

WILL OUR SANE CANADIAN WORKMEN SUBMIT TO THE FALSE DOCTRINE OF THE COMMUNISTS PARTY OF CANADA AND PERMIT THE DISRUPTION OF SOUND TRADE LABOR CONDITIONS WHICH EXIST AT THE PRESENT TIME

WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA MEET IN CONVENTION AT TORONTO— LEADING COMMUNISTS FROM DIFFERENT CENTRES OF CANADA ASSEMBLED AT LABOR TEMPLE. CLAIM THAT EVERY DAY IN EVERY WAY THEY ARE GETTING STRONGER AND STRONGER.

NOW ORGANIZING THE MINERS OF NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Proceeding under that method of directing a convention which originated in Soviet Russia, where it is valued "because it means centralization, and this means expedition of business," the Workers' Party of Canada held its first session of its three-day convention on February twenty-second at the Labor Temple, Toronto.

The convention is being directed with the approval of 45 delegates by a presidium composed of Malcolm Bruce, Toronto; Tim Buck, Toronto; A. Gold, Toronto; J. B. MacLachlin, Glace Bay; and J. Lakeman, Edmonton, all of whom are members of trade unions in good standing. The function of the presidium is to choose committees, subject to change by the convention, and to appoint a chairman daily.

THE 45 DELEGATES AT THE CONVENTION ARE THE LEADING COMMUNISTS IN DIFFERENT CENTRES IN CANADA. They come from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, Timmins and the Maritime Provinces. The representation from local branches of the party, it was explained, was reduced to the minimum to save needless expense, and also to have a convention which would not be unwieldy.

The business yesterday consisted largely of the appointment of committees, the reading of some reports and the address of the fraternal delegates, who included Earl Browder of Chicago, a Communist known in every centre of the United States and whose utterances revealed the efforts being made by radicals to create a powerful left wing bloc within the American Federation of Labor.

Gets Labor Support, He Says.

Browder stated that the Trade Union Educational League, of which he was an official, in advancing its plan of amalgamation of craft unions in industry was attempting to save the trade union movement from destruction. "The left wing movement in the United States and Canada has grown particularly among the miners, the railroad workers and in the needle trade," he said. Eleven State Federations of Labor have supported our programme, 50 central Labor bodies, and thus approximately 1,500,000 trade unionists have adopted our plan.

Browder claimed that under the direction of Socialists and radicals the left wing movement was reaching promising proportions to those interested in it. "The latest evidence we have of its development is the frantic fear of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is attacking it bitterly through his own organ and the Capitalist press. Our real success was the defeat of Graybell and his associates of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees last year. He rejected our plan of amalgamation, and he and his associates were driven from office. The International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers accepted our programme at its Dallas Convention.

In conclusion he advocated the setting up of a definite working class republic, and declared that Communism was definitely established within the Labor movement of America. He said the Workers' Party of America recognized no national boundary.

In lengthy reports, which were accepted by the convention without important change on the second day of the Convention, the Communists set forth their attitude toward trade unionism and the discipline which they propose to insist upon within the ranks of the movement, to erect the militant organization they require for their purposes.

These reports were submitted by Morris Spector, who was sent to Soviet Russia to take part in the convention of the Third Internationale and its affiliated bodies, and Tim Buck, an active official, who has been devoting his efforts toward the development of industrial unionism among the craft unionists of Canada.

THE TACTICS OUTLINED IN THESE REPORTS CONFORM WITH THE PROGRAMME AS DRAWN UP LAST NOVEMBER, IN MOSCOW, AND, WHILE THERE IS FREQUENT REFERENCE IN THEM TO THE WELL-KNOWN PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM, THE DETERMINATION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY EXPEDIENCY TO ADVANCE THE OBJECTIVES STANDS OUT BOLDLY.

An instance of the rigorous discipline which the party intends to impose upon its members in its attempt to co-operate with Communists of all countries in constructing a militant and revolutionary movement was the decision of the convention to treat as a "deserter" any member who went to Soviet Russia without obtaining the consent of the Central Executive Committee, and to weed out all who will not accept the rules and regulations of the party. Tactics, accepted by Communists, have determined that a militant disciplined party is preferable to an unwieldy mass of sympathizers.

The party also declared its intention of organizing the miners of Northern Ontario, and is making arrangements to send J. B. MacLachlin of Glace Bay to the district along with Peter Christopher of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and to organize the lumber workers of Ontario and Quebec in affiliation with the Lumber Workers' International Union of Vancouver, which has close relations with the Red International of Labor Unions.



Victor H. Arnold, retired banker now an evangelist, arrested in New York charged with using the mails to defraud. He formerly lived in Hamilton.

WORLD STABILITY IN THE BRITISH DEBT REFUND

Senator Smoot Says Adjustment of Debt is Better Than Hundred Years Parley. Contends English Speaking Race Holds Power of Wealth and Commerce.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, in an interview with a representative of The Magazine of Wall Street, said: "The refunding of debt of the British Government to the United States will have a more favorable effect on the commerce of the world than all the international economic conferences that could be held in the next hundred years."

"What makes you think so?" the Senator was asked.

"The world's realization that the two great English speaking nations which between them come pretty near to controlling the bases of wealth and commerce as well as the instrumentalities thereof, have adjusted amicably and finally the greatest single international debt, will have a very calming and reassuring effect. A contentious subject of colossal proportions has been disposed of and laid away. (Of course I am assuming that Congress will approve the conclusions of the refunding commission.) Uncertainty has given place to certainty, and a precedent both as to terms and interest has been established for refunding operations and the adjustments of national debts of one kind and another everywhere. The refunding agreement will tend to lower interest rates universally. An impressive demonstration has been given to the world that there is still in it both a spirit of fair and considerate dealing and of financial responsibility that does not quit before a debt, however large, if the period of payment is endurable. Nations and men everywhere will be prompted to emulate the British and achieve the imagined impossible."

"Otherwise, how does the international situation at the moment impress you?" was the next question asked.

"It is very dark," the Senator answered. "If they had money or credit in Europe another big war of little nations would be going on now. 'If Europe continues to go from bad to worse and becomes an economic void, is there no hope of a tolerable condition of industry and commerce in this country?'"

"England and the British Empire have not yet begun to prosper. Conditions will improve there. If they do not, we may take it for granted that we shall have to look to our own safety. But as a question of business, not mixed up with international politics and wars and revolutions, we can get along admirably well in this country even if Europe is to be counted out of the world trade circle. Isn't our domestic trade something like 92 per cent of the whole now? If we have to convert some of the remaining 8 per cent into domestic commerce also it will not ruin us, though it would be an inconvenience to some, if not all of our people, and a great hardship to many. There would obviously be some offsetting benefits from producing and buying at home some of the things now produced and bought abroad. And, of course, Europe is not the whole world beyond our frontiers."—The Magazine of Wall Street.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

PRESS SERVICE

Meeting of the I. F. T. U. Bureau on Monday and Tuesday, January 14 and 15th.

All members of the Bureau (Executive Committee) were present. J. Oudegeest presented a report on the work of the International Labor Office. Rising out of the discussion of the report it was noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of publications, documents and communications issued by the I. L. O. were in the German language.

A report was submitted on the negotiations that had taken place between the secretaries and representatives of the Mexican Trade Union Federation. It is probable that the result of these negotiations will be a favorable recommendation for the National Mexican Centre to affiliate to the International Federation of Trade Unions in the near future.

Messrs. J. Oudegeest and L. Joux presented a report on their visit to Spain to examine conditions of work there and to attend the Spanish Trade Union Congress.

It was noted that the trade union movement in Spain made remarkable progress during the past few years.

Rising out of Edo Fimmen's report of the Russian Relief Action, it was noted with satisfaction that Russia, in reply to overtures from Amsterdam had promised to facilitate the transport of medical supplies into Georgia.

An application for support was received from Georgian trade unionists expelled from their country and stranded in Berlin. It was agreed that as far as conditions would allow, these cases should receive sympathetic consideration.

Consideration was then given to the proposal to establish and foster anti-war propaganda through the press. The permanent officials were entrusted with the task of carrying this work through.

Relations with International Co-operative Federations.

Messrs. J. Oudegeest and C. Mertens were appointed to act with Messrs. J. May and E. Poisson of the International Co-operative Federation on the Joint Standing Committee of the two Internationals.

The International Situation.

Prolonged and thorough consideration was then given to the precarious international situation that has arisen as a result of the military occupation of the Ruhr district. All possible avenues of action were explored and ultimately it was decided:

(1) to enter a most emphatic protest against the adoption of the policy of force;

(2) to insist on a settlement of the whole question by arbitration;

(3) to instruct delegates to get into touch immediately with their members in the various countries, so that full information can be at the disposal of the Bureau in order that a definite decision, that shall be in accordance with resolutions passed at the London, Rome and Hague Conference, may be taken at the next meeting.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Struggle Against War and Militarism

The International Trade Union Congress held in Rome set up a Committee of Action against War and Militarism. This Committee of Action is composed of the members of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and representatives of the International Federation of Transportworkers, Miners, and Metal Workers, respectively. These organizations were well represented at a meeting of this committee of action which was held in Amsterdam on Monday and Tuesday, January 15 and 16, 1923, for the purpose of determining the measures and the form of organization necessary to effect real opposition to war and militarism, on the basis of the resolution submitted by the Trade Unions and accepted by the World Peace Congress at The Hague in December last.

A scheme of organization, propaganda and action was submitted in the name of the International Federation of Trade Unions and was unanimously approved. The representatives of the three international trade secretariats promised the fullest possible co-operation and energetic assistance.

A small Committee was appointed and entrusted with the task of elaborating and executing the preliminary measures and the scheme of organization. The members of this committee will keep in close and constant touch with each other.

The situation which has arisen as a result of the military occupation of the Ruhr district was also thoroughly discussed. Although the fact had to be recognized, that, in consequence of the divisions in the ranks of the workers on the one hand, and national propaganda on the other hand, it is exceedingly difficult for the workers to take any real action to oppose the occupation, nevertheless, the representatives of the transportworkers, miners, and metal workers declared themselves ready to do all in their power to support any action decided upon by the International Federation of Trade Unions. A conference of the representatives of organizations of transportworkers and railwaymen affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation has been convened with this aim in view and will be held in the near future.

On Wednesday, January 17th, the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions met again to discuss the situation created by the occupation of the Ruhr region.

The representatives of the countries most directly concerned in the occupation reported on the meetings held by their respective National Trade Union Centres.

The Bureau also took note of the views of the International Trade Secretariats of Transportworkers, Miners and Metal Workers in regard to the possibility of protesting, by means of energetic action on the part of the workers, against the military action.

It was unanimously decided to communicate immediately with the affiliated National Trade Union Centres concerning the possibility of energetic action and the immediate adoption of the necessary preparatory measures.

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions expects that the workers of all lands will be ready to respond to any appeal that might be issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliated organizations in order, if necessary, to give actual effect to the resolutions adopted at Rome and The Hague. At the same time the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions warns the workers against all efforts that might be made from other quarters to drag them into foolish and rash adventures.

In particular the Bureau of International Federation of Trade Unions issues a most fervent appeal to German workers not to allow themselves to be used as a cat's paw in nationalist and chauvinistic agitation.

Result of Investigation Into the Case of MacNeil Made Known Today. Dismissal Caused 2,500 Men to Go on Strike.

SYDNEY, N.S.—As a result of the investigation into the circumstances of the summary dismissal of Sid MacNeil, an employee in the mill of the British Empire Steel Corporation here, which action precipitated last week's strike, the action of the company was sustained, according to an announcement at noon today.

Under the agreement between the men and the company, MacNeil's dismissal stands.

Two thousand five hundred men were involved in the strike.

Manufacturing establishments in the city of New York employ in round numbers 640,000 wage earners.

The largest anti-friction bearing in the world, recently on show in London, weighed more than a ton, and was more than four feet in height.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA.

Demand of employers in the metal industry for a general wage reduction of 15 per cent was followed by the breaking off of negotiations between metal manufacturers and representatives of the Union of Metal Workers in Vienna.

DENMARK.

Notice has been given to the Co-operative Trade Unions by the Danish Employers' Association of the termination, on April 1, 1923, of the Eight Hour Working Day Agreement of May 17, 1919.

At the close of the year 1922, the Danish Parliament passed a law, under the provisions of which the Minister of the Interior is authorized to advance loans "to encourage undertakings for the erection of dwelling-houses."

Under the patronage of a member of the Lower House of the Danish Parliament, lectures for the unemployed, by professors of the University of Copenhagen or from government circles, have been recently provided. Musical concerts are also scheduled as a part of the course of entertainment.

FRANCE.

Workmen are being encouraged by the French Government to acquire small land holdings with the view of establishing their families thereon, and, in a measure, obviating the lack of agricultural labor. Appropriate legislation is being enacted looking to the granting of special facilities to large families in the way of bank loans and other advantages, whereby workmen will be assisted in the consummation of the proposed plan.

A problem which is likely to play an important role in the application of wireless to vessels belonging to all nations owning commercial fishing fleets is that presented at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, headquarters of the French fishing industry, involving the prevention of fishermen trained as operators in the government wireless schools from becoming members of the wireless telegraphers' labor union.

JAPAN.

To help solve the housing problem, the Taiwan Government is furnishing funds through the Industrial Bank of Japan to individuals or associations desiring to purchase land or build or purchase houses.

PORTUGAL.

Although only one strike has been declared recently, it is said that social unrest is increasing from day to day, principally on account of the continual increase in the cost of living while wages remain stationary. Several classes have threatened to strike and union meetings are being held to decide the course to be taken to improve the situation of the working man.

Strike of the employees of the Electric Street Railway of Oporto was recently settled, with a slight increase in wages and an increase of from five to ten centimes on each ticket sold.

SPAIN.

Numerous labor difficulties are being encountered at Santander, chiefly on account of threatening strikes in the iron and steel industries and manifestations of disapproval of the continuing effects of unemployment.

Demanding that laborers who work in water shall receive additional pay while so employed, and protesting the discharge of a fellow laborer, 1,300 workers employed on subway construction have been on strike since January 12, 1923.

A SHORTAGE OF 80,000,000 POUNDS.

The Tea Business, like nearly every "living" one, has been having its hard times since the war. Unfavorable time growing weather, labor troubles on the plantations, and the unsettled political atmosphere generally, have so seriously reduced this year's crop, that the world is now faced with a shortage of over 80,000,000 lbs., or more than two years supply for the whole Dominion of Canada. The inevitable result has been steadily increasing prices, until today, tea is bringing higher prices than ever before in the history of the industry. In Canada, the Salada Tea Company, our largest tea concern, has been forced by this condition to recently increase the price of all their blends, in order to maintain their standard of quality.

Masons and bricklayers are among the longest lived men, being exceeded only by blacksmiths and farmers, according to figures published.

HOW'D YOU LIKE TO BE A LABOR LEADER?

BY WHITING WILLIAMS.

"The only time I carry a revolver," said the local agent of a coal miner's union, "is when I sign some fair and square agreement with the operator's and then take it to the boys who want ten times what I got."

"Two-thirds of my days," a big labor leader testified, "are spent telling my fellows they're unreasonable—and doing my blindest to prove it."

"What makes the union leading a stiff proposition," chimes in another, "is the men getting out of sorts with themselves and their jobs so that all they want is money, more money, and then some more money. More money than there is on earth."

These verdicts of hard experience recall my own outstanding impression of union meetings; an amazing dis-

these leaders here and abroad, after trying to learn the minds of their members, what impresses me most forcibly is the utter lack of any such autocratic freedom.

"The law and the constitution say," any leader will explain—and he means always the law and constitution of his own organization—that before we can call a strike, appropriate action must be taken in due course by the local committee, then by the regional committee, and then by the national executive body. And, believe me, the minute any official takes liberties with the constitution, he's got all his enemies on his back in a flash!"

Through failure to understand such law the average citizen is likely to blame the heads of the American Fed-

"Is a man interested in a tack when he's sitting on it?" was a working man's reply to a Boston woman who questioned his concern in the labor problem. Most of us do not care for the squabbles of stockholders and workers until we sit on the tack of a coal or railroad strike. Then we of the public come to life, injured, anxious, angry. Whiting Williams shows in this article that before we can get industrial peace the public must understand the power and responsibility of both employer and worker. Here are three points for us innocent bystanders:

First—When a labor leader makes trouble, remember it means that a stranger is winning the men's confidence; that their employer is not; or that there are bad sore spots.

Second—Roughneck work means roughneck workers, and that means roughneck leaders.

Third—Employers and labor leaders cannot hold our full respect until each proves that his word will stand.

trust and suspicion. Very seldom could either a leader or a member take the floor without some one asking:

"Mr. Chairman, did our brother here do the job as assigned him, on a Sunday, and milk us for time and a half? How about it Mr. Chairman?"

"Of course you know," scores of railway workers fold me this summer, "why these Brotherhood presidents didn't call a strike to help the shopmen? Why, because one of 'em is the biggest individual stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad!"

It was useless to reply, as is true, that this man has the entire confidence of thousands of his fellow citizens in Cleveland and of tens of thousands of fellow unionists as a man unquestionable honesty and courage.

"What gets me," exclaims a railway leader, "is why the Government doesn't enjoin the mails and telegraph on the indecent names our own men wire us and write us when we have been trying to delay a strike?"

Year after year visitors to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are shocked at the vehemence with which delegates charge Samuel Gompers and his associates with every crime in the calendar, including, of course, the assertion that their outrageous conservatism is bought by the gold of the capitalists. Old Sam not only listens calmly but insists on order—the speaker has the floor to say anything he likes. Gompers knows the value of free speech from every angle.

The really surprising thing is that the general public follows the lead of these unreasoning radicals by assuming that every labor leader is a trouble maker, a Bolshevik, and an agitator. And each in the worst sense of the word.

"I have no desire to fight the battles of either workers or stockholders. My only wish is to help toward good will and co-operation between them. No one in close touch with the dispute can fail to realize this:

Peace between these two parties is impossible until the powers and responsibilities of each are better understood by the third party that holds the balance of power—the public bloc—the rest of us."

The surprising agreement between overhauled radical kickers and underhauled public onlookers, in their way of thinking about labor leaders, serves to mess up the whole labor problem and seriously delay solution.

The chief cause of this strange agreement is that red unionists, captains of industry, and public all tend to make the same mistake. They ascribe to the labor head a full 100 per cent freedom for playing the unrestricted czar. After contact with

of Labor for not always getting this or that particular action out of three million members of hundreds of separate organizations. The federation is only a loose alliance or league. Every one of these hundreds of constituent bodies sits up nights to make sure that no one takes any liberties with its rights of self-government. These constituents often fight among themselves more bitterly than with their employers. The central federation cannot maintain itself except by the percentage dues or per capita fees paid by its component groups. The moment it tries to put anything over without both diplomacy and humility, it runs the risk of cutting its own financial throat. There is no real government without taxing power.

Very few of the higher ups and big chiefs of labor are allowed anything like the administrative prerogatives and managerial elbow room enjoyed by the head of the average factory, mill, or store. Saying this, I realize also that the ordinary business official has much less power and freedom than is generally supposed.

Altogether the most important fact about labor unions is this: The lines of that influence or compulsion which finally leads to calling or stopping the strike operate less effectively and less often down from the leader to the rank and file than up from the rank and file to the leader.

"We leaders," said a famous labor chief in London, "are but puppets of the pressure from beneath. That pressure depends on how our members feel—their whim or mood. That depends on the various pressures on them at the moment. Just now they are feeling the high cost of living and unemployment—a bad combination."

"This pressure from below is exerted on the labor leader in much the same way that we citizens exercise it on our own politicians by rules and regulations established for that purpose and by votes cast at the polls.

"When election comes," reports one, "the boys shake their fingers in our faces. 'You get us what we want, or what we'll do to you will be plenty!'"

"Not long ago," says another leader, "a guy running for the executive committee that bosses me asked 'what I'd done about getting the back pay he figured was due him from the company. I knew from his ugly manner he thought he had me. But I told him: 'Bijl, I'm sorry, but you ain't got no case.'"

\$60,000,000 in Dues.

"Sometimes we have to bring in our men to take the places of their own fellow members who have de-

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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ARE YOU AIDING IN THE DESTRUCTION OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Anyone who has read the papers lately, could not fail but to have noticed the various accounts of the activities of the Canadian Communists, representing the Workers' Party of Canada. They have endeavored to create a situation of chaos and disorder both in the east and the west; like weeds in a garden, their movement grows rapidly and flourishes, and if not checked will continue to spread, which in time will undermine and destroy our Canadian industrial and social structures, which ultimately means the destruction of Canada. They are now planning to organize the miners of Northern Ontario and no part of our country is safe from their ravages as they reach their tentacles deeper and deeper into our present sound trade union movement, threatening to overthrow Canadian industry.

The executive of the Workers' Party of Canada admit themselves that they are part and parcel of the Soviet regime in Russia, and what has happened to that country within the past few years? Where does Russia stand today? Yet they are trying to force their false doctrine upon our Canadian workmen, turning Canada into a country of turmoil, strife and starvation. No right thinking, sane working man will tolerate the teachings of these radicals, thereby aiding in the destruction of his country and his own home; therefore the sooner the communists (or in other words the representatives of Soviet Russia in Canada) find this out the better.

STOOL PIGEONS

The majority of people only associate the words "stool pigeon" with the enforcement of prohibition or the laws against vice. But to the Labor movement there is a stool pigeon who is as low as the lowest specimen employed in the stool pigeon business. Frank P. Walsh, in his defence of alleged radicals who were captured at a raid at Bridgeman, Michigan, last year, is bringing out some evidence revealing the methods adopted by the detective agencies to stir up strife in industry and thereby provide work for the agencies' operation.

The condition which is being uncovered by Mr. Walsh is not an unusual one. It will be remembered that in the Winnipeg strike trials evidence was taken from mounted police agents who had been posing as violent radicals and who no doubt had done a great deal to stir up trouble. It was well known by Labor men that during that time there were literally hundreds of these agents provocateur in the Labor movement of western Canada, and the Alberta Federation of Labor convention which was held in Calgary, in 1920, passed a resolution condemning the activities of stool pigeons in the Labor movement.

It will be noted that the man Bailin, whose deposition was taken at Chicago this week, by Frank P. Walsh, was a member of the L.W.W., Communist Party, Communist-Laborite Party, Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, and other so-called radical organizations. He was in the pay of the Department of Justice, the Military Intelligence Service, the Burns, Thigp, Daniels and other private detective agencies. Bailin's charge was that the private detective agencies foment radicalism and strikes in order that they may collect big fees from banking and business interests for uncovering the "plots." The work of these agencies is diabolical in the extreme and the pity of it is that they too often receive the hearty co-operation of large employers.

The United States Steel Corporation and other large employers. Continued on Page 4.



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. It CAN be done."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office WINNIPEG

"I Was Terribly Weak After Baby Was Born"

Mrs. H. McClure, Norwood, Ont., writes:



"After my baby was born, I was terribly weak and run down, with pains across my back. I had heard so much of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food that I decided to try it. Three boxes proved enough to make me quite strong and well again. I also used Dr. Chase's Ointment for a rash which broke out on the baby, and the rash disappeared completely in a short time."

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

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

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION DOES NOT CALL FOR NEW LEGISLATION

Announcement by Premier King in the House of Commons. However, Government Will Pay One-Third of Cost of Relief For Needy Ex-Service Men.

Premier King stated in the house that the government did not consider that the present unemployment situation necessitated the bringing down of unemployment legislation this session.

The question was raised by E. J. McMurray, Liberal, Winnipeg, N., who brought up the unemployment situation in Winnipeg. He was informed, he said, that there were now 6,181 unemployed receiving relief in that city, of which 1,500 were being assisted by the Dominion government.

Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, referred to telegrams sent in December in reply to queries from the premier's office, Manitoba, and British Columbia, stating that the situation was not comparable to that of the last two years, and that the Dominion government did not feel

itself justified in assuming any portion of the obligations of the municipalities and provinces in regard to unemployed. Within the last thirty days, Mr. Murdock added, deputations had represented to the government that there was a considerable amount of unemployment affecting returned men and that voluntary organizations of returned soldiers and others were providing for them, in some cases with the co-operation of the municipality concerned. As a result of these representations, an order-in-council had been adopted providing that, in the case of ex-service men who were unemployed and were in need of relief, the Dominion government would pay one-third of the cost. The order-in-council provided that payments under it might be retro-active to the 1st of January.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

K. K. Homuth, Labor M.L.A., Has Measure in Ontario House Which Would Empower Councils by Three-Fifths Majority to Enact P. R. or on Petition to Submit Question to Vote.

TORONTO.—A measure by K. K. Homuth, Labor member for South Waterloo, which would pave the way for proportional representation in municipal elections, was made the basis in the legislature for a rambling discussion upon the merits of proportional representation as applied in the provincial sphere.

Mr. Homuth's measure would empower councils by a three-fifths majority to enact proportional representation and would make it compulsory on council, upon petition signed by five per cent. of the electorate to submit the issue to a vote of the citizens.

After Mr. Homuth had upheld the principle of proportional representation, W. H. Price, Conservative Parkdale, criticized some of the proposals, both ridiculed the five per cent clause as inviting votes every year on the subject, and Mr. Price stated that in every country that he knew of trying out P. R. the intention was to return to the old system. The ex-Premier of Manitoba had

also told him it was a failure in Winnipeg.

W. E. N. Sinclair and E. E. Hall, Liberal members from South Ontario and Perry Sound, also opposed the proposed innovation as inviting municipal trouble.

Premier Drury, however, although finding fault with the measure in several of its details, was inclined to support the principle. For one thing, he said, I would wipe out the necessity which exists in rural municipal councils of having to plump for a man in the voters' particular section if the vote wanted to be sure of that one particular man. He thought also that the wide sphere of representation which would follow would tend to improve the standard of public men, and do away with the ward politician.

The government, said the premier, took no stand whatever on the bill, and left it to the members to vote as they saw fit. Mr. Ferguson moved adjournment of the debate.

OVER TWELVE MILLION IN THE HYDRO ESTIMATES

Power Development in Northern Ontario Gets Help.

TORONTO.—By the supplementary estimates brought down in the Legislature the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission's estimates for 1923 amount to \$12,687,000 and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway \$2,728,794.97. Over three millions of the estimates for Hydro voted last year was not used so it is again included in the estimates. The Niagara system calls for a capital expenditure of \$9,850,000 of which over seven and a half million is at Queenston for completing electric and hydro-plant units. It also includes an estimate of \$20,000 to cover investigations on a second Queenston development which the Hydro deems essential. In the Muskoka system the total estimate is \$360,000 for further developments. The estimate for the Rideau system is \$20,000; Thunder Bay, \$7,051,000; central system, \$1,375,000, and Nipissing System, \$50,000.

The central system estimate provides for increasing the power development by extending dams and increasing plants. The estimates for the T. & N. O. includes an item of \$1,750,000 for cost of some of the machinery of the line north of Chatham. The remainder is for equipment, surveys, etc.

Other big items are: \$2,730,000 for education; public institutions \$211,972; agriculture, \$116,456; hospitals and charities \$382,000; educational buildings, \$128,200. Agricultural buildings, \$192,400; district buildings, \$234,771; public works, \$422,537; colonization roads, \$750,000; lands and forests, \$417,650; department of mines, \$60,210; grant to northern Ontario fire relief committee, \$100,000.

A new court house in Halleybury in place of the one burned in the great Northern Ontario fire is provided for at \$75,000, and the new goal at \$55,000. Cochrane and Fort Arthur also get new court houses.

Great Britain's total output of coal is about 200,400,000 tons annually, of which some 93,400,000 tons are, in normal times, exported.

SYDNEY STRIKE OFF WORKERS GO BACK

Mill Owners Agree to Enquiry Being Held.

SYDNEY, N.S.—The Sydney Steel Workers will return to work following a vote to end the strike of about 3,000 men. The strike commenced when a man was discharged for alleged insubordination. The British Empire Steel Corporation, owners of the Sydney Steel Mills, agreed to an enquiry into the case.

Barring unforeseen accidents the mills will be producing as before in about a week's time.

Maintenance men and men engaged in certain necessary services started to go back to work as soon as the decision of the union became known Saturday night, and the number reporting for duty grew steadily Sunday.

The main body of work men will return to their posts Monday morning but owing to the condition of the plant it may be some days before production in the various departments returns to normal.

The sawdust of mahogany wood is used for smoking fish by burning it slowly when damp.

The Port of London Authority is to spend \$70,000,000 on modernizing the port's work.

The greatest retail stores in the world, are to be found in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Toronto, according to one English expert who has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject.

WILL URGE THE ABOLITION SALE OF MARGARINE

National Dairy Council in Annual Session.

At the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada, held in the Chateau Laurier this morning, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, secretary-treasurer and general counsel, submitted his annual report, which covered the activities of the council. The financial statement showed that the year ended with a balance of \$770.40, which the members considered was a splendid achievement in view of the fact that last year there was a deficit of \$3,097.90. The receipts were \$15,749.

The report of President E. H. Stonehouse, of Weston, Ont., dealt chiefly with the aims and objects of the council and the benefits derived by the dairy industry through the activities of the council.

Miss Helen G. Campbell of the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, spoke briefly. She stressed the efforts made during the year to educate the people to consume more milk in the interest of better health. Miss Campbell asserted she was a strong believer in advertising and there should be no let up in the educational efforts to achieve a more general consumption of Canadian milk and its products.

Many resolutions affecting the dairy industry will come before the delegates, who represent practically every province in Canada. A motion to cut off the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has been placed on the agenda. The delegates will also be asked to consider a resolution favouring the abolition of the sales tax on ice cream, the contention being that the commodity is the only dairy product subject to the tax.

The adulteration of bran, with the subsequent lessening of the quality of milk from cows fed with poor grade food, will be discussed also. The council may ask for legislation forbidding adulteration of wheat bran. The executive may be requested to request that freight rates be established for ice cream, in view of the high express rates.

PROTEST POLICE CARRYING OUT WORK OF CITIZENS

Constables Doing Repair and Structural Work at Station. Practice is to Cease at Once.

Strong criticism of the police force policy of having the city police constables do the repair work now under way at the Ottawa police station was voiced at the board of control by Ald. T. H. Brewer, who was supported in his stand on this question by Mayor Frank Plant. The mayor stated he had already made a similar protest and the practice would be stopped.

Ald. Brewer stated that it had come to his notice that a very considerable number of changes, structural changes to the police court building were being carried out at the present time by police constables of the Ottawa force. He felt strongly that policemen were not the ones to do this work, but that it should be done by the proper artisans paid for the purpose. Policemen were engaged for police work, and not for doing carpenter and other similar work.

When some time ago he made a request to the police chief for better police protection in his ward he was told by the chief that there were not enough to go around. At that time Mr. John E. Askwith was magistrate, and Mr. Askwith had stated that if Mr. Brewer could persuade the mayor and council to give the police more money, the additional protection would be granted.

It appeared that the police had more men than they needed, and if this was the case then the only thing to do was to get rid of some of them. Mayor Plant stated that this was a matter for the police commission entirely and not for the board of control. However, he would state that he was entirely of the opinion expressed by Ald. Brewer. He had brought the matter up on Wednesday before the police commission and had objected strongly to the police doing this work. At the meeting, he stated, Judge Mulligan was not present and in consequence there was only himself and the magistrate, Mr.

Hopwell. The chief had stated that policemen were engaged as carpenters, plumbers, and by assorted trades.

"I brought up the question," continued the mayor, "that there was hardly enough men at the present time to police the city. The chief stated that in winter not so many men were needed, as were in summer time. The magistrate said that the police were just now finishing up a couple of jobs at the station. When these were completed no more work of this kind would be done by the police. There was several thousand dollars worth of work pending in another job and this work would be done in the proper way."

Mayor Plant added that he would endeavour to see that this was done and said that if Ald. Brewer heard any more complaints of the kind he should bring the matter to the attention of the police commissioners or the board of control and the matter would be promptly attended to.

Of the 2,133 children in New Bedford, Mass., from 10 to 15 years of age inclusive, 1,296 were employed in the cotton mills, according to the last census.

TO TAKE CONTROL OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE

TORONTO.—The International Typographical Union plans to take charge of the strike of job printers here, which commenced in June, 1921 and has remained unsettled since then. President John McParland, vice-President Chas. P. Howard and Organizer Waugheed, from the offices of the International Typographical Union reached Toronto to discuss the local situation with officials of local 91, and it was expected by printers on strike and at work, that Mr. McParland would announce the decision of the international office to take direct control of the strike.

During January, President McParland informed the local union that the International Typographical Union had decided to reduce strike allowances and strike assessments upon members at work.

The self-service lunch room, so popular in America, is unknown in England.

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OUR HOME PAGE

Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL.

THE ORCHID NEGLIGEE.

Sometimes I wonder if we home women do not get too prosaic, practical, and matter-of-fact in our attitude toward ourselves and our homes—an attitude that makes us live in little warm, navy serge house dresses, devoid of beauty, and that makes us wear spotty, lavender blanket bathrobes and gray comfy bedroom slippers. The worst of this tendency is that that family is apt to adopt this same attitude towards us. Our husbands and children grow up to regard us as homely, comfortable, practical old things, and for Christmas they give us homely, practical, comfortable gifts.

I know a woman whose whole life was made over by a chiffon negligee and a pair of foolish boudoir slippers. The negligee was sent to her from Paris by an extravagant nephew who hadn't seen her for years. It was of orchid chiffon over palest rose chiffon cloth, and it had the texture and weight and solidity of a summer cloud. There was a silver tassel hanging down its back, and it was accompanied by a pair of silly silver slippers, with no backs to them—just French heels.

She handled them with awe and a sort of rapture. "But when would I wear such things as these?" she expostulated. "Why not begin now?" suggested her husband. So she put the pretty things on, and the entire family clustered round, admiring her. It was a new sensation. It was a new sensation, too, when her young daughter said, a few days later:

"Mother, Muriel's coming to dinner. When you go up to change your dress, won't you put on the orchid negligee and can I bring her in a minute?"

After that she wore the orchid negligee often—when her splendid son wanted to talk things over with her, when her husband came in while she was getting ready for the theatre, and often (by request) when she went in to tuck her seven-year-old in for the night. They all began to notice how she looked, and to bring her pretty things to wear—a bunch of violets from Dad, a pale orchid handkerchief from her son, even a transparent flesh-colored bit of lingerie from the young daughter. "Mother just loves exquisite dainty things!" she heard the last named saying to a girl friend.

Well—let's all get orchid chiffon negligees, even if we go without pyrex baking dishes and use the old linoleum in the back hall. A mother should mean inspiration, not mere efficiency.

LABORITES TO OPPOSE IMMIGRATION SCHEME

A report that delegates to a trade union conference had decided to start a campaign against immigration was called to the attention of the Government in the House of Commons by S. W. Jacobs, Liberal member for George Etienne Cartier, Montreal. Mr. Jacobs said that the campaign was directed against the immigration of farmer settlers as well as against city dwellers. Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of Immigration, replied that he had no information on the subject except that published in the press.



This woman, Miss Parnell, of Chelsea, London, England, is said to earn \$10,000 a year by modeling.

The Homekeepers' Column of Everyday Recipes

By JEANNETTE YOUNG NORTON

FOUR NEW RECIPES FOR TEMPTING CHEESE DISHES.

Cheese dishes are generally liked, and they can be made to fill out many a slim dinner acceptably. About the best cheese for general cooking purposes is the round Edam cheese from Holland, which looks like a big red apple. It is rich enough to melt smoothly, yet sharp enough to hold its flavor, and it is good down to the last grating. So-called "store cheese" varies in different localities and therefore it is difficult to give a recipe that will turn out the same in all hands with this product.

CHEESE FONDUE.
Melt a tablespoonful of butter and stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and a half cupful of milk. Stir these ingredients gently until they boil smoothly, then cool them slightly. Stir in two beaten egg yolks, a half cupful of grated cheese, salt and a little red pepper, and blend in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Pour this mixture into a buttered soufflé tin and bake it twenty minutes in a brick oven. Serve the fondue at once in the tin. Fold a napkin around the tin and place it on a serving dish.

CHEESE AND POTATO SCALLOP.
Pare and slice four good sized potatoes thin and let them stand in cold water for three hours. Mince a small onion very fine with a few sprays of parsley. Grate cheese enough to make a half cupful. Butter a baking dish and drain the potatoes dry, then place a layer of potatoes in the bottom, dust them with a little cheese, pepper, salt and a half teaspoonful of sugar, and sprinkle them with some of the onion mixture. Continue until all the ingredients are used, then add a dusting of flour, dot with butter and pour over all three-quarters of a cupful of rich milk. Bake about a half-hour in a steady oven. This is excellent with chops or any of the broiled meats.

CURRIED TOMATO RABBIT.
Put the contents of a small can of tomatoes into a saucepan with a sliced

onion, a little cut up celery, parsley, a quarter bud of garlic, a half teaspoonful of curry powder, salt, pepper, tablespoonful of sugar and a quarter of a bay leaf. Let these ingredients simmer slowly for a half-hour, then cool, strain, and set aside. There should be about a cupful.

Grate a cupful and a half of good cheese. Melt a scant half-cupful of butter in a small double boiler or a chafing dish, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, then three quarters of a cupful of light cream, and stir them together as the mixture thickens. Have ready the tomato mixture, to which add a half teaspoonful of soda. When it is hot, turn it into the cream mixture, and add two lightly beaten eggs and the cheese, stirring steadily until all is smooth and thick.

Have ready toast rounds on as many dishes as are needed, turn the rabbit on them, and serve at once. This is a tricky dish to make, but it is excellent for luncheon if curry is liked. A little more seasoning in the way of pepper and salt may be added if needed.

MEXICAN CHEESE STEW.
Peel and slice three large tomatoes and put them to stew with a minced onion and a minced bell pepper. When they are cooked thick, set them aside. Slice very thinly a pound of dairy cheese and put it into the chafing dish with a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a heaping teaspoonful of made mustard, a little salt, a few drops of tobacco sauce, and a teaspoonful of sugar. When the mixture is melted smooth, pour it into the tomatoes, and stir until all the ingredients are mixed, then pour on to sliced buttered cornbread and garnish it with broiled bacon.

The chafing dish should be wiped well with a cut bud of garlic before putting in the cheese mixture. In Mexico the stew is eaten with tortillas, but corn bread or corn pancakes are the nearest substitute available in Canada.

Good Night Stories

MR. BARN OWL HELPS THE LITTLE OWL BOYS.

One evening as Mr. Barn Owl was about to start on his evening walk—or rather flight—he spied a great crowd of winged creatures under a street lamp.

"That looks like a fight as sure as I'm alive," mused old Mr. Barn Owl. "But whom are they picking on?"

He tip-toed to the end of the branch on which he had been sitting enjoying the evening, and glanced down just in time to see a poor little boy owl struggling with a night hawk.

"Who, who, who," he cried at the top of his voice. "Who, who, who do you think you are at?" But Mr. Night Hawk paid no attention and made another dash at Little Boy Owl.

This was too much for Mr. Barn Owl, and he made a sudden swoop, bumped against Mr. Night Hawk, and upset him, and the little boy owl went home.

Old Mr. Barn Owl followed him, and knocked at Mother Owl's doorway just after Little Boy Owl fell in on the floor crying.

"Who's there?" cried Mother Owl. After Mr. Barn Owl had convinced her he was a friend she opened the



She flung the door open.

door a wee bit and peeked out. Seeing who their caller was, she flung the door open wide and invited Mr. Barn Owl into her parlor.

"You see, at first I thought it was Night Hawk coming after my baby. He is such a mean thing to jump on a

little, unprotected owl boy." Mother Owl explained, as she bathed Little Boy Owl with a cool cloth. "Whenever he ventures out that old night hawk flies at him."

"That's just why I followed Little Boy Owl home," said old Mr. Barn Owl. "I'm going to teach him, not how to fight—for that would be very wrong—but how to defend himself when attacked. Will you let me do that?"

Of course, Mama Owl consented, and the next evening Little Boy Owl and several young owls in the neighbourhood gathered at old Mr. Barn Owl's house.

"In the first place keep your eyes open and don't let him slip up on you," said old Mr. Barn Owl. "You have it all over Mr. Night Hawk when it comes to seeing. Your eyes have round rings around them so the feathers stay away from them. Has a hawk eyes like that? No, of course not. Therefore that ring around your eyes acts as a slit, and you can see in all directions at once. If you're wide awake, he'll never get you."

"But in case a night hawk does slip up on you, sometime, do this," Over Mr. Barn Owl flopped, right on his back, with his sharp claws extended to their utmost. These he thrashed through the air wildly, much to the amusement of the little owl boys.

"Of course, laugh," he said, getting onto his feet again. "I know it looks funny, but it's the only way for an owl to defend himself. Don't fight unless you're forced to. Then do what you've seen me do and most likely you'll scare Mr. Night Hawk away."

The little boys thought it great sport and lay on their backs kicking the air with their sharp claws. The next evening when Mr. Barn Owl went calling he saw Little Boy Owl on his back, fighting Mr. Night Hawk, who, taken unawares, soon flew away. Little Boy Owl was too much for him, and you may believe it or not, Mr. Barn Owl was very proud of his pupil.

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