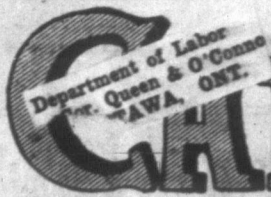


Let Every Man do His Duty on October 23rd



CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

VOL. VI. \$1.00 Per Year. National and Rational OTTAWA, ONT., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1924. Live News and Views Single Copies 5c. No. 19.

Why Labor is Opposed to the O.T.A.

The O.T.A. is an Enemy in Disguise which Unintentionally has Fostered

**BOOTLEGGING
DRUG PEDDLING
IMMORALITY
INCREASE IN DEATHS
INSANITY AND CRIME**

A Study of the Personnel Engaged in the Retail Illicit Liquor Traffic in Toronto

The object of this enquiry was NOT for propaganda on behalf of any interest and some twenty cases were selected as typical of the retail illicit liquor traffic.

The study was made for the twofold purpose of finding whether the traffic withdrew men that were needed in industry and what was the trade and other activities of those engaged. Twenty houses of liquor sale were visited. Questions were asked, and were answered in the majority of cases, freely and, in some cases reluctantly, but all answers were given on the understanding that names and addresses would not be revealed. Of the twenty cases, all, with the exception of three, were located in the district bounded by Bathurst Street on the west, Bloor Street on the north, and the Don River on the east, and on the south, Front Street. The tables show that in a number of cases immoral traffic accompanies illicit sale of liquor.

No account was taken of convictions for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act, hence the column headed Prison Record only mentions convictions for other offences.

The column headed Engaged in Immoral Traffic does not necessarily indicate engaged for gain, for only in one case was such admitted, but it does indicate that in each case mentioned, the immoral traffic was encouraged for the convenience of customers.

Case No. 1—Husband and wife, both foreign; man has no trade. Bootlegging forms sole source of livelihood for family. Reason for being in traffic, claims he cannot get work.

Case No. 2—Son of above, Canadian, unmarried, in partnership with another. He has no trade and served six months in prison for serious offence. Claims he cannot get work. Partner, Canadian born, of foreign parentage, is a factory worker. He claims that he can get a better living by bootlegging.

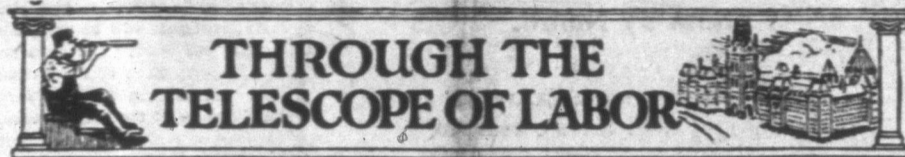
Case No. 3—Man native born. Trade: plumber. Has no prison record, but claims that he can make a good living in the liquor traffic. Also runs a club, in which gambling for small stakes takes place.

Case No. 4—Husband and wife foreign born. Husband works in

Ontario's Prohibition Farce

(Editorial from the "Canadian Labor Press" of Nov. 15, 1923)

ONE of the momentous questions of the day is prohibition in all its phases and it is particularly in the limelight at the present time with the majority of the provinces under Government control; and the comparison of Quebec's opposition with that of Ontario. It is estimated that within fifteen years Quebec will have paid off her debts and at the same time conditions are not so bad there as they are in Ontario with regard to the moral aspect. Immorality and vice exists to a more or less degree in any community, be it wet or dry, and we are of the sincere belief that Ontario would be ahead in every way if we handled the liquor question in a similar manner to that prevailing in British Columbia. We may be wrong, but we believe that the only individuals benefiting under the Ontario Temperance Act are the doctors and bootleggers. Instead of the citizens in general, through the Government, getting the benefit, it is going into the hands of a few. We venture to say that ninety-five per cent. of the liquor prescriptions issued by doctors are unnecessary from a medicinal standpoint and the present system, instead of prohibiting, only raises the cost to the consumer, and confines the use to those people having the means to purchase the beverages. We lose sight of the fact that a large majority of our working men would also like to share in the consumption of the beer, at least. The only ones who are restrained from drinking at the present time are those not having the price, and it is kept from them on the pretext that the beverages are harmful; if so, why is it not kept from those individuals who have the price? This whole question again demonstrates the inequalities that exist between the rich and the poor. Ontario's Temperance Act should be changed so that the business is run for the benefit of the masses. If there was absolute Government control with every citizen licensed, it would do away with exorbitant high prices and give every man an opportunity to feel that he was free to exercise his own judgement within due bounds and within reason. If a man abuses his privilege, his license could be taken away until such time as he knew enough to behave himself. The result would be that instead of the Government expending huge sums to enforce the O.T.A., they would receive all the revenue from licenses and profits and they could control the profits to the manufacturers as well, and the moral and business standard of the province would be on a much higher plane as a consequence.



When Prohibition is Not Prohibition

Prohibition as it exists to-day in Ontario, or in any other part of the world, is merely a protection for bootleggers and illegal business and fosters a spirit of law-breaking and lowering of social standards which is not in keeping with Ontario's good record. Prohibition is not prohibition as long as human beings know how to make alcohol.

We are told prohibition is for the protection of the youth, but we know that the very word prohibition encourages dissipation among the young and has fostered a careless attitude toward the worth while things of life.

There are rows and rows of houses in any city where prohibition exists where bootlegging is carried on and where the whole family helps, including the children. What attitude toward life are these children going to take as they grow older?

The workers in the province of Ontario are not satisfied with the Ontario Temperance Act. It deprives the working man of his glass of beer through legitimate means.

TAXES

The Ontario Temperance Act has resulted in the diversion of revenue from the treasury of the province to the pockets of the bootleggers and dope peddlers, thereby increasing the already too heavy burden of taxation which the workers of the province are called upon to assume in the face of depressed business conditions which have caused a lowering of wages.

Not only has the rightful revenue of the province been diverted but costs have been enormously increased through the enforcement of the Act and through the extra upkeep of hospitals, jails and asylums.

factory, while wife looks after the bootlegging business in day time. Husband assists at nights. No prison records. Reasons for carrying on such a business is "easy money."

Case No. 5—Husband and wife both foreign born. Husband has no trade. Has a well-established bootlegging business, with an exclusive clientele. No prison record. Reason for engaging in business is "to make money."

Case No. 6—Man Canadian born, of foreign parentage, unmarried, no trade, financed by backer of foreign birth. Morals: loose; no prison records. Reason for bootlegging, "wants to make easy money."

Case No. 7—Native born, of foreign extraction, no trade. Employs native-born help at salary of \$30 per week. Business is conducted behind guise of retail store. Reasons for carrying on business is "that he wants to make easy money."

Case No. 8—Woman, married, foreign born, not living with husband. Customers are brought by taxi drivers. Keeps girls for illicit intercourse with customers. Reasons for carrying on traffic is "that she can make a good living."

Case No. 9—Woman, native born, unmarried, keeps house in exclusive residential neighborhood, and has exclusive clientele. (Continued on Page Two)

Results of Prohibition in Ontario

(Editorial from issue of November 30th, 1923.)

IN the issue of the "Canadian Labor Press" for November 15th, we pointed out editorially the inequalities that exist in Ontario's Temperance Act. As a result of the weakness of the Act, the moral and social life of Ontario is seriously affected. It is human nature to want to do that which is prohibited. Even a child of two years of age will risk a whipping to act against the wishes of the parents, and so it is with the youth and adult. It is not considered good form for a girl or boy to attend a party nowadays without having a "little something on the hip," for the very reason that it is a contraband article. Naturally one thing leads to another and in Ontario to-day we have an immoral situation which is truly alarming. We also have a growing drug evil with us which to some extent is the outcome of prohibition. Being unable to procure liquor and feeling that they are being deprived of something make a fertile field for the drug peddler. The habit very easily and quickly develops, and we are informed that it is next to impossible to cure. Bootleg whiskey is known to be poisonous and is creating a degenerate race of people and is responsible for many deaths. Prohibition hits at the motherhood of the country also; the girl of to-day is the mother of to-morrow, and she realizes too late the havoc that liquor parties has wrought. Then there is the home influence. Dad is busy, and in lots of cases, mother is also, making home brew and all the various kinds of wines, while little Johnny and Mary are looking on and getting their taste; when Johnny and Mary grow up and commence attending at parties, the inevitable question is "who has a drink?"

A Vote Against the O.T.A. is a Vote for

**LOWER TAXES
HIGHER WAGES
BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS
General Prosperity of the Province from a Social and Business Standpoint**

Prussianism and Prohibition

The extracts given below are taken from the "Round Table," March, 1918, and make a very able analysis of Prussian social doctrine. It will be seen after perusal that the social beliefs of our Prohibition friends bear a very close resemblance in essential ideas.

Prussianism is a doctrine of authority. It is founded on a sense of the weakness and helplessness of man in his natural state. Man is not born free. He is born a slave—a slave to impulse and caprice, to bodily need, to the buffeting of an imperious environment. Isolated, ignorant, undisciplined, man, the latest-born heir of creation, is no radiant young prince, as some idealists see him, ready and fitted to enter into the rich inheritance of the ages, but a reed shivering in the wind of inward and outward circumstance.

What, on the Prussian view, is the object of political and social organization? Is it to secure that this shivering reed, this weak and trembling being called man, this plaything of nature, shall attain, through wise guidance, to the self-control without which freedom is a snare, and then through freedom to the powers and responsibilities which make up the full stature of manhood? That is not the Prussian answer. Prussianism has at once too little faith in the potentialities of human nature and too keen a sense of the practical urgencies of present day life. "Freedom," it answers, "may indeed be the hall-mark of complete being. It may indeed be desirable, in the abstract, for the children of men in all their relationships. As to that we will not be dogmatic. If the conditions of social existence were other than they are, the experiment of training the race to the exercise of uncontrolled freedom might well be tried. But within (Continued on Page Four)

Adopt Resolution Favoring Government Control

THE DOMINION TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, REPRESENTING OVER 300,000 WORKERS OF THE DOMINION, AT THEIR 1924 CONVENTION IN LONDON, ONT., ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 19th, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION HEARTILY ENDORSING THE SALE OF BEER AND LIQUOR IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Civic Pay Is to Be Classified

Board Asks Report on Fair Rate for City Schedule

Vancouver.—Following the receipt of a schedule of the rates of pay received by city workmen, the civic board of works recently instructed C. Brakenridge, city engineer to report on a fair basic rate for each classification. The schedule, according to the engineers, showed that there are a number of anomalies in the various rates of pay. Most of these apparently inequitable rates arose from time to time owing to flat increases or decreases ordered by the council and latterly by the adoption of the straight \$4 per day rate of pay, said Mr. Brakenridge. Ald. J. Bennett objected to the action of the majority, holding that it was a matter for the conciliation board.

Prohibition in Ontario

(Editorial from the "Canadian Labor Press" of Aug. 15, 1924)

AFTER being able to think the matter over for the past three years, the working men of the Province of Ontario are about to have the opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the present temperance laws, legislation which was originally foisted on the public in 1916 without sanction of the voters and as a wartime measure; two referendum votes since that time, one in 1919 and one in 1921, were rushed upon the unsettled citizens and largely through the means of trick ballots, the original measures were sustained.

Now however, that the voting public of Ontario have had a chance to witness the evils brought about through the present system—we venture to say that many of those who, through ignorance, voted for the legislation at the last referendum, will change their ballots accordingly.

When the present laws were rushed into force in 1921, prohibitionists tried to fasten the badge of disgrace on everyone who did not side in with their views, but now citizens use their own heads in discussing this all important question and have discovered that a person is not necessarily damned because he is not a prohibitionist. Even now, when the present campaign gets under way, the prohibition forces will try to rule the roost and thrust upon the people their bigoted and selfish views. Within the past few days, a prominent man in financial and business circles in Toronto, who is an ardent prohibitionist, has made the statement through the press that he does not consider a vote necessary, which is a far different view from that taken by the toiling masses who need and insist upon their glass of beer.

From the standpoint of the moral effect from present laws, we have a decided increase in dope fiends who end up with horrible crimes; the undermining of the health standards through imbibing illicit and poisonous beverages and a decided lowering in the standard of our social life; confidence in our fellowmen has been shattered and it has developed liars and a feeling of distrust which lowers the standard of moral responsibility.

From the standpoint of finances, the foreigners in the bootlegging trade are getting all the revenue which should go into the public treasury to help lower our taxes which have reached the breaking point during the past few years. The doctors are also getting money which they are not entitled to and which is a financial drain both ways. Business conditions during the past three years have been very bad and in Ontario especially, there seems to be a lack of interest in making progress and in the welfare of industry, which is the backbone of Ontario's success. Revenue which should ordinarily come into Ontario through the channels of business and in other ways is being directed to other provinces and we need privileges such as they have in Quebec to attract American finances which will offset Ontario's commercial disadvantages.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

PUBLISHED BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

Ottawa Office: 151 Queen Street
Toronto Office: 79 Adelaide St. East
Montreal Office: Room 251, 297 St. James St.

Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

The Gasoline Agitation

CONSIDERABLE agitation is going on at the present time in the city of Toronto for the purpose of having the city engage in the business of supplying gasoline at retail prices to motorists. Ostensibly the idea is to give Toronto any benefit of cheaper gasoline, at present being supplied by a few refineries in the United States.

But the motive behind it is really deeper than appears on the surface. The facts are that a few United States concerns have a surplus of gasoline at the present time and they intend to make that surplus a weapon to capture the Canadian trade from the firms already established here. Once that is done prices will go up again, probably beyond what they are now. What should be Labor's attitude to such a price war? At first sight it will be said that they should welcome anything that would reduce prices. But should they? Labor must first look at the conditions existing in the United States plants and then compare them with the conditions under which the workers are employed by the Canadian firms, and if that is done then the advantage, so far as the worker is concerned, is overwhelmingly in favor of the Canadian firms.

Investigation shows that their workmen are treated well, of which further proof can be found in the fact that their workers have been with them for years, that a great deal of self-government exists throughout their plants in connection with conditions, that employees are taken into consultation and have a voice in the industry, and that by means of insurance and welfare methods the worker is in an excellent condition as compared with the same class of labor in the United States.

There is also another aspect to be considered and that is the Canadian companies have plant equipment, the manufacture of which has put millions of dollars in wages into the pockets of Canadian workers and if we are to build up Canadian industry, then it is better to have these plants working at full time than to have them idle and buy our gasoline from the United States.

LABOR MUST STRENUOUSLY OPPOSE THE PROPOSAL TO HAVE THE CITY OF TORONTO ENGAGE IN THE GASOLINE BUSINESS, because its effects would be to damage Canadian industry which is doing good work, and because it means adding more unemployment to the present situation without giving the benefit of cheaper gasoline to the consumer, and in fact, without any return benefits at all.

"Those whom the gods would destroy they first made mad," says an Eastern proverb, and surely it is madness for Canadians to agitate for a condition that would help to cripple Canadian industry at a time when we all ought to be thinking out ways and means to build it up.

Prohibition and Moral Rights

WHILST many arguments are advanced on economic or quasi-economic grounds in support of prohibition, it still remains the case that the principal basis put forward in its defence is that of morals. Morally it is declared by clerical supporters and social service workers to be irrefutable. The right of man to take intoxicating liquors must give way to the greater right of the community to abolish what in their opinion is an evil.

Close analysis, however, shows that this basis has not the soundness its supporters declare. Let us take the common agreement by all moralists as to what a right is. A right is defined as a moral power of action inviolable from interference with a due observance of the moral law. It will be noted that a right is not liberty to do what one wants provided one does not interfere with the liberty of another, for, as will be obvious if we accepted that, then each would have the liberty to commit adultery, for example, provided we allowed a like liberty to others. It follows, then, that the right of liberty to do what one wishes must be subservient to moral laws.

Now the right to take beer or whiskey is a perfectly valid one and the act of drinking is morally indifferent until carried to excess. But our prohibition friends declare that it is evil and leads to the abuse of liquor and therefore ought to be prohibited. Here we come to the flaw in prohibition reasoning. It is a very modern error into which they fall and it is this, that the abuse of a social institution is a legitimate reason to abolish the use.

It is the reasoning underlying the Socialist attack on property. The use of private property, it is urged, is abused and leads to very great evils, such as poverty, slums, etc. and therefore the institution ought to be abolished.

The use of drink leads to intoxication, declare the prohibitionists therefore it ought to be abolished. All moral arguments advanced in support of prohibition are based on the assumption that man derives his rights from the organized community and Western civilization spent 19th to 19th in opposition to this doctrine on the battlefield.

The act of drinking is neither morally good or morally bad, all being dependent on the circumstances under which it is done. If a man spends for beer or whiskey that which ought to go towards his family's upkeep then morally he commits a wrong action, for he violates the rights of his family to live. If he drinks to excess and becomes intoxicated, then he commits a moral wrong against himself for he degrades his own personality.

If, however, he drinks moderately without violating the rights of others, then he is acting morally for he is exercising a moral power of action with regard to the like rights of others and with a due regard for the observance of moral standards.

The arguments of prohibitionists then are seen to be unsound morally and what is needed instead of the Ontario Temperance Act, is a movement to inculcate greater self-control and greater knowledge of true morality.

Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

"GUTTA PERCHA" RUBBERS

"GUTTA PERCHA" TIRES

These are both Quality Products
Selling at a Fair Price. Ask for
them by Name.

GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, TORONTO.

Toronto City Council Helps Canadian Prosperity

ACCORDING to reports in the daily press, Toronto Civic Fathers are liable to adverse criticism because they awarded a tender for a new pump to the John Inglis Co., Toronto, at a slightly higher bid than that tendered by a United States firm.

Why any criticism should be made "The Canadian Labor Press" fails to understand. Either we are going to build up Canadian industry or we are not. If we really are, then one way to help do it is by purchasing Canadian-made products. If we do that we keep our own workers employed and help our own market. Every purchase made outside Canada of goods that can be made by Canadians is so much wealth lost to Canada.

It will be argued that if we keep to this policy we shall have to pay more. That is not vital, for we must be prepared to sacrifice a little if necessary now so that we help our own people and if we do that it will come back to us a hundredfold. Canadians must take the long view in this matter and instead of being criticized the Toronto City Council is to be commended for their foresight. Anyone who knows Canadian engineering products does not need to be told of the excellent qualities inherent in the machinery made by the John Inglis Co. who bear a world-wide reputation. Toronto citizens know that they will receive full value for their money, and that the work will be done under conditions that will be fair and equitable.

The Hydro and its Enemies

IT is common knowledge in Ontario that Labor has always given approval to the Hydro-Electric project. It is true that sometimes Labor has criticized the judgment of the Commission especially in connection with Labor relations. Yet with all that Labor asserts its faith in the sincerity, integrity and regard for the public good as guiding keynotes of the Hydro-Electric and especially its chairman Sir Adam Beck. "The Canadian Labor Press" thinks it necessary to reiterate these views at the present time because signs seem to show a fresh surge of criticism due to the error of an individual.

As a writer in this week's New York "Nation" points out, after an exhaustive inquiry by the Gregory Commission, they reported that the staff was a highly skilled and efficient one, and that there was not the slightest trace of graft or dishonesty which could be discovered in the operations of this huge project since its inception.

It is well that Labor should realize this deeply so that they can champion the Hydro when it is attacked. All great organizations of men have their weak links in some of their members and the Hydro is to be congratulated on its remarkably clean record.

With a personnel such as the Hydro has, composed of men like P. A. Gaby, W. W. Pope and others, who for real integrity and efficiency in the public service stand second to none. Men whose very ardor has been fired by the example given them by Sir Adam Beck, the citizens of Ontario are bound to receive still greater benefits in future.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN TORONTO

(Continued From Page One)

vides girls for illicit intercourse, and has been in the trade since 1916. Her reason is that "she has no other means of livelihood."

Case No. 10—Man, native born; trade: bartender, has been connected with liquor traffic all his life, and now runs a restaurant. Has no prison record.

Case No. 11—Man, British born; lives in one part of city and engages in the traffic in another. Trade: furniture maker; supplies girls for illicit intercourse. No prison record.

Case No. 12—Husband and wife, native born. Husband works during day; wife manages business. Husband's trade: carpenter. Has no prison record. Reasons: "wants to make money."

Case No. 13—Man, native born. Trade: painter. Gambles as an additional means of livelihood. House is used as a place of assignment. Reasons: "claims that he cannot get a good living at his trade." No prison record.

Case No. 14—Husband and wife, both foreign born. No trade. Family aids in business. Makes business sole livelihood. Claims that, in spite of fines for breaches of the O.T.A., has made considerable money. No prison record.

Case No. 15—Man and woman, native born, living together unmarried. Man's trade: carpenter. Woman practices prostitution. Income derived partly from illicit liquor traffic and partly from prostitution. No prison record. Claims that good living is made.

Case No. 16—Woman, widow with grown-up family. Native born. Living in god residential locality. Home used as house of assignment, will procure girls for illicit intercourse. Does not keep liquor on premises, but if telephoned will arrange for supply. Claims it is only way she can support home. No prison record.

Case No. 17—Man, foreign born. Trade: chef. Supplies meals with liquor; high-class clientele. No prison record. Claims that he is making money.

Case No. 18—Partners, both male, one of Canadian birth and foreign parentage; other of Canadian birth and parentage. Both have overseas service record. No prison record. Trade of one, chauffeur; other has no trade. Houses where liquor sold as place of assignment. Will supply girls for illicit intercourse.

Case No. 19—Husband and wife, both foreign born. No trade. No prison record. Sole livelihood derived from traffic. Claims that they are in business to make money.

Case No. 20—Man, Canadian born, of foreign parentage. Trade: clothing worker. No prison record. In traffic to make money.

Will Help to Relieve Unemployment

Brantford, Ont.—With a view to relieving unemployment here, the Board of Works will proceed at once with the construction of the dyke around the Grand River to the west of Ontario Street, with the rate of wages to be forty cents an hour, and at an estimated cost of \$31,000. A start will be made as soon as possible. No civic employees will be used, save to oversee the work. The dyke around the property back of the swimming-pool will reclaim fourteen acres of land useless at the present time, and the land so reclaimed would probably be double the capital expenditure of the dyke. Over 95 per cent. of the estimated cost of \$31,000 will be expended for labor.

Vancouver, B. C.—Japanese fishermen have given the cannery bosses of this province notice that they won't accept a cut in the scale of fish prices and the bosses have replied that if they don't white workers will be hired to take their place.

WOOD, GUNDY & CO.

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS

36 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO

MONTREAL NEW YORK
WINNIPEG LONDON, ENG.

A Family or Party of Friends

can visit the "Old Country" very comfortably and economically by booking their passage

Third Cabin Cunard Line

Comfortable berths—excellent meals and service—open and covered deck promenades—ladies' lounge—children's room—concerts by ship's orchestra. Five magnificent ships—the "Carmania" and "Caronia" (20,000 tons) from Quebec to Queenstown and Liverpool—"Andania," "Antonia" and "Ansonia" (15,000 tons) from Montreal to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London. See the Cunard Agent for rates and sailing dates, or write to

The Robert Reford Company Limited
General Agents
Montreal Toronto Halifax Quebec
St. John, N.S.



More than a Million a Month!

In the dullest month of 1924, there were 60,000 more Long Distance messages than in the same period of 1923.

Long Distance messages in Ontario and Quebec now average over 35,000 a day—over a million a month.

In 10 years, Bell telephones in service have increased over 115%.

Naturally, every new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR telephone. The field of its usefulness grows always bigger.

Today—how many sales can you make by Long Distance?



Each new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR Telephone

THE standards of cleanliness set by The Farmers' Dairy are possibly the most rigid of any dairy on the continent. We maintain a most exacting supervision of every operation from the time the milk leaves the farms until it is delivered to our customers' homes. Farmers' Dairy Milk must be pure! Yet it costs the same as ordinary milk. Appoint The Farmers' Dairy to serve you beginning to-morrow morning.

15 THE FARMERS' DAIRY
TICKETS FOR \$1.00
Phone Hillcrest 4400
Our salesman will call next trip
WALNER ROAD and BRIDGEMAN STREET

Financial Independence is the outcome of careful and regular investment of savings.

We invite you to consult us Personally or by Mail

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO 24 KING ST. E.
MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1911 LONDON, ENG.



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

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries

Milled by LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED

WARRENITE-BITULITHIC

The Warren Bituminous Paving Co. of Ontario, Limited

24 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, ONT.

Special Reductions in Martin-Orme Pianos

A PIANO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AT THE COST OF A CHEAP INSTRUMENT

MARTIN-ORME PIANOS are now on sale at a reduction of \$75.00 to \$125.00. Do not miss this exceptional opportunity to buy a really fine Piano at a reasonable price and on reasonable terms.

UPRIGHTS—PLAYERS—GRANDS

ORME LIMITED

175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

Write for Catalogue



There is but one "Slater Shoe." The sole indication of a shoe is indicated by three words in a slate frame.

"THE SLATER SHOE"

For 78 Years

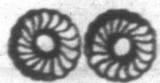
O'Keefe's IMPERIAL BEERS

have maintained their high degree of Quality

Sold at the best Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants and by Grocers

J. W. CUMMING MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

NEW GLASGOW, N.S.
ELECTRIC STEEL, BRASS and IRON CASTINGS
MANGANESE STEEL MINE CAR WHEELS
FORGINGS, MACHINE WORK, MINE TOOLS and EQUIPMENT



OUR HOME PAGE



NO BETTER SHOES ANYWHERE THAN ARE MADE IN CANADA

By S. Roy Weaver

(Manager The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada)

In all young countries there is a prejudice in favor of imported goods. The word "imported" seems to have a potent lure for the public and, in many instances, higher prices are paid for imported goods than those at which goods of domestic manufacture and of equal, or better, quality are obtainable. The ill-informed too often depreciate the industries of their own country and magnify those of other nations. In the case of boots and shoes, many of the leading retailers throughout the Dominion have been convinced that the products of the Canadian factories represent the maximum in value to the consumer and that importations are unnecessary. It is true that considerable quantities of boots and shoes are being imported but this is due, in the main, to exchange and other special conditions, and it is against these special conditions that the Canadian shoe manufacturers and shoe factory workers are asking for adequate customs safeguards.

The factories of this country produce, in a wide variety, footwear of splendid quality, which in respect of appearance, style, fit and wearing qualities is unsurpassed by the shoes of any other country. There are Canadian-made shoes to fit every normal foot and for every need.

The following testimonials to the merits of Made-in-Canada boots and shoes prove that the Canadian retailers recognize that the home factories are supplying excellent footwear at fair prices. Intense and absolute unrestrained competition amongst the shoe manufacturing plants in this country ensures the lowest possible selling prices. Indeed, it leaves exceedingly scant profits to the manufacturers and in many cases no profits at all.

There Are None Better

Mr. C. R. LaSalle, proprietor of the business of F. X. LaSalle and Fils, Montreal, and president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association of Canada, says: "We believe that there are no better shoes than Canadian shoes and we are now buying none but the Canadian made. As long as the Canadian manufacturers keep up to this standard, we cannot see why we should buy shoes outside of Canada."

Almost All Canadian Now

Mr. Howard C. Blackford, of the firm of H. and C. Blackford, Ltd., Toronto, ex-president of The National Shoe Retailers' Association of Canada, says: "We take great pleasure in endorsing the sale of high-grade Canadian-manufactured shoes and are pleased to state that, in the last ten years, our sale of Canadian-made footwear have increased from forty per cent. of our total sales to at least seventy-five per cent., if not ninety per cent."

Has Proved Them Superior

Mr. James Rae, "Rae—The Shoe Man," Vancouver, B.C., says: "From long experience and close observation, I have proved that Canadian-made shoes are superior, both as to general snappy appearance and wearing qualities."

The Equal of Any

Mr. E. A. Stephens, of the firm of A. J. Stephens and Son, Ltd., Ottawa, ex-president of The National Shoe Retailers' Association of Canada, says: "After making very careful comparisons, we have come to the conclusion that our Canadian shoes industry is producing footwear that is the equal in price and quality of any in the world."

The Maximum Value

Mr. R. J. Kidd, of R. Neill, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont., says: "We do not find it necessary to carry any but Canadian-made boots and shoes, believing that they give us the maximum value, everything considered. We do not find it necessary to buy outside of our own country, not only for the fact that we wish to be loyal, but also with a view to handling merchandise that is profitable both to ourselves and customers."

Importations Unnecessary

Mr. L. C. Lockett of Lockett's, Kingston, Ont., says: "We are buying all our shoes from Canadian manufacturers to-day and can get the very latest styles. We can get the best fitting lasts and all widths, and then we can get these shoes at less money than we would pay for imported goods. We are very glad to be able to say this, and we can add that the demand from our customers for imported footwear is getting less and less. We think it absolutely unnecessary, except in extreme cases, to go outside of Canada for our footwear."

More Honestly Made

Mr. H. Grey Hodges, Chatham, Ont., says: "After twenty-five years' experience of selling both Canadian and foreign-made shoes, side by side, our Canadian-made shoes are better value and more honestly made than the average foreign product."

Compare With World's Best

Mr. J. Dillon, of Messrs. Dillon and Moore, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "We are indeed glad to be able to quote that 'style quality and distinctiveness combined, added to dollar for dollar value, Canadian-made shoes compare with any in the world.'"

Excellence and Variety

Mr. D. W. Downey, Brockville, Ont., says: "After forty-seven years in the shoes business, it is with pleasure that I can now speak of the excellence and variety of Canadian-made shoes. Practically everything and anything required to satisfy the critical and exacting consumer can be procured from our Canadian manufacturers at prices not to be equalled by any imported shoes. Needless to say, I do not buy any others."

Shipping to United States

Mr. George H. Wilkinson, proprietor of Wilkinson's Boot Shop, Windsor, Ont., says: "Canadian shoes to-day, in my opinion, are as good as any made on the North American Continent. Their fit, style and workmanship are equal to the very best. Of course, there are many grade of Canadian shoes and, when comparing them with other makes of other countries, one is frequently prone to compare a cheap shoe to a shoe of better grade made abroad. This is manifestly unfair and, if the purchaser would but consider this point, I am sure he would find that Canadian shoes are equal to the best machine-made shoes anywhere. It is our pleasure and privilege to have many customers throughout the United States to whom we ship goods continually to various points throughout the United States. These customers have been trading with us for some years and continue to be pleased friends."

PROTECTION AND PRICES

The fact, which is recognized and stated so clearly in the foregoing testimonials from experienced shoemen, that prices of Canadian-made footwear compare favorably with those of boots and shoes made in other countries, must not be considered as suggesting that protective tariff duties on boots and shoes are not required. The Canadian factories must have adequate protection against imported footwear as a safeguard against dumping, exchange, low-labor costs abroad and other factors. Our shoe factories in this country are equipped to supply not only all the requirements of

(Continued on Page Four)

Cheap Labor Problem

Imported Asiatic labor is the plan for the development of the Northern area of the great Commonwealth, the argument being that the region is not in a position to bear the cost of white labor. In face of the fact, however, that the oft-reiterated slogan in that far off part of the Empire is "A White Australia," it is somewhat surprising to hear this proposal of instituting an Asiatic class of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Has the reverend prelate ever given consideration to the fact that the introduction of a pair of rabbits into Australia provided the next generation with a pest which cost the country thousands of pounds? Or has he ever studied three experiments in the form of imported labor made in South Africa? This latter Dominion has tried the plan out with Malays, Indians, and Chinese. In each of these cases there cropped up various political, racial, economic and moral problems.

It was always an accepted axiom in South Africa that unskilled manual work must be performed by colored people, that principle being laid down by the Dutch East India Company in the 16th Century.

Malays For Cape

The Dutch East India Company was the greatest trading body of the world in those days, having behind it the wealth of the Netherlands at the peak of that country's prosperity. But Van Riebeck, with all his power and wealth, was obliged to import his labor, for the Hottentots and Kaffirs were too wild, too lazy, and too few around the Cape peninsula to man the wine-laden farms of Stellenbosch and Constantia.

So the company sent out its ships to the East Indies and brought in Malays, while it also purchased slaves from Central Africa. Every great company in South Africa has faced this labor problem, and to-day the Witwatersrand and Labor Recruiting Association has to send its agents to Portuguese East Africa to get natives for the gold mines. At the outset, therefore, of the Cape of Good Hope's history under the Dutch regime, there was added to the native problems, a Malay and Mahomedan population. Sons and daughters got away from the semi-slavery state and today, as fruit and general merchants, they hold their own just as do the Greeks in Canada.

In Northern Natal

The next experiment came three centuries later under British rule, when the sugar planters and tea-growers of the north-eastern colony of Natal, failing to persuade the stalwart but lazy Zulus, to work for more than a few weeks at a time, cast their eyes on India's teeming millions and brought over large numbers of them under an indenture system. They made good workers, for these people are patient, industrious and intelligent, and can live on the proverbial smell of an oil rag. But having completed their terms of indentured labor, they remained in the country, set up stores, or entered into employment as hotel waiters and house "boys." No better table waiter than an Indian: he remembers one's favorite dishes, likes and dislikes.

A generation passed and the Indian problem plagued the most English colony of British South Africa. With a population of about 90,000 whites and six times as many natives, the white trader had not very much opportunity and he felt keenly the competition of these Indian traders. The spectacle was seen of rich Indian traders owning large blocks of property in the centres of large cities such as Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and employing whites.

Then followed the political trouble when M. K. Gandhi, the Moses of his race, sought to fitch from the Governments of Natal and the Transvaal the franchise and other citizen privileges. Following that agitation the indentured system which had been in existence for several decades came to an end, but the Indian community will always remain in Natal.

The Moderation League of Ontario

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

THE compulsory principle underlying Prohibition applies with peculiar severity to the classes comprising Labor.

With the ideal of voluntary abstinence there can be little quarrel. With the principle of compulsory total abstinence there is much room for disagreement. But when the principle of compulsion is unequally imposed—whether designedly or not—on different sections of the community an intolerable wrong is done.

In its present form the Ontario Temperance Act does not prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages in private dwelling houses. No pretense of even attempting to do so is made.

But it prohibits any one getting alcoholic beverages to consume in his private dwelling house. If they were in his possession prior to the advent of the prohibition of importation, his right to use them is undisturbed—if not, the full force of prohibition is inflicted.

The effect of this has been that for those who were rich enough there has been no prohibition. They could, and did, stock their cellars, and remain law abiding citizens.

Obviously the working classes could not do this.

Further, if breaches of the law were committed the penalties were of such a nature that the wealthy could pay them in cash; those not so wealthy went to jail.

The results of this system—in surreptitious drinking and bootlegging on the one hand, and hardship and discontent on the other—are within the knowledge of every working man and woman in the Province. No statistics or hysterics can efface the cold facts observed by all.

The Moderation League of Ontario considers that the working man should have in his home the same privileges as are properly enjoyed by other classes.

There is no proposal to revert to the public drinking bar or saloon, but to substitute for the present harsh and inequitable system one which, under Government Control and regulation, will help to eradicate the evils which have grown up, will provide fair play to the whole community, promote temperance and increase the prosperity of the Province.

Mark your Ballot for GOVERNMENT CONTROL as follows:

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

MARK YOUR BALLOT HERE

Provincial Headquarters: 9 Richmond Street East, Toronto

Telephone: Main 8387 and Main 1193

F. Gordon Osler, Treasurer; R. J. Christie, Vice-President; C. D. Boyce, Secretary.

Consider This

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

OTTAWA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION

109 BANK STREET

Phone 1901 Queen

J. R. Buchanan, President
J. W. Perazzo, Sec'y-Treas.
M. L. Peebles, Vice-President
Henry Walsh, Asst. Manager

The Capital Wire Cloth and Mfg. Co. Limited
Manufacturers of
Foudrinier Wire and Paper Mill Wire Cloth
of Every Description
Dandy Rolls and Cylinder Moulds Made, Repaired and Re-covered.
OTTAWA, CANADA

PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED
275 KENT STREET, OTTAWA

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER
AND ICE CREAM

PHONE QUEEN 630.

CANADIAN STITCHDOWN CO.
High Grade Footwear for Children
257 AIRD AVENUE, MAISONNEUVE, MONTREAL
Telephone LaSalle 3478

ALWAYS THE BEST
"UNIC"
PRODUCTS
SWEET CREAM-BUTTER-ICE CREAM
MONTREAL DAIRY
COMPANY LIMITED
EAST 3000 290 PAPINEAU AVE.

Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest

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

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



Phone Queen 1188

Labor News From Coast to Coast

NO BETTER SHOES ANYWHERE THAN ARE MADE IN CANADA

(Continued From Page Three)

all the requirements of the home market but a large surplus as well. Exchange conditions and high tariffs imposed by other countries and the tremendous quantity output in the United States practically exclude Canadian-made shoes from export markets. Consequently, the Canadian manufacturers must depend almost entirely upon the home trade. If that trade be supplied to any important extent by imported footwear, it must mean less business available to the Canadian plants, a higher cost of production per pair, and increased prices to the Canadian people. In the case of an industry so highly competitive as shoe manufacturing in Canada, there is absolutely no conflict of interests in regard to tariff protection. The interests of all demand adequate tariff duties as a protection to the Canadian industry and as a protection to the Canadian public.

PRUSSIANISM and PROHIBITION

(Continued From Page One)

the limits of human life as it is, and of the possibilities open to rulers and lawgivers, we dare not contemplate the opening of the dykes which hold in the dark waters of popular will and passion. The true objects of government and social organization are to be sought in another sphere. We do not aim at training the natural man to be free. We aim at training him for the use of an authority higher and wiser than himself. We aim at creating material and spiritual conditions which shall turn his ignorance into knowledge, his weakness into sociable strength, and his want of discipline into firm and confident obedience. We aim at making out of lonely and capricious units, each with its own private fancies and inclinations, with its infinitely various dispositions and capacities, of which in its own narrow field it is powerless to make good use, an army, steady, self-controlled, homogeneous, invincible, a fit instrument to achieve the highest purposes of the Creator. Thus we give to each man, not what the West calls freedom—for such freedom, as all history proves, only breeds weakness and anarchy—but something which we think worthier of that great word, the freedom that the angels know, the freedom which consists, not in individual initiative or decision or assent, not in the achievement of self-chosen purposes, but in the perfect service of a righteous and revered authority.

Warns Against Outlaw Strikes

Inefficient Walkouts Step Towards Crashing Wage Scales and Lowered Standards of Living

Unofficial or outlaw strikes are the first steps towards industrial chaos, crashing wage scales and lowered standards of living, is the emphatic warning against outlaw strikes given by the British General Federation of Trade Unions, in its twenty-fifth annual report, issued in behalf of the Management Committee by W. A. Apleton, secretary.

"It is impossible to conclude the report without some reference to unofficial strikes. Not all the fault lies with the men," reads the report, which in part follows:

"Irritating and dilatory tactics on the part of some employers accentuate antagonisms that undoubtedly exist. A little more expedition, a little more frankness on the part of those who control and direct industry, would make the task of the official who is really a trade unionist, much lighter than it is to-day.

Must Keep Agreements

"The founders of trade unions always looked upon the strike as the last weapon; the modern protagonist acts as if it were the first. Possibly some of those who promote the unofficial or the so-called lightning strike are actuated by the best motives, or they may be craftsmen suffering under obvious grievances, but, generally speaking, wherever a motive is discernible it is a personal or at least a non-trade union motive.

Common Arrangement

"Trade unionism cannot exist apart from trading and collective bargaining. The originating and dominant principle of trade unionism is common arrangement in respect of wages, hours and conditions, and this is impossible apart from the existence of collective authority. The unofficial strike is, therefore, the first stepping stone towards industrial chaos, towards crashing wage rates and lowered standards of living.

"Some of the recent unofficial strikes of this character have been examples of folly and selfishness rather than of solidarity and sympathy. It may have been the intention of those who engineered sympathetic strikes to give assistance to other sections of workers, but if their actions hurt ten times as many workers as it benefits, it savors very much of the practice of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.

Is Anti-Social

"Another tragedy of the unofficial strike as recently practiced is the misery which it sympathetically inflicts upon other trade unionists. Some leaders of these strikes have spoken contemptuously of the general public. Well, ninety per cent. of the general public are workers, and to the extent that they are inconvenienced and prejudiced the unofficial strike is anti-social."

Theatre Workers Fight for Increase

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Empire Theatre of this city is fighting with the stage hands on the question of wages. Local stage hands demand an increase of wages and certain alterations in working conditions. The

Many Men Unemployed in Poland

Warsaw, Poland.—Unemployment is stalking through Poland since the attempted stabilization of the currency. Just as in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and other countries, the minute stabilization takes place, many businesses that kidded themselves they were making money when they took in worthless paper are going bankrupt.

The industries of Poland are working only part time. If at all. Of 200,000 workers in industry, 22 per cent. are working 6 days a week, 22 per cent. 5 days, 27 per cent. 4 days, the rest only 3 days and less.

Nickle Demands Trial by Jury

Not Judge Alone in Home Bank Case

Toronto.—Attorney-General Nickle said recently that he would insist on the conspiracy charges against the Home Bank directors and officials, which come under the criminal code, being tried before a jury. The disposed of the question of the right of the accused to be tried by a judge in respect of the Bank act charges, by the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, leaves the way open to the crown to proceed with the conspiracy indictments as soon as arrangements can be made. Except for unseen developments, the conspiracy charge will come up for trial in its regular order at the fall assizes.

C.L.P. Honors Ald. Lawrence

Communists' Secretary Heads Party

London, Ont.—John A. MacDonald, of Toronto, vice-president of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party and secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, was elected president of the Canadian Labor Party by acclamation at the annual meeting held here recently. Alderman Samuel Lawrence, of Hamilton, was elected vice-president, and James Simpson, Toronto, was reappointed secretary-treasurer, also by acclamation. Delegate Kavanagh, of Vancouver, refused to consider the nomination for the vice-presidency. "I would be chairman of the soviets, but not of this party," Delegate Kavanagh declared in declining the nomination.

The conference as a whole was enlivened by several skirmishes between what is called in the Trades and Labor Congress, the right and left wings being represented mainly by Secretary Simpson, and Delegate MacDonald, respectively. The latter was one of those who urged the calling of a regular convention of the Canadian Labor Party, as it was felt that taking a few hours off from the Dominion Trades Congress deliberations, as has been done for the last three years, did not give the Canadian Labor Party delegates time to get through much business.

"We might hold such a convention and have a fair attendance if our delegates were contented to travel via the side-door Pullmans, as our Communist friends are," Secretary Simpson suggested. "But you must remember that we are facing the same difficulty every other young organization faces."



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO
Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister
Jas. H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister

THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD
J. M. Brown, Chairman

THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
Jas. T. Burke, Chief Inspector
THE STEAM BOILER BRANCH
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

H. C. Hudson, Prov. Superintendent
OTTAWA ZONE OFFICE
129 Queen St. Phone Q. 3700
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

BEST FOR EVERY SWEETENING PURPOSE

Comparative value of Sugar as an energy-producing food.	
Sugar	36%
Meat and Fish	37%
Eggs	38%
Fruits	39%
Cereals	31%
Dairy Products	33%
Vegetables	24%

Royal Acadia Sugar
SWEETENS BEST
Sold by Grocers—everywhere

ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., HALIFAX, N.S.

EVERY GRAIN PURE CANE

CANADIAN PACKING CO. LIMITED

14 PROVISION STORES IN
HULL AND OTTAWA

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Try It To-day

LANTIC OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

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

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

THE BRONSON COMPANY, OTTAWA

Drink COSGRAVE'S Beers!

They have that old-time zest and flavor.
On sale at any restaurant, cafe or refreshment booth.

Cosgrave Export Brewery Company, Ltd.
293 Niagara Street Toronto Adelaide 0486

Canada's Choice in Chocolates

Moir's Chocolates are conceded to have the most delicious coatings of any produced anywhere. Centres, too, are enticingly superior. Ask for them by name—no others taste the same.

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES, HALIFAX

King George's Navy



That's real QUALITY tobacco

CHEWING TOBACCO

Small that! See how moist and tough it is! That's what I call real chewing and no mistake about it! 25 cts.—the new low price for TWO plugs! Some buy! The finest in quality and value!



Canadian Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL, CANADA
Makers of the Guaranteed
GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM ART RUGS
and FLOOR COVERINGS

DAWES

BLACK HORSE ALE EXPORT ALE

BLACK HORSE PORTER

KINGSBEER (LAGER)

The National Breweries Limited

MONTREAL

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF
THE PREMIER HAT SHOPS
38 SPARKS ST. and BANK and NEPEAN STS.

BOULTER-REDMOND LIMITED
MONTREAL WINNIPEG
Wholesale manufacturers of Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Mackinaws, Workshirts and Sheeplined Coats.
FACTORIES AT MONTREAL

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
SALES OFFICES
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Calgary

Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited
Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description.
307 CRAIG STREET W. MONTREAL

CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Ltd.
Manufacturers of ALL GRADES OF PAPERBOARDS
Head Office:
No. 2 Seigneurs St., Montreal, P.Q. Main 7102, Private Exchange
Mills at Campbellford, Ont.; Frankford, Ont.; and Montreal, P.Q.

DOMINION PAINT WORKS, Limited
Factory, Walkerville, Canada
PAINTS, VARNISHES, ENAMELS
OFFICES:
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver.

CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS LIMITED
Mines at Thetford Mines, Robertsonville and Coleraine, Que.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES—Canada Cement Co. Building, Phillips Square
MONTREAL—CANADA

ANGLIN NORCROSS, Limited
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS and BUILDERS
Our operations include Banks, Public Buildings, Office Buildings, Re-inforced Concrete Construction, Industrial Plants, Factories, Warehouses, Schools, etc.
65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL

Telephones: Main 1352-2686
CUNNINGHAM and WELLS, Limited
Carriage Contractors
Office: 31 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

The MacFARLANE SHOE, Limited
THE FAMILY FRIEND
61 De NORMANVILLE STREET
MONTREAL, Quebec

GRENVILLE CRUSHED ROCK CO. Limited
CRUSHED STONE FOR ROADS AND CONCRETE WORK
MERRICKVILLE ONTARIO

GOODYEAR MODERN SHOE REPAIR Company
100 BANK ST. Phone Q. 3912
115 RIDEAU ST. Phone R. 701

Your Pocket

used as a bank has many disadvantages.
Money carried in it is easy to spend on trifles or may be lost or stolen.
Weekly deposits in our Savings Bank will accumulate rapidly.
Small or large accounts are welcome.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000