-turn may remedy matters a little but in the meantime the burden should be lightened.

The Evils of Business Tax
In addition to the heavy tax load on real estate which also bears directly on the tenant, the latter of a storekeeper is further distressed by demand of a heavy business tax, one of the most unjust and excessive extortions found in any city. The tenant already paying the taxes on the building in reality (or to some extent) is made the object of another random levy for it is full of inequalities. He may have the store full of goods, but the stock is really the property of the wholesalers, be-

cause it must be sold before it can be paid for. Yet the tax men is already on the job for his pound of flesh. The term may be harsh, but few creditors are as heartless as the corporation. A tenant of a store not owning the property or in reality the stock is entitled to more consideration and should be taxed a mere nominal fee not on the value of goods he does own.

A New Tax Idea
The idea of R. P. Hall in the late municipal elections, that the big man is the man who should pay taxes, or at least, pay his proper proportion commensured itself to all. That is, that the man who holds a mortgage on property, or goods should pay the taxes of said property or chattels to the full extent of his financial inter-

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Copies of the Regulations issued by the Department of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, December, 1924.

est. Then the man with an equity of say \$1,000 in a \$4,000 home would pay just one-quarter the taxes. At present he pays all and the holder of the mortgage may pay nothing, or at best, a trifle on income.

Artificial Silk Industry Grows Fast

British Mills Being Built or Extended
—Italians Making Bid For Supremacy

London.—Italy's exports of artificial silk have increased 27 fold in the last three years," says Mr. A. C. Walters, assistant secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in the chamber's record. "If this country is to retain its fair share of the potential trade, then extensive alterations must be made to the number of mills already in existence. The present demand alone should give British firms every encouragement to set up the necessary plant."

Some British manufacturers are reorganizing their works. At Leek one of the principal centres of natural silk, there has been practically no unemployment for the past 12 months because of the adaptability of the town's manufacturers in turning to the production of artificial silk. Factories have been built and extended.

At Macclesfield, also another great silk centre, the importance of artificial silk has not been ignored. At Golborne, near Warrington, a cotton mill is being converted into an artificial silk factory by Messrs. Harbans, Limited.

The development of the industry in Italy in the last three years is described as "phenomenal" and "amazing." One of the principal markets for exports, it is pointed out, is Great Britain. A footing has also been obtained in China. Production in the mills of the leading manufacturers during the first quarter of 1924 was reported at 2,400,000 lbs., against 1,200,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of last year.

SEEK TO HAVE COMPENSATION ACT EXTENDED IN SCOPE

Sydney, (New South Wales).—The Labor Council of New South Wales is seeking to have the Workmen's Compensation Act in New South Wales extended so that all workers who suffer from occupational disease shall be eligible for compensation. At the present time the Act covers only certain specific diseases.

The Council demands that a final clause shall be added to the Act that compensation shall be paid to sufferers from all diseases or ailments caused or occasioned in the process of industry. The Council is asking all unions to consider methods of alleviating accidents and occupational diseases and to report to the Council.

FARMERS SEEK RELIEF

Sturgis, Sask.—In the neighboring municipality of Hvas on Saturday, January 17th, over a hundred and fifty farmers from the surrounding country presented themselves at the meeting of the municipal council and demanded relief. Their crop last year was frozen out, and during the severe winter of this year they have practically starved.

The council has not acted as yet, and the probability is that if it attempts to give full relief to the starving farmers and their families, that it will court financial disaster. Even now it is burdened with a yoke of debt to the banks.

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Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Rd. Crofton, writes:—
"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.50. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE. Address orders to: Wgr. "Larmalene" Co., "Woodlands," Stone-woods, Dartford, Kent, England.

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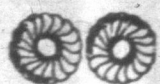
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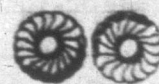
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OUR HOME PAGE



Why Not Give to *Your* Child The Treatment Your Mother Gave You



It is just as effective as ever in relieving coughs and colds,
and still holds first place as the most popular
of cough medicines.

Bronchitis

Mrs. Chris Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in our household for some time, and have always received good results. I have used it for my children as well as for myself for colds and bronchitis, and we find it gives immediate relief. Three bottles of this medicine once relieved me of an obstinate cold when doctor's medicine had failed."

Asthma

Mr. Felix White, Box 5, Glenboro, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine I have found excellent for a kind of asthma from which I used to suffer in the fall of the year. It seemed like a closing of the bronchial tubes, due to cold and dampness. I would wake up at night, scarcely able to breathe, and almost suffocating. I found that a dose of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine would relieve this sensation right away, and I would be able to get to sleep again without any difficulty."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine
Trial size 25c. a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 75c. All dealers and Eckmannson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Believe Normal Price Level Reached

The year of 1924 saw a general decrease in building operations. The volume of constructional work fell below the 1923 figures and for the first six months of the year, conditions were practically at a standstill. In fact, for eight months out of the first ten, the average fell below the percentage of the six previous years, yet the month of November saw a startling reversal of this situation while the figures for December show a still further increase. Not only that would justify our optimism for the increase could be accounted for by a few necessary constructional schemes on a large scale, but when we examine in what form the building activities have taken we realize that there is a normal scattering of contracts which embraces the erection of houses, stores, etc., in addition to such contracts as the Welland Canal.

One feature has displayed itself in 1924 which may explain to a great extent the stimulus to the industry toward the last two months. Prices of materials which had remained at a set level since 1922 showed a general decline and it is now generally accepted that the normal price level has almost been reached. Indeed, no further reductions of a large nature can be expected as prices have almost reached pre-war level.

There is still a large amount of contemplated constructional work that must be launched in order to satisfy the needs of the country and in December alone there was a total of \$29,446,000 constructional work contemplated, and if only the percentage of 65 per cent. is actually put under way within the next three months there will be no cause to feel that the building industry is lying stagnant.

Consider This

THE result of the best thought of many geniuses covering a period of about 150 years—and the expenditure of millions of dollars in experiments and equipment—is what you buy for a most modest sum when you turn the switch that floods your home or business place with light or gives you power for a hundred uses, for which we of the present age should be duly thankful. And the citizens of Ottawa have a further cause for gratification in their own electric service, which keeps electric rates at their present low level.

OTTAWA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED

Household Hints

Radiant Heat

The Perfect Method of Heating.

Ordinary heating devices supply warmth by the familiar method known as convection. The stove, furnace or steam radiator heats the air immediately surrounding it and depends on the circulation of the air to warm the room.

However, it is a well known fact that the warm air rises to the top because it is lighter than cold. This explains why a room may be uncomfortably warm near the ceiling while there may be a cold draft on the floor.

If we could manage to control this stream of air so as to bring it down where it would do the most good, there still remains another objection. Such air is dry and unwholesome to breathe. It is responsible for most of the sore throats and colds during the winter season. No doubt you are familiar with radiant heat but have never realized the basic difference. The blazing camp fire and the ordinary wood or coal fire throw off radiant heat, and it from red hot metal and in some measure from the old-fashioned baseburner.

The sun heats the earth by rays which radiate warmth. The light rays travel millions of miles to bring their cheering warmth.

Radiant heat warms the body, yet leaves the air of a room fresh and cool to breathe. It is the most hygienic heat known.

The wood or coal fire in an open grate is inefficient because most of the heat goes up the flue. Comparative little warmth is radiated until the fire is a mass of live coals.

With radiant heating there is a minimum of heat lost up the chimney. The radiating elements become incandescent and throw their rays at a high angle into the room where they will do the most good.

This affords perfect ventilation for the air is constantly moving about. It does away with the overheated, confined air common in the modern home which is the cause of the present day sensitiveness to colds.

Gas fire installations in your living room, sun porch, your den, and at least one of your bedrooms, will add immensely to the comfort of your new home.

Many people build in haste and spend the rest of their lives longing for the great comforts and conveniences that have been overlooked.

Do not make this mistake. And, do not underestimate the importance of instantaneous heat in your home. Nothing is more essential. Nothing can contribute more to the health, comfort and general welfare of your family.

Health First

The Toronto Board of Education have asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$850 for the installation in one of the schools of an apparatus which will redistribute and purify hot air. Alderman Dr. Robertson informs us that he will strenuously oppose the appropriation on

the grounds that the health of the children is in danger as a similar plant installed recently in New York proved to be a complete failure.

It is in the nature of an experiment and although in theory it may be proved to be effective, he believes that the Board of Education should wait until the apparatus has been fully tested.

Would Save \$100,000 Yearly

The scheme, as submitted by the Board of Education would save the ratepayers \$100,000 annually if installations were made throughout the schools of the city but Alderman Robertson feels that such economy should not be indulged in at the expense of the children's health.

Some Stain Removers

Off your leather bag: Boiled linseed oil, cooled, mixed then with an equal quantity of vinegar. Use on flannel. And it cleans leather chairs.

Off your marble mantelpiece: Brush and then clean with 2 oz. whiting, 2 oz. soap and water, rinse and dry. 2 oz. bath brick powder, and 4 oz. of soda, mixed to a cream, the soda being dissolved in the least possible quantity of boiling water.

Off pewter pots and plates, as also off your kitchen lino: 1 oz. bath brick powdered, 2 oz. prepared chalk, with olive oil to mix. Keep some more prepared chalk alone for a final polish.

Off white paint: 4 oz. whiting, 4 oz. soft soap, one tablespoon methylated spirit.

Large and Small Families

F. S. DATA SHOWS COAL MINERS HAVE MOST CHILDREN

Architects and Doctors at Bottom of Scale

That wives of coal miners not only bear more children than those in any other sphere of life, but also have the lowest percentage in infantile mortality is shown by some recent statistics issued by the United States Department of Commerce. Seven is the average number of children born in these circumstances and an average of 5.9 are successfully reared through the years of infancy. In this instance the families of fathers aged from forty to forty four were considered and where the age limit was set at forty-nine, an even greater percentage was registered. The wives of foremen, overseers and inspectors also have a high average while the homes of architects reach the lowest percentage with only 2.3 children. Dentists, physicians and surgeons taken under one heading have the lowest average of living children when the fathers have reached the age of forty-nine for their average numbers three children, but actors and showmen whose ages are from forty to forty-four, have only an average of 2.8 children to provide for.

No Reasons Given

The Department of Commerce offers no reasons for these differences in

families and how far the subject of birth control enters into it can not be estimated. Certainly the knowledge of birth control is more easily available to those in the professional classes and it is interesting to record that at the recent Convention of Medical Officers held in Toronto, the delegates favored the more general presentation of this knowledge.

Possibly Other Reasons

Similar statistics taken more than fifty years ago when showed that the wives of manual workers bore the largest families while clerks, warehousemen and others who were closely confined to desks, counters and similar environments had much smaller families.

It is claimed that, in order to keep the population at its present level, an average of three children should be born to each man and wife. Whether

nature regulates the supply is also a debatable point as statistics taken in Europe since the war shows that twins have been on the increase as also has the percentage of male children.

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"If I could remember his number I would make my call Station-to-Station and save money."

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All he needed to say to the Long Distance operator was: "I will speak to anyone at _____" (then give her the name of the person who has the telephone—and the address too, if he knew it).

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EASIEST—because on very easy terms you may buy a Government Annuity of any amount from \$50 to \$5,000 a year, commencing at any age you choose and lasting as long as life. There are plans of purchase under which you may protect the interests of your wife or dependents for a term of years certain. No medical examination is required.

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These Annuities cannot be seized for debt, cannot be forfeited, and are free from Dominion Income Tax. For full particulars fill out and mail this Coupon.

Mail This Coupon—No Postage Needed

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Please send me the "Handbook of Information" and full particulars as to cost of a Canadian Government Annuity. My age last birthday was _____ years.
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The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



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The gas equipped home is easier to sell, because buyers instantly recognize the advantages of reliable gas service.

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Labor News From Coast to Coast

Meeting of Edmonton C.L.P.

Edmonton, Alta.—The last meeting of the Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party found a goodly number in attendance.

The question of unemployment took up a greater part of the evening. It was decided to support the formation of a Council of Unemployed representative of the whole of the Labor movement; to present a lengthy resolution demanding that the Federal Government honor the Ottawa pact and assist with the 25% of relief appropriation.

The Labor Aldermen reported that they had moved for an appropriation of \$100,000 for unemployment relief in the City Council and had succeeded; that the Provincial Government had promised twenty-five per cent; that the City Council was pressing for the use of the Armories for the unemployed. The relief work was to be on a contract basis. The Labor representatives stated that they had opposed the contract system but had been outvoted.

A delegation of the unemployed workers addressed the meeting and entered a strong protest against the contract system.

Alderman Gibbs brought forward a strongly worded resolution condemning the action of the Federal Government in granting nearly seven million acres of land to the Hudsons Bay Company.

A resolution was introduced expressing thanks to the Provincial Government for the twenty-five per cent. appropriation for the workless.

United Farmers' Annual Meeting

Calgary, Alta.—The annual convention of the East and West Calgary U.F.A. constituency associations recently concluded its sessions. Many of the delegates were in a belligerent mood and passed several resolutions condemning the Greenfield Government in no uncertain manner. This criticism was the more important by virtue of the fact that last year the convention was distinctly harmonious.

Mr. Wood, then resident of the U.F.A. was present. He admitted that "there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that we are facing a very serious situation, if not a crisis. But mind you, I am not saying that it is hopeless."

C. H. McFarquhar, the chairman, created a mild sensation among the delegates by his strong criticism of the U. F. of A. and the Greenfield Government. "I have every respect for H. W. Wood," he said, "but I have a greater respect for this organization. What is wrong with our organization is that we have a narrow-gauge outlook." He insisted that the farmers were afraid of criticism, and that this fear was going to put their organization on the scrap-heap.

The question of the "ginger group" in the Ottawa House was the subject of a full dress debate between two farmer members—E. J. Gartland, M.P., and Alfred Speakman, M.P. William Irvine, the labor member for Calgary was also present and took a hand in the general discussion.

U.S. Tractors Sent to Russia

New York.—The second great shipment of American tractors to Russia went last month, according to arrangements made by Amtorg Trading Corporation, agents for the Russian state export and import bureau. The shipment was worth \$1,500,000. The first 600 tractors went to Odessa and the second 1,483 went to Novorossiok.

The New A.F. of L. President

New York.—William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was chosen president of the American Federation of Labor by the executive council of that body meeting here recently.

The miners and carpenters were the leading supporters of Green in the council decision.

Green is 51 years old and resides at Coshocton, Ohio, and has been a member of the Democratic Party for years, having served two terms as state senator.

"The choosing by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor of William Green, to succeed Gompers as president of the A. F. of L. is highly significant of the future direction of the American labor movement," says Wm. Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers Party and secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, in a statement to the press recently.

"The council could have elected John L. Lewis if it had wished to do so. That it elected a miner indicates clearly that the machine of the United Mine Workers' Union has control. This being the case, Lewis would naturally and traditionally have been

first choice. He could, indeed, have claimed the honor for himself or prevented Green from getting it," said Foster.

Filipinos Denounce U.S. Syndicate

Washington.—Syndicated stories appearing in various parts of the country picturing the Filipinos as a semi-barbarous people are denounced as untrue and intended to delay the promise the United States has made to give the Filipinos their independence, in a statement by the Philippine press bureau.

In additional statements to be made public the next few days, it is announced, the interests that are exploiting the Filipinos and obstructing independence will be revealed, it is declared.

Russian Newspaper Statistics

Moscow.—There are 531 newspapers in the Russian Soviet Union, according to the press department, Central Committee of the Communist party. Of these 160 are dailies with a total circulation of nearly 3,000,000 copies. One hundred and fifteen are in non-Russian languages.

Of Russian editors, 20 p. c. are former newspapermen, 49 p. c. are revolutionary journalists and 40 p. c. are new men. There are also 25,000 worker correspondents writing for the Russian press while also working in factory or village.

British Bankers Give Soviet Loan

Moscow.—At the moment when English-Russian relations on the political field are strained the London banks, including some London branches of large American banks, have come to agreement with the State Bank of Russia for loans totaling tens of millions of rubles.

These are short term credits to finance Russian imports. The amounts are sufficient to play a significant role in the state budget for the year. These credits are not the long term loans which have been under discussion in the Anglo-Russian treaty for rebuilding Russian industry and agriculture. They are purely short term credits for financing trade.

R. R. Dispute Reaches Courts

Winnipeg, Man.—A dispute between a railway brakeman on the Canadian National Railway and the grievance committee of his union has reached the courts here. The brakeman, who belonged to Beaver Lodge No. 691, R. R. T., was suspended by the railway on a charge of having been drunk while on duty. The grievance committee of his lodge sustained the action of the railways. Later the brakeman persuaded the company to reinstate him, but the grievance committee refused to consent to his return. He then brought action against the committee, and the committee asked that the brakeman's claim should be struck out. The court, however, held that the brakeman had been "very harshly dealt with," and sent the case on for trial. "The strangest part of this controversy," said the judge, "consists in the fact that the railway company were quite willing to overlook the occurrence and take the plaintiff back, but for the active intervention and opposition raised by the defendants, whose duty it was under their own constitution, to assist a fellow-member in his effort to secure reinstatement."

Reduction in Wages Probable in U.K.

Reduction of British labor costs to capture foreign markets in the face of cheap foreign competition is about to produce a struggle which may make or break the independent Labor movements as a power in that country. The employing class, faced with a continued upward tendency of wages, insists that trade union conditions, including present wage levels, have become a serious handicap since the continent has gone over to longer hours and lower wages.

Wage changes in Great Britain in 1924, were predominantly upward. Increases affected 2,664,000 workers, the nine months ended September 30, bringing a rise of over \$2,500,000 a week in the country's total payroll. Decreases during the same period affected only 625,000 workers, cutting approximately \$350,000 from the weekly wage bill.

During the same period in 1923 there were net reductions totalling approximately \$2,350,000 in the weekly wages of 3,160,000 workers and net increases of somewhat more than \$1,400,000 in the weekly wages of 1,130,000 workers.

But with the temporary regularizing of the European situation, by the

Dunes Reparations plan and the number of unemployed workers not diminishing, there are signs that union demands and standards will meet stiffer opposition. There were 94,000 unemployed metal trades workers in September among those pressing for wage increases and 25,000 emigrated last year in search of a job. Altogether the number of unemployed in the insured trades September 22, 1924, was 1,240,045; or 10.8 p. c. of the total.

Included in this grand total of unemployed were 199,976 coal miners, 122,367 in the metal trades and iron foundries, 77,759 shipbuilders, 80,501 cotton-mill workers, 20,053 woolenmill workers, 21,505 tailors, 12,250 shoe workers, 70,412 building trades workers, 66,711 in the iron and steel industry and 85,805 in distributive trades.

Bad Year for U.S. Farmers

Washington.—Purchasing power of farm products in the United States is 18 p. c. below pre-war level, says the annual report of the department of agriculture. It is 10 p. c. higher now than in May, 1921, which was the lowest point in the deflation period. The gross income of agriculture dropped from \$15,800,000,000 in 1919 to \$9,500,000,000 in 1920. Since then the recovery has been slow. "In the main," say the report, "it may be said that the year 1925 will bring increased income to surplus grain-producing regions, to the corn belt, and possibly to the cotton states. The tobacco, fruit, vegetable and dairy producing states probably will not contribute much to the estimated increase in the gross agricultural income of the year.

"Income from agriculture has not in any year since the price decline of 1920 sufficed to allow both a commercial return on capital and adequate rewards for the farmers' labor, risk and management. Actual farm operators, after paying interest on borrowed capital and rent on rented farms, may earn approximately 2 p. c. on their own capital investment in the crop year 1924. This compares with a loss of 3.1 p. c. on capital investment in 1920 a loss of 1.4 p. c. in 1921, and a profit of 1.5 p. c. and 1.4 p. c. in 1922 and 1923.

"Farm purchasing power, as measured by the quantity of things for which a definite amount of agricultural commodities can be exchanged, has improved somewhat in the last 12 months. Although the index number of prices paid to producers for 30 farm products was the same in September, 1924, as in September, 1923, the price level of non-agricultural goods had declined. There was consequently an increase in purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products." Wheat crop returns show that the returns have been greater, for a less acreage, than last year, and the average price has been about \$1.15. Yet this does not give a bushel of wheat its pre-war purchasing power. A suit of clothes which cost a North Dakota farmer 21 bushels of wheat in July, 1913, would cost him 24 bushels in August, 1924. To equal the pre-war purchasing power, wheat should bring the farmer this year an average of \$1.40 a bushel.

This report points out that reduced acreage, for both wheat and cotton, has been followed by better prices and more prosperity, although the reduction of cotton acreage has driven much of the labor supply out of the cotton belt. Warning is given the wheat farmers that Canada will continue to expand her grain production, and that Russia is bound to become again a factor in the export trade.

An Australian Mussolini?

Sydney, Australia.—A veiled threat to introduce a fascist dictatorship in Australia is made by the prime minister of Australia, S. M. Bruce, who says:

"The idea of a dictatorship of the six best brains in the land has occurred to me. Their task would be to evolve the lines on which the country could be developed to the best interests of the people."

While the law forbids the use of automobiles in Bermuda, there are now two motor vehicles, a light truck and a street sprinkler, both the property of the city of Hamilton.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO
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Jas. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister
THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD
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129 Queen St. Phone Q. 3700
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

Abraham Lincoln Said :-

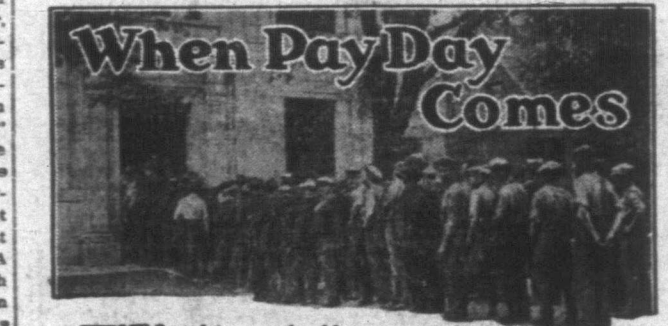
"When you spend a dollar at home you have both the goods and the dollar."
"When you spend it away you have nothing but the goods."

"Had Lincoln been referring to present day conditions in Canada, his advice could not have been more to the point. Prosperity among Canadian manufacturers means general prosperity. Help make Canada prosperous! Here are a few Road "Made-in-Canada" specialties.

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DRY GINGER ALE
Puts an Edge On Your Appetite
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There comes a time for all of us when earnings decline and ability to earn must weaken. Only one thing can take the place then of your present earning power—that is, the capital acquired through your present savings.
Ask for our booklet, "The Measure of Your Income." You will find it helpful.

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