

Miners' Representative Disagrees With Nova Scotia Award

BIG WAGE REDUCTION IS ORDERED BY RAILWAY BOARD

Chicago.—Over the strong protest of three labor representatives on the U.S. Railroad Labor Board, a new wage cut of seven cents an hour for railway shop mechanics and nine cents for freight carmen, cutting 400,000 shopmen approximately \$60,000,000 a year was ordered by the board.

The new wage reduction brought an estimated added saving of \$59,869,347 annually to the railroads, following on the heels of a \$50,000,000 cut in the wages of maintenance of way laborers last week. The shop crafts decision becomes effective July 1, the same date as last week's order.

More Cuts to Come.

The mechanics, whose daily rate now averages from \$6.11 for electrical workers to \$6.28 for blacksmiths, will lose 55 cents a day under the new decision, bringing their daily wage to approximately \$5.70.

The board's latest decision, which is to be followed shortly by reductions for railway clerks, telegraphers and all other classes of railway employees except the train service-men, was brief and offered no explanation as to how the new rates were arrived at. This omission brought more fire from the dissenters, who declared the majority decision did not consider "human needs."

No Human Consideration.

The minority report of the labor members pointedly stated that the majority decision was made with no consideration of human needs, and charges that it fails to carry out the function of the board to set a "just and reasonable wage."

Strike Vote at Once.

Cincinnati.—New wage reductions for shopmen, ordered by the railroad labor board, can but intensify the present feeling of dissatisfaction with railway labor conditions, and will at least result in an immediate strike vote, returnable June 30, according to E. M. Jewell, head of the Shop Crafts Union, here from a railroad strike conference. Mr. Jewell declared any reduction at present was wholly unjustified and unreasonable.

Car Cleaners Cut 5 Cents a Day.

Car cleaners were cut 5 cents an hour, or 40 cents a day.

Taft's Decision on Strike Damage

Washington.—Labor organizations although unincorporated, may be prosecuted for violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the United States Supreme Court held today in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taft. The decision came in the celebrated Coronado coal case, involving strikes in Arkansas in 1919 as a result of which the United Mine Workers of America were found guilty of restraint of interstate commerce and damages of \$200,000 were awarded against the organization by the district court which damages were trebled as provided under the anti-trust law.

URGES ACTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT

A strong appeal for preventative measures in dealing with prospective unemployment during the coming winter months is being made to both the house of commons and senate by officers of the Grand Division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. This action is, in effect, support of the request to the prime minister from the Dominion Veterans' Alliance for full consideration of the matter.

FURTHER PROTEST AGAINST WAGE CUTS

Toronto.—With a feeling uppermost in their mind that the United States railway labor board will make further wage reductions affecting every branch of the railway service which has not as yet been affected by orders already issued, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen again declared against wage cuts or elimination of time and a half for overtime. It was the opinion of the convention that it could not voice its protest too strongly against the drastic manner in which the labor board had already applied the pruning knife in reducing the payrolls of the various railways.

Argents, Ark.

Canada—W. J. Goodfellow, Hamilton.

Hollywood, Florida, was the place chosen for the next convention, three years hence.

BUILDERS' WAGES

London.—In the new rates of wages for building trade workers, an error occurred in our news column. For craftsmen the rates were given as from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. an hour. This should have been 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., as was made clear in the advertisement which adjoined the paragraph.

PASS RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION

Toronto.—The International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen adopted a resolution protesting against the encouragement by the governments of Canada and the United States and transportation companies of immigration from foreign countries, particularly the Asiatic countries.

Recommendation that steps be taken looking to amalgamation of the Switchmen's Union and the Brotherhood of Trainmen was adopted. In this connection President Lee was empowered to take the necessary steps to bring about the merger of both organizations, but the convention declared against the restoration of employees who left the service of several railways and the organization during the switchmen's strike two years ago.

The delegates strongly protested against the action of railways in Canada and the United States promoting men during the taking of a strike vote and decided in future that when members of the brotherhood accept official positions pending the taking of a strike ballot, their membership should be cancelled.

Against U.S. Board Award.

Dealing with the recent report of the United States Railway Labor Board, which made an order for a reduction of wages affecting over 400,000 railway employees, the brotherhood by resolution declared itself emphatically against any further reductions in wages or the elimination of time and one half for overtime.

A Protest against the refusal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to comply with the decision of the United States Railway Labor Board.

Through which it has refused to pay approximately \$75,000 due trainmen under the award, was referred to President Lee with instructions to collect the amount.

Complaint from employees of the Southern Pacific Railway against being compelled to ride on the top of freight trains, was approved and the matter ordered to be brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Another resolution endorsed favored the adoption by the brotherhood of a broader political policy and a more active participation in political discussion.

With the election of J. H. McQuade, of Milwaukee, as tenth vice-president the grand lodge staff of officers was completed.

BRICKLAYERS LOCKED OUT

London.—Bricklayers employed by iron and steel concerns a Southport are locked out. The issue at stake is whether the men shall surrender the 2d. an hour "hot and dirty" pay which they have been receiving. They have already lost 2d. an hour under the terms of the Wages and Conditions Council.

IRISH LABOUR'S AIMS

The Irish Labour Party, in preparation for the election, issues a statement of its aims.

It urges that the taxes on tea and sugar shall be greatly reduced before any reduction takes place in the taxation of the rich.

Other principles include compulsory tillage of 20 per cent. of arable land, a national scheme for the housing of workers, nationalization of railways and canals, and pensions to mothers very without support for children under 16.

Two thousand members of the transport Workers' Union, meeting in Newbridge, decided to give their first and second preferences to the Labour candidates, and subsequent votes according to individual opinions.

NOTICE FOR PRINTERS

London.—Notices to enforce the wage reductions in the printing trade of England and Wales (excluding London newspaper offices) are to be posted on June 12.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Master Printers' Federation of the United Kingdom, stated that a conference was held between the Labour Committee of the Federation and the Newspaper Society and representatives of the trade unions which have been acting together in the wages negotiations.

The employers stated that it had been decided to instruct their members

SAYS MADE HONEST EFFORT TO AGREE WITH THE SCOTT BOARD

CALLS ATTENTION TO MANY UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS

"We are of the opinion that the McKinnon award rates, with a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of all employees, with a minimum of \$2.00 per day for datal men over the age of 18 years, should be adopted."

The above is the conclusion in regard to wages of the majority report of the Scott Board of Conciliation which investigated the dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries, the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company, and their employees.

The board, which was appointed by Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labor, after a policy of "strike on the job" had been declared in some of the Nova Scotia mines, consisted of D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, chairman; John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., representing the employers, and I. D. Macdougall, of Inverness, N.S., representing the men.

The Minority Report.

In the minority report, Mr. Macdougall says that he made an honest and consistent effort to agree with the other members of the board upon general wage rates.

"I have consistently and, I think, irrefutably, taken the stand that in periods of depression such as we are unfortunately experiencing, dividends should be sacrificed before the worker should be compelled to accept less than living wages. And I think I may be pardoned when in this connection I place a higher valuation upon the standard of living, the happiness, the contentment, of our Nova Scotia miners, than I do upon dividends for the British Empire Corporation."

Mr. Macdougall deals with the matters in dispute under similar headings to those in the majority report. He recommends that a large number of company tenements should be destroyed as obviously unfit for human dwellings. "The domestic surroundings and sanitary conditions of the miners' homes were found, with few exceptions, to be deplorable," he says, and he goes on to state that in certain districts the water supply is inadequate. He draws attention to the fact that some of the miners are required to walk three miles to the forking face, and recommends that "riding rakes" be provided to convey the men to and fro. Electric lamps should be introduced in all the collieries. Mr. Macdougall agrees with the majority report in advocating the establishment of cooperative stores by the miners. He recommends that the wage rates in the Sydney mines district conform with the general wage rate, and that the bonus in Pictou county, based on increased cost of living, be continued.

Mr. Macdougall's conclusion is as follows:

"In respect to the British Empire Corporation it would seem that the people of Nova Scotia, particularly the miners, may well exclaim, 'efficiency, what crimes have been committed in thy name!'"

The majority report was signed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Moore. Mr. Macdougall failed to agree with his associates, mainly in the matter of wages, and submitted a minority report. In the minority report he recommends that the present minimum datal rate be increased from \$2.85 to \$3.45, and that the higher datal rates should be reduced 10 per cent. below what they were under the Montreal agreement. He also recommends that the contract rates at present in force be increased 18 1/2 per cent., making them 13 1/2 per cent. below the contract rates of the Montreal agreement, or 1 per cent. below those of the McKinnon award, to be retroactive to January 1.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRADE UNIONS TO HAVE CANDIDATES

Winnipeg.—Dissatisfied with the labor representation in the last Manitoba legislature, Winnipeg trade unionists have decided to enter two candidates carrying "union cards" in the forthcoming provincial contest.

At an open meeting of members of the local trade union movement in the Labor Temple, a report of the special agenda committee, recommending political initiative by trade unionists, was adopted. The division on the motion indicated only four individuals in opposition to political participation.

The meeting was featured by some straight talking, and although the debate at times became acrimonious, emanating from persons charged with purposely trying to disrupt the meeting, the discussion in the main was characterized by frank, sincere and constructive opinions.

The various speakers were strong in their condemnation of the past attitude of indifference and apathy by the International movement collectively. The note struck was one of decided political militancy and the importance of re-orientating the industrial and political interests of the workers was generally stressed.

Members of the Labour group in the house were bitterly assailed by J. Winning. The speaker branded these members as "opportunists" and that in considering the defeat of the government of more importance than the initiation of labor legislation, "the alleged working class representatives had betrayed the trust bestowed in them. What you are asked to do," he said, "is select candidates from men who have stood the acid test in the movement and who command your confidence."

G. Reynolds also taxed the Labor group with failure to represent organized workers. "In spite of the 10 Labor men in the legislature," he said, "there had been less beneficial labor legislation passed during the past three years than was sponsored by the old political parties." He charged this state of affairs to apathy shown by the International labor movement in the political field during the past.

A committee of 15 was appointed to carry out details of the resolution with instructions to bring in a report at a meeting to be called shortly for endorsement of the candidates. This committee will meet in the Labor Temple at 8 o'clock tonight.

The candidates for the trade union slate will be selected by a referendum vote of the membership of the International locals supporting the idea of trade union political action.

RENT ACT PROPOSAL

London.—Glasgow Council agreed yesterday to appoint a Special Committee to consider a Labour proposal to petition the Government to continue the Rent Act for five years from 1923.

THREE HUNDRED NOW OUT OF WORK

Ottawa's registered unemployed are down to 306. Last week jobs were found for over 200, many of whom went on railway construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Timiskaming and on Canadian National Railways in the northern part of the province. The wages were \$2.75 a day, with a charge of \$6.25 a week for board. There is no change in the domestic demand, which far exceeds the supply locally available. This week's prospects of work are reported fair, so that registered unemployed will shrink to an even smaller number.

NEARLY STARVING

Nuneaton.—Acute distress prevails in the Warwickshire coalfield consequent upon big reductions in wages and short time.

The miners are now doing an average of two or three days per week, and many of their families are literally on the verge of starvation.

RAILWAYMEN'S WARNING

London.—The projected attack on the basic wages of the railwaymen is evoking protests from the union branches.

A large meeting of Nine Elms (L.S.W.R.) locomotive men (members of the A.S.L.E. and F.) decided to strike "sooner than accept any further reduction in wages or tampering with hard-won standard conditions."

Bulwell branch of the N.U.R. warns the head office that no reduction of the basic rates will be tolerated.

Bethnal Green N.U.R. instructs the Executive to use all the forces at its disposal to maintain the basic rate.

Determination to resist any further attack on rail wages is expressed by the Shrewbury Railwaymen's Joint Committee (representing Nos. 1 and 3 branches, N.U.R. and the A.S.L.E. and F.)

A signman writes from Durham that, excluding engine drivers and officials, there is scarcely a man on the railways whose basic rate exceeds 1s. 6d. per hour. The majority of the rates range from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Many are below 1s., and some as low as 10d.

RAILROAD WORKERS PLAN JOINT ACTION ON WAGE CUTS

Cincinnati.—Representatives of 2,000,000 organized railroad workers have gathered for the opening tomorrow of a conference at which plans will be made for joint action in combatting wage reductions—probably providing for the taking of a nationwide strike vote.

Labor chiefs declared this conference would be the beginning of a "finish" fight against wage reductions by the United States Labor Board. They said the support of the American Federation of Labor was assured, and that President Samuel Gompers would attend the meeting.

Added importance was given to the conference by the announcement that John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, would be present. It is understood that the miners, who are now conducting a nation-wide coal strike, will support any action taken by the railroad leaders, and press their proposal for a railroad and miners' alliance.

The "big four" brotherhoods, representing the 500,000 train service men, will not take part in the conference, but will have observers present.

"We have a big programme and we hope to see it through," said William H. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists. "We will probably get down to business tomorrow and discuss the general situation before going into action. The conference will probably last for several days."

R. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, declined to make any statement other than that a strike vote probably would result from the meeting.

Canvass of the labor leaders showed that the feeling against reductions was intense, and many of them declared they did not believe that a strike could be avoided. They said the time had come for labor's big protest against wage slashing by the labor board.

Opportune Moment.

With the miners' strike in progress against wage reductions, the railroad workers believe that a walkout at this time would be doubly effective.

They hold that if the coal strike should be broken and the miners forced to accept wage reductions offered by the operators, the way would be immediately opened for suits in all industries.

There appears to be a unanimous sentiment for a close alliance between the miners and railroad workers for unity of action.

Whatever action is decided upon by the railroad organizations, it was stated will be presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which convenes here next Monday for ratification. The Federation is understood also will be asked to take steps toward bringing about the abolition of the labor board.

The federation undoubtedly will go on record as supporting the railroad men and will ask for new legislation that will place men in the rail industry in a better position. Included in this programme will be a demand for limitation of the injunction in industrial disputes. The injunction has been especially relied upon to prevent railroad strikes.

Labor leaders pointed out that the conference tomorrow would have no power to call a general strike. All it would do would be to bring about a joint agreement or understanding between the different organizations that a strike vote should be taken and carried out if the membership of each national union approved.

The vanguard of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention began arriving today, and it was announced that the building department of the federation would begin its annual meeting on Wednesday. There is unusual interest in this gathering this year, as the New York and Chicago building trades situations are to be discussed.

EFFECTIVE MEASURE TO SECURE OBSERVANCE FAIR WAGE POLICY

On the recommendation of the minister of labor, more effective measures have been taken by order-in-council to secure the observance of the fair wage policy. This policy is based on a resolution adopted by the house of commons in 1900 declaring that all government contracts should contain such labor conditions as will prevent abuses through subletting and secure the payment of fair wages.

In conformity with this policy, a fair wage clause has since 1900 been inserted in government forms of contracts. Examination has shown, however, that the labor conditions inserted in the government departments differed in various respects. The present order-in-council emphasizes the desirability that the labor provisions in question should be as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible.

To that end the government has approved two sets of labor conditions for insertion in government contracts. The term "current wages" and the term "hours of labor fixed by the custom of the trade" in the fair wage clause are defined in the order-in-council as meaning respectively the standard rate of wages and the hours of labor either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labor required is necessarily drawn.

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For a General Clause.

In any case where the department of labor is unable to furnish a schedule of wages and hours, it may recommend the insertion of a general clause providing for the observance of the current wages and hours fixed by the custom of the trade for the various classes of labor required. In the event of any dispute arising as to wages or hours to be observed under the fair wage schedule or general fair wage clause, the same shall be determined by the minister of labor, whose decision shall be final. Payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the minister of labor's decision has been complied with.

With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts, sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval is obtained of the minister of the department with which the contract has been made.

Neither the contract nor any portion thereof may be transferred without written permission and no portion of the work to be performed is to be done at the home of the workpeople.

ment of labor, according to articles here.

The company interests have appointed Gordon McGregor Mitchell, Halifax, as their representative, and Isaac MacDougall, Inverness, has been named by the miners. Mr. MacDougall represented the miners of the British Empire Steel Corporation on the Scott Board of Conciliation, which heard the differences between the corporation and its coal mine employees.

The miners of Inverness recently applied for a conciliation board following a decrease in their wages.

LONDON SHIPYARD STOPPAGE

London.—Boilermakers involved in the London shipyard stoppage have rejected the latest offer of the employers as in no material respect was it different from previous offers. The Executive of the Boilermakers' Society recognises the justice of the men's demand, that a local agreement should be made, as has been the custom hitherto, and is paying out stoppage pay.

GRANT BOARD TO INVERNESS MINERS

Halifax, N.S.—A board of conciliation has been granted the employees of the coal mines of Inverness County, Cape Breton, to examine into wage and working conditions, by the department of labor.



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FAVORS COMPLETE UNIONIZATION

The following editorial taken from the New York Evening Post treats a big subject in a big way—

Concerning the plan worked out by the Administration for bringing the coal strike to an end we are told only that it involves no form of government control, but that it does look beyond the mere settlement of the present strike to something like the organization of the coal industry on a permanent peace basis. It is this second feature of a settlement that is far the more important. Better a prolonged strike that compels a fundamental treatment of the problem than a patched-up strike good for two more years; that is to say, until the next national election year.

One thing we must assume as essential to any scheme of permanent reorganization. And that is that its scope shall be as wide as the entire coal industry. To the extent that the new plan involves negotiations between operators and employees—as it is bound to do—such negotiations cannot be by districts or by states. That is the basic issue in the present strike, as it was the basic issue last year in the controversies between the railroads and the unions. The carriers then were willing to talk with their employees provided there was no interference from "outsiders" that is to say, from the national railway unions. The unions were willing to talk wage reductions provided the negotiations were on a nation-wide basis.

On this issue the railway unions won out before the Labor Board. On this issue the mine workers deserve to win. It is an essential part of their strength in collective bargaining that they shall be allowed to present a solid front.

An industry wide scheme of negotiation and adjustment is all the more reasonable in coal because it is in the ultimate interests of the operators as well as the workers. Those who have studied the history of coal mining and coal strike know that the fundamental grievance of the operators against the workers is not the union, but, oddly enough, the incompleteness of union organization. It is no paradox to say that union operators are discontented because the workers are not sufficiently unionized. Union mine owners complain that they cannot compete with the non-union mines. The intimation has been frequent that the union workers have been almost guilty of a breach of contract in failing to bring about the complete unionization of the industry. Operators in the Central Competitive Field, for example, would like to see nothing better than the West Virginia mines unionized and cut-throat competition eliminated. They would then gladly negotiate with the United Mine Workers.

We look to see the President's plan, therefore, to do something more than settle the present strike and something more than prevent future strikes in the territory affected. We look to the President to furnish a lead, the effects of which will be felt in West Virginia as well as in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We believe that when something like a constitution for the coal industry has been worked out, we shall be saved the spectacle of chronic civil war in West Virginia, saved the spectacle of hundreds of men tried for "treason" as the result of industrial anarchy.

DIFFERENCE IN VIEWS

In a recent issue The Toronto Star discussed editorially "The Loss of An Eye" and showed that under the Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario the man who lost an eye was awarded an inadequate pension of less than a dollar per week. Another view of the value of an eye was taken on Saturday when the brotherhood of railway trainmen in session at Massey Hall decided to pay total and permanent disability to a member for the loss of an eye. It might be well for the workmen's compensation board to reconsider its position.

Still, if you will look about, you will find people who are happy even though they don't know a single one of the new dances.

A feminine writer says ladies are more easily approached than the once were. She isn't talking about the one on the dollar.

An age of specialists simply means that you have to pay ten men to do a little job instead of one.

Some men fall in love with their stenographers, and some get efficient service.

MINERS PRESENT MINORITY REPORT

(Continued from Page 1.)
 The majority report states that too great a reduction in the vital rates was made by the Gillen award. "We feel that the smaller the daily revenue of the worker the less any reduction applicable to him should be," it states.

It adds that in considering rates of pay the board has taken into consideration "that the company is supplying coal for domestic use to all miners at \$2.25 per ton, and houses at a rental much below the real value."

Complaints of Miners.
 The majority report deals with the complaints of the miners under a number of heads, the first of which is "miners' houses." It states that the houses supplied to the miners by the company are not in a satisfactory condition, and that many of them are so old and out of repair that they should be abandoned and pulled down. "This however," it is added, "could not be done at present because there is a scarcity of suitable houses now available for the accommodation of the employees." A policy calling for the construction of a definite number of new houses for a stated number of years should be adopted. The report says: "We recommend that new houses of a minimum number equal to five per cent of the company's houses now occupied by employees at each colliery on Cape Breton be built annually for the next five years. As the new houses are constructed these old houses should be destroyed."

Houses should be kept in a habitable condition by the company, and, where possible, a water supply should be piped into them.
 Referring to company stores, the majority members express the belief that they are a substantial benefit to the men. "Their prices are reasonable and the stock carried is suitable and satisfactory for the employees," says the majority report. The board suggests that an improvement on company stores would be co-operative stores to be established by the men.
 In regard to stoppage of work, the majority report states that sometimes a trivial dispute between an employee and his superior officer causes a mine to be held up. This is unfair to the other employees. Instead of the employees taking any such action, the matter should be brought to the attention of the superintendent, and reasonable time should be allowed for the settlement of the dispute.

Wages and Price of Coal.
 The wage question is the last dealt with in the majority report. It states that the remuneration to be paid to the employees must necessarily be governed by the price which the company is able to get for its coal. "It would be quite unreasonable, of course, to expect the company to pay so high a rate of wages as would prevent it from at least paying, not only all costs of mining, transportation and selling its coal, but also its overhead expenses and interest," it says. "In the present case, in fixing the highest rate of wage that we think the company can reasonably be expected to pay, we must be guided to a considerable extent by the conditions of the coal market. We feel that we would be doing the miners a grave injustice if we were to fix a rate of wage so high as to prevent the company from being able to market its coal in competition with its competitors and still pay all necessary expenses."

"We have gone carefully over the costs of mining and selling coal, and we are satisfied that the company will not be able to more than pay expenses under present market conditions, if they pay the wages we propose fixing in this report. Any higher rate of pay would mean less work, and, therefore, less money for the men."

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

WAR GRAVES PHOTOGRAPHS

Steps are being taken to arrange a contract for photographing war graves, and they will be sent to the relatives in due course, according to Lieut.-Colonel Stanley, on behalf of the Secretary of State for War.

DR. JOWETT ON REST CURE
 Dr. J. H. Jowett, the world-famous preacher, has been compelled by ill-health to give up his work at the Westminster Congregational Church, and is going to Yorkshire for a rest cure.

STRIKE OF WOMEN WORKERS
 Over 1,000 women operatives in the boot and shoe trade at Leicester, forming part of the women's section of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, came out on strike against a national agreement for a wage reduction of 2s. per week for day workers.

SPY'S APPEAL FAILS
 Sentenced to death as a spy, Armand Jeanes, the Belgian who betrayed Nurse Cavell to the Germans, has unsuccessfully appealed to the Brussels Court of Cassation, and the Minister of Justice will now decide whether Jeanes shall be executed or sent to prison for life.

COST NOW LOWEST
 The cost of living in Great Britain, fell one point in April. According to the official figures, at May 1 the average level of retail prices of all commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was about 81 per cent. above that of July, 1914. The corresponding figure for April 1 was 82 per cent. and that for May 1, 1921, was 128 per cent.

SOMERSET HOUSE MEMORIAL
 Mr. Austen Chamberlain unveiled, and the Bishop of Willesden dedicated a memorial in London to 734 members of the Inland Revenue section of the Civil Service Rifles who gave their lives in the war. The memorial comprises five tablets erected within the vestibule at the main entrance to Somerset House.

LAST OF THE ROYAL IRISH
 Bidding farewell at Portsmouth to the Royal Irish Regiment, prior to its disbandment as a British Army unit, Major-General Burton Forster said the King greatly regretted the disbandment of the Irish regiments, and would be pleased to store their colours in Windsor Castle.

THRILLING ESCAPE
 By laboriously loosening bricks in his cell and clambering through a stokehole, Arthur Conny has escaped from Parkhurst Prison, in the Isle of Wight. Scores of police and prison officials have searched throughout the island for him, but up to the present he has not been recaptured.

"IF WINTER COMES" AS PLAY
 Mr. Hutchison's remarkable novel, "If Winter Comes," which has sold to the extent of some 500,000 copies in Great Britain and America, has been dramatized.

Mr. Owen Nares will play in it on tour, starting in August, and there is every likelihood that Mr. Du Maurier will put it on in London.

AN AUSTRALIAN WARNING
 I am an immigrant from England, and wish to warn intending emigrants that unless they have work or friends to come to they had better think twice before leaving home. Hun-

dreds of men are looking for work all over Australia. The Government is pretty smart at promising land for new settlers, but Australian returned soldiers with plenty of farming experience can't get any land worth having; so it's a poor look out for a new "chum."—T. E. Melbourne.

HE KNEW HIS HISTORY
 Sir Walter Raleigh, who has just died, was the hero of an amusing incident. When touring in America with a party of professors he was introduced to the mayor of a provincial town. The mayor thought that the name "Sir Walter Raleigh" was a practical joke and with much readiness responded: "Glad to meet, Sir Walter, and how did you leave Queen Elizabeth?"

A LATE REPENTANCE
 Announcing that he wished to give himself up on a 20-year-old charge of embezzling \$800, Frederick James Wilson walked into Bootle, Liverpool, police station. An old warrant for the man's arrest was turned up, but when Wilson appeared before the stipendiary the prosecution stated they were no longer able to prove the theft.—Stipendiary. That is an end to the matter. Wilson was discharged.

GHOST VISITS HISTORIC HOME
 "A tall, gaunt, shrouded figure, with a face much blurred, gliding through the room!"
 This is the description of an apparition which Miss Walker, of Brillin-cote Hall, Burton-on-Trent, declares she has seen at dead of night in the old home in which she lives with her father, a farmer.

This seventeenth century house was formerly occupied by that Earl of Chesterfield who wrote the famous letters to his son. It has always been haunted, by local reports.

TOM CAT REARS CHICKENS
 A tom cat is acting as "foster father" to twenty-four chickens, which belong to a Preston ex-soldier, named Robert Loud.
 Three days after the chickens had been hatched in an incubator and placed in a box, the cat began to take care of them.

He is assiduous in his paternal duties, and allows the chickens to climb over his body and head.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD GEORGE
 "At Genoa he strove for European peace, and fought his critics with a courage, faith, and optimism that was characteristic of his attitude in the war; and we would like the world to know that not a few of us have not forgotten the services he has rendered his country."

These words occur in a joint letter circulated by a number of Parliamentarians on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's return from Genoa.

BRITISH M.P.'S DINNER
 Parliament has for many years been contributing about £2,000 a year to its kitchen committee to compensate for "breakages." In the economies now being effected the subsidy will be cut off, which means that the M.P.'s whisky will cost him a penny more. The House of Commons whisky is good. The Valentia vat holds a thousand gallons, and the supply is never allowed to get less than four hundred gallons. A dinner now costs 3s. 6d., but one remembers when—introduced for the benefit of Labour and Irish M.P.'s—a very fair dinner was obtained for a shilling.

PEERS ARE LIMITED COMPANY
 Following the example of other great property owners, including Lord Howard de Walden and the Duke of Grafton, Lord Plymouth and the Marquis of Bute have transferred their estates to a company. These transactions are probably due to the extraordinary state of the super-tax law. Companies do not pay super-tax. Consequently, if a man's property is transferred to a company he escapes payment of this tax, except on such sums as he thinks fit to draw out by way of dividend.

Among other things, fiction teaches us that friends occasionally stick to one who is dead broke.

In the old days, when there were so many reporters, who did great men hold responsible for their mistakes?

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THEATRES FOR SALE
 Two theatres and a church were included in the lots offered at the sale of the Covent Garden Estate. Bidding for the church progressed slowly from £2,500 to £3,200, at which figure the lot was withdrawn. The Strand Theatre was next offered. It is one of the most modern of London theatres, and was opened in 1905 as the Waldorf, changing its name four years ago and was withdrawn, the highest bid being £40,000. The other theatre was the Alwyck, leased to the Alwyck Syndicate, Ltd., at a yearly rent of £2,500. Bidding ran to £6,500, but this lot also was withdrawn. Historic premises of the Queen Anne period, known as Garrick House, in Southampton street, once the home of David Garrick, the actor, was also withdrawn. The famous Rules Restaurant, in Maiden-lane, was sold for £2,600.

LESSON MAY BE LEARNED
 The second and last instalment of the elections for the Hungarian National Assembly, which began on Sunday takes place today. It is safe to predict that the coalition supporting the Government of Regent Horthy and Premier Bethlen will win it. Of the eighty-one districts so far heard from which voted on Sunday, the Government carried seventy-four, with the Legistimats getting two and the Lib-

eral-Socialist combination five. Let this be a lesson to those who think America has nothing to learn from the Old World. By a careful study of Hungarian methods, disturbing upsets like those in the Indiana and Pennsylvania primaries might be avoided.
 —New York Times.

Not enough American soldiers to form a full battalion are now stationed at Coblenz. Although the French and the British and even the Germans would like an American force to remain, the order of the War Department to recall the last "dough-boy" by July 1 has not been revoked. Has there even been an occupation of enemy territory like it? It has been equally agreeable to the vanquished and the victor. A motherly American woman who visited headquarters last summer deplored the fate that held so many of her young countrymen on alien soil far away from home. To her General Allen said: "Madam, if it were put to a vote ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American soldiers would elect to stay."

SOFT FOR THE GRAPERS
 Mr. Untermyer's disgust at Justice Alverson's refusal to impose prison sentences upon Hettrick and Witherpoon is comprehensible. Their offense was no merely technical violation of the anti-trust laws. The community was suffering from a shortage of housing which resulted in exorbitant rents for all; for the less well-to-do it resulted in congested living that threatened health and morals. Public education was severely hampered by a lack of schools. Yet the head of the greatest manufacturing house in its line in the United States "deliberately conspired," as Mr. Untermyer puts it, "to force unwilling competitors into an illegal combination to destroy competition and hold the public by the throat." In this conspiracy Hettrick and a ring of grafting labor leaders were used "as pawns." Yet, instead of sending the offenders to jail, Justice Alverson imposed fines of \$500.—New York Times.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION
 The soft grey moss upon a beech
 Deep in the wildwood shade,
 Has tones of truer harmony
 Than artist ever made.

The vastness of the universe—
 The stars revolving free,
 The sun, the sky, the sea reveal
 Infinity to me.

A single blue-eyed violet
 Beside a purling brook,
 More surely speaks of God to me
 Than any human book.

Dr. James L. Hughes, ex-Public School Inspector, of Toronto.

THE KAWARTHA LAKES
 The Kawartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands." The Kawartha chain comprises Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stoney Buckhorn, Chemung, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, and they are six hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario. Every form of outdoor recreation may be indulged in, there being unlimited opportunities for sailing, canoeing and motor-boating, for bathing and for fishing. Bass, maskinonge and salmon trout are caught in the large lakes, while there is good fishing for speckled trout in the smaller lakes in the district. The region is easy of access, has good hotel accommodation and is within 125 miles of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Free illustrated booklet with map and list of hotels sent on request. Apply to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, P.Q.

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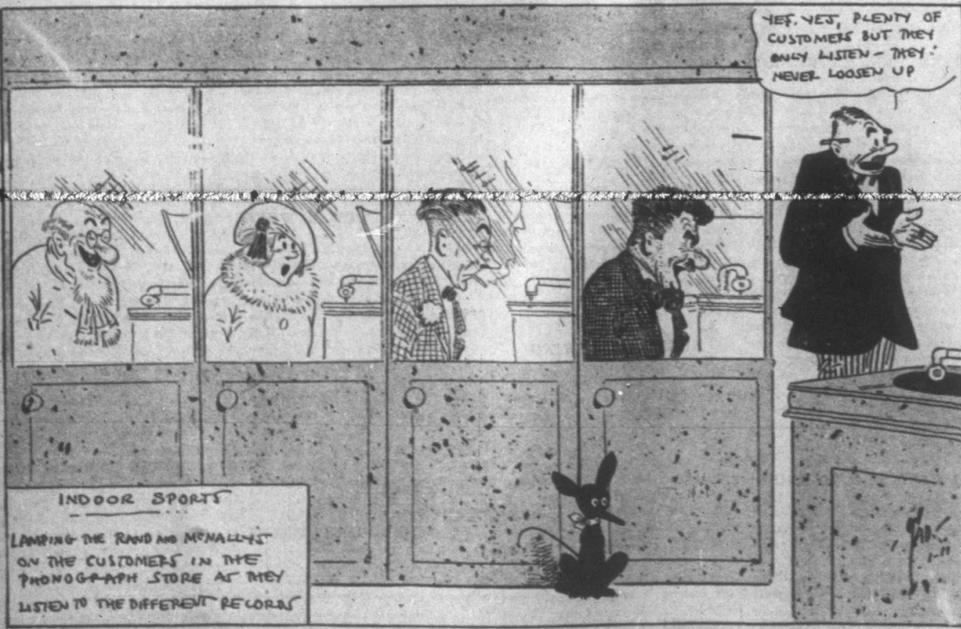
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A heaped husband is one who isn't permitted to listen in on the radio until the sermons start.
 No government will again be popular until the peoples of the earth have finished paying for their madness.
 About the only sure way to get intelligent men into office is to breed a set of intelligent voters.
 At times we wish the construction of Eve had taken some of the bone out of man's head instead of his side.

INDOOR SPORT



PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



The fountains at Versailles, recently playing for the first time since the war.



Mrs. Nelson Doubleday, a New York society woman, selling "hot dogs" in the street for charity.



An engineful of girls. They're students at a Pennsylvania school, in Atlantic City for a jaunt.



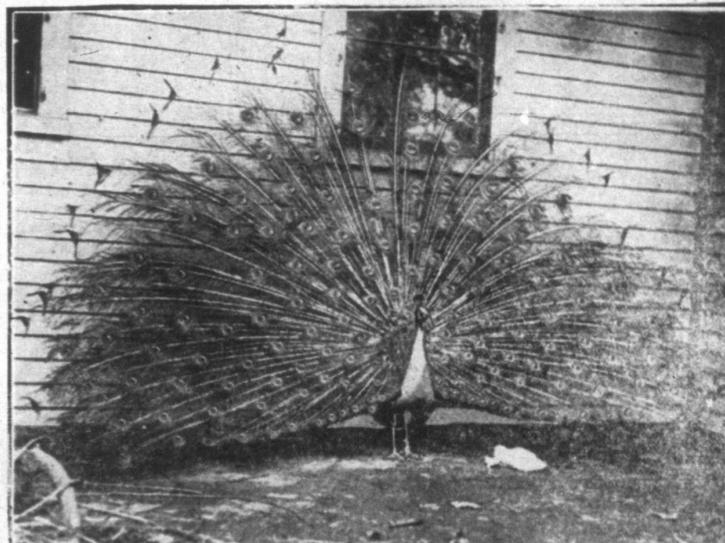
Cardinal Dougherty dedicating a Retreat House for laymen, at Malvern, Pa.



Miss Dorys, French actress and film producer. She's only twenty.



Irene Castle.



A palace should be his background, and he knows it.



Arcess Virginia Nugent of Hungary visiting this continent. She is half English by descent.



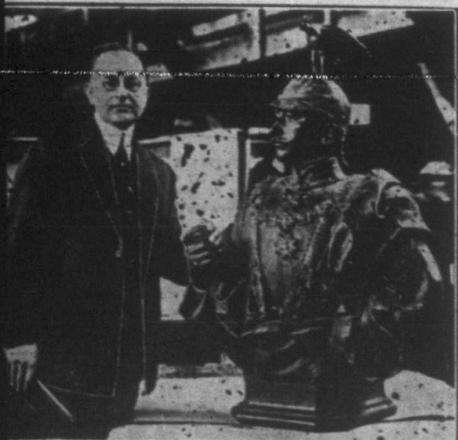
Miss Joyce Wethered (left), defeated Miss Cecil Leitch (right), and thus became new woman golf champion of Britain.



Mrs. O. H. F. Belmont dedicating the new headquarters of the American Women's National party. She donated the \$250,000 building.



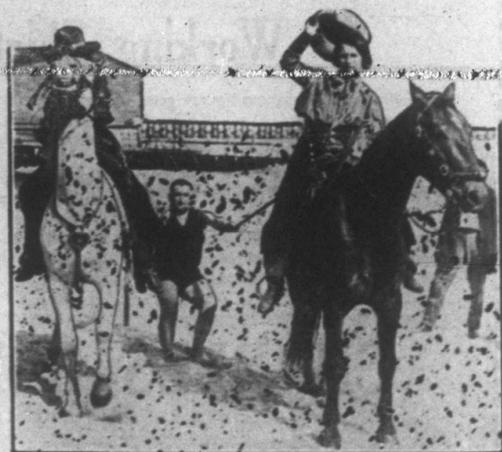
Asquith walks in the rain without an umbrella, but the Crown Prince of Japan uses one. His bodyguard follows him.



This bust of the ex-Kaiser, taken from the imperial cabin of the Vaterland, was sold by auction the other day in Connecticut. The first bid was 50 cents—the last \$255.



Attil in New York harbor. S. S. "Resolute" looks daisy, because of oil being pumped into reserve tanks.



Lew Levy, champion swimmer, keeps up his strength by holding back two horses with a rope tied around his arms.

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CHINESE SAYINGS
 Putrid flesh is all of one flavor.
 One foot cannot stand on two heels.
 Better slight a guest than starve him.
 Who stands still in mud sticks in it.
 A fall does not hurt those who fly low.
 The loftiest towers rise from the ground.



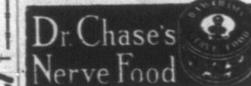
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A FINE FISHING GROUND



Upper Kananaskis Lake in Banff National Park in Alberta.

PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

BLESSED ARE THE TACTFUL

By Mrs. Lydia Lyon Roberts.
 Two boys went up to a house and sat down on the steps, shuffling their muddy feet and dragging a heavy cart back and forth on the path. It was not their house nor even their own neighborhood, yet they had taken noisy possession. Presently a man opened the door, watched them quietly a moment and then said pleasantly, "How do you do? Won't you come in?"

The boys looked up in abashed surprise, sheepishly got up and hurried away without a word. The man smiled and closed the door.

The man could have shouted, scolded, threatened or abused the trespassers with doubtless unpleasant results before the boys went away. Because he was pleasant and tactful the annoyance ceased at once and the incident was closed.

We admire diplomacy; we sigh when we meet untactful persons who rub us the wrong way. A person may be good and yet lack the soothing balm of tactfulness. We realize this between older people but I wonder why we do not practice it more with children? Too often we are careless and blunt, hurting sensitive little feelings and often making it twice as hard for children to be good and kind because we are so untactful.

On a pretty suburban street there were ten boys who played together, and problems of property rights often came up. Every time a mother approached the boys in a friendly, reasonable spirit, the boys responded, and there was no trouble. One day a mother looked out of the window to

FIRST DENTIST TO GO TO FAR NORTH

Edmonton, Alberta, June 8th.—Dr. W. F. Miller of this city is going to the far north on a mission of mercy and will attend to toothache sufferers from Fort McMurray to the Ellice river post on the far eastern Arctic. Up to the present time dentistry in the far north has been practiced on Spartan lines, the one relief from suffering being the use of forceps, wire cutters or blacksmiths' tongs, to extract the offending molar and the men who man the posts have united in pleading for the services of a genuine dentist to put an end to their sufferings.

Accordingly the Hudson's Bay company have arranged free transportation for Dr. Miller, who will go north via the company's Athabasca and Mackenzie river services, returning by the way of the Behring straits and the Alaska coast on the company's steamer "Lady Kindsley." Should the amount of work on the Arctic coast prevent his making connections with the steamer, when outward bound the H.B.C. will send the adventurous dentist over land by dog team via the Yukon route, but as Dr. Miller has previously resided in the Y.T. it is likely that this section of the journey will merely savor of "old times."

The company's employees at Fort McMurray will be first treated, after which the doctor will move down stream attending to his patients at Chipewyan, Fort Smith and other points, and on arrival at the mouth of the Mackenzie will possibly catch the

THE OLD LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN REGARD TO TEA
 The supply of tea in the world today is very much less than the constantly increasing demand. The recent reduction of four pence per pound of the duty on tea entering England, which is by far the largest tea consuming country in the world, has had a decidedly stimulating effect on consumption. It is expected that this further demand will force the price of tea still higher.

That expression of divinity on her face in church is caused by the knowledge that many envious eyes are fixed upon her.

The war is over, but you will observe that young men still feel rather important when they put on leath-er puttees.

Another way to play solitaire is to get the habit of feeling sorry for yourself and talking about your troubles.

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TOWNPLANNERS IN LONDON MEETING

International Gathering With Some Thirty-Six Countries Represented. A Growing Movement.

The most remarkable gathering to discuss town planning and housing problems that ever took place in the world was that of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning association in London, Eng. recently. At least, it was so characterized by Lord Robert Cecil in proposing a toast to the guests at a luncheon given in honor of the visitors, and it was generally agreed that Lord Robert had not exaggerated.

Delegates from 36 countries attended the conference, even Hawaii and the Baltic Republic of Latvia being represented. The various dominions of the British Empire sent delegates, and the Canadian contingent included representatives of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Among the countries directly interested in the conference were Japan, Palestine, China and the new Irish Free State. Belgium, with 69 delegates, had the largest representation outside of Great Britain.

Ebenezer Howard, president of the association, in welcoming the visitors, made special reference to Belgium, which he complimented on the way in which it had met the replanning and the rehousing in the areas devastated by the war. He also referred to France as having done excellent work in its devastated districts. President Howard said that in the great overseas dominions the town planning and garden cities movement was growing stronger every day.

One of the speakers at the conference was Senator E. Vinck, vice-president of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning association, and president of the Housing association of Belgium. He recalled that two years ago there were but a dozen countries in the association, and now there are 64. In Belgium, he said, they were not erecting palaces or triumphal arches, but only houses for working people. They were going back to simplicity and nature.

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO

Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct. The Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways has issued a booklet that provides an introduction to some of Nature's finest playgrounds, set down in the Province of Ontario. In these vast playgrounds of Ontario, Nature is at her best. Ages ago, giant glaciers from the north carved out the beds of Ontario's rivers, lakes and valleys with prodigal profusion and in splendid disorder. To each an ideal setting for a summer sojourn, Nature has added yet one boon more, that of a perfect summer climate. The air is pure and bracing, laden with the scent of pine. A very brief sojourn in these delightful altitudes brings sure relief to those afflicted with hay fever. To all—old and young, the strong, the weak—this beautiful land, where summer lingers long with its cool nights and balmy days, brings rest and vigor. A handsomely illustrated booklet entitled "Playgrounds of Ontario," may be obtained by applying to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railways, Montreal.

Scatter-wits don't need a course in memory training to keep track of the dates when the team will play at home.

The remarkable thing about the power of the press is not the way it is generated, but the way it has degenerated.

Still, these visiting celebrities must feel a little surprised when they get to America and learn how great they are.

When the travelling man in the smoker tells about the great market for his wares, it's probably a "bull" market.

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 Work Shirts in khaki drill are good value for \$1.25 each. Also work shirts in navy blue with white spots are special at \$1.15.
 Muleskin gauntlet gloves and one finger mitts, on 85c pr.
 Railroad Caps, in khaki, plain black and blue with white stripes. Prices 35c and 50c each.
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