

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

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National and Rational

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## Loss to Toronto

THE printing and publishing trade of Toronto, is much concerned lately over the large amount of printing done outside Toronto, for use in Toronto. It is estimated that a hundred thousand dollars a month and upwards goes out of Toronto for printing by Toronto firms for use in Toronto. Most of this represents wages, which, if paid by Toronto printing houses, would add a large sum to circulation in the city and benefit Toronto, and Toronto firms correspondingly and hundreds of men who work for a wage.

Added to job printing losses to the city, is a great deal of retail advertising done in free weeklies printed in towns near Toronto for circulation in Toronto, a brisk business being done.

As it all means great loss to Toronto retail firms, printing house workmen and trades allied to the publishing business, it has been decided to commence an educational crusade to induce all citizens as far as possible to see that printing for use in Toronto is done in the city. The allied trades will appeal first to the labor homes—the largest buyers in the retail stores, but the appeal will become general, for much loyalty to Toronto's institutions and Toronto printing workmen, thousands of whom are taxpayers and many out of employment through the transfer of printing to other centres.

Among the towns where Toronto printing is done may be mentioned Brampton, Oakville, Whitby, Oshawa and Port Hope. Brampton and Whitby, have been boomed considerably at the expense of Toronto. Brampton, it is said, is printing a great deal of the West Toronto work, also weekly newspapers for West Toronto, Mount Dennis, Weston, Mimico, New Toronto and Port Credit. It is time the community spirit was aroused in West Toronto and East Toronto, as well as the towns mentioned. Every place should have its own paper printed in the municipality, giving employment to local men and keeping local money in local circulation as far as possible. In West Toronto there is a local newspaper "The West York Herald" which has been long before the people with a splendid record financially and as a strict union office. A paper of that calibre should be preferred by merchants for their own interest, instead of outside non-union shops.

West Toronto labor unions of the allied trades have passed resolutions to give "The West York Herald" the preference through buying in shops advertised in its columns.

The labor homes comprise over half West Toronto's population and they promise to make their power felt at once.

## "Joe" Marks, Founder of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario Recalls Old Days in the Labor Movement

"Joe" T. Marks is one of the most popular and widely known labor leaders in this Province. Although Toronto is his present home town, "Joe," as he is familiarly called, spends much of his time in Hamilton. At present Mr. Marks is devoting the greater part of his time to promoting a Provincial Labor weekly newspaper.

Born in London, Ont., Joe Marks passed his 69th milestone last October. For upwards of 44 years he has been actively and continuously connected with the trade union and political labor movement in this province. When quite a young man, Mr. Marks migrated to Chicago where he joined an independent union and also the Knights of Labor. On his return to London he became a charter member of the Pilot Railway Asembly, honorary member of the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union and many other labor organizations.

### Recalls Old Days

"There were some strong trade unions, but not many, because organization was in a crude state, and organizers were few and far between," Joe remarks. "And sometimes on meeting nights the hat had to be passed around as a means of raising money to pay the rent of the hall."

"There were few spell-binders in the labor movement in those days, probably because there were no lucrative jobs to entice them. Some of the unions met secretly as a means of insuring protection to members against being discharged and black-listed by anti-union employers."

### No Strike Benefits

"In the early seventies and eighties no strike benefits were paid, and paid officers and committees were as scarce as hen's teeth. Nevertheless, as a result of these sacrifices of these sturdy old pioneers was laid the foundation upon which the fast-growing labor movement of Canada to-day was built up."

## Carpenters Allege Discrimination

The Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, in a written statement, charge the officials of the Street Railway Employers' Union with unfair discrimination towards their members, and allege that the contractors erecting the new clubhouse on Bond street for the street railway men, have been instructed to see that none but members of the Carpenters' Brotherhood are employed on the job. It is claimed that this is the only job in Toronto where such conditions of affairs exist. The amalgamated officers, in protesting against the alleged discrimination shown, said: "It seems rather peculiar, in a city like Toronto, with its pronounced British and Canadian viewpoint, that members of a British and Canadian organization should be debarred from obtaining employment on a building being erected in the city for the use of employees of a publicly-owned enterprise."

The main allegation is admitted to be correct by the Street Railway Union officials, but they decline to make any comment thereon except to say that they have been advised by the secretary of the Building Trades Council that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is the only organization recognized by that body as legitimate union.

The Brotherhood is an American organization which the Amalgamated Carpenters refused to recognize as having any lawful jurisdiction in Ontario, particularly in Toronto. It is not recognized by the Builders' Exchange.

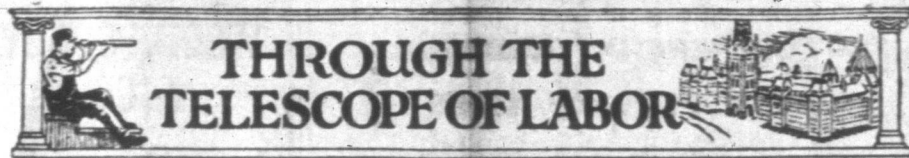
## A Dangerous Experiment

Labour Unions of Canada are considering a plan to launch a new automobile company to provide jobs for machinists now unemployed. There is evidence to indicate that the initiative in the plan has come from the promoters of a new type of automobile.

The unions do not seem to have chosen wisely in their choice of product. About 85 per cent. of automobile production is concentrated in the hands of two companies in Canada or the United States are slight even under able management. The fact that companies formed to exploit the automobile design they have chosen have failed to make good in either Canada or the United States is an additional reason for caution.

No one will quarrel with practical socialism in the form of investment by workers of their savings in the shares of the corporations they work for. Such companies as Bell Telephone, Laurentide Company, Steel Company of Canada, etc., have many of their employees owning stock and are demonstrating the efficacy of this manner of applying socialistic theories. The more widespread this movement becomes the greater the solidity of the labor and industrial structure in Canada.

Selling workers' stock in a new and hazardous promotion, entering a field that is one of the most difficult in manufacturing, is a different proposition. With every desire to be fair, it can only be felt that the worker-investors are likely to lose their money.



## Civic "Gas" and Gasoline

LABOR AND THE OIL INDUSTRY—HOW THEIR WELFARE IS AFFECTED BY RECENT PROPOSALS—ISSUE INVOLVES PRINCIPLE OF MADE-IN-CANADA PRODUCTS

"The Canadian Labor Press" holds no brief for the oil industry or any other industry, but it does assert that the welfare of the men and women employed in industry are extremely important to us and for that reason we refuse to be stampeded by industrial agitations that we believe to be promoted for the two-fold purpose of enabling United States concerns to obtain a foothold in Canada and to provide a stepping-stone for the ambitions of men in public life.

Looking at the gasoline agitation now going on in the City of Toronto from a Labor point of view, we have examined and present to our readers, some facts that are to be obtained from the reports of Canada Trade Imports and Export, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. During the six months ending July, 1924, there was imported into Ontario from the U.S., 1,925,437 barrels of crude oil, of which approximately 40%, or 770,174 barrels were converted into gasoline, by the refineries here. In addition, there were imported 276,182 barrels of finished gasoline, so that about 73% of the gasoline during that period was refined here and 27% was refined in the United States. A Toronto Alderman, in giving an interview to the daily press, stated that 75% of the gasoline used, came from the U.S. and as will be noted, the reverse is actually the case.

The refining here means employment to wage earners and wealth created in Canada, but it does not stop there, because the balance of the crude oil imported is converted into fuel oil, coal oil and lubricating oil, and the process of doing so means additional employment for Canadian workers. In addition, the transportation of oil products by the Canadian companies is of considerable importance to railway workers in Canada as millions of dollars are spent in railway freight, of which a large portion goes in wages, one company alone paying nearly seven million dollars a year in freight to Canadian railway companies.

It is estimated also, that there are approximately 8,500 employees in the industry with a payroll of \$12,500,000 per year, or an average salary per head of \$1,470 per year, or \$28.32 per week, an average which comes within a few cents of the wages paid to labor employed by the City of Toronto. This is exclusive of the wages paid to Canadian workers engaged in the building and construction of oil plant and equipment in Canada which represents an investment of \$100,000,000.

These are serious facts that ought to be given weighty consideration before anything is done that will damage an industry in which so many workers are interested and for the sake of wage earners' welfare it is to be hoped that deep consideration will be given them. The U.S. firms at present trying to obtain a foothold in Ontario, can afford to sell below cost for a year if necessary, in order to achieve their purpose, but it would be subjecting ourselves to a delusion if we expect them not to recoup themselves for the losses incurred in establishing themselves here.

For a great many years the fiscal policy of Canada has been so regulated that the principle of Made-in-Canada goods for home consumption, has been increasingly fostered. And while different governments have modified and amended Canadian trade regulations, no government of either party has dared to wholly repudiate that policy.

It has been left to members of the Toronto City Council to take up a position exactly the reverse of Canada's national policy.

Alderman Pearce, of the Toronto City Council, who is prominent in the agitation for the city to retail gasoline, has always been an advocate of abolishing all trade barriers between the U.S. and Canada, but it would look more straightforward if he was to conduct an open campaign against Canada's protective policy instead of trying to achieve the same effect by a round-about method.

## The Results of False Prosperity

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance has its limits, according to the viewpoint of John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, for unemployment is a state of society created by conditions which civilization has not yet been able to control. Professor Commons felt that the recent and vivid experience of unemployment has directed many of the leaders of Labor and business to the importance, either of smoothing out the curve of employment, or of smoothing out the curve of daily wages. For these two problems, though different, are related. As an illustration of the extent to which the wage scale needs to be smoothed out, the speaker referred to the fact that in the Summer of 1919, he found clothing manufacturers in New York paying as high as \$125 a week for off-pressers when the union wage was \$50 a week, and the pre-war scale was \$25. In the same Summer, in one machinery establishment, money wages per hour increased three-fold, but the product per worker decreased two-thirds.

As another illustration, Professor Commons told of truck-drivers who, upon meeting with an accident on the street, abandoned their trucks and found other jobs rather than stop to repair their trucks.

"So," said Professor Commons, "during the peak of false prosperity, Labor, organized and unorganized, acquired four things under the illusion of general security: high daily wages, short hours per day, reduction of output, and general irresponsibility."

### A Necessary Reaction

Then came the downward jerk, where laborers lost, during months of idleness, as much as they gained by the previous high wages; and in commenting upon this, the speaker said, "Evidently the slump in prices and the class struggle over wages and employment were but the necessary reaction from the preceding illusion of prosperity and general scarcity."

"Assuming that the cycles, trends, jerks and seasons are to continue, then the smoothing of wages prescribes the remedy of setting aside reserves, during the period of apparent scarcity and false prosperity in order to pay wages during the period of apparent over-production. Whether these reserves shall come out of wages or out of profits, it is difficult to determine. If they are paid out of profits they reduce, by so much, the income taxes and consequently are not quite as heavy a burden on the employer as their aggregate amount might indicate. At the same time, it is well known, and was known before the time of Adam Smith, that laborers will accept lower wages per day if they have assurance of steady employment at steady wages than when they have no assurance of steady employment at steady wages than when they have no assurance of such. This principle was taken advantage of in the inauguration of the unemployment insurance system of the men's clothing industry of Chicago. The arbitrators granted a raise of ten per cent. in wages, but the two parties stipulated that only seven per cent. should be paid currently in wages, and that the other three per cent.—paid, nominally, half by the employers out the profits, and nominally, half of the workers out of wages—should be set aside for unemployment insurance. What actually happened was that the workers accepted a seven per cent. increase in current wages instead of a ten per cent. increase, on condition that an additional three per cent. should be taken in the form of deferred wages during unemployment."

### Avoid Class Struggle

"I do not see how much progress can be made if the problem is stated in the form of a class struggle between the employer and employee. The proper way of stating it seems to be as follows:—Modern industry must bear two kinds of overhead—capital overhead and labor overhead. Each is equally entitled to consideration, and it is a matter of adjustment, or bargaining, or ingenuity, in each particular establishment or industry, at each particular time and place, to determine how much shall be declared currently in dividends and wages and how much shall be carried over for deferred dividends and deferred wages."

"This community of interest, instead of class struggle, will become more apparent if the attention of both parties can be directed away from the problem of smoothing out wages to our second problem of smoothing out employment. The former consists in paying workers while they are idle, the latter consists in reducing idleness. The former is class struggle, the latter is joint increase in the productivity of industry. The former is relief for the unemployed, the latter is prevention of unemployment."

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# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

## A Civic Crime

**D**R. C. A. RISK, who is an alderman of several years standing in the Toronto City Council, has stated through the daily press that he will ask the Council to engage in the distribution of milk through a municipal dairy.

In this matter it is reported, he is supported by Dr. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health for the City of Toronto.

Whilst both these gentlemen may be quite sincere in their views, yet their utterances show the vast amount of harm that can be done by men in public life, who adopt an idea and either wilfully or not refuse to investigate all aspects of the situation their proposals may affect.

Let us look for a moment at the industrial situation in Toronto. Thousands of men are unemployed, business is subject to rigid economies forced on it by conditions over which Canadian business men have no control, hundreds of families have suffered through the past three years by reason of shortage of the necessary things of life, and in many cases where workers are employed, it is only for part of the working time due to business depression.

One necessary feature of any recovery from this state of affairs is to create an atmosphere of optimism, a feeling of confidence that things will improve and that certainly CANNOT be done if industry is to be subjected to continual petty attacks such as we have seen recently in the gasoline situation and as proposed now in the dairy business.

"The Canadian Labor Press" has stated through its columns repeatedly that it approves the principle of public ownership of public utilities, but we affirm unhesitatingly that the Toronto City Council is not likely to make a success of milk distribution, rather the reverse, and the only effects that will happen will be to discourage the men who are at present engaged in the dairy business, prevent the further investment of capital needed for expansion, and retard the employment of labor that would be needed if civic politicians would leave industry alone.

It is assuredly a gloomy outlook for an industry trying to expand from present conditions and carrying a heavy burden of taxation to be faced with the prospect of seeing a large portion of its taxes applied to the purpose of developing what can only be inefficient civic competition.

It may perhaps be urged that a municipal dairy is necessary in the interests of public health. There is no proof that the city could either improve on the care for health at present taken in milk distribution, or enable milk to be sold at a cheaper price, and "The Canadian Labor Press" would like to know from Dr. Risk, who is a dentist, what attitude he would adopt if it was urged that dentists drop their private practices, submerge their individuality and become servants of the state at a salary on the grounds that it was necessary for public health. Yet dentists have always placed the care of teeth as more important to health than the use of milk.

Labor must take the attitude if it wishes to see the unemployment situation get better, that these continual attacks on industry should cease and that we ought to get on with the job of improving our industrial situation as fast as we can.

## More Madness

**L**OOKING for other worlds to conquer, the Toronto City Council, after deciding to deal with the price and distribution of gasoline and milk, has also resolved to take up the questions of bread and coal.

Apart from the general bad effects that result from civic interference in industry and which is dealt with more fully in this issue, there are several points that must strike the citizens of Toronto, especially the working class section of the community, and cause them to consider thoughtfully the various proposals put forward.

Take the question of coal. If the city entered into the retail distribution of coal, it would mean the expenditure of sufficient funds from the city treasury to build and maintain between eight and ten coal yards at least, as well equipped as the yards that are at present doing the work of distribution.

It may be argued that coal could be stored for sale in the city work yards, but it is almost certain that this plan would result in confusion and would mean in practice, an inefficient method as compared with the present one. To secure proper results would mean the expenditure of a large sum of money and there is not the slightest likelihood of the citizens approving such a project.

Even if the city does not enter into the business of retailing coal, it is proposed to investigate the price of coal and bread, presumably with a view to securing legislation for the purpose of fixing prices in these commodities.

Now one lesson the world has learnt as a result of war experience is that it is impossible to fix prices. Again and again it has been demonstrated that state control of prices breaks down, partly because of popular resentment and partly from other causes. We have an example of the injudicious effects of fixation of prices in the new rates for Toronto consumers issued by the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, which the Council is protesting against at the present time.

There has not been the slightest proof that profiteering exists in bread and coal, and it is very probable that investigation would show a low margin of profit is the rule in both industries.

It is peculiar consistency to urge, as some of the advocates of civic distribution do, that there is considerable overlapping, especially of distribution in the cases of milk bread and gasoline, and then propose to cure this condition by adding to the number of distributive facilities through civic sale.

The workmen who are unemployed this Winter will probably feel that even the few hundred dollars voted for investigation would have been put to a better use if it had been given for the relief of some of their number so that they could secure bread and coal for their families.

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## Retail Clerks Seek Saturday Holiday

Saskatoon, Sask.—The retail clerks of this city are demanding the continuance of the half holiday per week the year round. This mild demand has aroused the babbitts to fury and they have declared war to the knife. All those who demand this weekly rest will be discharged at once, is their ultimatum.

"They don't think anything but play these days," states Robert McGowan, a leading merchant of the town. "While they play the overhead expenses go on just the same. We lose business because our stores are closed and it is no easier to get credit. Any of my employees who start anything like this will get out and get out quick."

## Commercial Telegraphers Is Ended

Toronto.—The strike of the commercial telegraphers employed by the Canadian Press, the chief news-gathering agency of the Canadian daily newspapers, has been called off. The men went on strike because they would not arbitrate a proposal of the company for a reduction in pay, although they were willing to arbitrate their own demand for an increase. They have now accepted the conciliation board appointed by minister of labor James Murdock which will investigate proposals for both raise and cut.

The strike lasted ten days, during which time the Canadian Press and newspapers generally carried a limited service by means of telephone, radio and telegraphic automatics.

## Shopmen's Chair-Man Reports Back

Says Canadian Pacific Will Comply With Ballot

Steve Lyons, vice-chairman of the Federation of Canadian Pacific Railway Shopmen, returned to Winnipeg from Montreal recently, where he had been attending the conference between the management of the company and the men's committee, regarding the recent ballot taken among the men on the principle of the 40-hour minimum week.

The ballot was overwhelmingly in favor of the 40-hour minimum week, and in conformity with the wishes of the men, the principle was upheld by Grant Hall, vice-president of the company.

## Wheat Pools Establish Central Agency

Calgary, Alta.—The three wheat pools of Western Canada have established a central selling agency, and the various directors are travelling to Regina to discuss further details.

Reports to hand indicate that the three pools possess a combined membership of 25,000 farmers with a combined wheat acreage of more than ten millions. It is estimated that the central agency of the three pools will handle well over one hundred million bushels of wheat this year.

## F. Smeed Elected President Again

At a recent meeting of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council the election of officers was the chief business on the agenda and officers were elected as follows:

President, Fred Smeed; Secretary, Treasurer, A. Alford; Recording Secretary, J. Sloan.

The various committees were also named and the same night of meetings were also decided upon, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

## Fed. L. P. Is Organized in Cranbrook

Cranbrook, B.C.—A branch of the British Columbia Federated Labor Party has been formed in Cranbrook. An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Maple Hall with an excellent attendance of those interested. The following officers were elected:

President, W. Henderson; vice-president, H. Gammon; secretary, F. Bond; executive, R. Tiffin, F. Maidment, T. H. Bronson.

## Will Unions Agree?

Builders and contractors in all lines think that wages ought to be reduced. Those who are members of the Builders' Exchange say that competition among firms supplying contractors is very keen and is forcing prices of materials down to a very low level.

"For this reason," said one contractor recently, "labor should be willing to accept a cut in wages."

"This," he continued, "was our reason for asking the union to accept a cut." The leaders of the union connected with building trades declared that they will not stand for a reduction.

"Wages in Canada, are much lower than in the United States," was his argument. George Gander, in answering this statement, said to-day that it might be right, but it should be remembered that money was flowing freely on the other side. "If we can get the union to agree to a cut we may induce some people to do some building," he said. "The unions, however, are not inclined to agree."

## Montreal St. Car Men Make Progress

Montreal, Que.—Great improvement in conditions among Montreal street railway workers in the last fifteen years, owing to the operations of the union, are called attention to by W. B. Fitzgerald, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees. Fifteen years ago, he said wages were 12 to 15 cents an hour, as compared with 60 cents now. Nine hours is the average to-day with some men involving 14 or 15 hours, while 15 years ago the working day ran 17, 18 and 19 hours. Fitzgerald is here to prepare for the biennial convention of his organization next September. A thousand delegates are expected to represent the 125,000 members of the union.

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# OUR HOME PAGE

## AUTUMN SUPPER SOUP

A knuckle of veal costs very little, but it makes a dish of good soup for autumn days. After a nourishing soup, a meat dish can be quite simple, or a good pudding will be enough.

### Nice White Soup

Put the knuckle into a saucepan with eight breakfast cupsful of cold water. Let come to the boil slowly. Take off the scum and let the veal simmer slowly for two hours without a lid on the saucepan. The liquid will be reduced to six cupsful. Strain it.

Put the strained stock into the saucepan, and add a teaspoonful of cucumber and a teaspoonful of carrot neatly cut into dice. Boil for half an hour, then add a teaspoonful of shelled peas, boiling these from five to ten minutes. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with a seasoning of salt, a good shake of pepper, a teaspoonful of butter, and gradually mix with these a teaspoonful of milk. Stir into the soup and bring to the boil. The soup can be improved by adding one or two yolks of eggs mixed with a teaspoonful of milk. Pour some hot soup over them. Remove the soup to the side of the fire, stir in these ingredients. Do not bring the soup beyond boiling point after you put in the eggs, as they are apt to curdle.

### MAKING GOOD COFFEE

To make really good coffee only the best quality should be used. It ought always to be freshly ground,

and, since few people care to grind their own beans, it is well to buy only a little at a time so that the coffee is as fresh as possible. It is a mistake to save in the quantity, for the brew cannot be worth drinking unless a reasonable strength is obtained, and this is only done by allowing a fair amount of ground coffee for each cup. These are various coffee-pots and machines on the market, so it is well worth while to spend the money necessary for a good one. It will last a long time, and you can always have good coffee.

### Coffee With Milk

For coffee with milk, as the French make it, allow three ounces of ground coffee to every pint of water. If you do not have a percolator, put the coffee into a fine muslin bag and then into a well-heated jug. Pour the boiling water over it, cover the jug, and put it into a saucepan of boiling water for five minutes. Milk should not be boiled, but just scalded to boiling-point. Take the jug of coffee in one hand and the jug of hot milk in the other. Pour equal quantities into the breakfast cup and serve steaming hot.

A good price must be paid for ground black coffee. Allow two gills of the ground coffee to every four of water. If you have no other coffee apparatus, make it in the same way as the coffee with milk. Serve at boiling-point in small cups. By a simpler measure a large teaspoonful of ground coffee to each small cup of water is the proportion.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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## Leger's Deportation Is Held Up

Sydney, Nova Scotia.—Deportation proceeding against Ben Leger, One Big Union organizer, of Lawrence, Mass., who has been active in the Nova Scotia coal fields, are postponed by the Canadian authorities.

Leger's activity was in Pictou county and on Cape Breton Island among the miners and steel workers, of the British Empire Steel Corporation. Ben Leger was taken into custody by the Canadian immigration officer at Sydney. A complaint had been made to Ottawa that he had entered the country in violation of the immigration law. The charge was that he had served time in the United States. He admitted having served a year for participation in a textile strike in Little Falls, N.Y., in 1912, but held that this section of the immigration law applied only to offenses involving moral turpitude. The officer, ignorant of the meaning of the term and instructed to get Leger, decided to hold him on that charge notwithstanding. An appeal was entered, bond of \$1,000 presented, and hearing set.

Miners and steel workers in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada held protest meetings. The case was postponed. The miners in Nova Scotia and the workers throughout Canada are determined to continue the protest until the case is dropped.

# The Moderation League of Ontario

President, I. F. Hellmuth, K.C.

## HONOR'S DISHONOR

(Reprinted from the Moderationist, 17th Oct., 1924)

In the main this campaign has been conducted on both sides with a dignity and fair-play which are highly commendable. Strong statements, of course, have been made, but they are only to be expected, and to the passion which comes from sincerity and conviction much is to be forgiven. There is, however, one action of the compulsory prohibitionists to which the strongest exception must be taken. That is, that in exhorting the public to vote their way they ask that this should be done for "the honor of Old Ontario." The implication that the honor of the Province will be besmirched by a vote for Government Control, and that those who vote for Government Control have a less sense of honor than those who do not is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is also a silly lie, the stupidity of which is only mitigated by the fact that it can only receive a very small acceptance. Let us hear less of this matter of the honor of Old Ontario. It belongs to no one party and adorns no one point of view, but it may well be suspected of being least appreciated by those who prate most about it.

## A PROHIBITIONIST THREAT

In their paid advertisements the Ontario Plebiscite Committee (a wilful misnomer, since the Moderation League of Ontario also has a plebiscite committee) gave as a reason for supporting them:

8. Repeal of the O.T.A. and the introduction of government sale would launch the province into interminable and exceedingly costly law suits over the question of legal importation—litigation reaching right up to the Privy Council;

Who would launch this litigation? The Prohibition Party? Or the bootleggers? Obviously under Government Control no one else would have any interest in doing so. In the other Provinces which voted against importation "save for purposes made lawful by the laws of the Province" Government Control has stood unchallenged from this source. That is the best answer to all these self-conjured doubts.

Government Control is People's Control, and what the people want will be had, threat or no threat from the Plebiscite Committee.

Swell our majority by marking your X for Government Control as follows:

1	Are you in favour of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?
2	Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?

**MARK YOUR BALLOT HERE**

←

Provincial Headquarters, 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto  
Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193

F. Gordon Oeler, Treasurer

C. D. Boyce, Secretary

## Child Immigrants Unfairly Treated

Vancouver, B.C.—During the past year there were five cases of suicide among child immigrants in Canada. Children brought from England under the auspices of charitable organizations have become stranded and are forced to accept employment under the most degrading conditions and sometimes treated in such a brutal manner that suicide is taken as the only means of escape. These facts were placed before the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council recently following an investigation of the conditions of child immigrants to Canada made by the Child Welfare League of this city.

The report revealed that children as young as five years have been sent out to Canada while tots ranging from seven to ten years are quite common. Many of these children are brought out ostensibly for adoption but this has been proved a ruse to obtain cheap labor.

Accounts of the treatment of child immigrants on the farms and factories of this country would furnish Charles Dickens, were he alive, with ample material for stories. In one instance a young farm lad was compelled to work such long hours and received such brutal treatment from his master that he hid from the farmhouse in the middle of the winter and when found was frozen to death. On another prairie farm a youth received such frightful beatings from his employer that he committed suicide to escape them.

In Vancouver a case was cited where an 11 year old girl was doing the housework for a family in the fashionable part of the city and was not allowed to attend school. Other immigrant children were employed in cheap restaurants and stores on the prairies where they were used not only to force down wages but to keep adults out of employment.

The Vancouver Trades Council has decided to appoint a committee to tell Margaret Bondfield, under-secretary of labor in the British Labor government of the plight of child immigrants in Canada.

## W. L. L. to Form a Federation

London, Ont.—To form a federation of Women's Labor Leagues throughout Canada a number of women from the Dominion have met here. The object is to form an organization of all working women not now belonging to labor unions. Branches existing in various cities include in their membership housewives, domestic workers, char-women, and all other unorganized women workers. An application for a charter for this body was refused by the Trades and Labor Congress last year, but another application is being made this year to the same body.

## Plan Unemployment Winter Program

Toronto, Ont.—Heads of the various civic departments have formed a committee for the purpose of planning a programme of employment to be put into effect this winter and, as far as possible prevent distress.

## Average Wages of B.C. Women Wkrs.

Get More Than Legal Minimum, Report to Board Shows

Victoria, B. C.—Information contained in the annual report of the department of labor shows that employers of female labor in British Columbia are paying more than the legal minimum, set under the Minimum Wage Act. The average weekly wage is \$17.14, while the minimum under the law runs from \$12.75 to \$15.50.

Satisfaction is expressed over the better co-operation between employers and the Minimum Wage Board, but attention is drawn to the penalties provided for infractions of the act, in cases where employers pay less than the legal minimum, or where employees agree to work for less than they are entitled to.

The following synopsis shows the wages received by women and girls in the various industries, together with the legal minimum:

Mercantile industry, \$15.26; legal minimum, \$12.75; laundries, \$14.25 and \$13.50; hotels, restaurants, etc., \$16.32 and \$14; office occupations (the best paid \$19.28 and \$15; personal service, \$16.84 and \$14.25; fishing industry \$15.79 and \$15.50; telephone and telegraph, \$17.84 and \$15; fruit and vegetables canneries, \$17.64 and \$14; manufacturing, \$16.90 and \$14.

The average working week of female employees in all industries is 43.31 hours per week, ranging from 40.07 in the personal service group, to 49.12 in the fishing industry.

## Board Fixes Minimum Wage

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario minimum wage board has fixed minimum wages of women workers in the rubber and tobacco trades in Toronto at \$10.00 per week the first six months, and \$11.00 for the next six months. After a year's experience the minimum is \$12.50 per week. In the same city the minimum for girls is \$8.00 per week for the first six months, then \$9.00 for six months and after that \$10.00. The rates for smaller cities and towns are lower, the girls ranging from \$6.00 to \$9.00 in all places below 5,000 population; while for the same class of place the minimum for experienced workers is \$10.00 per week.

## Want Gov't Bonds Printed in Canada

One of the many resolutions passed at the recent Trades and Labor Congress was introduced by Local No. 6 of the International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of Ottawa, as follows:

"Whereas, the trade of steel plate printer and die stamper necessitates a lengthy apprenticeship training and, whereas, the opportunities for employment in Canada are afterwards limited to a few firms executing government contracts;

"Therefore, be it resolved, in order to stabilize employment in this trade to the fullest possible extent, that the government be urged to have all future bonds or other securities for Dominion of Canada loans, floated in Canada, or other countries, printed in Canada from steel plates."

## Special Reductions in Martin-Orme Pianos

A PIANO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AT THE COST OF A CHEAP INSTRUMENT  
MARTIN-ORME PIANOS are now on sale at a reduction of \$75.00 to \$125.00. Do not miss this exceptional opportunity to buy a really fine Piano at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms.

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Write for Catalogue

## Persons Desiring to Locate Factories or Distributing Warehouses in Ottawa's City should communicate with THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA

## See Murdock About Work Prospect

Delegates From Employment Association Interview Hon. James Murdock  
Toronto, Ont.—Accompanied by members of the Toronto Employment Association "Jerry O'Brien interviewed Hon. James Murdock to learn from him if the Federal Government intended to give financial assistance to relieve distress in Toronto if it intended to restrict immigration and if it would promise to give one-third of the work on the viaduct to citizens of Toronto. Mr. Murdock was unable

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SIXTY-FIVE STORES IN CANADA  
A Store Near Your Home.

Cleanliness Service Quality  
The First to Bring Prices Down.  
Prices Lowest Quality Best



# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## India Aims at Self-Government

Simla, India.—By skillfully wielding its limited power over its own purse India is forcing the Labor Government of Great Britain to a showdown on self-determination.

In Bengal and the central provinces where the Indian independence (Swraj) party has captured the majority of the legislative councils, the salaries for the government officials have been refused by a close vote. In Bengal it was 62 against 60, despite heavy bribe pressure brought to bear by Government officials on legislative members. This vote was the second successive defeat of the Government on this issue. The governor ordered the council adjourned and the ministers handed in their resignations.

C. R. Das, the independence leader, declares the vote is the death knell of the British attempt to share the ruling power to a limited degree. He urges the Indians to capture all the other legislative councils and bring the constitutional machinery to a standstill, forcing the government either to rule autocratically or to grant the Indians autonomy.

Mahatma Gandhi and the Independence party, formerly at loggerheads, are coming together on a policy yet to be worked out in detail but which will permit a united front against British alien rule.

The country is in great excitement because of an insult to Indian women offered by Lord Lytton. Several women have brought charges against the police involving assault. The case is still pending but Lytton declared he was surprised that Indian women would concoct charges against their own honor for political purposes. Over 100,000 men and women assembled at Calcutta to protest against Lytton's slander. It is resented the more because his sister, Constance Lytton was a militant suffragette in England and suffered barbarously from the British police while under arrest.

## Prohibits Red International Literature

Sydney, N.S.W.—The Australian federal government is prohibiting the entry of literature by unions affiliated with the Red International of labor unions. It is also laying its hands on communist literature coming to Australia from Europe. The government has seized literature in the parcel post addressed to the Labor Council of New South Wales. The labor council is going to give the government an opportunity to prove its authority in the law courts.

## Says Reds Have Changed Husband

Washington—Howard Burr, life insurance agent, whose domestic life was unhappy, took his wife to the City Club auditorium here last winter to see a film depicting life in Russia. He wrote a cheque for one dollar to help the Russian children's relief fund. Now he is in jail, in default of \$10,000 bond set by Justice Stafford, because his wife says he is trying to run away to Russia, leaving her without financial support. She is suing for divorce.

Mrs. Burr told the judge that the people she saw at this movie exhibition were "the toughest ever seen," and that the Soviet Government was applauded and the American Government hissed.

## Negroes Try to Get Real Emancipation

New York.—The 61st anniversary of Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation was celebrated by the Federation of Colored Women's clubs with the colored detachment of the 15th infantry, N. Y. Natl. guard, but the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was so busy "trying to get some of the emancipation of the proclamation," according to Walter F. White, secretary, that it did not have time to participate in laying a wreath on the Lincoln statue in Prospect park, Brooklyn.

## Australia May Alter Its School Books

Adelaide, Australia.—The Adelaide Trades and Labor Council has petitioned the South Australian Minister for Education (Mr. Hill) to delete the boosting of empire and the glorification of war from the schoolbooks of the state, now under labor rule, and order the teaching of industrial history in its place. The minister asked the council to go through the schoolbooks and suggest what should be cut out. He added that the Labor Government was opposed to militarism and believed in school children being taught to abhor war.

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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.

## Bryan vs. Darwinism

San Francisco—Bryan is on the loose again against evolution. While in San Francisco to speak for candidate Davis he stated to an interviewer: "I am in favor of legislation to prevent any teacher who is paid by Christian taxpayers teaching Christian children that man is descended from any lower form of life. The moderate would bring Christ down to the level of man and the evolutionists bring man down to the level of the brute."



## What percentage do you add each year?

—by Long Distance

In the last ten years the increase in the number of telephones in Ontario and Quebec has been over 115%. Each year, therefore, subscribers receive a bonus of 11% more opportunities for possible sales by Local and Long Distance telephone. The large and rapidly increasing market is proving more and more profitable to those merchants who cultivate it systematically. Are you adding 11% more customers each year? Wouldn't it pay you to make an organized effort to sell by telephone?



Each new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR Telephone

## Murdock Warns the City Council

If Appointment of Conciliation Board Not Agreed to May Act

Winnipeg.—The question of abolition or modification of the five-year-old agreement between the city of Winnipeg and its employees, which prohibited affiliation with outside unions may be taken out of the hands of the city council insofar as it pertains to certain employees of the Hydro Electric system, according to a letter from the Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, which was read at a meeting of the city council.

He warned the city if it did not see fit to concur in appointment of a board of conciliation to go into an application made by J. L. McBride on behalf of Hydro linemen he might have to exercise his powers under the Industrial Disputes act and appoint a board himself.

The letter, which was addressed to Mayor Farmer came in reply to wires from the city solicitor, setting out the stand taken by the Legislation committee, namely that there was no dispute between the city and its employees on the matter and that the city could not take cognizance of an outside application such as had been sent to the minister, and that the matter did not come within the scope of

## Ask Minimum Wage For Unskilled Labor

Edmonton, Alta.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city passed a resolution demanding that the minimum wage for unskilled labor employed by the Minister of Public Works be forty-five cents an hour. This followed the reading of a letter from the Minister (the Hon. Alex Ross) in which it was stated that the Fair Wage was adhered to in his department.

A letter was read from District 18 of the U.M.W. of A. asking for loans to continue the strike of the miners. It was decided to empower the executive to review the financial position of the Council and to forward a loan if funds permitted.

Complaints were made that men working on the sewers at Calder were toiling fourteen or sixteen hours per day.

A resolution was introduced censuring the British (Labor) Government for the employment of a warship against strikers in Newfoundland. President Farmilo suggested that further particulars be secured before this action was taken and his suggestion was favored, the secretary being instructed to ascertain the facts of the case.

The request of the fire-fighters for one day's rest in seven was again endorsed by the Council, and the workers are asked to support this demand in the coming plebiscite.

## Won't Allow Labor M.P.P. to Attend

Vancouver, B.C.—In order to deny Labor representation in the British Columbia lower house at the coming session, the Burnaby municipal council refuses to grant Frank Browne, Labor member-elect from Burnaby riding, a suburb of Vancouver, leave of absence from his work as municipal accountant. Browne, running as the candidate of the Canadian Labor Party defeated Alexander K. McLean, reeve of the municipality, running on the old line ticket. As reeve of the municipality McLean is Browne's boss and he is now attempting to prevent Browne from attending the autumn session of the provincial house.

The Vancouver Trades Council intends to take legal action to compel leave of absence. Meetings are being held and the people told the reasons for the Council's action.

"Every phase of Labor is affected by the action of the Burnaby Council, and unless Labor makes a determined stand at the present time, we might just as well quit as a political organization," said Harry R. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver.

## Railroad Shopmen Are Laid Off

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian unemployment problem is being seriously increased by the large number of men now being laid off by the railways. Four hundred shopmen have been laid off here by the Canadian National, while throughout central Canada the number laid off by that railway is stated to be nearly 1,000. Several thousand are also to be laid off by the Canadian Pacific, the employees having voted for reduction in staff rather than in working time.

A new phase of the problem has arisen by the appeal to the minister of railways by the secretary of the Canadian National Federation of Railway Employees asking him to take up the question of employment. The Federation has suggested that the reconditioning of engines and cars for future use would provide more work.

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