

THE COMMUNISTS IN CANADA ARE NOW ATTACKING THE YOUTH OF COUNTRY

UNDERMINING MORALS OF YOUNG CANADIANS WITH UNIQUE FORM OF PROPAGANDA TO FURTHER THE COMMUNISTS ENDEAVOURS TO KILL CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

Previous issues of The Canadian Labor Press have set forth facts with regard to the methods adopted by the Communists in Canada in their effort to destroy Canadian industry and has made mention of the threats uttered against the Captains of Industry, and we have attempted to show what a foolhardy action it would be, supposing they were to succeed in setting up a form of Government similar to that established in Russia, and also should they succeed in establishing industry on a similar basis to that existing in the "Land of Bolsheviks." Indeed results speak louder than words and we know that it is only necessary to draw our readers' attention to the erroneous methods of the Communists and the results of their activities in other countries. This clearly shows that while at the present time the majority of our Canadian Workers (and it is impossible in any country to get one hundred per cent perfect conditions) are enjoying a superior plane of living, should the radical element succeed in their attempts, we would be lowered to a level previously unheard of in Canada.

And now comes the worst blow of all; they have started to work on the minds of the Youth of Canada. You, as a father, now that the mind of your son is easily swayed in any given channel, whether it be for right or wrong, and it is up to you to see that his thoughts are steered in the right direction. The following is an exact reproduction of a bulletin issued by the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League of Canada and distributed from door to door in every industrial centre, and is a dastardly attempt to swerve the thoughts of Canadian youths from the path of honor and integrity.

DO YOU BELONG?

TO THE

Young Communist League of Canada

To All Young Workers:

The lot of the young workers of Canada is not a pleasant one. The capitalists use you in place of adult workers in the factories because he can make you do the same amount of work for less wages. You are cheaper to him than an adult worker, therefore he makes greater profit by hiring you. When you are unemployed your position is more desperate than that of those workers who are married, because they receive doles and you do not. Altogether you are the most exploited and worst treated of the whole working class.

You are kept on the verge of ignorance by the pretense of education in the public schools. The capitalists refuse to give you the technical education you need. The apprenticeship system in some trades is a sham because of the low wages making it impossible for you to serve the required number of years to become a journeyman. The poverty of your parents forces you to go to work at an early age because they cannot support you. You become a laborer, or go to the harvest fields and all opportunities of real education are denied you.

When the capitalists, to protect their interest against a rival group of exploiters, declare war, you are called upon first to "protect your country." Your youthful enthusiasm and desire for adventure is used to fool you into fighting for the interests of a few financiers and industrial magnates who own the factories, railroads, mines and banks of the country. You are told this is "patriotism" and because of that you fight against workers of another country in the interests of your bosses.

The organizations which you join thinking that they are built to conduct sports, etc., are supported by the financiers and magnates because in these organizations you are taught to be a willing worker, to respect the law, and become a "good citizen." They keep you in poverty and tell you that some day you can become a millionaire. The Y.M.C.A., the church clubs, the Boy Scouts, are all financed by the bosses to poison your mind and to prevent you finding out that you are being exploited for the benefit of the capitalists.

THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS LEAGUE OF CANADA is composed of young workers who have learned that the young workers must organize themselves to resist the exploitation of the youth by the capitalists, to struggle against the system of paying the young worker less than the adult worker while he does the same amount of work.

Canada today is owned and controlled by the capitalist class. The working class is used to produce for them, in return for which they receive miserable wages. When the capitalists see fit they throw the workers out of work and starvation and misery faces them, while the capitalists live in luxury on the wealth produced by the working class.

In the struggle against the capitalists the workers have established trade unions to bind the workers together in their common fight to force from the capitalists a higher standard of living. The organizations supported by the money of the capitalists (Y.M.C.A., church clubs, etc.) are all opposed to the trade unions. Your interests demand that you join the unions struggling against the capitalists and leave those organizations which will try to get you to scab on your fellow-workers during a strike.

The Young Communist League takes up the struggle against militarism, and opposes the use of the working class by the capitalists as soldiers to defend their interests. Your interests are not defended by the capitalist armies. These armies are used against the workers, as in Nova Scotia last August. The capitalist press, clubs and clubs fill your head with false ideas of the glory of the military so that you will easily become a tool of the capitalists in their foreign wars and against your own fathers and brothers in times of strikes.

We organize together to find out why it is that these things are so. We know that capitalism only offers misery and degradation for the whole of the working class. Capitalism must give place to COMMUNISM—A CLASSLESS STATE OF SOCIETY WHERE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR IS DONE AWAY WITH. The struggle for Communism demands that the youth of the working class take their stand along with the whole of the working class. Your place in it is in the labor movement, in the struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation. To remain in the Y.M.C.A. and the church club means that you are fighting against your class, aiding the capitalists to keep the working class in subjection to their rule.

JOIN THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION, AGAINST MILITARISM AND WARS, AND FOR COMMUNISM, WHICH ALONE WILL EMANCIPATE THE WORKERS FROM EXPLOITATION AND DEGRADATION.

Issued by the
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF CANADA

The Bulletin might be treated as absurd if it was not for the fact that it is directed at the younger generation, whose minds are yet immature, and were they to absorb this nefarious propaganda, irreparable damage would be caused.

CANADIAN LABOR ORGANIZATION

Annual Report for 1922, Issued by Department of Labor Shows Another Loss in Trade Union Membership. Increase in Expenditure for Trade Union Benefits.

The figures published in the Twelfth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1922, which has just been issued by the Department of Labor, shows that during the three-year period from 1920 to 1922 there has been a decline in trade union membership in Canada of 101,426, the loss in the last calendar year being 156 in branches and 36,699 in members. The total membership of all classes of trade unions in the Dominion at the close of 1922 stood at 276,621, comprised in 2,512 local branches. There are in all 92 international organizations operating in Canada and between them they have 2,108 local branches in the Dominion, with a combined reported membership of 206,150. These figures indicate six fewer international organizations operating in the Dominion, with losses of 115 in branches and 16,746 in members. There are eighteen of what are termed non-international organizations, an increase of three over the year 1921, with totals of 272 local branches and 22,973 members, a gain in branches of eight, but a decrease in membership of 1,507. The number of independent units of trade union organizations has decreased by two, there now being 25 such bodies, the reported total membership being 9063 a loss of 6,581. The unions commonly known as "National and Catholic" number 106, with a reported membership of 38,335, a decrease in unions of 14 and in members of 6635. Of the 34 local units of the One Big Union which were in existence in 1921 only one reported, and as the general officers of the body refused to furnish any information as to its standing, all of the non-reporting branches have been dropped from the report. The figures recorded above indicate that, although the international organizations had the heaviest decrease during the year 1922, this group represents approximately 74 per cent of the total trade unionists in the Dominion. The membership of all classes of organized labor in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past twelve years has been as follows:

Year	Members	Branches
1911	133,132	204,630
1912	160,120	248,887
1913	175,799	378,047
1914	166,163	373,842
1915	143,343	313,320
1916	160,407	276,621

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.

The 2,512 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,045; Quebec, 456; British Columbia, 235; Alberta, 209; Saskatchewan, 163; Manitoba, 134; Nova Scotia, 147; New Brunswick, 114; and Prince Edward Island, 9.

There are now in Canada 29 cities a decrease of two, having not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes. The 1,311 branches located in these cities represent 54 per cent of the local branches of international and non-international and independent units, and contain approximately 42 per cent of the "trade union" membership in the Dominion, as reported from the head offices of the central organizations. Montreal, as in the past, stands in first place among the cities as to local branches, having 184 of all classes of unions, including the National and Catholic, 112 of which reported 35,724 members; Toronto ranks second with 148 branches, 90 of which reported 22,091 members; Vancouver stands third with 76 branches, 57 of which reported 9,163 members; Ottawa is fourth with 73 branches, 55 of which reported 6,409 members. Other cities in order of branches of all classes are: Winnipeg, 71 branches, 50 reporting 6,155 members; Quebec, 68 branches, 42 reporting 6,750 members; Hamilton, 64 branches, 42 reporting 3,763 members; Calgary, 58 branches, 41 reporting, 5,821 members; London, 57 branches, 37 reporting 3,189 members; Edmonton, 55 branches, 41 reporting 3,518 members; Victoria, 41 branches, 31 reporting 1,528 members; St. John, 37 branches, 20 reporting 2,103 members; Saskatoon,

(Continued on Page 4.)

COMMUNICATION SENT TO THE UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION BY THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Washington, D.C.,
May 5, 1923.
Hon. John Hays Hammond,
Chairman, and
Members of the United States Coal
Commission, Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We are submitting herewith to your Commission certain constructive suggestions concerning the coal industry. These suggestions were written by two men who know, from years of actual experience, what they are talking about. For many years Phillip Murray and William Green were active working miners, in the mines of various coal fields in this country. They swung the pick and dug coal. They know the miner's life, his duties, his responsibilities, his grievances, his problems, his joys and his sorrows. No one knows better than these two men what organization of the mine workers means to the men, to their employers, to the industry and to the nation. These two men have witnessed the development of the miners' union and the spread of its influence for the betterment of the conditions of those engaged in the industry. Mr. Murray and Mr. Green have had a leading part in the progress that has been made by the miners' union. They have helped to carry forward the work of the union and they have seen the American coal miner lifted from the level of neglect and helplessness and placed in a position where, through his union, the organized miner now has a voice in determining how much in wages he shall receive for his labor and the conditions under which he shall perform that labor.

We believe that it is such men as these who can speak with authority upon the subject of coal and whose views are worthy of your careful consideration.

The United Mine Workers of America expressed to your Commission in a previous communication the earnest thought and suggestion that complete unionization of the coal mining fields of the country would go a long way toward affording a solution of the coal problem, because it would mean the universal adoption of the principle of collective bargaining between employer and employee. It is upon this point, and further to impress it upon the Commission, that Mr. Murray, who is International Vice-President, and Mr. Green, International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, have written these statements.

By PHILIP MURRAY,
International Vice-President, United Mine Workers of America.

Every consideration of elementary justice and human right demands that the question of non-unionism in the unorganized fields be settled promptly and in a spirit of real, courageous, public spirited statesmanship. By an aggressive fearless attitude the United States Coal Commission can compose all differences which exist in the unorganized coal mining sections of the country. They can further provide a peaceful and prosperous basis for collective bargaining which will govern the future procedure of the industry in these fields.

The only practical way in which this can be done is to bring about for the non-union mining territory of this country working agreements which will safeguard properly the fundamental rights of mine workers and mine operators, protect the public and provide a just and reasonable basis for working relations and conditions. The safeguards which are essential to regularity of production and of peace and tranquility are:

1. The guarantee of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement.
2. The right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
3. The protection of mine workers against discrimination because of membership in the United Mine Workers of America or other Labor organizations.
4. The assurance that democratic institutions, such as the United Mine Workers of America, will not be subordinated to industrial control by the practice of non-union coal operators in paying and controlling deputy sheriffs, and constables or by employing private guards instead of using the services of disinterested and conscientious peace officers.

These are the simple fundamentals which will restore and permanently establish the normal conditions of a self-governing republic in these regions. They are so elementary and so obvious that their absence at present seems incredible. Assertion by

the United States Coal Commission that they should become effective would commend itself everywhere to the sound and right thinking citizenship of our country.

The alleged reasons of the non-union operators for their refusal to bargain collectively with the United Mine Workers of America is that we have a sinister purpose to organize the entire industry with a view of obtaining control of the industry, or that we plan to freeze the public into acceptance of a radical and revolutionary program for the future conditions of the industry. This is too absurd to be dignified by serious consideration were it not put forth seriously by the non-union operators.

We do seek to organize the entire coal industry but our sole purpose is to seek uniformity of wages and working conditions and regularity of employment, and thereby to bargain collectively with the operators on terms approaching equality. All the coal operators in the country, including those in the non-union fields, are organized in a single, compact national organization known as the National Coal Association. In all fairness, it should be possible for all the miners of the country, including those in the non-union fields, to be united in their national organization so that they may meet the maximum strength of the operators with the maximum economic strength of the mine workers.

This is not radical, this is not revolutionary. There is nothing sinister or ulterior about it. The United Mine Workers of America have no desire to injure the operators, for they realize that the interests of the operators and mine workers are identical. They respect the right of the operators to organize, but, on the other hand, they insist that the operators must respect the right of the mine workers to organize without being subject to discrimination. We say to the operators "Come, let's reason together." There is nothing radical or revolutionary about that. We know that this controversy will never be settled until it is approached in a spirit of common co-operation and good faith and we are now and always have been willing to meet them half-way in that spirit.

Progress in industrial relations is defined in terms of betterment, namely, to change from a given condition to a better condition. That has been the keynote of the United Mine Workers of America from its very beginning. We have progressed in the coal mining industry until, outside of the non-union fields, approximately 75 per cent of the mine workers in the country are organized. If our cause were not just, if our purpose were not honorable, if what we do were not consistent with the public welfare, we would never have been permitted to make the progress we have made.

We do not seek to control the coal industry, but we do demand a voice in its control. Advocates of the open shop movement have taken as their slogan, "Those who pay should have the right." Today the whole world knows that might does not make right but that right makes might, and we believe that we are fundamentally and eternally right. We say that the man who goes down into the bowels of the earth, who hazards his life and endures the hardships of the miner pays in full every obligation he owes to the operators as well as the nation and, therefore, we insist upon our right to have a part of the say as to the conditions under which the industry should be operated.

Our organization stands for industrial peace, the stabilizing of conditions of employment and for the continuity and acceleration of production. The non-union operators have nothing to offer except arbitrary action and industrial autocracy. The fruits of their policy are industrial and civil warfare. If their policies were applied to a more general scale, they would be followed by industrial and political chaos. Unionism has brought to a disturbed and diseased industry the stabilizing force of equitable wage rates and fair working conditions. This has permitted both employees and employers to devote their attention to the primary job of producing coal without the loss of time, energy and efficiency incident to continuous bickering over wage rates and working conditions. The employees, moreover, because of the union, become more intelligent and a more self-respecting and efficient worker.

By WILLIAM GREEN
International Secretary-Treasurer,
United Mine Workers of America,
Collective Bargaining and Union

recognition go hand in hand. In fact there can be no recognition of the principle of Collective Bargaining without a corresponding recognition of the right of the workers to organize into trade unions. Collective Bargaining is a meaningless term, void of any virtue and of no consequence whatever when the workers are denied the right to organize and union recognition is not accorded to them. To deny the workers the right to organize is nothing more than improper interference with the exercise of an inherent right and the normal activities of a free people.

We are living in an age of organization; at a time when the tendency of human effort and social endeavor is toward organization, co-operation and collective action. Little or nothing is now attempted in a financial, industrial, fraternal, religious or social way except through organization. Men and women instinctively turn to organization as the only practical method through which they can bring about the realization of great ideals and the accomplishment of inspiring, noble purposes.

In the light of these facts it would be inconsistent if Society would recognize the right of individuals to form partnerships and corporations for profit, to permit the existence of religious, fraternal, social, economic and political organizations, and at the same time, deny working people the right to organize for the purpose of economic protection and to secure better and higher standards of life.

Union recognition and collective bargaining are accepted facts in the Coal Industry. To a very large extent these principles have been applied and are in practical operation in the anthracite mining section and throughout a large area in the bituminous coal fields. Wage agreements have been negotiated between the Mine Workers collectively and the Coal Operators in the anthracite coal fields for more than twenty-three years, and by the Coal Operators and Miners who represent the bulk of the tonnage produced in the bituminous coal fields of the nation for approximately thirty years. During all these years wage scales were successfully negotiated, so much so that only in 1902 and 1922 did national strikes take place in the anthracite coal section and in 1919 and 1922 in the bituminous coal fields.

Notwithstanding the criticism emanating from some groups of people because of the coal strike of 1922, here is a record of achievement in union recognition and collective bargaining. Only two failures to negotiate wage scales resulting in National suspensions during a period of twenty-three years in the anthracite and about thirty years in the bituminous sections of the Nation's coal fields. The wonder of it all is not that there were some failures, but instead, that there were so many successes.

This record becomes the more remarkable when we consider that these wage scales were negotiated through voluntary action on the part of the Coal Operators and Miners. Those organizations of employers and employees were purely human institutions, laying no claim to perfection, but instead, possessed of all the frailties which characterize the human race.

Joint wage agreements in effect for fixed periods of time between Coal Operators and Miners serve to stabilize the industry and to guarantee an adequate coal supply. No interruption of mining operations because of a strike can take place during the life of the Joint Agreement. Such agreement, however, can only be successful through collective bargaining based upon Union recognition.

In coal fields where the miners are unorganized there can be no guarantee against strikes. The men employed in these sections are not parties to an agreement, are under no obligations to continue to work; consequently they are free to cease work at any time. Especially in this time when the men employed in non-union territory become dissatisfied with the wages and conditions of employment, arbitrarily fixed by their employers, and their desire to organize, and for union recognition, becomes strong. This situation has been emphasized by the strikes which have occurred, lasting for months in the non-union fields of West Virginia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, and Kentucky.

Union recognition and joint agreements provide the only way through which the coal industry can be stabilized and stability is essential to the success of the industry. Through this process the rights of both employers and employees are properly recognized. The workers participate in wage scale negotiations and in every decision which vitally affects their welfare and the services they are to render. The employees in turn have an agreement covering wage and conditions of employment, and thus they can accurately determine the labor cost of production for a fixed period of time. Both em-

ployers and employees have, by entering into contractual relations, assumed responsibilities and obligations which are at least morally binding, and which tend to promote efficiency among employers and economy in production.

Aside from the purely commercial aspect of the matter there is the human phase of it which cannot be overlooked. The only capital which the miner has to invest is his labor, and the only protection he possesses is his economic power. He can only successfully exercise his economic strength through organization. Through organization he has raised his living standards, secured protective legislation, and promoted his moral and material welfare. Without organization the condition of the Mine Workers would be deplorable indeed.

Whilst most employers wish to treat their employees fairly and establish decent living standards among them, there are some who still believe in the master and servant rule, who regard labor as a commodity to be purchased at the lowest possible price and to be exploited at will. As in every industry, therefore, there are in the mining industry good and bad employers, none of which should have the authority arbitrarily to fix the wages and working conditions which their employees must accept.

Those who work and serve in industry are as essential to success as those who operate and manage the industry. Each has rights which the other should respect. Neither should become a dictator, because that would be autocracy in industry, something which is repugnant to the American sense of fair play.

The success of the coal industry, and, in fact, that of every industrial enterprise must rest securely upon the fundamental principle of co-operation and good will. The relationship of employer and employees ought to be harmonious and reciprocal in all that pertains to their common welfare. There should be perfect understanding and thorough co-operation. This can be brought about in the coal industry through complete organization and collective bargaining based upon union recognition.

Summing it all up, union recognition means collective bargaining, wage contracts for fixed periods of time, efficiency, the substitution of reason and business methods for force and subjection, and the establishment of stability in industry resulting in guaranteed production, while non-unionism means inefficiency, uncertainty, industrial guerrilla warfare, strikes (because men long held in subjection will ultimately fight for the right to belong to a union and for union recognition), and the lowering of the American standard of citizenship.

It may be charged by those opposed to union recognition and collective bargaining that if the Mine Workers were completely organized they would strike and paralyze the industries of the nation at will. It must be frankly admitted that if this were true it would constitute a grave menace to the welfare, comfort and happiness of the American people. The answer to this is:

First—There could be no strike except at the termination of a contract period and only then in the event of a failure to agree upon a new wage agreement.

Second—The moral responsibility of the Operators and Miners would be so great and solemn that they could not, except in extreme emergency refuse to agree upon the terms and conditions of a fair and reasonable wage scale.

Human experience shows that responsibility sobers men so that they seriously consider their obligations and duties to themselves and their fellowmen. They hesitate under the weight of such responsibilities to incur public displeasure and to fly in the face of public opinion. Then back of it all is the powerful irresistible force of public opinion. It is the court which, after all, compels recognition. No organization or group of men can successfully carry out a movement which is opposed to public sentiment, and vice-versa, organizations, and groups of men are compelled to respond to the demand of crystallized public opinion in an affirmative way. It is this powerful, compelling, moral force which after all settles every great question affecting the public interest. The inevitable result of the workings of such a plan would be wage agreements for fixed periods of time and uninterrupted operation of the coal mines. This is a result much desired by all good, American citizens and a condition in industry for the establishment of which we may all worthily strive.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLIS SEARLES,
JOHN MOORE,
THOMAS KENNEDY.
Committee representing International Union, United Mine Workers of America.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.
The Canadian Labor Press
 THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
 PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
 A NATIONAL SANE LABOR PAPER.
 Ottawa Office: Toronto Office: Montreal Office:
 134 Queen Street. 79 Adelaide St. East. Room 28.
 Phone: Queen 751. Phone Adelaide 4560. 223 St. James Street.

IMMIGRATION NOT EMIGRATION

It is a regrettable situation that just at the time we are in need of a policy of selective immigration to help carry the burdens of our fellow countrymen and to assist Canada to broaden out and take its place in the field of commerce where it belongs, there arises the necessity for a large number of artisans to leave the country and earn their daily bread on the other side, thus assisting in the prosperity of the United States and retarding the growth of Canada. While we trust that the situation is only temporary, occurrences of this nature are a serious drawback to the progress of Canada because if our workmen are offered attractive wages and special inducements by industry in the United States, they are just as liable to stay there and make the United States their permanent abode. If there is a surplus of labor in Canada in certain trades and a deficiency in the States in those same trades, it is inevitable that there should be an exodus to the other side, but this condition shows a lack of either backbone or initiative on the part of Canada, for have we not unlimited natural resources and facilities to absorb any surplus of labor which might occur? It would be foolish to blame industry alone for not taking the initiative to see that Canada keeps going ahead, for industry is made up of a number of individuals who alone are loth to take the necessary steps, and in fact it would be useless for them to do so because it is a three-cornered proposition involving everyone of us, that is—Industry, The Government (representing the people), and the individual citizen. If it is left to industry alone to work out the problem and to see that there is no unemployment, we will be a long time arriving at a solution, as they are only one of the three spokes necessary to complete the wheel of Canada's Industrial Life, and without the other two spokes functioning, it is impossible to avoid the difficulty which exists at present.

CO-OPERATION MEANS SUCCESS

In the words of the old Irishwoman, we were "tickled to death" at the "Get-together" dinner given to Labor by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on Saturday, May 5th, at Government House, and the splendid spirit of fellowship and enthusiasm that permeated the atmosphere. It is noteworthy that many leaders of labor bodies holding opposing views were present and mingled with each other forgetting for the time being at least that they were rivals and everyone following out the basic truth that "Co-operation means Success," and endeavouring to maintain the principle, which is the motto of the Canadian Labor Press, that a "True understanding of the rights of both Capital and Labor is absolutely necessary to Industrial Peace."

OUR MONTHLY TRADE REVIEW

An impressive feature which a world-wide survey of economic conditions is the contrast which exists in the business conditions of the various countries. An effort to picture the whole situation would involve a study in extremes—a striking variation from conditions of marked prosperity on the one hand to deep depression on the other. At the one extreme is the business revival which the United States is enjoying and which along certain industrial and commercial lines approximates boom conditions. From all sections of the country come reports of improving business. Despite the fact that manufacturing plants are operating on a capacity basis in nearly all industries the demand for certain products is

so great that deliveries are falling behind. Labour costs are advancing along with other prices, and labour shortages are now rare. The United States Steel Corporation has recently advanced wages of common labour from 36 cents to 40 cents an hour despite an increase of 20 per cent last fall. Wages in the building trades are approaching the peak of 1920, yet in spite of this, keen building activity exists. In practically all branches of industry with few exceptions, the situation is similar. According to figures recently published by the Chase National Bank of New York, the output of pig iron increased approximately 275 per cent from July 1921 to February 1923. The production of automobiles has in-



A great many people begin to save and fail because they haven't any definite plan. They save "once in a while". The person who ties his Big Ambition to that method has a long and weary wait for fortune. Practice the simple exercise of saving trifles. Decide to save when tempted to spend.

"Double your savings in 30 days"

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office - WINNIPEG

"My Hands Trembled and I Could Not Sleep"

Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes:—



"When I began taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I was so nervous that when I picked up a cup of tea my hand would tremble like a leaf. I could not sleep well, could not remember things, and there were neuralgic pains through my body. After taking seven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, however, I am in perfect health."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

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

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

Ontario Jockey Club

WOODBINE PARK
TORONTO

Spring Meeting

MAY 19th - 26th

RACING STEEPLECHASING.

\$120,000 IN PURSES

General Admission \$2.00

Including War Tax.

Colonel WM. HENDRIE,
President.

W. P. FRASER,
Sec'y Treasurer.

creased 240 per cent since December 1921. According to Bradstreet's Index Number of prices there has been an increase of 31 per cent in the general price level since June, 1921. Since the beginning of the year, the stock market has remained particularly buoyant. Retail business is reported as excellent and wholesalers, for the most part are placing orders for many months ahead.

This striking recovery in industrial activity and business naturally suggests a brief survey of conditions precedent to the present movement. During the period of depression which existed through the summer of 1921, the process of liquidation was drastic, and a period of greatly reduced business substantially lowered production costs. Accumulated stocks of goods were gradually sold at lower prices and forward buying and speculation were cut to the minimum. In the latter part of 1921 and the early months of 1922 production fell off to such an extent that the surplus stocks were largely used up. The slate was thus cleared and early in 1922 the upswing of business in some lines began, but did not become general until the fall of 1922. The present activity is perhaps based primarily on the necessity of catching up on the shortages in building and certain other lines in which demand caused postponement of current needs. The depression previously referred to rendered liquid a large part of the enormous increase in wealth resulting from the war and furnished the means to finance further development, while the increased tariff tended to shut out foreign competition in this most important market. It is timely to consider what will be the probable duration of the present upswing. In this regard, opinion in the United States is rather definitely divided. Despite the shortage of supplies which exists in many lines and the high degree of purchasing power of the American people, one hears, here and there, a note of caution lest the period of expansion may soon spend itself, preceding a turn in business. In fact, there is some similarity between the present situation and that prior to the slump of 1921. As previously mentioned, the costs of labour and materials are rising substantially, although this rise is not yet relatively apparent in general retail prices, and its cumulative effect may have a very decided influence towards limiting consumption. How important this factor is could be determined only by an exhaustive analysis of the entire situation. The fact that orders are still increasing should not be overestimated in an attempt to forecast the future, since such a situation always exists in a similar upswing, and a wholesale cancellation of orders usually follows when the reaction sets in. As we shall attempt to show later, foreign demand, speaking generally, cannot be depended on to continue in even normal proportions. However, it is reasonable to expect a gradual improvement in the agricultural industry which has lagged behind other lines of business, and the other features of the situation referred to above are of such strength as to lead to the view that a continuation of existing conditions may be expected for a considerably longer period, but by no means indefinitely unless the general world situation generally improves.

Conditions in Canada.

A survey of conditions in Canada discloses the fact that the Dominion is not enjoying any such prosperity as has been outlined above with reference to the United States. The earlier months of the year brought forecasts of coming improvement, but this improvement is rather more delayed than was anticipated. Retail buying has been disappointing for the most part in all sections of the country, and this naturally has been reflected in wholesale orders. Prices of agricultural products have been unusually low for some time and little improvement has as yet taken place. Lumber operations during the winter and early spring were interfered with by the lateness of the spring.

Why is Canada not experiencing the prosperity which exists in the United States? In the first place if the business activity during the war period resulted in a net increase in the wealth of the nation, such an increase bears no proportion to the financial benefits realized by the United States. Canada is dependent to a proportionately greater extent on agriculture than is our neighbour to the south. Further, the movements of the business cycle are never so pronounced or violent as in the United States, and relative movements in Canada usually occur after an interval, averaging probably six months. There is no doubt evidence of a revival of industrial activity in practically all lines. Our export trade continues to improve, and it is interesting to note that on a per capita basis it was three times as great as that of the United States during the last calendar year. Recently substantial orders for steel and other products have been received by certain Canadian manufacturers from buyers in the United States at prices higher than those ruling in (Continued on Page 4.)

Tabloid of International Labor News

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
 Volunteer firemen of Czechoslovakia will hold their first general Congress in Prague, from June 30 to July 2, 1923, at which time similar organizations in America, England, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia are expected to have delegates present. Work and organization will be the principal topics under discussion.

DENMARK.
 Latest available figures on unemployment show a total of 48,286 unemployed persons in March, 1923, which is a decrease of 15,000 under the previous months total.

ENGLAND.
 That labour is becoming restive in the Essex and Norfolk districts is apparent in strikes of the agricultural workers of Norfolk County and a protest movement on the part of the Essex workers who are in sympathy with the farm workers' demands. Augmenting these difficulties are disputes in the building trades and protests of the railroad men against further wage reductions.

An exhibition of silver plate, bought in various markets of the world, was given last month at Sheffield University, with a view of comparing the products of competing countries with the famous Sheffield output. Germany and America sup-

plied the most of the samples. Judges decided that the American exhibits rivalled Sheffield's, particularly in workmanship, while the German exhibits were poorer and less costly designed. While Spanish, French and Brazilian articles were considered, the American industry was voted the chief competitor.

SCOTLAND.
 March, 1923, unemployment figures for the Glasgow district showed a slight reduction under those for January, 1923, the 80,000 unemployed in March being 3,500 less than the January total.

SOUTH AFRICA.
 According to the latest census of the Union of South Africa, relating to housing conditions, there were 147,750 dwellings occupied by the European or white inhabitants in the urban areas of South Africa as compared with 138,780 dwellings in 1918.

NO OTHER BREW has the rich mellow flavor and refreshing tonic qualities of O'Keefe's IMPERIAL Ale, Lager or Stout. Order a case from your grocer. O'Keefe's - Toronto

CLEAN TOWELS

Are a necessity in every office. Ask your Business Friends if our service is not first-class. Try us.

Toronto Sanitary Towel Supply Co.
 9-15 McCaul Street TORONTO
 PHONE: ADEL 1130.

Are You Wearing a Whole Suit of Underwear?

You wouldn't buy underwear with holes in them. Why wear them that way? O'NTARIO Super-Service keeps them always perfect, and gives you another season's wear—with comfort. PHONE MAIN 4821

O'ntario Laundry COMPANY LIMITED

The Standard Brick Co. Limited
 Phone Gerr. 478
 RED STOCK BRICK
 440-472 Greenwood Ave. TORONTO, ONT.

GOOD YEAR WINGFOOT HEELS

Look for the name - Goodyear - on the heel
 Goodyear means Good Wear

Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest

TO DEPRIVE a child of the milk that it needs is to rob it of its God-given heritage—the right to be healthy and useful in body and mind.

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.

Ottawa Dairy
 Phone Queen 1188

Carhartt Overalls

NO matter how rough the job, my Allovers will stand the strain. Note the angular rule pocket and the swing pocket to keep tools and pencils in place when you bend over; lined watch pocket, and an extra rule pocket on the right leg. You'll be surprised at the way your Carhartt's will wear. You'll say when the time comes to discard them—and you may depend upon it that won't be for a good while. Well, these Carhartt's certainly don't owe me anything. You can readily identify my Overalls, Allovers and Gloves by the car-heart button.

Carhartt
 President.

HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON MILLS Limited
 Toronto Winnipeg Montreal Vancouver
 Manufacturers of Men's Overalls and Work Gloves and Carhartt Allovers for Men and Boys.

SEMI-FINISH does all the washing and most of the ironing.

SEMI-FINISHED TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

Phone Parkdale 5230. 1123-1125 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.

The Pembroke Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
 Garment Dyers. PEMBROKE, ONT.
 Send us your Dye Work. Established 1896

NEW METHOD SERVICE

Does Delight Through Plant Conditions That Are Right
 WE KNOW HOW
 We Darn Your Socks, Sew On Buttons And Do Your Mending. NO CHARGE.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, TORONTO
 PHONE MAIN 7686 Soft Water Washing

JOHN W. ARNOTT, Manager. Phone Carling 25

HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY CO.
 31-33-35-37 CHAMBERLAIN AVE. OTTAWA, ONT.

THE BAKER LAUNDRY LIMITED
 300 Lisgar Street, Ottawa
 PHONE QUEEN 1312

HULL IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES LTD.
 HULL, CANADA.
 PATENTERS OF CHROMITE HEAT RESISTING GRATE BARS. Steel Castings. Manganese. Chrome Nickel. Forged Balls. Mill Lining. Shoes and Dies.

Tel. Main 1382-3886.
Cunningham & Wells, Limited
 Cartage Contractors.
 Office, 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

Dominion Paint Works Ltd
 Factory, Walkerville, Canada
 PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
 OFFICES:
 Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John's, Halifax, Vancouver.

OUR HOME PAGE

Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL.

THE HIDDEN MIRROR

The apartment was very tiny, and first glance it seemed to be all mirror, for the bride and groom had bought an old mirrored set as wedding gifts, and meanwhile had bought an old mirrored set, an old clock with a looking glass in the lower half of its door, and a mirrored corner cupboard for dining room.

The infinitesimal bedroom was lined with mirrors—on dress-table, chiffonier, and tall shaving set; yet there wasn't in the whole set a single full length mirror in which the bride could see the bottom of her skirt. They were wearing garter skirts too, and one simply can't be able to see how they hang. "You could have a long mirror in the closet door," suggested the bridegroom.

"Another view of myself in this mirror" wailed the bride. "I couldn't

stand it. I can't turn around now without staring myself in the face. I like a good mirror as well as anybody, but I can't live in a mystic maze."

And that was when the new husband proved himself to be a man of "infinite resource and sagacity," to quote Kipling.

"Well, why not hitch it to the inside of the closet door?" he queried. Then it will be out of sight until you want to admire yourself in it, and all you'll have to do will be to open the door and there you are!

So a pier glass was hidden away with its face turned to the bride's frocks and slippers. It filled the entire panel of the door, and showed every inch of the bride's slim prettiness in the most flattering and searching of lights from a nearby window. When she had examined every detail to her satisfaction, she slammed the door on her reflection and went on her way rejoicing.

HEALTH INFORMATION BY RADIO

The end of the first year's experience of the Pioneer Health Information by Radio Service of the U.S., by which title the radio series of the United States Public Service is popularly known, finds it serving, in addition to NAA, Arlington, Naval Radio Station, at Radio Regina, twenty-three co-operating broadcasting stations so situated as to serve practically every portion of the United States. Stations in Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota,

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Ontario, Canada now co-operating with the Public Health Service in releasing its broadcasts by radio. Plans to extend the service to Alaska and Hawaii are under way. The co-operating stations are operated by newspapers, universities, electrical supply companies and other commercial organizations. These broadcasts after being released by

WE RECOMMEND YOU TO BUY YOUR

MEATS AND PROVISIONS

FROM

A. MARTIN, LIMITED

SIXTY-FIVE STORES IN CANADA

A Store Near Your Home.

CLEANLINESS SERVICE QUALITY

The First to Bring Prices Down.

PRICES LOWEST QUALITY BEST

The Regent Tailors Limited

Will Save you Money on your Suit or Overcoat. Best Values in Canada Branches All Over. \$20—\$25—\$30

GET THE HABIT

Of Buying your Shoes at this Store, it's a good habit and will save you money. We always carry the latest styles in stock at the lowest prices.

BAKER & CO.,

63 RIDEAU STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

Right Shoes Right Making Right Wearing Right Prices

BRUCE STUART & CO. 275 Bank St. OTTAWA

UNION MADE HATS

Label Sewed Inside

Premier Hat Shops

200 BANK ST. 30 SPARKS ST.

PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED

275 KENT STREET, OTTAWA

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER AND ICE CREAM

PHONE QUEEN 630.

GOODYEAR MODERN SHOE REPAIR CO.

400 BANK ST. 146 RIDEAU ST. 22 HENDERSON AVE. Phone Q. 5913 Phone R. 701 Phone R. 1940

radio, are, furthermore, regularly translated into seventeen foreign languages by the Foreign Language Information Service; and supplied the foreign language press both in the United States and Europe. Correspondence in regard to these broadcasts from as far away as Czechoslovakia has reached the Public Health Service.

In the first six months of its existence, directly and indirectly it is estimated that this service reached 27,000,000 people in the United States alone. For the second six months no definite figures are as yet available, but it is estimated that at the present time there are more than 2,000,000 radio receiving sets with range of stations releasing these health bulletins.

One interesting and by no means unimportant feature of this unique service is that it has involved practically no additional expenditure on the part of the Public Health Service.

INFANT MORTALITY IN GARY INDIANA, U.S.A.

In a survey of conditions surrounding infant life, made by the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, infant mortality in Gary, Ind., was found to have a close relation with economic and civic factors such as low income, poor housing and sanitation, and lack of public welfare activity. This survey forms the ninth and latest in a series of field inquiries covering various types of communities. According to the report just issued, Gary was chosen for the study as representing a city in which the basic industry was steel manufacturing and which had a large and diverse foreign-born population. The study of infant mortality under these conditions was considered to possess additional interest on account of Gary's newness and rapid growth.

Building was little regulated by city ordinance or State law during the early period of growth, the report says. While the development of housing by a subsidiary land company of the steel corporation has "resulted for the most part in well-built and attractive residence areas," the demand for accommodations "has consistently exceeded the supply of desirable quarters, many temporary makeshift structures have continued in use and the condemnation and abandonment of unfit dwellings have been retarded." The company early adopted the policy of renting its houses only to Americanized workmen, "leaving the foreign born laborer to house himself and his family as best he could." The result has been to concentrate the foreign-born population in certain sections of the city, having poorer housing, less development and extension of sewers and water mains and other measures of municipal sanitation, and consequently a much higher infant death rate than the sections developed by the land company. The rate in the former districts was 141.2 per 1,000 births; in the latter, 90.6.

An increase in infant mortality with a fall in the earnings of the fathers or chief bread winners was again demonstrated, as in the preceding studies. For the year of the Gary study, when the chief breadwinners' earnings amounted to at least \$1,850 the infant death rate was 89.4; when the earnings were between \$1,050 and \$1,850 the rate increased to 127.1, and when the earnings fell below \$1,050 the rate rose to 137.8. More than a fourth of the babies of native white mothers

but less than one in twelve of those having foreign born mothers were in families whose chief breadwinner earned \$1,850 or more. At the time of the study certain districts of the city embodied many of the conditions of pioneer life, the report states. Squatters rights on land might be purchased for a yearly fee of one or two dollars and a shack put up, pieced together with scraps of boards and tin cans. Not only these buildings but many regularly constructed houses were without city water or sewer connection. More than one house on a lot, crowded rooms, and other housing evils existed because neither State nor city regulations applied to one-family dwellings. The city health officer was inadequately salaried and served only on part time. One food and milk inspector and one nurse giving educational service to mothers were employed by the city, but additional inspectors and nurses would have filled a large need, the report indicates. Comparatively little infant welfare work was being done by private agencies.

Since the findings of the study are published with a view to showing the consequences which may be expected from similar conditions in any community where they exist, the report makes no statement as to conditions in Gary during the present year. It declares, however, that "by carrying forward and extending the work already commenced in Gary, through infant welfare stations, prenatal clinics, and public health nurses it should be possible within a few years to reduce the infant mortality rate to a very low figure." In the year of the study the city's infant death rate was high. For all except one of the principal causes of death the rate exceeded the corresponding figure for the United States birth registration area, and much of this mortality was preventable, the report concludes. "The heaviest toll was taken by the gastric and intestinal diseases, and it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the mortality from these causes can be largely reduced by the encouragement of breast feeding, improvement of the milk supply, improvement of community housing and sanitation, and especially by the instruction and education of mothers in the proper methods of infant feeding and care." Most of the other causes are likewise shown to have yielded to preventive measures in other communities.

HOUSE PLANT MANAGEMENT

Windows opening to the south are usually preferable to those with western outlook. During the winter days the latter will receive but little sun, and that too horizontal. Windows looking to the east may be occupied by a few plants, and are, in fact, for palms, ferns and similar shade-loving sorts, desirable.

Where it is difficult to obtain a suitable compost an admixture of street sweepings with fresh garden loam will answer; but if only a small amount of soil is needed it will be wiser to buy some prepared compost from a florist.

Pots used, unless new, should be soaked and scrubbed. Never use pots too large; a small plant growing in a great quantity of soil will not remove much water by transpiration.

For seedlings or rooted cuttings the pot is loosely filled with sifted soil, and the plant placed in a finger-hole made in the center. The soil is then pressed into place and well watered.

Before repotting, remove a quarter inch or so of surface soil, thus disposing of any weeds or slugs. Next, place half an inch or an inch of compost in the bottom of a pot, put in a plant, and add enough soil to fill the space. Then furnish a slight covering of fresh surface. The soil level should be from half an inch to an inch below the edge of the pot. The hole at the bottom must not be clogged; it is necessary to provide drainage. Pots up to four inch need not have the hole shielded. Above this size, an inch or two of broken pot might be placed in the bottom and covered with sphagnum or rough soil, to keep the soil from washing down and filling the spaces.

Through lack of food a plant sometimes does it make good growth. So long as the roots have not become bound it need not be re-potted; indeed, this would offer a needless check. Scrape away the surface soil down to the roots and replace by a rich soil, containing twenty-five per cent of ground bone.

Provided the plants have proper drainage water should be applied until it runs through the bottom. Too frequent watering is often a cause of non-success; it wets the surface soil so much as to keep the air out. The soil becomes sour and the water does not penetrate to the roots of the plant—the only place where it will do good.

Dwelling air is usually dry—a condition inviting to the red spider. Dryness may be decreased by evaporating water in the room and by syringing foliage on bright days. Thick-leaved plants may be sponged off with water containing whale-oil soap. Also, give a little ventilation on pleasant days.

At nights plants do best in a temperature 10 or 15 degrees lower than they need during the day. Most species used in the house require no more than 50 or 55 degrees Fahrenheit at night, and they will not suffer if the thermometer falls to 40 degrees—though such a temperature maintained for a good while would check growth.

Frozen plants should be thawed out slowly. Remove from direct sun-rays, and keep at a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees until thawed. If cold water is used the temperature must not rise above this. Water at 50 or 60 degrees will probably harm plants more than if they are allowed to thaw themselves out.

Fitness of plants for house purposes may be largely determined from structure and general appearance. Those with thick leaves and a small glossy surface are but little affected by a dry temperature; while plants with small thin leaves quickly dry up.

Deciduous plants that show bare stems in winter are the least decorative. All plants need rest, but those which rest during the summer should be chosen: begonias, abutilons, callas, cyclamens, geraniums, hellebores and Chinese primroses; also the flowering bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, etc.

Good Night Stories

DOTTY SEES A STRANGE SIGHT.

One day as Dotty was out walking she heard a peculiar sound, and stopped to see what it was.

"Oh, dear, if I were only back home now I'd call Squeedee," Dotty mused. "He'd know just what it was. But my goodness! I cannot expect him to follow me clear to South America. He doesn't know where I am! How could he?" Dotty laughed merrily. "Silly me!"

"Who said so?" asked a happy voice, and Squeedee himself, slid down the limb of the tree above Dotty's head and touched her on the shoulder. "Who said I didn't know where to find you, he laughed."

Again the queer noise sounded from across the hills. Dotty held her finger on her lips.

"Hush, Squeedee!" she whispered. "There it is again! What is that queer noise? Doesn't it sound like a lot of harps?"

Squeedee craned his little neck, then started to chuckle.

"Well, if it isn't a crowd of my friends!" And before Dotty could ask who they were, Squeedee caught her by the hand and away they went toward the queer humming noise.

When they turned the bend in the road a strange sight met Dotty's eyes. There on the ground lay a crowd of beautiful white and brown animals.

"Hello, there," Squeedee cried, shaking his hand to the one that seemed to be the leader. "What's up? Having a concert?"

"Concert, nothing!" replied the leader, getting up and coming to Squeedee's side. "We're just resting and humming. Who's your friend?"

"Excuse me," said Squeedee. "Mr. Llana, this is Dotty Dimple. She heard your humming and wondered what it was."

"Of course I do," he replied. "We all like to do the things that make our master happy, for he is very kind to us in return. He used to have camels to carry his loads across the country, but he sold them and we do it all now. It's funny to see one of 'You wouldn't think it to look at me, would you?"

"And you like to do it?" asked Dotty. She couldn't help but admire the way he held his head.

"It sounded like a hundred harps," Dotty laughed. "Once I thought it might be the fairies playing."

This amused Mr. Llana. He and his friends laughed heartily. "Imagine me playing a harp," he cried merrily, stretching himself to the fullest.

He was rather a pretty animal with his long, fine white fur. He was about four and a half feet tall. His small head with its large black eyes seemed almost out of place on so tall an animal. His feet were very small in comparison with the rest of his body. Dotty could hardly believe him when he told her what heavy weights he could carry on his back.

"Why just yesterday I carried a pack that weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds!" he exclaimed.

Fruit & Produce Sales are increased by Long Distance



Quotations from recent reports:

"Of 48 cars of fruit for immediate sale, two-thirds were sold by Long Distance."

"3 of our calls are from customers 'Collect,' our Company paying the charges."

"We use Long Distance frequently at night by arrangement with correspondents."

"Sold most of our canned pack by Long Distance."

"Whenever I have a surplus of produce I use your classified directory to get in touch with Long Distance with new customers."

We can tell you how to apply Long Distance to almost any business.



CANADIAN PACKING CO. LIMITED

14 PROVISION STORES IN HULL AND OTTAWA

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

G. L. Myles Clothier & Furnisher

House of Hobberlin Made to measure Prices \$30.00 up Suits & Overcoats

192 Sparks St. Phone Queen 373

More than a Bread Flour More than a Pastry Flour —both in one bag!

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries Milled by LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED

Try It Today LANTIC

OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

For sale by all first class grocers. There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels.

Persons Desiring to Locate Factories or Distributing Warehouses in Ottawa City should communicate with

THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA

Consider This



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

Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission

109 BANK ST. Phone 1901 Queen

\$598 \$960
\$695 \$825



GULBRANSON PLAYER PIANOS

EASY TO PLAY NATIONALLY PRICED

Sold in Ottawa by

ORME'S LIMITED

J. B. SUTHERLAND, President. M. L. FERRIS, Vice-President. J. W. PERAZZO, Sec'y-Treas. HENRY WALSH, Asst. Manager

CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MFG. CO. LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF Fourdrinier Wire and Paper Mill Wire Cloth of Every Description.

Dandy Rolls and Cylinder Moulds Made, Repaired and Re-covered.

OTTAWA, CANADA.



This is the only store outside of Winnipeg or Vancouver which holds an INTERNATIONAL Union Card. We are 100 per cent Union—salesmen, salesladies and proprietor included.

PRICES BEING EQUAL WE EXPECT SUPPORT FROM THE LABOR ASSOCIATIONS OF THIS CITY.

J. A. Larocque Limited

DEPARTMENTAL STORE

Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, House Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Trunks, Feasbody's Overalls and Engineer's Union Shirts, Etc., Etc.

CORNER RIDEAU AND DALHOUSIE STREETS OTTAWA.

Telephones: Rideau 5500 and Rideau 953

