

Premier to Confer with Provinces on Unemployment

DISTRIBUTION OF STRIKE BALLOTS IS AUTHORIZED

Chicago. — Grievances centering about the contract system employed by some railroads in the handling of repair work has resulted in a vote for distribution of strike ballots to the 600,000 members of the Railway Employees' department of the American Federation of Labor. This department comprises the six federated shop crafts and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Authorization for the strike ballots was voted at the sixth biennial convention of the department which has been in session here two weeks and which concluded its sessions today. The vote to send out the ballots was taken yesterday and officers declared that it was a counter-move to "an effort to crush our organization completely."

"If there is a strike, and I feel sure our men will vote solidly for it, it will be in protest of the action of railroads in ignoring decisions of the U.S. Railway Board," said B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department.

Complaints Before Labor Board.
The labor board now has several complaints against the contract or farm-out system, pending. It has been expected that a decision would

be rendered soon after the conclusion of the present wage hearings.

"The carriers have arbitrarily reduced wages in defiance of the board," said Mr. Jewell. "They have restored the piece work system and resorted to the farm-out system which is mere subterfuge by which they dodge labor board decisions."

"A year ago our membership was overwhelmingly in favor of war in protest against the 12 per cent reduction already then announced and given effect last July. When the date came, however, we favored peace because of assurances given by the labor board that no further wage reductions will be considered for some time."

"But this time, I am sure, the issue will come to a showdown. So far as we are concerned it is a fight for existence."

Mr. Jewell said the wording of the strike ballots was not yet determined but that the question was simple—whether to strike or not to strike. He added that the ballots would be sent out soon and that the result of the vote should be known within sixty days.

BITTER ATTACK ON ROAD WAGE

A bitter attack on the 30-cent-an-hour wage of the Suburban Roads Commission was launched at the meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Council. City Council and the Ontario Government were also condemned as accessories after the fact.

The meeting became lively when Mr. William Lodge, secretary of Council, read a resolution criticizing the action of the Commission. It called the fixing of such wages "grim comedy" and suggested that the name of the Commission be changed to the "Poverty Roads Commission."

This comment drew fire from the delegates. Mr. William Jennings jumped to his feet and spoke in heated manner. He referred to the recent "donation" of \$80,000 by the city to the Roads Commission, declaring that only one alderman enquired if a fair-wage clause had been inserted in the contracts of the Commission.

"The resolution is not strong enough," said Mr. Jennings, "we should consider the action of our public officers who spend public money without giving labor a fair and decent wage."

President J. A. P. Hayden remarked that, with no clause to prevent, the Commission could sub-contract with no guarantee that under the second contracts, 20 cents, or even 15 cents an hour, would not be the portion of the unskilled laborer. He urged energetic representation to the city and county councils.

Blames Farmer Govt.

Delegate Brown showed that a roads laborer worked seven months at the most. On a nine-hour day, he would earn less than \$500 in the entire season. Here, the third of the offending trinity was blamed. In dictating 30-cents-an-hour, said Mr. Brown, "the farmer government has worked tooth and nail to bring down wages."

The union rate as the only fair rate was favored by Delegate McDowell. "We should fight for unskilled labor and resort to more drastic measures than a simple resolution."

Summing up, President Hayden said that in the past the trouble had been that labor had worked on the basis of the cost of living. In future it should set a standard of living, and not budge from demanding the wages that this would entail.

Here the matter was discontinued, to be resumed at the first opportunity. Satisfaction was expressed that Mr. P. M. Draper was to attend the 42nd annual convention of the A.F. of L., which is to be held in Cincinnati starting June 12. Saturday afternoon store closing during the summer was taken up, and the council will act in the matter.

Controller Cameron announced that 65 per cent of the work on the stone contract for the civic hospital was being done in Ottawa; the remainder in Sarnia. The city was advised to adopt a more compromising attitude toward the application of the Ottawa Gas Company to increase its capital stock to \$5,000,000.

LABOR MEMBERS URGE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADOPTS WOODSWORTH RESOLUTION

A conference between the federal government and certain of the provincial governments is to be held on unemployment. So much in the course of a two hours' debate, the prime minister intimated in the house this week. Negotiations to that end were already under way. It was James S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg Center, who brought up the unemployment question on a motion that "the federal government should devise some means of dealing effectively with the situation."

The prime minister laid stress on the position that unemployment was primarily the obligation of the individual, then of the municipality, the province and finally of the federal government, but did not oppose the passing of the resolution. Eventually the resolution passed without a division, although Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, and a number of Conservatives expressed their dissent. Mr. Meighen's viewpoint was that the resolution placed the house on a false basis.

No Mention in Speech.

Mr. Woodsworth moved "that in the opinion of this house, in view of the widespread unemployment with which the municipalities and provinces find themselves unable to cope, it is desirable that the federal government should devise some means of dealing effectively with the situation." Mr. Woodsworth regretted that he had observed the absence of any suggestion for dealing with the unemployment problem in the speech from the throne. The solution of the problem must go a great deal further than any form of unemployment relief. Unemployment has now reached a point where it cannot be dealt with by provinces or municipalities. Consequently it had become a national problem to be dealt with from a national point of view.

Millions Directly Affected.

The Liberal party had undertaken to take steps to cope with the problem, and the federal government should take action at the present session. It was admitted that there were 200,000 people out of work in Canada. This meant that approximately 1,000,000 men, women and children were directly affected. There was a serious situation in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton and other cities. In Sydney, N.S., there were about 2,000 unemployed steel workers walking the streets.

There had been a time when it was a man's own fault if he was unemployed. With the growth of large industries, however, this condition had passed. A few large corporations controlled industries and employed or discharged men as they saw fit. If one of these great corporations closed down its plant, it meant thousands were unemployed and these men could not find employment elsewhere.

Alleged View of Bank.

Mr. Woodsworth said he had been in Vancouver recently and had been informed by the chairman of the civic unemployment committee that they could not start useful work because the Bank of Montreal would not advance the money. One of the officials of that bank had said that "unemployment was a necessary evil and a natural correction."

Mr. Woodsworth added that recently he had been among many of the unemployed and had found men and women desperate, and children kept from school because they were without boots and clothing. It was for the government of the country to protect its people against conditions of that kind.

TORONTO COUNCIL ENDORSES MOORE

Toronto.—The District Trades and Labor Council and its affiliated unions will join other central labor organizations and trade unions in urging upon the Federal Government the necessity of immediate steps to protect the wage-earner and his dependents from the suffering, due to unemployment, which is feared will happen again next winter.

Western Resolution.

A resolution from the Calgary Trades and Labor Council declaring that the Government should immediately enact legislation providing for unemployment insurance and take other steps to handle unemployment was read to the Council when it met last night, and provoked considerable criticism.

Chairman John Doggett of the Unemployment Council of the Trades Council, referred to the meeting held in the Labor Temple on Good Friday, which members of Parliament, the Provincial Legislature and the City Council were invited to attend to discuss with officials of the trade union movement measures which would relieve unemployment.

Fear Delays.

"Spence, Hocken and Harris of the Federal House, and McNamara of the local Legislature accepted the invitation. The Labor members were unable to be present since they were at the Labor Party convention," explained Mr. Doggett. "The opinion was expressed by the meeting that the conference which Premier King promises to take place next September will be too late to provide relief next winter along the lines we desire."

Mr. Doggett said it was amusing to hear the explanation of Mr. Hocken, who said Toronto's members were in the Opposition. He desired to reply to Mr. Hocken's inference with the statement that a number of those members supported a Government for several years and did little for the city.

Mr. Doggett believed the Federal Government should take advantage of the data accumulated by the Meighen Government upon unemployment insurance which had never been acted upon.

Tom Moore's Reply.

President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labor Congress replied to the criticism directed at him by delegates who attended a previous meeting of the Council. A number of delegates objected to his presence at a luncheon of the Empire Club in the King Edward Hotel while waiters were on strike.

Mr. Moore said he felt his appearance before the Empire Club would be beneficial to Labor, and sent a resolution from the Waiters' and Cooks' Union giving him permission to attend. President Merson and other delegates defended Mr. Moore. Mr. Merson stating that Mr. Moore's representations had resulted in business being taken from the King Edward Hotel to other hotels friendly to organized labor.

LOCKOUT WILL PUT 600000 ENGINEERS OUT OF WORK

London.—The Engineering Employers' Federation have instructed their members to put lockout notices into operation, which means that 600,000 men will be idle in a week's time, in addition to the 250,000 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union already out.

Statements were issued by both sides to the dispute show that while there was no difficulty about the principle involved in memorandum of agreement submitted by employers, a quarrel arose over the meaning of the phrase "material changes" which the employers claimed they were entitled to introduce into workshop practice, pending negotiations.

The unions demanded to know what "material changes" meant and the employers replied that was a matter for them to decide, but that the representatives of the unions could discuss it with the management after the changes have been introduced. The employers' statement protests against the suggestion that they want to force the unions to come to heel and declare that they are still desirous of an amicable agreement.

The agreement which the employers asked the men to sign proposed for the employers a great measure of managerial control, especially in regard to overtime and also the right to review wage conditions.

Call Minister of Labor.

Following a new deadlock on Friday night, the mediators who are seeking to end the dispute in the

engineering trades were early astir on Saturday continuing their efforts to secure a fresh basis of negotiation.

Representatives of the Employers' Federation, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and 47 allied unions met separately at their respective headquarters, but three hours of discussion ended with the announcement that an attempt to reopen negotiations had definitely broken down. T. J. MacNamara, minister of labor, is coming to London to deal with the situation.

The unions on Saturday published the correspondence since April 20, including the letter sent out by the employers on April 21, threatening to cancel the suspension of the lockout notices. The unions declare the employers are thus seeking to force the unions to come to heel and submit to a greater measure of managerial control in the shops than was provided in the agreements of March 24 and April 1. They declare that no responsible trades union body would ever voluntarily accept the new conditions.

The employers, at the Friday night conference, offered to withdraw their memorandum claiming a greater measure of managerial control and regulation of overtime if the men would acknowledge as a basis of settlement the right of the employers to review wage conditions but this offer was rejected by the representatives of the unions.

MUCH DISTRESS IS SHOWN IN MONTREAL.

In view of the interest which Bishop Paré, Montreal, has shown in the unemployment situation, a delegation representing the Unemployed Workers' Association waited upon him in order to keep him informed of actual conditions to date, as he had expressed a wish to know whether there had been any amelioration of the distress, particularly among machinists and mechanics.

So far as the machinists were concerned, their spokesmen reported that no improvement had taken place. It was said that an impression had got abroad that work had been started in certain directions. For instance, it was generally understood that the Grand Trunk Railway had started some work on the South Shore; but it was stated by those in the delegation that only some thirty men were engaged on this and that it was merely of a temporary nature.

One point on which the Bishop interrogated the delegation was that of possible evictions with the near approach of May 1st. His fears in this respect were confirmed by the men, who expressed their opinion that there would be many evictions, due to the fact that a large proportion of mechanics had been unable to pay their rent and were consequently in arrears for periods ranging from three to six months.

WILL FILE WINNIPEG STRIKE PAPERS.

Five orders for the production of correspondence growing out of the Winnipeg strike were passed in the Commons this week, on motion of E. J. McMurray, Liberal, North Winnipeg. On the first of these Mr. Meighen made a protest on the ground that it referred to the appointment of Alfred J. Andrews as "Deputy Minister of Justice."

"I am surprised," he said, "that the Government should allow this to pass. It violates the rules of the House. It alleges as a fact what is not a fact. Mr. Andrews could not be appointed Deputy Minister of Justice because there already was a Deputy Minister of Justice."

Hon. Jacques Bureau replied that the resolution did not make any statement of fact, it merely asked for the production of a particular Order-in-Council.

The motion passed without any further debate.

NO END IN SIGHT.

Toronto.—President John McParland of the International Typographical Union, who is in Toronto to confer with officials of the local union regarding the strike of job printers have, which has now been waged for eleven months, announced that the end of the strike was not yet in sight.

He said that a comparatively small portion of the membership of the International Typographical Union had not secured the 44-hour week.

ASKS PREFERENCE FOR NATIONAL UNION MEN.

At a special meeting of the Hull city council, a delegation from the National Catholic Unions, headed by Mr. Achille Morin, furthered a request for preference to its members in the matter of the awarding of civic employment.

Mr. Morin pointed out that he had concrete instances where men from Ottawa, and even Hawkesbury, had been employed by the city during the past winter, while many Hull residents and members of the union he represented, had been workless. He thought this peculiar in view of a resolution passed by council two years ago, whereby members of the Catholic unions were promised preference.

Mayor Thérien replied that he would have to say he was not in accord with any proposal to grant preference to any body of workers, Roman Catholic, Protestant or otherwise. He believed he would be doing justice to all if civic employment was distributed amongst those needing it, providing they were bona fide residents and taxpayers of the city.

With regard to the question of the arranging of a standard of wages for civic employees, City Engineer Lanctot was instructed to draw up a wage scale and to also grade the different classes of workers, a report of same to be submitted at next meeting of council.

COMPANIES RESERVE LEGAL RIGHTS.

Montreal.—The Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company announce they have named Mr. John E. Moore of St. John, N.B., as their representative upon a board of conciliation established by the minister of labor in connection with coal miners' wages in Nova Scotia. The nomination of a representative has been made by the companies, it is stated, in deference to the wishes of the minister of labor, but in adopting this course the companies do not admit the right of the minister to constitute a board of conciliation to investigate a matter upon which a decision has already been rendered by a board. The compliance of the companies with the request of the minister is made with full reserve of their legal rights and complete freedom of subsequent action.

W.E.B. WAGE REDUCTION.

Winnipeg.—After prolonged negotiations, motormen and conductors employed by the Winnipeg Electric Railway have accepted a reduction in wages of four cents per hour.

When it comes to absorbing troubles, Ireland seems to have no saturation point.

Investigating to see whether ghosts are fakes is like investigating to determine whether the ocean contains water.

DIRECTORS CAN STAY IN CABINET

A. E. McMaster, M.P., for Bromfield, Que., played a lone hand as far as the Liberals were concerned on his resolution advanced with the purpose of preventing cabinet ministers from retaining seats on directorates of large corporations. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of 142 to 59. Only Mr. McMaster on the government side supporting it. His chief allies were the Progressives, the Conservatives and the Liberals lining up together on the resolution. Two labor members, voted for Mr. McMaster, while two Progressives and one Independent voted in the negative.

In brief, the resolution expressed the opinion that ministers of the crown, on their appointment as such, should resign all directorships held by them in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, transportation companies, or large public utility companies.

The house presented such a scene as when Mr. McMaster submitted his more sweeping bill of last year, a bill which went down on second reading by 105 to 54. But the setting had changed. Mr. McMaster spoke from the shades of opposition and the government which opposed his measure was a Conservative administration.

Premier in Opposition.

This time he spoke from government benches and it was a Liberal prime minister who announced that so far as the resolution reflected on those associated with him in his cabinet, he must absolutely decline to vote for it. The prime minister made a special reference to Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of justice, mentioned during the debate as director of a number of financial and commercial concerns. He told of the invitation extended to Sir Lomer Gouin to join the cabinet and of Sir Lomer's hesitancy again to enter the vicissitudes of public life if it meant severance of his financial and commercial associations.

"I told him," added the prime minister, "that I would not think of pressing my own individual opinions in matters of this kind as against the judgment of himself or of any of my colleagues in the present administration." As between the prime minister and his colleagues, the attitude was "trust me all in all or not at all."

Mr. Meighen Speaks.

The prime minister's speech was followed by one of vitriolic invective from Mr. Meighen, the leader of the opposition. Mr. Meighen charged the prime minister with "appalling" inconsistency. Last year, the prime minister had been so ardent in support of the McMaster bill as to want to extend it to the leader of the opposition. Six of the men now on treasury benches voted for the bill of last year; today, they were sitting side by side with directors of corporations who would have been denied cabinet posts had the bill passed. "The prime minister," exclaimed Mr. Meighen, "had to decide to take capacity or principle. Without a moment's hesitation, he abandoned principle."

STREET RAILWAY MEN HAVE OWN INSURANCE

Insurance policies have been distributed to members of the Canadian Street Railway Employees' Union. The union is a national organization, formed from among members of the international union in Toronto. Repealing that inducement to members would have to be made because of the insurance and death benefit features of the international union, officials of the national union reached an arrangement with a local insurance company whereby it would insure all members of the union.

NO STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

Hamilton, Ont.—There will be no street railway strike in Hamilton. This afternoon, upon the completion of the count of strike ballots, it was announced that the men had accepted the cut of six per cent, to mechanics and eight per cent, to street railway employees offered by the company. At the Saturday morning and Saturday midnight meetings, 682 ballots were cast and by a majority of 52 the terms were approved of.

E. P. Coleman, general manager of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, said the finding would end all trouble as far as the company was concerned.

RECOGNITION OF LABOR'S PART IN THE GREAT WAR.

Continuing in the senate Thursday, the debate on Sir George Foster's resolution on the League of Nations, Senator Robertson said that previous to the war, organized labor had worked strongly for peace, and many members of the labor party believed that war was impossible. On the outbreak of war among the strongest advocates for peace in labor ranks in Great Britain, United States and France had rallied to the defence of their own country and democracy. The part labor had played in the war was merited consideration of labor's claims to participate in peace decisions and in action taken to secure permanent peace.

Referring to labor in Canada, Senator Robertson claimed that, under the government of 1917, labor had been "represented" in all important boards and commissions. During the last few months, he felt that labor had not received due consideration. A member of the government had declared that labor and capital must get together, and his actions had produced a breach between labor and capital. The same member of the government had condemned the representative to the Genoa conference as an arch profiteer. Senator Robertson asserted that the representative selected was a good choice. But it showed the insincerity of those who had previously criticized him and afterwards appointed him to a responsible position. He regretted very much that associated with this representative had not been a colleague familiar with labor's national and economic ideas.

Senator McLellan sympathized with the desire between labor and capital.

:: Items of Interest from Overseas ::

TRADE BOARD STAY COMMISSION DECIDES

London.—Trade boards are not to go, is the verdict of the commission under Viscount Cave, which has been discussing the question for the past six months. The commission was appointed last September when the boards became the centre of a controversy owing to the large number of actions taken by the Minister of Labor, Rt. Hon. T. J. MacNamara, against firms who either were unable or unwilling to pay the wages laid down by the boards.

Since the boards control the wages and working conditions of 3,000,000 workers, the small trades, notably the retail distributive agencies, and the laborites regarded the appointment of the commission with suspicion, and they contended that the object was not to reform but abolition of the boards.

These fears have proved groundless, because the report, which was issued last night, by denying that the boards had contributed to the volume of trade depression or unemployment. The report recommends that the existing acts be replaced by consolidated legislation, the act investing the Minister of Labor with power to establish boards in trades where the wages are unduly low, and suggests stringent penalties

for employers not paying the rates prescribed by the boards.

SHIPYARD WORKERS SEEK CONFERENCE

London.—An unexpected development in the shipyard dispute concerning the reduction of the war bonus by 16 shillings and 6 pence, a week, is that representatives of the trades unions affected decided to approach the Employers' Federation with a request for a resumption of negotiations. As a result of this advance, an arrangement has been made for a new conference next week. The shipyard workers recently rejected the employers' proposal, and are at present locked out.

BRITISH PRINTERS DISCUSS WAGES

London.—Prospect for the stabilization of printers' wages till the end of 1923 is held out by the announcement that the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, and also the newspapers, held a conference with representatives of the printers' unions, which was of the friendliest character, and resulted in certain modifications of the original proposals for wage reductions. The representatives of the unions undertook to recommend acceptance of the

new proposals by the men at the forthcoming ballot.

INQUIRE INTO LOCKOUT.

London.—Sir William Warrender MacKenzie, who has been appointed to hold a court of inquiry into the lockout of the engineering trades, is permanent president of the Industrial Court. Under the Industrial Courts Act, inquiries may be instituted either by one person appointed by the government or three persons drawn from separate panels, namely, a representative of the employers, a representative of the employees, and a chairman. In this instance the former course has been adopted.

The court of inquiry has no power to make an award, but it can present a report with recommendations, to be laid on the table of the house of commons.

Sir W. W. MacKenzie is a prominent barrister. He has been connected with a number of important inquiries on industries, besides having acted as arbitrator and conciliator in industrial differences for the board of trade and minister of labor. In addition to his position as president of the Industrial Court, he is chairman of the Railway National Wage Board. He is the author of several works.

ENGINEERS FAIL IN NEGOTIATIONS

London.—Negotiations between the employers and representatives of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, which had been in abeyance for a while, were resumed today, but they broke down again just when there seemed encouragement for the belief that an agreement would be reached.

The points of difference arose on the union representatives' suggestion that the lockout notices which had been posted up some time since be removed and the employers' proposal to withdraw them if the men would accept as a basis of settlement the terms in the letter accompanying the notices, namely that the employers reserved the right to review the wage conditions. This the engineers refused to accept.

If the threatened lockout became effective about 1,000,000 men will be involved, it is said, as kindred trade unions are concerned in the engineers' trouble.

NATURALLY.

"My wife used to play the banjo beautifully."
"Now she picks on you, I suppose!"



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CONFERENCE SHOULD HELP

The government has manifested a commendable readiness to cope with the unemployment problem, and the announcement from Mr. King that a conference between the federal and provincial governments would be held will be welcomed.

In making the statement, the Prime Minister enunciated a sound policy when he remarked that unemployment was primarily the concern of the individual, then of the municipality, then of the province and finally of the federal government. It would be folly to expect the Dominion government to deal with unemployment in every community before the civic and provincial authorities had carried out their responsibilities and exhausted all their resources.

Early in the year the Liberal administration offered generous help to municipalities in their efforts to reduce economic distress. The proposal was made that the federal authorities would take care of a large proportion of excess cost on construction work, and also to see that relief expenditure was looked after. Apparently the municipalities have not been as energetic in taking advantage of this offer as they might, and as Mr. Murdoch pointed out, there has been no demand for a renewal of the order-in-council providing for it. The situation is by no means relieved, however, and the conference of governments should do much towards bringing about a change.

LABOR STANDS FIRM

One of the very healthy and gratifying developments of the present suspension is the unanimity with which labor everywhere is standing behind the United Mine Workers and pledging their support in the struggle which the miners are making to obtain justice. The American Federation of Labor has on several occasions announced to the public, and also notified the miners' union, that its entire 4,000,000 membership and all of the resources of the Federation are behind the miners. Encouragement has come from railroad organizations, the garment workers and many others.

In addition, it is gratifying to see the extent to which the non-union miners in the unorganized fields have joined their union brother workmen in this suspension. The exact number of non-union mine workers who have quit work is as yet unknown, but the number is large. Many thousands of the unorganized miners in the non-union fields of Pennsylvania laid down their tools when the union men quit. This was especially true in the Connellsville coke region, which has been wholly non-union, and in Somerset county, also one of the air-tight non-union fields of Pennsylvania. Reports from West Virginia show that several thousand miners in the Winding Gulf field suspended work, and that they are flocking into the United Mine Workers of America. In the first week of the suspension, seventeen local unions were organized in the Winding Gulf field—a place where a union organizer had not theretofore been allowed to show himself.

There is every good reason for the belief that when the smoke of the present contest has cleared away, the union will have a substantial organization established in various sections of the non-union districts. This development opens the way for activity on the part of every member of the union in spreading the light of trade unionism in these hitherto untouched places.

CO-PARTNERSHIP AND PROGRESS

Lord Leverhulme is a confirmed optimist. His speech at the annual meeting of Lever Brothers makes one confident that an industrial revival is here, and his statement on co-partnership in an article in the new number of his "World's Work" suggests that industrial peace is not far off. Certainly Lord Leverhulme, as an exponent of the principles of co-partnership, and Lever Brothers, as pioneers in their application, are showing the way to stabilize industry and remove the antagonism of Labour to Capital. What we like about Lord Leverhulme is that there is no false sentiment about him, no attempt to humbug the working man or to undermine his independence. He does not put forward co-partnership as a means to increase profits or production, although its inevitable consequence should be in increasing efficiency to do both. But that is not his primary purpose. He is animated by purely human motives. He recognized that workers should become co-partners in the industrial life of the country, that they must receive something more than wages, and he has introduced co-partnership on a big scale which adds to the welfare of the workers without interfering with their liberty or stereotyping their labour. There are now over 11,000 worker co-partners in Lever Brothers who share in the dividends which the company pays and add to the strength of the colossal world business which centres round Port Sunlight.

EDITORIAL FLASHES

Things the average flapper does to help her mother:

Both Law, aviatrix, has quit flying and settled down—instead of crashing down—as they usually do.

College fraternities have grown and spread until some of them have more chapters than a Dickens novel.

The man who wears an empty sleeve is pathetic. But the man who wears an empty hat is much more so.

Looking into a mirror, a woman finds her favorite spot of age, a man his favorite topic of conversation.

Unfortunately, it's not the pollyanna, but the chronic kicker, who seems to get the best service at a restaurant.

Some men mail signed checks with the amounts blank, when they're not sure of the sums owed. And some men are intelligent.

An optimist—definition number 755,287—is a man who, when left holding the sack, cuts it up and makes himself a suit of clothes.

"What is your dog's name?"
"Ginger."
"Does Ginger bite?"
"No; Ginger snaps."

Manicured are not a recent development. Long years ago the poet wrote: "There is a divinity that shapes our ears."

Some young men stick to the straight and narrow way; others to the straight and flush way.

MARVELS OF NEW WATERLOO

\$10,000,000 Station With a 560,000 Square Feet of Glass Flat Roof.

England is a strange country. In Covent Garden Opera house, I met by chance, young Willie Rendle, son of Frank Rendle, who has been for years manager of the opera house, and heard him say, quite casually, that his firm had just finished roofing a glass roof 560,000 square feet in size.

In America such a feat would have been written about across big pages in all the papers of the country; but, in London, it has passed almost unnoticed. When the King opened the new Waterloo station, he looked up at a glass roof in which there are 1,000 tons of glass and sixty miles of glazing bars. William Edgcombe Rendle, Frank Rendle's father, lost his fortune on Black Friday, when, in May, 1866, the Gurney bank smash occurred, and there followed one of the worst commercial panics in history. But then, starting all over again, he invented a system of joining glass without putty; since then the firm which still bears his name—it was founded in 1871—has, in different parts of the world, glass roofs which have enabled the use of 5,000 miles of glazing bars.

These glass roofs cover London bridge station and the Brighton Central, the stations at Eastbourne, Victoria, Reading and Liverpool street, while the Tate Gallery is lighted by one in which bent glass is used, and the San Paulo railway station, in Brazil, lets in the sun because of the Rendle roof on top of it while the Gymnasium at Aldershot, the Fine Arts gallery at Copenhagen and Kew Gardens are also glazed without one piece of putty to the mile.

Twenty Year's Work.

The job that William Edgcombe Rendle and Company have just finished, that of roofing in a station of 24½ acres, is the biggest job they have yet undertaken. The work has lasted for twenty years, and it has gone on day and night, all through the war even, without interfering to the slightest degree with the traffic, and without injury to a single passenger.

In 1838, when the London and Southwestern railway had their first experimental trip, from Nine Elms to Woking, the speed attained by the train was twenty-five miles an hour. Queen Victoria's uncle, the Duke of Sussex then boldly announced, at a banquet, his belief that the London-Southampton railway as it was then, would become "one of the most favorite lines out of London." Little did he dream of the railway's future.

When, a week later, a second trip took place, nearly 400 men and women filled two trains, of nine and ten-carriages each, and thousands lined the route and cheered the trains as they passed. Four days after that, the line was officially opened, five trains travelling each way.

It was in 1843 that Queen Victoria first travelled on this railway, and in the following year, when the land was purchased for the Waterloo station site, it was so rural that nearly all of it was occupied by farmyards and cowsheds. Four years later, when the extension was opened, the chairman boasted a little. "We have placed on the railway four distinct lines that we may have no trouble or inconvenience in future with the traffic," he said. The station then had three platforms and a daily service of seven trains each way.

Now over 140,000 passengers use Waterloo station every day, and 1,200 ordinary trains enter and leave the terminus every twenty-four hours.

While the new station has been in course of construction, over 5,000,000 trains, and about 750,000,000 passengers, have been dealt with at the station. And all this has taken place on what was a marsh! Many of the test borings revealed the existence of very treacherous ground. In fact, the names of adjoining streets Upper Marsh and Lower Marsh, proclaim the difficulties of construction, which, altogether has entailed a cost of over £2,000,000.

Yes! It is a wonderful station. Waterloo "A" Box is now one of the most famous boxes in the world. First built in 1867, with forty-seven levers, it has now, controlled within it, 24,000 lever movements every twenty-four hours.

The Largest Platform.

In order to enlarge the old station, seven streets were demolished and six enormous blocks of dwellings were built to house 1,750 people who had been made homeless. The largest platform is 860 feet and the shortest 521, while, if you want more figures, no fewer than 8,000,000 belonging to the British and the Allied forces were given free meals at Waterloo, between 1915 and 1920, and over 7,000 members of the London and South-Western railway staff joined the colors, 285 names of those who fell being now engraved on bronze plates in the memorial arch which forms an eternal record of their patriotic valor.

Before the plans were finally passed, the biggest railway stations of Europe and America were visited by

the company's officers, and the new Waterloo will, in consequence, include every modern improvement which has passed a test.

The L. and S.W.R. has met its Waterloo; but the phrase, in their case, means the end of an achievement which is a masterpiece of commercial enterprise and a triumph of enterprising skill.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH PROVINCES

Industry Should Bear Burden.

It was unfair to suggest that the load should be borne by municipalities when the federal parliament, by immigration and fiscal legislation, filled the cities with unemployed. Industry should bear the burdens entailed by industry. The problem was so serious that there should be definite action before many weeks. Another winter was coming.

"A government which does not provide for the primary needs of the people in the matter of food, clothing and shelter," Mr. Woodsworth declared, "has failed to earn the loyalty of the people."

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister, asked Mr. Woodsworth if he had any concrete suggestions to make which parliament might follow out to meet the situation outlined.

Mr. Woodsworth replied that he would suggest a system of unemployment insurance. There were many things that could be done. Unemployed men could be set to building houses and clearing lands. Factories and mills were idle. If these could not be operated by the private owners then the government should put them to work. Canada had the natural resources, equipment and labor necessary, but all of these were allowed to remain more or less idle. Courage and imagination were necessary to deal with this matter instead of standing idly by and letting men and women be reduced to desperation.

Individual First.

The prime minister said he was in entire sympathy with the desire of the mover to solve the unemployment problem. It was one which had both local and national importance. It must be recognized, however, that it was a matter primarily of the obligation first of the individuals, then the municipalities, the provinces, and, finally, the federal government.

The prime minister intimated that the minister of labor himself had been in communication with some of the provincial governments with a view to holding a conference on unemployment during the present year. He thought that before the year was out such a conference would be held. He quoted from the printed platform of the Liberal party to show that unemployment insurance was one of the things to be earnestly considered. The matter was one for co-operation between the municipalities, provincial authorities, and the federal government, and the government was heartily behind such co-operation.

Hon. R. J. Manion warned the government that in some of the older countries where unemployment insurance had been tried out it had been proved not altogether a success, the government having imposed upon.

Hon. James Murdoch said Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec had not asked



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federal aid for their unemployed. He was glad to say the situation in Vancouver, which was accentuated by unemployed going from his prairies, was becoming easier. The government has paid out \$102,432.36 for the unemployed in Vancouver. The order in council authorizing help expired on April 30, and thus far he had not heard of any requests for re-enactment of the order.

W. F. Carroll, Liberal, Cape Breton South, said that Mr. Woodsworth was well within the mark in stating that 2,000 steel workers were out of employment, but some of them were on the verge of starving.

Places False Basis. Hon. Arthur Meighen argued that the resolution clearly implied that some remedy must be sought out by the federal government to deal with unemployment. He believed that when it came to unemployment relief, responsibility rested primarily with the municipalities, secondly with the provincial authorities, and finally with the federal government. Consequently he was opposed to it because he thought that it placed the house on a false basis.

It was the duty of the federal government to dispose of public policy as to make for the minimum of unemployment. It remained to be seen whether the government would succeed in doing this.

Asks Other Proposal. William Irvine, Labor, Calgary West, said that the premier had asked for practical suggestions from the Labor party. He desired in return to call the attention of the leaders of the government to the fact that the Trades and Labor Congress had already made a suggestion to the government for the adoption of the system of unemployment insurance. If the proposal made by the Trades and Labor Congress were not feasible, then the government should itself make a proposal that was feasible.

Mr. Woodsworth, in closing the debate, declared that it was unfair to thrust the whole burden of unemployment relief upon the municipalities. It must be considered as a national problem. There were those who believed that conditions could not be improved until there were great and sweeping economic changes. "I am one of such," Mr. Woodsworth declared.

The resolution carried with a number of the Conservative members calling out "No."

Editorial Flashes

Buy a radiophone and eavesdrop on the whole world.

"Jedge, I'm down and out."
"Maybe you're down," said the wise judge, "but you're not out. Six months!"

A collapsible drinking cup usually proves it at about the third swallow.

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A summer day is long in Algonquin Park, inviting to out-door pastimes of all descriptions. The nights are cool and restful, with clear lakes reflecting the great stars that hang low in the Northern skies, and there is silence, except for an occasional fluted call, the dip of feeding trout or bass and the subdued song of water and stirring leaves. If you would experience such summer days as these, visit Algonquin Park, drink in with your lungs the air of its heights, with your eyes behold its manifold beauties and you will become a lover of this big unspoiled forest of the Ontario Highlands. Reached by Grand Trunk Railway. Illustrated booklet telling you all about it sent free on application to:—

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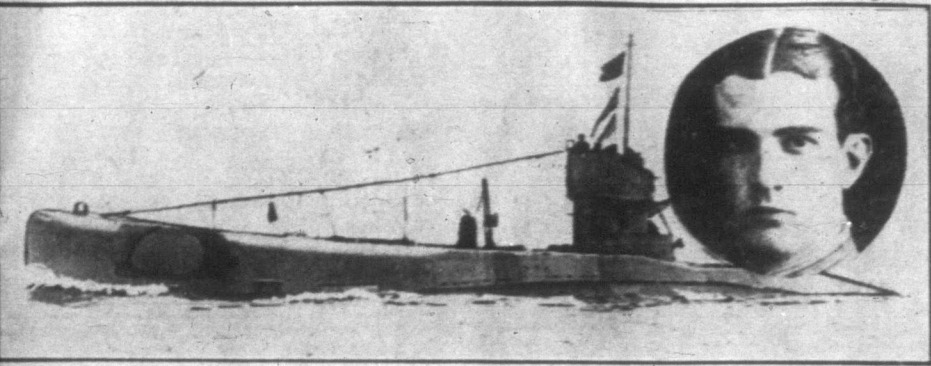
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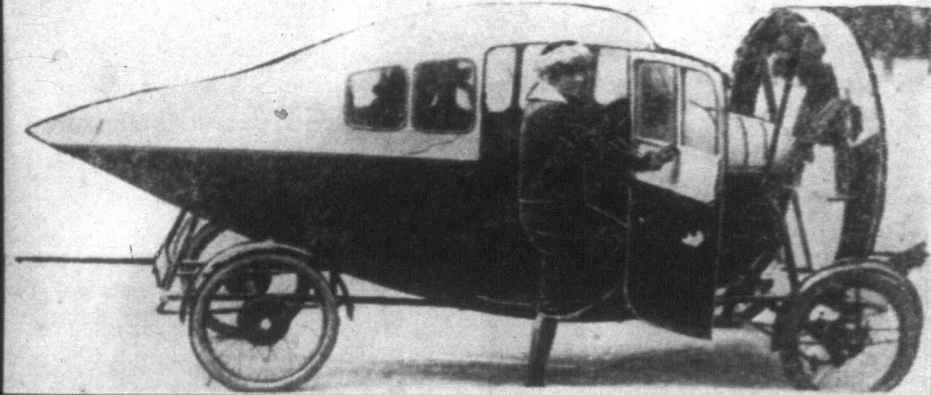
PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



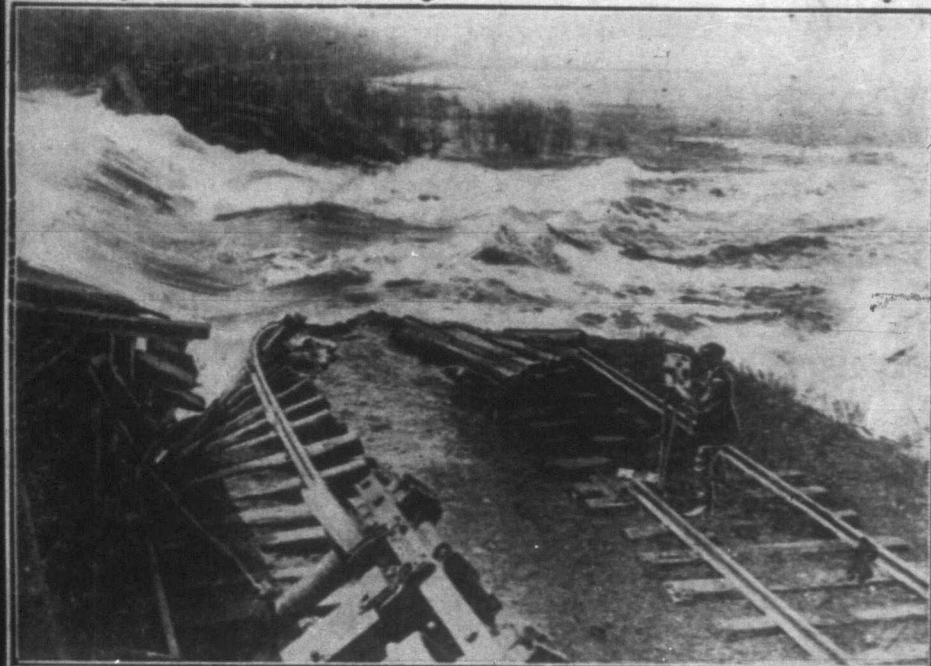
The ill-fated H-24, lost with all her crew during manoeuvres in the Straits of Gibraltar. Inset is Lieut. D. G. Sealy, D.S.O., her commander.



Thirteen French hunters bagged one wild boar piece in an afternoon of sport in the forest of Gault, near Esternay in the Marne province. The boars were frozen which enabled some of them to be "posed" for the photographer.



The "aero-auto," with cabin body and propeller in front, has made its appearance in Paris.



Rushing waters sweeping across the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks near Beardstown, Ill., during the recent floods.



Mrs. Jay Gould and her two daughters in the Easter Fifth Avenue parade.

A little weather can also go a long way.

Once there was a man who dug out his rubbers from the closet after the first snow in the fall and found a pair without a hole in them.

We see that General Semenov is described as Ataman of the Cossacks. We suppose this is the father of our old friend, "Attaboy!"

There would not be so much objection to spring poetry if it were that.

We haven't heard a word about Lord Lascelles since he got married. He used to be quite a guy now he is nothing but a husband.

"Rich Bachelor Marries His Cook."—Headline. Due she won't stay.

The mushroom hunter is getting his basket ready and will soon be on the hike to collect his poison.

Everything comes to those who wait. And the lady waits to greet it. But success comes on with rapid gait.

To the fellow who goes to meet it.

Big Capital Subscription Drive, \$10,000 in Prizes, including three Automobiles.

See announcements on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.



Russian delegates at the Genoa conference. Left to right: Litvinoff, Ranzukoff and Joffre.



Mr. J. Arthur Batley of Leeds, England, leaving the church with his bride, Mrs. Prudential Curtis Leavitt, who was commandant of the Anglo-American Red Cross mission to Serbia.



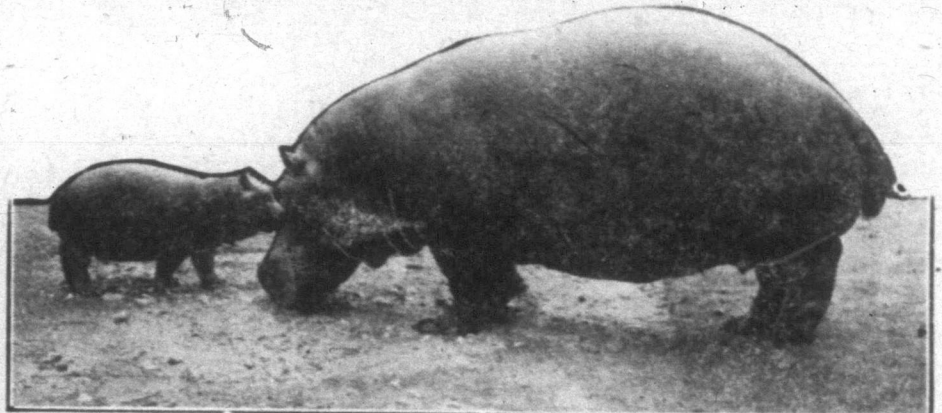
Winston Churchill is here seen winning a wager from Lord Birkenhead. The latter bet that "Winnie" would not appear in the House of Commons wearing a topper. "You're on!" said Churchill—and he won.



The ever-ready Salvation Army taking care of the homeless in the flooded region of Illinois.



Mme. Joffre and her daughter feeding the holy deer in the garden of Kasuga Myojin, an ancient shrine of Japan, during Marshall Joffre's visit to the Orient.



Philadelphia has a baby, two months old and weighing 400 pounds. He is Teddy, the darling of Fatima, hippopotamus.

LOSING A COOK.

"Mary," said the head of the house one morning, "I called Jimmy four times and he didn't answer, so I turned down the covers on his bed and gave him a good spanking."

"Oh, John, how could you? That means I'll be hunting a new cook."

"How's that?"

"Jimmy stayed all night at Smith's and the cook slept in his bed last night."

HE WAS WORRYING.

Roberts—"What's the matter? Finances bothering you?"

Richards—"Yes, I owe Rogers 3.00, and today I've got it, and he knows I've got it, and he knows I know he knows I've got it."

SAT ALL ALONE.

A preacher was delivering a sermon on always doing the right thing and to tread the straight and narrow path. Among other things he touched upon the necessity of his congregation paying their bills. He asked those of his congregation who paid their bills to rise. All stood but one man, who was Grocer Smith.

"Why, Mr. Smith, how is it you do not stand? All the rest of the flock pay their bills. Why don't you?"

"Well," replied Smith, "I do when I have the money, but those who are standing are my customers."

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

Who'll press for gold this crowded street

A hundred years to come?

Who'll tread you sales with willing feet

A hundred years to come?

Pale, trembling age and fiery youth

And childhood with its brow of truth;

The rich, the poor, on land, on sea,

Where will the mighty millions be,

A hundred years to come?

—Hiram Ladd Spencer, in "A Hundred Years to Come."

Judges and lawyers deserve credit for persistence. They keep on trying.

My dear friend, I have found a match-tray that had matches on it. Now you tell me.

The cause of a lot of fires is that there are not enough goods to cover the insurance.

Maybe what the country needs at the present time is more calloused hands and fewer calloused tongues.

A good many people appear to have got into the habit of pooling their earnings these times.

With all those M.P.'s travelling the country during the Easter recess, we imagine that the railway passenger earnings will show quite a jump. But, then, there's no harm in imagining.

There's no place like home, especially when there is no other place to go to.



Dona Bertina Lutz, delegate from Brazil to the pan-American conference of women at Baltimore.



Rev. Edwin Curtis of Brookline, Mass., aroused the ire of the Boston Presbytery when he baptized a dog and asked a blessing on French Fried potatoes. The Presbytery ousted him from his church but the congregation re-elected him. He is here seen with his wife.



Paris fishermen dumping fish brought from Holland into the Seine which was showing signs of being fished out.



Industrial Review From Many Sources



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INDOOR SPORTS



OUR SPORT REVIEW

The Henley Course.

It seems assured that Ottawa will have a Henley Rowing course which will rival that at St. Catharines and make it possible for the local club, a strong, aggressive body to make a bid for the annual regatta of the Canadian Amateur Association of Oarsmen. The course proposed is on the Rideau river near Billings Bridge and is an ideal location for a sheltered speedway for the men who wield the sweeps or the blades. The capital has been handicapped for years, because of the strong current of the Ottawa river and by the heavy winds, which at times prevail. On one occasion, when the Canadian championships were conducted under the auspices of the local club, the scene was changed to Lake Deschene but the experiment did not prove a fortunate one, as the day was marked by postponements, flooded boats and swamped shells. The proposition now under consideration is a sound one and should receive the support of every citizen whether he be aquatic or not. Any money advanced by the city of Ottawa will be advanced for a good purpose.

There has been less agitation against racing during the winter months than previously, and with the government well in control of the sport racing should thrive as it has not done for a long time. The sport a year ago was brought under almost perfect control. The representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police rendered great assistance. They took charge in the mutual plants, as well as around the various courses at which racing was conducted.

The class of horses raced throughout Canada a year ago was superior to any since the suspension of racing in the state of New York early in 1908. The events filled better than in previous seasons, while the Canadian bred horse came into its own. This was shown by the splendid entry to be found each day in events fashioned for Canadian-bred and Canadian-owned horses.

A committee of the Connaught Park Jockey Club officials, consisting of Stewart McClellan, chairman of the management committee; E. S. Houston, honorary treasurer; W. H. McAuliffe, chairman of the property committee, and T. P. Gorman, secretary, have left for Maryland, where they will complete further arrangements in connection with the Spring Meeting, which is to be held at Connaught Park, Tuesday, May 30, to Tuesday, June 6. They will visit the big racing establishments at Havre de Grace, Pimlico, Bowie and Laurel and will inspect a number of innovations, which have been suggested for Connaught Park.

Baseball and soccer football are about the only outdoor sports which have got under way and the followers of these fine games are already keyed up over the incoming of their favorite pastimes. The City Baseball League has settled down to practice at Uncle Sam's national game and with the advent of Daylight Saving next week, the boys will have longer periods in which to workout. Prospects are good for a very fine season and the various clubs declare themselves well satisfied with their line ups. It will be some weeks yet before the heavy hitters get down to fighting for the League Championships.

The soccer men already have had a fine opening game and are enthusiastic over the splendid outlook for popularizing the game to a greater extent than has been possible in previous years.

Racing to Boom.

With the approach of spring comes the preparations for the summer's racing throughout the Dominion of Canada. The season, as in former years, will be inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, the first meeting being scheduled to open in Montreal on Saturday, May 6, over a week earlier than racing has ever previously started on a Canadian track. With more settled conditions the outlook for the thoroughbred in Canada this year is brighter than at the commencement of any season for years.

A Good Boxer.

Eddie Spittal, who last week won the Ottawa Valley championship by beating Woodmark of the Firefighters through the knockout route is a corner who has shown all sorts of improvement under the tutelage of Joe Hanrahan. The boy covers well and is a straight puncher. He is one of the best boys in Canada and it is understood that he will appear in Toronto shortly.

Ontario Champions.

The Ontario amateur boxing championships were decided last week at Toronto. The men who wear the honors for 1922, are follows:

108-pound class—Alex. Burrie, Riversides; old champion, Johnson, Riversides.

115-pound class—E. Christensen, Riversides; old champion, Fifeid, Classics.

125-pound class—C. Miller Broadways; old champion, Groves, R. C. D.

135-pound class—Walter Newton, St. Helen's; old champion, Jeffries, Classics.

145-pound class—D. Lewis, Praestans; old champion, Henning, Riversides.

158-pound class—F. Campbell, Hamilton; old champion, Reese, Bellfairs.

175-pound class—Charles McDouglton, Riversides; old champion, Hildard, Beaumont.

Heavyweight class—Larry Gains, Praestans; old champion, McDouglton, Classics.

Canadian Honors.

The Canadian championships were fought at Calgary and resulted as follows:

Jockey championship, Class B, Final, Gus Gideon, Victoria A.C., outpointed J. Scott, Victoria A.C. after an extra round.

Light heavyweight, final—R. Kronick, Calgary, easily outpointed Lora Keeler, New Dayton.

Lightweight, final—Jas. McGuickie, Pankhead, decisively outpointed F. J. Noonan, Calgary.

Welterweight, final—Don Rowand, Winnipeg, knocked out C. C. Huckvale, Medicine Hat, in first round.

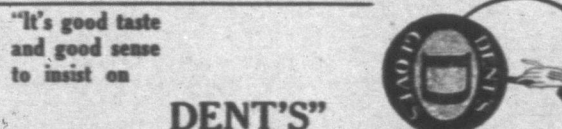
Middleweight, final—C. C. Huckvale was by default.

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