

# British Elections Show Increase Labor's Strength

## HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from last week.

The first essential, then, to holding good settlers on the land is a right policy of land settlement and the main lines of this I have tried to indicate. The second essential is the reconstruction of rural life around various forms of co-operative enterprise. Co-operation on its economic side—I have no concern with its political side—means better business, better farming and a better country life. It means better business for experience shows that all alike in the old world and in the new the most efficient unit for production is the comparatively small farm—especially in mixed farming and the production of fruit and market garden produce, both of them increasingly important departments of agriculture. But if the unit of production is to remain small these units must be combined for purchase and sale; for thus only can the small man obtain the marketing economies which a large scale industrial plant realizes. It also means better farming: agricultural education and state assistance lose half their value if there is not between the state and the individual a smaller unit to rally the local spirit de corps and improve the local farming practice. The test of true co-operation is its local intensity. A single large co-operative organization which is mainly concerned with price control is in spirit a conglomeration of co-operatives in form. Finally, it means a better country life. Denmark after the war of 1862 was rebuilt as a co-operation. The peasants of S. W. Germany could only call their souls their own when the foundation of the co-operative credit banks rescued them from subjection to the cattle dealer and money lender; and in all the countries of Europe co-operation has played in these last fifty years a profound re-creative role.

most who came from across the Atlantic came from farms, knew nothing but farming, came and intended to farm. Yet a perverse fate dumped them in the cities. Some of them tried to farm and gave it up. They had been used to village life for the most part and the loneliness appalled them. They were left unfriended and they failed.

To this I would add—Do not be impatient if the work of transplanting requires "careful tending" and, the growth at first is slow. Sow the seed well, tend it carefully at the start, and a rich harvest of natural growth will one day be reaped.

Finally, some may protest, "After all this you have not told us whether we ought to discourage foreign immigrants in general or to discourage certain types and encourage others—the Galicians, the Scandinavian, and so on." To attempt such a task would be an impertinence on my part. Canada, as I think, should give the preference to those who from the Canadian standpoint are most desirable as citizens and workers. The problem is how to get this best. Regulation will go some way by providing a minimum standard; and the stiffer the minimum the better it will be for Great Britain—by way of healthy reaction. But to operate above the minimum we need positive machinery and a positive plan. It is unreasonable to suggest to Canada that before encouraging a general immigration from Europe she should carefully study the changes produced by the European War in health and economic capacity of the peoples from which desirable immigrants were formerly obtained and that she should strenuously put the long view of their possible absorption into the life of the country before the short view of a boom in immigration traffic and land values; and further, that her positive machinery and her main financial aid should be directed towards the establishment and retention of her own people on the land, and that all this machinery and some financial aid should be extended to settlers from the Old Country, provided that the Old Country meets her half way.

## WAGE DECLINE FOR FARM WORKERS

**Average Male Worker Gets \$28 Per Month and Board.**

The average rate of wages of male farm labor for the entire United States Oct. 1, was \$28.97 a month with board, according to the first of a regular series of crop reports from 1,200 to the department of agriculture. The average rate for the year 1921 was \$30.14. By the month without board the average, Oct. 1, was \$41.5, compared with \$43.32 the average for 1921.

Day wages with board Oct. 1, were \$1.57, compared with \$1.68 last year, and day wages without board was \$2.08, compared with \$2.18 in 1921.

Of the 1,200 reports 36 per cent. stated that the labor supply exceeded the demand at current wages, 33 per cent. stated that the demand exceeded the supply, and 31 per cent. reported an even balance.

## LABOR UNIONS—THE OTHER SIDE

**By DR. FRANK CRANE.**

Some days ago I published a letter from a railway fireman in a western state. His attitude was somewhat critical of labor unions.

I have received a letter from Rose Gollup Cohen of New York, who gives her opinion on the other side of the case, which I am glad to set forth. She says:

"That we all have our good and bad impulses and should encourage the good and repress the bad. The fireman's impulse seems to her to be twisted a bit; for while he does not find it in his heart to help the striking railway men through whose organization he has profited, he is fired with generosity to help the strike breaker who is destroying the principles in which he, the fireman, believes as a union man."

She gives her own experience.

"When I was a little child and worked fourteen hours a day in the sweatshops, and a man came and organized my shop, and our work day became twelve hours, it was very wonderful to have those two extra hours. I had long lost the habit of play. But it was wonderful to have the time to just go out into the street and stand watching other children play. From the age of twelve to seventeen I worked at making fine coats, clothing the world. But when I would pick up a printed page all I could do was to stare at it. Who can understand the pain, the humiliation of illiteracy? I felt like a dumb, blind beast. It was like a miracle, then, when again through the union my wages, which were \$2 a week for doing a woman's work, were raised to \$5 a week. My hours were reduced two hours more, and I was able to run to night school decently dressed and 'learns' even if it were a word or two at a time.

"The Union did this and more for me and for many thousand others."

"So, if unions are not perfect, I am hoping that some day they will be, when we ourselves are less selfish, more understanding, more just. If we break the union now, would we not have to put something else in its place? The time for single handed dealing is passed because we are so many! And, too, some are too weak. Here and there there is someone who can stand by himself, and does not like to belong to a group. He better leave it, then, and work for himself, as you advise. Would it be right for him to interfere with the group, become a strike-breaker? I believe that no really good and brave man would do that. If he does not understand, is ignorant of the principles, the soul behind, or else he is a fool, or deliberately vicious. For a truly fine, brave man, even if he does not believe, would go and do other work, would not find it in his heart to break down what other men are building with their flesh and blood."

"This, my dear sir, is my personal angle on trade unionism."

So there are two sides to this and to all questions, which is a statement that we often forget.

Our idea of dangerous occupations is the attempt of some newspapers to select the twelve greatest women in America.

The price of wheat is down but they are not saying it with flour.

## ELECTORS GIVE LABOR 141 SEATS IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Eng.—Owing doubtless to the difficulty of classifying certain of the successful candidates, summaries of the state of the parties differ somewhat, but one of the most reliable authorities gives the Conservatives 345, the National Liberals or Georgians 52, Independent-Liberals 57, Labor 141, and other groups 10, with ten results yet to be announced.

**How the Vote Went in Various Ridings.**

With only ten constituencies yet to report, the Conservative government under Premier Bonar Law, is in the saddle with a safe majority over all other groups. The latest figures issued tonight assign 345 seats to the Conservatives in a house of 615 members.

On a division this would give the Government a majority of 75, a much bigger margin than the most sanguine election experts even in the Unionist camp had predicted. It was generally assumed that Lloyd George, with all the prestige of his war record, would have made a better showing. He emerged from the fray with only fifty-two of his 138 candidates elected, a drop from 127 National Liberals in the last house. Nor have the Independent Liberals under former Premier Asquith, fulfilled expectations. Of the 338 Asquithians in the field, only 57 have been returned, though the few to report still may affect this total slightly. This is a gain of 22 seats over the Independent Liberal strength in the last house, but nevertheless, the result of yesterday's contest practically eliminates Liberalism as a factor in shaping events in parliament for the next 5 years.

Even in the event of the retirement of one of the Liberal leaders making possible a union of forces, their combined strength would still be far behind the numerical strength of the Labor party, and in the case of the possible defeat of the government, it would be Labor that would have first chance to form a ministry.

**Ministers Fairly Intact.**

Although the Labor candidates made huge inroads in the old majorities of the Conservatives as well as Liberals, the new ministers came through the contest with their ranks fairly well intact. The most prominent of the casualties were Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, minister of health, and William Watson, Lord Advocate, for whom, no doubt, seats will be found. As a result of the verdict, a large number of the men who have been prominent in British public life in the last fifteen years as ministers under Asquith or Lloyd George, disappear from the stage for a season at least. The defeat of Winston Churchill was one of the chief losses suffered by the Lloyd George forces.

The Labor party issued a manifesto stating that they find "abundant reasons for satisfaction," in their success and their gains at the expense of both Liberals and Conservatives, and declared that their party will constitute the most vigorous and efficient opposition that the House of Commons has seen for many years.

Labor's success is believed to be largely attributable to Sydney Webb, who has been in great measure responsible for the campaign organization of the party for the past thirty years. Mr. Webb has been with Bernard Shaw, the leading spirit of the Fabian Society, which represents intellectual socialism and closely cooperates with the Labor party.

## RUSSIAN WORKERS ARE UNDERFERD

**Less Than \$2 Per Month is the Average Income.**

The averages wages of the Russian factory workers amount to 16s. a month—that is what we learn from the official report of the General Council of Russian Trade Unions at the fifth congress of trade unions held recently in Moscow. "As the report points out this is a great improvement, for as recently as March of this year the average wages amounted to only 6s. 7d. a month. This increase in the wages is due, on the one hand, to the intense struggle of the workers, and particularly of the metal workers, for a living wage, and, on the other hand, to the drastic measures by the government to diminish the number of workers, and thus make possible an increase of the wages of those remaining. The report admits that wages, although improving, are still greatly below the pre-war wages and the subsistence minimum.

The question arises: How do the workers manage to live on a wage much less than half this amount? The answer is that the difference is made up by pilfering and speculation. It is calculated that from these two sources the workers manage to increase their ordinary earnings by an average of six shillings per month. And yet the workers, compared with pre-war conditions, get only half of the subsistence minimum. The underfeeding of the working class is the most fundamental and fatal characteristic of Russian industrial life. The Russian working class under these conditions is simply incapable of productive work.

## WHAT BOLSHEVISM MEANS

**Inroads of Russian Socialism On the Mental Vision of New York.**

It cannot be denied that the vote cast for the Socialist party in New York City is increasing. So much so that some of the districts in Greater New York are hopelessly lost to the dominant parties, unless a fusion is effected between them. What is this vote due to and what can be done to redeem those districts from Socialist control?

First, what is the large Socialist vote due to? The number of votes cast for the Socialist party in any given locality is by no means indicative of the actual number of Socialists residing therein. For the great majority of those who vote that ticket are not members of the party. Neither do they know anything of its philosophy or fundamentals or of Marxism and its school of economics. Some of them vote the ticket as a protest against existing conditions; others because they are attracted to it by its programme of intermediary social reforms; and still others because of a mistaken notion that with the advent of Socialism, somehow or other there will also come the abolition of poverty, and in its place universal prosperity, happiness and that much longed for, though nebulous era, the "Brotherhood of Man." Just how Socialism will bring this about, they in most cases confess they do not know. Nor is there anything in the philosophy itself that justifies such hope. It is apparently sufficient for those voters that the mentors of the party assure them it will be so and the rest is but a matter of faith.

This is not alone true of the voters of foreign birth in the poorer, congested districts of New York, but also of some residing in the so-called Silk Stocking Districts, who boast of American lineage and a college education. In fact one of the most amusing things in American Politics is the colossal ignorance exhibited by this latter class on this question. For instance, it is not at all unusual to meet men and women high in their professions or in the business world, who in all solemnity proclaim themselves as Socialists for no other reason than that they are Progressive in politics and are opposed as they say, to the stantip attitude of the dominant parties. Likewise, one very frequently meets highly educated and cultured men and women who argue earnestly for Socialism because they believe in workman's compensation, a minimum wage law, or some other radical reform measure. It is almost trite to say that neither Progressivism nor social reform measures have anything in common with Socialism.

This confusion of thought on the question as to what Socialism is has resulted in the Socialist Party gaining in the West-Side districts of Manhattan and elsewhere a number of recruits from the ranks of those who are progressive in thought but who fail to discriminate between Progressivism, Reform and Socialism and account for the many brands of Socialism one finds in America.

Thus we have Christian Socialists, State Socialists, Fabian Socialists, Right Wingers, Left Wingers, and several other brands more or less phonetic in name but substantial in numbers. Though the "scientific Socialist" will assure you in public debate and in his official organs that there is but one kind of Socialism, to wit, Marxism Socialism, it never noticed that the party has never disowned these bastard offshoots nor even officially denounced their illegitimacy. On the contrary, the Party stretches out its hand in warm welcome to all these heterogeneous elements around election time and boasts of its increased vote after election as representing the masses in the modern class conscious Socialists in America.

In propagating its philosophy among the middle classes on the Upper West Side of Manhattan and in the more exclusive residential sections of the city, the Socialists say to these citizens: "Are you good Christians? If you are, then you are Socialists. For like the Saviour, we too believe in the golden rule. Are you Progressives? If you are then you are Socialists. For does not our platform of intermediary reforms out reach anything the Progressives themselves have ever adopted? Are you for State ownership of certain State utilities? If you are, then of course you are Socialists. For the very foundation of our philosophy is communal ownership. Are you for honesty and efficiency in Government? If you are, why indeed you are part of us. For

has anyone ever heard of a Socialist official who was dishonest or a public servant who was inefficient? So all along the line in appealing to this class of voters, it hides its economic philosophy beneath a multi-form colored cloak of platitudes and ideals, designed to appeal to every shade of political and religious thought.

On the other hand on the East Side of Manhattan, in the Bronx, and in the Brownsville section of Kings things are entirely different. There the citizenship consists in the main of men and women who are employed in the garment and other industries. Most of them are factory workers. With but few exceptions they are American citizens by adoption and not by birth. They had probably immigrated here at an advanced age from all corners of the globe. Their first stopping place when they got here was perhaps the very factory where they are now employed. Their opportunity to see America and study it was by necessity a negligible one. To most of these citizens all of this country consists of the little territory which they traverse in their daily routine of life. In the very nature of things there never was afforded to them a vision of the real America with its multifarious problems and glorious traditions. To them the Socialist propagates his philosophy in this manner. Hark, the oracle from the back of a truck: "Your bosses are blood suckers and parasites, and you, my fellow citizens, the suckers they prey on. How is it that you who build mansions, do not live in them? Why is it that your bosses can ride in automobiles and you must crowd yourselves like sardines into the subways? Can you answer these questions? NO! Well—I'll tell you! Because you are Republicans and Democrats and not Socialists."

This is but a small part of the general propaganda conducted in the most systematized manner in those neighborhoods throughout the year. For instance, Sunday school classes are formed for children of five years or over where paid and volunteer teachers give instructions in the A B C of this kind of Socialism. Co-operative stores are organized ostensibly for the purpose of selling to the residents of those districts merchandise at a reduced cost but in reality for providing the Party with neighbourhood centres from which its agitators may preach this Socialist Gospel. Conservative trade unions are invaded and wherever possible counter Bolshevik organizations formed that can be depended upon to support the Socialist cause.

All of these mediums are systematically employed for the one purpose of spreading a gospel of revolt which will result in the creation of unreasonable discontent and industrial unrest on the part of an unenlightened citizenship, with a view of making converts to the Socialist "philosophy."

I know the Socialists will deny this. But they will not and cannot deny that in the main this gospel consists of teaching the workers in those districts to believe that all profits represent the exploitation of labor and that all employers lead but to social and industrial unrest! It is to be expected that men and women can be constantly reminded that they are being robbed by their employers of the fruits of their labor without creating in them a feeling of deep resentment against them? It serves no purpose, for the Socialists say that this monstrous doctrine is really Marx's theory of surplus value and in preaching it they are but advancing a more correct interpretation of the same. For the men and women to whom this theory is advanced know nothing of Marx or his school of economics. Nor is it advanced to them as an economic theory but as a bald statement of fact.

I dare say that even of those who are party members and belong to the local Socialist organizations but very few have read "Das Kapital" or could understand it if they read it. This is not said in disparagement of the residents of those localities but of Marx and his involved algebraic method of establishing a supposedly economic science.

The fact is that the Socialists themselves with but few exceptions have abandoned Marx's theory of surplus value long ago. But here in New York City, among the factory workers, it is exaggerated and camouflaged and used

The same process is at work in the States and Canada. The example of the California Fruit Growers is being followed in Canada now by the growers of the Niagara Peninsula; and a recent development in California is worth quoting because it throws light on the connection between Land Settlement and co-operation. California stood at the parting of the economic ways in 1920. The suitability of its land for dairy cattle and fruit were well known, as also the value of co-operative fruit selling. But how was the unit of farming destined to develop? Was it to be in the direction of large cattle farms, operated by the aid, at seeding time and harvest of itinerant labor gangs domiciled in bank houses with myriads of fens, and of large fruit farms dependent on town labor for the fruit picking? Was a class of mena white destined to emerge to support for a short time an unequal contest with imported workers from Mexico and China and Japan, who, starting as farm workers, would remain to farm for themselves and their lower standard of life create a vicious gap between the landless American and the rich established American farmer. To meet this danger the State of California made an interesting experiment which Mr. J. W. MacMillan has described in four articles in the Farmers' Sun of February, 1922, under the title of "The New Rush to California: A Story of Land Settlement." The inspiration apparently comes from Australia; and it was this: a scheme of home settlement, with the aid of an appropriation from the State of California. A start was made with a property of 6,000 acres which was cut up into small farms ranging from 10 to 160 acres varying, that is, from an allotment occupied by a man whose main income comes from working for other farmers to the small self-sufficient farmer. In the planning of the house and garden the settler's wife had a say along with the farm engineer. On the business side the settlers are organized co-operatively from the storage and sale of their milk, and eggs and fruit.

On the social side there is a community centre (a grove of 25 acres) containing a recreation grounds and a club house. Those of you who know something of the terrible loneliness often felt by the settler and still more the settler's wife, and the disastrous results to her body and mind, will appreciate Mr. MacMillan's closing comment on this scheme. "It seems to me that this is the sort of thing which will guard and encourage an immigrant in his first helplessness on a Canadian farm. The immigrant of the past twenty years is a tragic tale from the farm standpoint. Perhaps

## MEAT CONTROL BY 'BIG COMBINE'

**Armour's Expect to Enlarge Scope of Operations.**

J. Ogden Armour, head of the Chicago meat packing house of Armour and Company has presented to Attorney General Daugherty for governmental approval, a proposal for merging through purchase the physical assets of another of the "Big Five" national packing houses with Armour and Company. Which of the concerns the Armour organization proposes to absorb was not disclosed, although both Wilson and Company and Morris and Company, of the packing group have been mentioned in connection with the plan. Officials connected with the plan, however, expressed a preference for the name of Armour.

Mr. Armour declined to make any statement, except that he intended to remain in Washington for a time. It was assumed that a desire to determine the legality of such a merger in advance of taking any steps to complete it, had led to the consultation with officials.

Having failed to obtain from France a reduction in reparations, or a loan from the international bankers, Germany announces that it will pay the indemnity instalment anyway, as it has the money. This ought to help a great many persons to understand Germany better.

## Where Labour Gained

In Wales and Scotland Labor gained through the general dissatisfaction, unemployment and depression in the large mining and industrial districts. The Labor party was not shown such treatment where skilled workmen predominate. But the Labor party is jubilant tonight. It is now the second party in the House of Commons, heading the opposition, and their official statement announces that they will succeed to power when the Bonar Law government falls.

One of the most important factors in the Labor gain, however, was the apathy of the voters. Out of 21,000,000 voters only about 14,000,000 went to the polls, of which the Conservatives drew 5,340,000; Labor, 4,250,000; Liberals, 2,750,000; Georgians, 1,380,000, approximately.

Had the proportion of Labor gains at the expense of the Conservatives as indicated last night been maintained Bonar Law would not have had a majority at all. The early reports this morning confirmed the trend indicated last night, but in the early afternoon, Lancashire and Scottish returns began to come in, showing that Lloyd George's hopes were blasted in one and Liberal hopes in another. Lancashire voted Conservative and Scotland Labor.

Despite the comfortable parliamentary majority the Bonar Law government is woefully in the minority according to the popular vote. While 5,381,413, according to the returns, so far have voted Conservative, 5,532,253 voted for other parties. In almost every instance where there was a vote of some considerable fight the winner was far in the minority. Each of the four parties gained by this situation, but Conservative and Labor more than the others.

## Comments of Leaders

Following are the comments made by the leading figures in yesterday's general election.

**Prime Minister Bonar Law:** "I am greatly satisfied with the results of the elections, demonstrating that the country is ready for a Conservative regime."

**David Lloyd George:** "The results coincide with the anticipations of my headquarters. I am quite satisfied."

**Herbert Asquith:** "The enormous Labor poll and the tremendous turnover in Scotland are due to widespread unemployment and the consequent acute distress, and the House of Lords decision regarding the Rent Restriction Act."

**Frank Hodges, the miners' leader:** "I am greatly pleased with the miners' poll as demonstrating allegiance to the Labor party."

## STATISTICS SHOW MORE EMPLOYMENT

**Manufactures Show Slight Decline Which is Offset by Construction, Transportation and Trades.**

The employment situation continued to show fair improvement during September, although the curve of employment did not exhibit as decided a rise in September of last year. The general expansion since April, however, has been considerably more pronounced than in the summer of 1921 and the index number for the month under review continued to be several points higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Returns tabulated from 6,250 concerns show that of the nominal pay-roll of 780,477 persons, 766,635 were actually at work on September 30, as compared with 761,153 at the close of August. The index number, therefore, showed a small increase, rising from 93.7 on the latter date to 94.6 for the period being surveyed. In September of last year it had stood at 90.2. A slight decline was registered in the manufacturing industries owing mainly to seasonal losses in sawmilling and a contraction in automobile concerns. Fish canneries, glass, brick, tile, copper smelting and Kodak concerns all showed a decrease. Garments, hosiery and knitted goods, confectionery, musical and rubber goods showed an increase as did printing, minerals and electric.

Leather goods maintained their upward move and a revival in the paper and pulp trades was manifested.

In the iron, steel and automobile section, employment, especially in Ontario, showed a less in employment.

Mining, both in coal and metallic ores showed an improvement parties.

Considerable recovery from the losses registered in September was registered in transportation both in street railways and railroads. Shipping, however, remained quiet, with slight reductions in Ontario and Pacific ports.

Highway and building construction reported a recovery from July and August depression, but railway construction and maintenance indicated a shrinkage, especially in the Prairie district and Quebec.

The retail and wholesale trades report an increase of just over one per cent. in persons employed as compared lastly in Alberta.

The Trade Unions, having a combined membership of 161,182 persons report the index of employment as 97.2 as compared with 99.4 for August.



# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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## WORKING AND OWNING FOR A LIVING

Some people work for a living; others own for a living. Here is a man of 50. For thirty years he has worked on the railroad. In winter and in summer, under good conditions and bad ones, he has labored—shifting ballast, renewing ties, laying rails—stooping, lifting. With his muscle and nerve energy he has rebuilt a part of the roadbed. For these services the trackman receives \$500 a year—\$500 for 300 day's labor.

A young man lives on the same division. His hands are white, his mind guileless of any individual effort. One day his father gave him ten thousand dollar railway bonds. This young man is of mature years, yet he has lived his whole life without doing an iota of labor. But he holds the bonds, and because he holds them—irrespective of any service he may have rendered—the railroad pays him \$500 out of its annual earnings. One man has worked; the other man owned.

The rapid growth of property values during recent years has accentuated and emphasized the conflict between work and ownership. On the one hand are the people who devote their time and energy to the production of wealth. On the other hand are the people who own income-yielding property. The workers receive a wage or a salary; the owners receive payments of rent, interest and dividends. Many of the workers are growing clamorous over "human rights." The property owners the "rights of property."

A clearer idea of the points at issue will be assured if the term "property income" is applied to the returns that accrue from ownership and the term "service income" to the returns that accrue from the expenditure of time and energy in the rendering of service. All regular incomes owe its origin to one of these two sources.

The risks of industry, the burdens of economic uncertainty and the losses incident to the dislocations of the industrial systems are carried in the first instance by labor. The first appearance of hard times is followed by a decrease in the working force. The least curtailment in orders leads to part time work. Wages are not cut—that method is crude and disastrous—but men and women are laid off temporarily or permanently. Bonds still draw their interest; the dividends are paid on stocks, and labor waits for a job. The defender of property income will say at once, "If there is nothing to do why pay labor?" The counter question is obvious, "If there is nothing to do, why pay capital?" "Ah," responds the property interests, "you can get rid of the laborer by firing him, but the investment still stands." That distinction is priority between the position of the property owner and of the worker.

The conclusion is inescapable. No thoughtful person can review the facts without being impressed by the frightful insecurity of work and the formidable power of ownership. Property income has a prior claim, is more stable and more permanent than service income. Service income is small in amount—socially and economically insufficient—rigid and unstable to the last degree. The twentieth century economic world has given property income the right of way.

The workers are the nation. As they thrive the nation thrives. As they succeed in life the nation is prosperous and great. The future of the nation is inseparable from the future of the nation's workers. It was not for nothing that Capt. John Smith insisted: "He who will not work, neither shall he eat."

Fronted by these facts we are deliberately working out an economic system which glorifies ownership and penalizes work. The owner prospers; the worker exists. The owner lives upon

the fat of the land which the worker has created. A student of current economic conditions is led to the inevitable conclusion that there is only one economic contrast that can be made clear cut and definite—the contrast between service income and property income between income secured as a return for effort and income secured as a return for property ownership.

## WILL VISIT AREA OF NORTHERN FIRE

Federal and Provincial Governments Invite Inspection by Public Bodies.

The Secretary of the Ottawa Board of Trade has received a letter from Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, inviting the president of the board of trade to join a party which will leave Toronto Friday night by special train to visit the area devastated by the recent great fires in Northern Ontario. The party will return to Toronto next Tuesday morning.

Another telegram has also been received from Premier Mackenzie King, addressed to the president of the board of trade, and which reads: "I think it much in the public interest that you should see actual conditions in Ontario devastated region, and would therefore recommend that you accompany the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee through fire zone, Friday."

A further message to the president of the Ottawa board of trade has been received, signed Henry Cockshutt, lieutenant-governor, Ontario, and which reads: "Disaster by fire in Northern Ontario has been so severe as to call for co-operation of all citizens, and I heartily endorse the suggestion of the general committee in charge of relief that the presidents of the boards of trade throughout Ontario should visit the stricken area by special train which will leave Toronto Friday of this week, in order later on to place the great needs of the north properly before their community."

## WHAT BOLSHEVISM

Continued from page 1. very successfully as bait by the Socialist angler.

Another favorite method of propagating its philosophy and in line with the Party's policy of creating general dissatisfaction with everybody and everything is to indulge in a wholesale campaign of slander and abuse against men in public life. Every public official, whether he hold an elective or appointive position, is abused, vilified and pictured to the voters of those localities where the Socialists are in control as a crook or a tool of crooks. In this campaign of slander and abuse, the Socialists do not even spare the dead. Perhaps the Party is proud of it, but the writer knows of no more contemptible article in the entire history of American Journalism than the editorial on Theodore Roosevelt which appeared in the New York Call shortly after the demise of that great American. And likewise it has placed very few garlands indeed on the graves of those imperishable figures in American history who have preceded him. It is thus that the Socialist Party preaches its philosophy in New York City and elsewhere and makes converts to its cause.

Yet its proud boast is that it is the only political party in the United States with a scientific background and a definite economic programme. It doubtless has a definite economic programme. What it is will be discussed in a future article. But it successfully hides its programme beneath a crazy quilt of liberalism, ideals and reforms in one section of the city, and behind a barrage of invective and vituperation in the other. And the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in those sections of the city sleep the slumber of the just. Once every little while there is a commotion. One of them awakens, looks at his dwindling vote-matters "something must be done," and then goes back peacefully to sleep.

If this business were not such a damnably serious one for the people of the entire country, it would be almost rude to disturb those peaceful slumbers with plans and suggestions as to what must be done to teach the people what Socialism really is.

## THIS POSTMASTER BECAME EXCITED.

In his address at Boston to a convention of post office laborers, First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett said workers have the right to organize, but "they have no right to organize against the government."

Mr. Bartlett didn't seem to care who heard his statement. His eyes flashed, his fists were clenched and his jaws snapped as he told the world, in hoarse tones, where he stood on the question before the house.

It was a tense moment for Mr. Bartlett, who failed to state, however, whether workers have the right to interfere with the law of gravitation or with the solar system.

France seems to be worse hit than Germany by the failure of the German loan.

## DAVE LOUGHNAN ON ASIATIC LABOR

Former Ottawa Man Hits Out at Canadian Apathy to Color Question.

"Do we honestly desire a white British Columbia?" This pertinent question has been pithily put by Mr. David Loughnan, former editor of the Veteran, in an article in the Vancouver World on the Asiatic business penetration that has taken place in that city. The issuance of trade licenses to no fewer than 1658 Asiatic traders, representing almost every line of business in the city has brought matters to public notice.

The quiet penetration of our business and industries by the vanguard of Asia's millions is real news; its disclosure is a public service; its menace is an issue for public-spirited citizens to face. It is of far more importance to know that men and women of British race are being elbowed out of existence in this British Dominion than it is to read cabled details of how a toy Pomeranian belonging to an American chorus girl adventurer was chewed by a monkey in a Paris hotel. It makes better subject for Sunday thought to meditate on how to maintain the standard of British character and influence in this rich and clean and lovely land than to patronize the degenerate scion of a foreign statesman as he tells, for a fee, the story of how, in company with a courtesan, he "shocked wild Paris."

Any person who needs shocking should drop the telescope and look around. Take Vancouver Island for instance. We boast of its coalfields and the place they will occupy in supplying coke for iron and steel industries of the future. But we fool ourselves if we think of Vancouver Island coal areas as public wealth or even as a source of private wealth that richly benefits the province. The Vancouver Island coalfields benefit China and the Chinese more than they do British Columbia and British Columbians.

British Columbians would gladly continue to pay high prices for their coal—a price set by the competition of imported coals from Alberta—if the benefits remained in the province. But dividends go East and labor savings go to the Far East. While white laborers and working men are contemplating bread lines and civic relief for the winter time, the whole of the surface labor on the Vancouver Island coalfields and a large proportion of the under-surface labor is in the hands of the Chinese. They are well paid. They can afford to leave work and attend in hundreds and put up large defence funds at their murder trials at assizes in Nanaimo and Vancouver.

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## Object to Losing Pensions Ministry.

British ex-Service men are greatly perturbed by the decision of Mr. Bonar Law to abolish the Ministry of Pensions.

"One is bound to ask," said Mr. T. F. Lister, chairman of the British Legion, "whether the advisers to the Prime Minister have not been guilty of allowing him to make a capital blunder at the outset of his career."

The Pensions Ministry has a staff of 22,000, and the total number of disabled ex-Service men in receipt of pensions at present is 900,000. If widows and children are included, the total number of beneficiaries amounts to almost 2,000,000.

## GET MARRIED YOUNG SAYS CANON SCOTT

Speaking at Montreal before the Young Men's Christian Association Club on the subject of "The Place of the Young Man in Canada," Rev. Canon F. G. Scott of Quebec, flayed the policy of those banking and other institutions which did not permit their employees to marry before they reached a certain salary. He hotly denounced this policy as a crime and suggested that the money spent by such institutions in building marble columns in front of their office edifices, would be better spent in building human pillars for Canada in the homes instead of "throwing money away in making a show of this kind."

"Our whole conception of marriage is wrong," he continued. "Instead of 27, 28 and 30 being considered the correct age for marrying, it ought to be the same age as in the days of our grandfathers. My grandfather married when he was 21. The woman who is raising children, and not the woman who is going in for political power, is rendering the highest service to the nation."

He claimed that Canada was suffering from a deterioration intellectually and in regard to the administration of justice, he said it should be the same in the case of the rich as in the case of the poor. "That is not the case here at present," he maintained.

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A London dispatch says that peace is in sight in Ireland. We thought there were more Irishmen left than that.

One mystery in ancient history has been cleared up for us. The reason things went wrong at Babel was because Lloyd George wasn't there.

Congratulations. Conclusion of a story on the children's page in a magazine says, "And they were married and lived happily even after."

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## Post Maritime Dentistry.

Incidentally, the House of Lords cut its throat over the affair, and finally, had its teeth drawn.

Shipbuilding Deadlock in Old Country

The British Shipbuilding Operatives ballot, the result of which was announced yesterday, rejects, by 39,959 votes to 22,459, the proposal to withdraw the last 10% of their war bonus.

The operatives have been ordered to remain at work pending a further conference, with the employers on Friday.

## Giving Europe moral support is much like standing on the bank and cheering the fellow who is yelling for a rope.

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# Mainly About People

## DADDY OF U.F.O. FINDS HOME OF HUMAN SNAILS

Secretary Morrison Watches His Posters Being Pasted Up Five Minutes in Advance.

He is a good fellow who laughs at jokes against himself. Mr. J. J. Morrison still smiles broadly when he recalls an experience he had a year or two ago. He was eagerly sought by rural community in New Brunswick to travel down and speak on the activities of the Farmer movement. He complied with the request and arranged to be present at a certain hall in a county. The local farmers to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting, such as posting up announcements, advance.

With his grip packed full of more illuminating subjects than his comb

## CHANGED THE TEXT, CAUGHT REPORTER

Present Managing Editor of the Globe Relied Too Firmly on a Habit of Ten Years.

Most church goers are well acquainted with the type of orator who regularly visits the churches of the larger cities from time to time, making special appeals for various worthy organizations. The cause is always the same, and no matter how splendid the object for which the money is desired the appeal is also usually couched in the same language, which becomes more and more familiar to the congregations as the yearly visits recur.

At the time when Mr. Harry W. Anderson, assistant managing editor of the Globe, was a budding reporter on the staff of the Chatham Planet—and incidentally a tenor soloist in the First Presbyterian church—it was his duty to regularly report these special sermons. After a few years experience he became so expert that he was even able occasionally to enjoy a proverbial "nap" during the service and to correctly report the sermon just the same.

One venerable and kindly old gentleman was announced to appear again in support of a very worthy undertaking.



J. J. Morrison.

and pyjamas, the daddy of the U. F. O. set forth on his long journey to the east, expecting no doubt (though he has never been known to express an opinion on this point) to find his arrival reasonably well advertised, so that the maximum amount of good might be accomplished after his extensive journey. He arrived at a little railway station a few hours before the meeting was to open and went across country on a hayrack.

Imagine his surprise when he saw along his way an easy-going son of the soil leisurely posting up the bills announcing the meeting which was to take place that night. Mr. Morrison saw the humor of the situation and laughingly says that while this is supposed to be a fast age there are some parts of the world in which people do not believe in hurrying.



H. W. Anderson.

and, in the regular course of events, Mr. Anderson was "assigned" to "cover" the sermon. It happened that on the previous Saturday Darrell and Chatham had been engaged in a strenuous game of football, and after his exertions on the outside wing of the Chatham team Mr. Anderson succumbed to the Sunday morning temptation which so often presents itself to the male section of many religious families. So long was his nap that he awoke from his slumbers too late to attend the service.

His appearance at his office on Monday morning was made earlier than usual, for he had important work to do. The files of the paper were taken down and closely examined. The search disclosed a half column report of the old gentleman's sermon upon his appearance in the same church the year before. Scissors and paste did the rest. The result was that the Planet on Monday evening contained an elaborate and flattering account of the Sunday morning sermon.

The climax arrived late in the afternoon when Mr. Anderson received a summary call to interview his chief, whom he found with the Planet and the opposition paper side by side. The two accounts were entirely different.

Explanations were in order.

"I can't understand it," protested the plausible Harry, "unless it is possible that the old gentleman for the first time in ten years had changed the text of his sermon."

And he had.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL SAVE WORLD

So Says Secretary to Lloyd George, Speaking in Montreal.

Addressing the Canadian Club in Montreal, Phillip Kerr, secretary to former Premier Lloyd George, reviewed the various situations that have led up to the present imbroglio in the Near East. He argued strongly that events had separated the European nations from their united course after the war with danger that unless some effort was made to rehabilitate the League of Nations, the world was liable to drop back to the old fashioned methods of diplomacy and war with the certainty that the era of great wars by no means yet over. He declared his firm opinion that the former prime minister of Great Britain had taken the right course in the Near East crisis and had prevented the fanatical Turkish armies from causing the same slaughter in Constantinople and Thrace that had occurred in Smyrna.

As to the former premier he said: "I am certain that Lloyd George is not down and out." He believed his health was as good as ever and thought that after 17 years public service he was entitled to a holiday. He said that he had written to him four after the election, including a recently asking him to make a world visit to Canada.

Consulting an Authority.

All were quiet in the cinematograph the comic man counterfeiting intoxication. The silence was broken by a small boy's shrill voice: "That's not the way to be drunk, is it, father?"

Practical.

Mother: "Now, Willie, if you put this wedding cake under your pillow, what you dream will come true."

Willie: "Why can't I eat the cake and put the pillow over my stomach?"



Beautiful Queen Marie of Rumania "Waltz" on the People

This ancient Rumanian custom of lading out soup for the populace was revived by Queen Marie at the recent coronation ceremonies. The interesting custom was performed at the little town of Alba Iulia in Thansylvania before the coronation. The royal "waitress" received an ovation with cash spoonful of soup.

## DECARY, IN EVENING CLOTHES, HEAVED COAL TO SAVE MONTREAL FROM A WATER FAMINE

Chairman of Montreal's Municipal Commission Was No Sinecure. The only French-Canadian on the National Railway Board. Has Offices Impressive Enough for a Railway President or Prime Minister.

There is a picturesque about Ernest Decary, the old French-Canadian in the new directorate of the Canadian National Railways, which hasn't got into very large print since he became a national instead of a Montreal figure. He is one of the outstanding professional men in the Quebec metropolis. His offices in the Bank of Hochelaga Building are impressive enough for those of a railway president or a prime minister, for he handles the legal business of many great and venerable institutions, such as the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

For some time, though, Mr. Decary's personal time in business hours has been largely devoted to the General Title and Trust Company, of which he is president and general manager. This does not prevent him enjoying golf, and having a daily horse-back ride—in summer from his lovely place at Dorval, near LaSalle. He has three sons, who are his greatest chums, but as they are away at school, he takes with him on his casters one or other of his neighbour's children.

Mr. Decary's most notable public service hitherto rendered is the chairmanship of the commission which ran municipal Montreal for three years,

from April, 1918. Get some leading Montreal business men talking about the three years' purgatory which the commission went through, and you will hear stories like the following:

Trouble once developed at the water-



Ernest Decary.

works. The pumping staff refused to accept, in reply to a demand for much higher wages, the average paid for similar work by the largest employers in the city; and left their work at the moment the bells were ringing a cold year out and a cold year in. Decary was at a New Year's Eve party when

the news was telephoned to him. Calling the police department for a motor cycle and side car, he went to the waterworks, evening clothes and all. The fires were out, the coal was piled 400 feet from the boilers, snow was tumbling, and the engineer and his assistants stood helpless and hopeless on the floor. Decary told them to call civic chaffeurs, to start the fires going. When the chaffeurs came, Decary said to the superior section of his staff: "We can't ask these men to do what we would not do ourselves, can we?" and with immaculate braided pants and white flashing shirt front, he led the way to the coal pile. The first boiler, after an agonizing watch, ing needed. But all at once something happened and down went the gauge to "40"—it was the after effect of a forethought of the water-famine. In the end, with the help of operators hurried in from Sorel, the city was made safe from a water famine and a freeze-up; and they may tell you in Montreal that an artist friend of Chairman Decary presented him with a painting of "A Commission Chairman at Work"—the coal shoveller in evening dress.

## LAUGHTER IN THE COURT.

Occasionally while examining a witness a lawyer gets an unexpected reply which causes a ripple of laughter in court, and as a rule no one enjoys the bit of a joke as much as the questioner himself.

Such an incident took place in the Quebec court recently when Nichol Jeffrey, the brilliant and well-known lawyer, was putting a few questions to a witness.

A dairyman had paid a handsome

## MAYBE HER LAST CHNCE.

The Prince of Wales' marriage is always a subject for talk.

When at Kingston in 1919, he was busy writing autographs for some of the high school girls who were crowding around his private car, situated on one of the lower main streets.

"Don't be in a hurry and don't crowd," he called out—"I'm coming back again."

"Yes, but you may be married then," observed one young lady, and the crowd roared.

## CONVULSING THE SOBER KIRK AS A SMALL BOY MADE A SECULAR PREACHER OF COL. MACLEAN

The Sermon of His Father Was Interrupted by Young Bayne's Parading Up and Down the Aisle With His Parent's "Topper" and Came.

It may have been an incident in Acton over fifty years ago which decided that Lt.-Col. J. B. MacLean, of Toronto was less fitted to become a clergyman than the successful publisher of MacLean's Magazine and a score of other Canadian periodicals.

The colonel's father was Rev. Andrew MacLean, a well known Presbyterian divine. On one occasion when preaching in the Presbyterian church at Acton, he took his little son, John Bayne, with him to the kirk. It was a beautiful warm Sunday morning, and when Rev. Mr. MacLean went into the sacred edifice he laid his silk hat and cane in a front side seat, for there was then no vestry. He left his small boy beside these things. A short time afterwards, when the service was well advanced, Johnnie became somewhat restless, and taking up the black "topper" of his reverend father he placed it on his own small head and began to walk up and down the aisle, quite unconscious that he was disturbing the solemnity and reverence of the congregation. There were many faces unable to keep back broad smiles. Even the serious elders found themselves watching the young performer



of a kindly worshipper till the service was done. The Colonel John Bayne

MacLean of later years has been doing some preaching in his own way ever since he grew into young manhood, but, as an editor and publisher, not as "meester a. the kirk" like his father.

## PINCHING THEM.

Birkenhead has decided to have no more policemen, on the ground that they "get married almost as soon as they are enrolled." It all comes of teaching them to say, "You come along quietly," in just the right tone of voice.—Punch.

## MATCH FOR THE CARDINAL.

For appropriate neatness of replies uttered on the spur of the moment it would be difficult to equal that of Dr. Adler to Cardinal Vaughan, told recently by Sir Edward Sullivan.

It concerns primarily Cardinal Vaughan, who one day at a public luncheon found himself seated next to Dr. Adler, the chief Jewish Rabbi.

"Now, doctor," said the cardinal by way of a joke, "when may I have the pleasure of helping you to some ham?"

"At your eminence's wedding," replied the Rabbi without a pause.

Both had said never.

## HOMESPUN COVERED BIG WAD OF BILLS

To a Philanthropic Dentist J. R. Booth, Lumber Magnate and Multi-Millionaire, Looked Like Fifty Cents.

The last man in Ottawa, from his apparel or appearance, ever to be taken for a millionaire, would be J. R. Booth, the lumber king, now an old man, 95 years of age.

It is not however because he is significantly. No man deserves greater respect and affection than is felt for him by the thousands he has employed and befriended. When a railway



J. R. Booth.

strike, in 1910, kept over 2,000 of his men away from their work for several days, Mr. Booth paid their wages upon his own initiative.

Mr. Booth, however, always dressed as he pleased. In cold weather it was invariably in a short double-breasted coat, a dark fur cap, woolen mittens, with buckskin palms, and a pair of warm overboots.

To say the least, Mr. Booth's appearance was not extravagant, and many humorous situations, which appealed to him, were the result.

Years ago, when square timber was plentiful in Ontario, it was customary for Mr. Booth to accompany his men down the Ottawa River to Quebec, dressed in his river driver's toga. On one occasion, after he had drawn a large sum of money from a bank in Quebec to "pay off" his men, he entered a dentist's to have a tooth extracted.

This was an exceptional dentist. He charged people according to their circumstances; one dollar for well-to-do people and fifty cents for "common" working men.

"What do you usually do for a living?" he asked Mr. Booth.

"Oh, I usually work around a saw-mill," was the humble reply.

"Then your charge will be fifty cents."

Gasps and giddiness followed a sight of J. R.'s "roll," bristling with bills of transcendent denominations.

"I thought you said you worked around a sawmill," the dentist stammered at last.

"I do," said J. R., in his rusty overalls, reaching for his change, "but I own the mill."

## EADIE WAS DELIGHTED TO DIFFER THIS TIME.

An Amusing Experience Convinced Him That Every Man Should Cherish His Own Opinion.

Commissioner William Eadie, after a most successful period of command of the Salvation Army forces in Western Canada has had to relinquish the position owing to ill health, and has been granted six months' leave of absence for furlough in Scotland—his native land. This has been Eadie's second term of service in Canada, he having been one of the first officers to open the Salvation Army work in Canada. He has held very responsible positions in Great Britain and in South Africa, as well as Canada and the United States.



During the war his four children served—three fighting sons, one was killed, and one daughter was a nurse. He believes in every man having a right to his own opinion, and in "support" of his argument tells of an amusing experience. When visiting Rockwood Asylum on one occasion he was told by an inmate that he should be inside and that he—the patient—should be outside. Eadie replied, "That's a matter of opinion."

At a farewell gathering to the Commissioner in Winnipeg Sr. James Atkins, Manitoba's Lieutenant-Governor, supported by Premier-elect John Gracken, paid a glowing tribute to the Commissioner's work out west.

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A ROYAL ANGLER.

King Alexander of Yugoslavia is a keen angler. His wife, the former Princess Marie of Romania, has perhaps strengthened his fondness for the art of Isak Walton. Brought up in England, she was noted for her love of fishing. Alexander, as a sickly youth, was devoted to books and the pleasures of a delicate peace, but the Balkan war of 1912 developed his physique, and the crisis of 1914 made a man of him. He combines robust outdoor sports with the studious habits acquired earlier in his life. He is seen fishing here in the Lake of Bled.

## WARD DENOUNCES CLEVER YOUNG MEN

Says Ruskin College Visionaries Are Killing Labor Prospects.

Colonel John Ward, who first entered the House of Commons as a "ganger's member," and raised five labor battalions for the war, although still a leading trades unionist, has a Labor party candidate against him in Stoke-on-Trent, the heart of the potteries district. Ward, who proclaims himself an independent, denounces the use of trade union funds in the present elections, alleging that they are used "to attack other trade unionists who have not taken the Labor party's pledge.

Colonel Ward alleges that a similar attack is being made against Havelock Wilson, the seaman's representative, who has a Labor party candidate against him in South Shields. Ward is sarcastic about the mischief done to the real labor movement by a "few clever young men from Ruskin college." He adds: "If I am returned as an independent it will be an absolute victory for labor and will also be defeat for the Labor party."

Accomplished.

Everybody should lie on the right side," is the advice of a medical man. The only exception, we gather, is the politician, who can do it on both sides.

## COL. DENNISON IMMUNE TO PLEAS OF ACTRESS

But Took Steps at Once to Release Mrs. Pat's Leading Man.

Should Col. George T. Dennison buy a copy of the recently issued biography of Mrs. Patrick Campbell it is probable the first thing he would do would be to thumb the leaves of the volume in order to ascertain if any reference was made to an interview the noted actress had with him some years ago.

The interview was in connection with a case in the police court in which one of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's leading men had been charged with appropriating a silver spoon the property of one of Toronto's principal hotels.

On the morning that the case was to come before him, Col. Dennison, while awaiting in his private office for the clock to point to the time for opening the court, was informed that a lady wished to see him. Naturally, he gave instructions for her to be ushered in.

It was Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and her mission was to secure the discharge of her leading man without his having to face court proceedings. If the request had been made by a man, instead of a woman, out he would have been sent in quick order. But the colonel, instead of forthwith cutting short the interview, decided to do a little "baiting" at his visitor's expense.

"My dear madama," he declared with all the dignity he could assume, "I couldn't do that. It would be con-

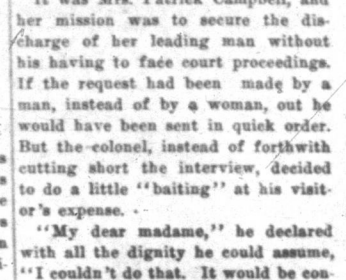
trary to both British and Canadian justice."

"But, your honor, he wasn't stealing in the ordinary sense of the term," pleaded Mrs. Campbell. "He is merely a collector of souvenirs, and had no idea of doing wrong when he took the spoon."

"Oh, madama, I am sorry you look at it that way," remarked the colonel, as he suppressed a desire to smile and began to mope. "Stealing is stealing by whatever name you may call it, and in the eyes of the law is a terrible thing. Society must be protected—even against the souvenir hunter who takes a silver spoon from the hotel at which he is a guest."

"Dear me, how decidedly provincial," exclaimed the lady, as with a scornful toss of the head she arose and swept from the room.

The case being proved, and as the purloining of souvenirs was at that time epidemic, a sentence of a few days was imposed. But the colonel, believing that the ends of justice had been served by the sentence, wired the department of justice to forthwith order the man's release. The department complied, and the actor was that night acting in his accustomed role.



Col. Geo. T. Dennison.

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"But, your honor, he wasn't stealing in the ordinary sense of the term," pleaded Mrs. Campbell. "He is merely a collector of souvenirs, and had no idea of doing wrong when he took the spoon."

"Oh, madama, I am sorry you look at it that way," remarked the colonel, as he suppressed a desire to smile and began to mope. "Stealing is stealing by whatever name you may call it, and in the eyes of the law is a terrible thing. Society must be protected—even against the souvenir hunter who takes a silver spoon from the hotel at which he is a guest."

"Dear me, how decidedly provincial," exclaimed the lady, as with a scornful toss of the head she arose and swept from the room.

The case being proved, and as the purloining of souvenirs was at that time epidemic, a sentence of a few days was imposed. But the colonel, believing that the ends of justice had been served by the sentence, wired the department of justice to forthwith order the man's release. The department complied, and the actor was that night acting in his accustomed role.

trary to both British and Canadian justice."

## PROFESSOR TRIPS HOME WITH HIS KEWPIE DOLL.

The University of Toronto is a large institution, but around all of its many colleges it is the unanimous opinion that there is no more decent soul than Prof. F. C. A. Jenneret, of the modern department, whose reputation is now dominant wide. His name is one that stands for invincible courtesy, consideration, and a square deal for everybody. These characteristics of the professor's character are revealed in a genial smile.

The professor's physique, like the college to which he belongs, is built on Norman lines—massive.

One evening recently Prof. Jenneret visited Sunnyvale. It was in no moralizing mood that he went. Everything appealed to him after the tedious work of supervising the marking of matriculation papers for more than two weeks. "At Sunnyvale do as Sunnyvale does," he thought to himself. The Derby Race, the torpedo game and the conies all offered possibilities. But suggested nothing of the academic life.

He at once became possessed of the idea of winning a Kewpie doll the minute he saw the infallible people who guess your weight. Deep down in his heart he was certain that he had the advantage of them.

"Two hundred and seventeen," said the guesser, like an auctioneer.

"Two hundred and forty-five!" showed the dial.

The organ of the merry-go-round piped its loudest, the contagious shuffling of feet and the gay sounds of laughter rose fainter and fainter in the distance as Prof. Jenneret turned his victorious and happy face away from Toronto's famous new amusement beach in the west end of the city. He walked all the way home with a Kewpie doll under his arm.

## WARD DENOUNCES CLEVER YOUNG MEN

Says Ruskin College Visionaries Are Killing Labor Prospects.

Colonel John Ward, who first entered the House of Commons as a "ganger's member," and raised five labor battalions for the war, although still a leading trades unionist, has a Labor party candidate against him in Stoke-on-Trent, the heart of the potteries district. Ward, who proclaims himself an independent, denounces the use of trade union funds in the present elections, alleging that they are used "to attack other trade unionists who have not taken the Labor party's pledge.

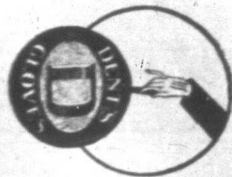
Colonel Ward alleges that a similar attack is being made against Havelock Wilson, the seaman's representative, who has a Labor party candidate against him in South Shields. Ward is sarcastic about the mischief done to the real labor movement by a "few clever young men from Ruskin college." He adds: "If I am returned as an independent it will be an absolute victory for labor and will also be defeat for the Labor party."

Accomplished.

Everybody should lie on the right side," is the advice of a medical man. The only exception, we gather, is the politician, who can do it on both sides.



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BROADCASTS

103 Miles an Hour—World's Record.

Herbert Le Vaek, won a great British triumph at Brooklands, when he beat the world's motor cycle record for the flying mile at a speed of 103.71 miles per hour.

This records the most coveted of speed records from America.

Cyril Pullin, on a 3 1/2 h.p. machine, also beat the Class C (500 c.c.) record for the flying mile at 88.59 miles per hour.

British Empire Will Disappear, Says Ludendorff.

In an interview with the correspondent of the New York World General Ludendorff accused America of having fought for money, while the Germans went to war for the supremacy of their race.

Ludendorff expressed regret at the treatment of the Allies towards Germany and said: "The day will come when an account of all this will have to be given."

"The British empire will disappear from the earth, and the German people, profoundly monarchical at heart, will again have their King and their Emperor."

Convicts' Life is now a Happier One.

Broad arrows are being removed from prison clothing and the convict hair crop has been abolished, says the Report of the British Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons issued yesterday.

Each man is provided, if he likes, with a shave before discharge. A new style of clothing is being devised, which will give a better chance of self-respect.

Lectures, debates and concerts are a feature of some prisons.

Referring to occasional criticism that prisoners are being "pampered," the Commissioners say that as custodians of men separated from the civic community, it is their duty to feed the minds as well as the bodies of the prisoners.

Owner of Four Houses is Without a Home.

Although the owner of four houses, a man with his wife and six children have lived for 18 months in a cowshed at Thornton, Leicestershire. His plight was revealed to the Bosworth Rural Council. "For the sake of the children let us have rooms in the work-house," pleaded the man, tears filling his eyes. "All last winter we lived in the cowshed with the snow falling on us as we lay in bed. One of my daughters, aged 7, died from cold. We cannot stand another winter." Mr. Stevens, a councillor explained that when he saw the plight of the family he had difficulty in restraining his tears. The man owned four houses, but could not obtain possession. The council decided to appeal to two of the man's tenants to let the family have rooms.

First Claim on Their Country's Gratitude.

In a message to a meeting at the Mansion House, on behalf of the Lord Roberts Memorial workshops for disabled soldiers and sailors King George observed:

"The Queen and I watch with deep interest and sympathy the work of the society, and we wish the fullest success to every effort for improving the lot of those who have the first claim on their country's gratitude."

Lord Chylesmere, chairman of the workshops, mentioned that in the 19 or 20 years of their existence, these institutions had helped 682,759 men, and found occupation for 76,768. Up to the beginning of the war the workshops were self-supporting, but it was later found that there were too many of them, and that the organization was losing money. Consequently a number of them were closed last year, and the work concentrated in a few. They had workshops in London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Burnley, Colchester, Lancaster, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Liversham. At present \$500,000 was needed to place them on a commercial basis.

Cadbury Cocoa King Dies, Aged 84.

With the death of Mr. George Cadbury, senior, chairman of Cadbury Bros. Ltd., there has passed away a notable philanthropist, who will be long remembered as the pioneer in the movement for improved industrial conditions—healthy homes and sanitary workshops. He was well-known by Lord Leverhulme and Great Britain has the honor of having been the first country to realize the importance of improving working conditions. The example of Mr. Cadbury and Lord Leverhulme has been emulated in other countries, notably in America, but Mr. Cadbury will go down to history as the man who initiated the great movement. Great Britain has been the pioneer in many great enterprises, but none has been more productive of more health and happiness than this. Mr. Cadbury, who was in his 84th year, died at his residence, Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham. The family originally came from Exeter, about the end of the 15th century and settled in Birmingham, where in Bridge Street, Mr. John Cadbury started the business of a cocoa manufacturer in a very small way. George, who was educated at the Friends' School, joined his father and his brother Richard when he was 17, and it was but a few years after, in 1821, that the business became known as Cadbury Brothers.

Old Moore—Feminist—Predicts 1923 Disasters.

According to the predictions in Old Moore's almanac for the coming year, 1923 is to be a disastrous twelve months for the world in general.

January starts with floods, tidal waves and many fires, and the chain of misfortune is carried on in February by more fires, an aeroplane disaster and trouble, presumably of a political character, in France and Italy.

March ushers in a fresh reign of terror in Russia, and also an earthquake; in April more fires and an outbreak of crimes are to rack England and the United States, and extra earthquakes are promised for the enlightenment of May. June heralds another increase of crime and riots in South Africa.

The remaining five months of the year have their full quota of first murders, riots, outrages of violence and the like.

Disguised Canadian Outwits London Police.

Determined to pursue his policy of challenging the Royal Commission on Awards to inventors, Mr. Albert Close, Canadian, made a dramatic appearance at yesterday's sitting at Martlett Court, Bow-street.

Owing to his interruptions, he has been prevented by the police from attending the sittings. But yesterday he outwitted them by wearing a false beard and wig.

Holding up an envelope, he said, "Here is the statement. Not a word of cross-examination in it. You put yourself behind a lot of policemen. I have had to disguise myself in a ten-and-sixpenny wig to get here this morning."

The Chairman, after asking him to desist, ordered his removal, and immediately on the arrival of a policeman Mr. Close left the room.

Will British Women Vote for Labor?

To the woman of the working class the loss of even a week's wages means a change from comfort to semi-starvation; and this is a powerful argument with the home-maker who has to put food on the table three times a day seven days a week and to see that the children are sent warm and dry to school.

To her a job in the hand is worth a Utopia in the bush.

She has no patience with the man who wants to go running about making social revolutions instead of going to work and bringing home his wages on Saturday.

The working woman does not view the employer with the eyes of the Labor orator. To her he is not a grasping tyrant who stamps upon the faces of the poor. No; he simply appears as a human being like anybody else, only rather better dressed, who employs her husband and pays him regular wages. She respects the person who pays her husband his wages. He is a nice gentleman, and from him all blessings flow—blessings for the children, and the Sunday joint—for instance.

This is probably the view of the working-class wife and mother, who is renowned for her shrewd sagacity and common sense where the practical affairs of life are concerned. While her husband is fussing about making the social revolution he will be losing "time" at the works, and there will be so much less money to go shopping with at the end of the week.—E. F. Foster in Daily Mirror.

Palestine is a Great Problem.

The serious position in Palestine demands immediate attention, says the News of the World. It is known that General Tudor, and the other officials on the spot, regard the future with grave apprehension. The Arabs on the borders and in Palestine itself are in strong force, and may at any moment attack the Jewish immigrants, whom they regard with deep-rooted hostility. Even now the Government's authority is being openly flouted by what is known as the Moslem Christian Association. A manifesto has been issued calling upon the population to disobey the instructions given by the Government for the taking of a census, and the Association has decided to invoke the aid of Kemal Paasha. Our position is amazing. In effect, without any advantage to ourselves, under a mandate from the League of Nations we are holding Palestine at a cost of many millions a year for the benefit of Jewish immigrants and also incurring the hostility of the Arabs. It is obvious that unless great care is exercised we may shortly find ourselves faced with a similar position in Palestine to that which we have had to face in Turkey. We shall either have to fight or give way. The question is, what should we be fighting for, and what should we have to gain by fighting? The proper time to avoid trouble is before the fighting begins. But the problem is not an easy one. Owing to the action of Britain, America, and France, thousands of Jews have gone to settle in Palestine. The question is whether their lives would be worth a few days' purchase if the British troops were withdrawn. It would be interesting to know how much per head per annum each Jewish immigrant is costing Great Britain. The scheme for the settlement of the East has completely broken down in a great measure owing to the neglect of America to back up the Treaties which she took so great a part in preparing. But whatever may be the cause, now is the time for peaceful action and for the definition of a policy.

The Springfield Republican asserts that in Turkey the dominance of man over woman is still preached. It is preached in the American home, but the audience goes on dominating.

SUCCESS

What is success?

Some people will tell you, and not without good grounds for such an assertion, that success is the joy that springs from the coming true of one's dreams, the pleasure attendant upon the attainment of one's ambitions.

But they are none the less incorrect, for it is extremely questionable if man is ever content with his present status in life.

No sooner has he obtained some long-desired eminence in the world than he is looking forward and up in quest of still greater vantage points.

If the rich man is not ever in pursuit of greater wealth, he is busy envying the beggar his care-free existence. For the wealthy soon tires of his riches; riches cannot buy him friendship, love, respect or content. Such things he may only possess in exact relation to his peniless brother.

Success must come from the heart! It is born of love, and no heart that has not known love, and great love at that, can form the slightest conception of what the word "success" implies.

I think success, in the broadest sense of the word, is that estate of life when man is happy in himself, and can live in absolute harmony with the entire world, notwithstanding his environment, doing some good work well, and enjoying a well-earned repose.

Success is peace, and as Emerson says: "Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles." H.R.H.

MAY SOLVE PERPETUAL MOTION.

Perpetual motion has been classified as among the things theoretically impossible for centuries. Experimenters by the hundreds of thousands have devoted a good part of their time trying to disprove this theory—most of them, no doubt, with visions of a golden rain. Most novel and ingenious schemes have been devised and models built, some of them involving the work of a lifetime, only to be brought short up against the law that a machine will not run with its own momentum alone. Many of the machines have seemed to come so near to the dream of the inventor that it has seemed but the smallest unit of power to throw the balance in the direction of success.

The individual who thirty years ago would have described radio as it functions today would have been promptly lashed with the "a's," and a dreamer, first cousin to the perpetual motion lunatic. It could not be done, so why talk about it? The idea of transmitting without wires, music and lectures and information vital to every day life, even across the street! Absurd! To hear a concert two thousand miles away. Lunacy!

And now, in view of the accomplishment by radio of the seeming impossible, someone has dared to suggest that it will supply the actual power necessary to make perpetual motion machines operative. And even the chronic doubter is becoming conservative in his doubting. Who can say that radio will not furnish the force required to throw the ingenious machines that have been devised in the past into the operative?

After the Staff's Raided.

A farmer's idea of an easy, carefree life is to move to town and run a restaurant.

A is Coua.

The Coua method as applied to the nation: "Every day, and in every way, we get debter and debter."

A DREAM.

Dear girl of the blue eyes that smile away, The tangling curls the breezes love to blow, Why do you scorn to listen when I say "I love you so!"

If a Dreamer's dream might fashion true I'd have a cottage and a garden fair And in the moonlight by the fountain you Would meet me there.

And I would kiss your lips and take your hand, And tell you little things, till your soft eyes Would answer mutely, "Dear, I understand!" In glad surprise.

Then the pale moon would silver all the night, And dainty garden perfumes cast a spell, And you and I would know a great delight Too sweet to tell.

REGINALD HARDY.



Wash Day and Backache

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

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