

Government to Restrict Entry of Orientals into Canada

POLICEMEN'S UNION SCORES BIG VICTORY IN MONTREAL

Montreal.—Mr. Justice Bruneau has delivered judgment in the Superior Court yesterday, quashing a writ that had been issued, on a petition of the city, to prohibit further sittings of the Board of Arbitration that was sanctioned by the provincial minister of labor, Hon. A. Galipeault, to adjudicate on the differences between the city and the police force with respect to wages and hours of duty. Accordingly, the sessions of the board will now be continued from the stage where they were interrupted by the city's action.

The board is composed of J. T. Foster, representing the police union; Joseph Quintal, representing the city; and Grant Hall, the chairman, who was appointed third arbitrator by the minister of labor on the joint recommendation of the two other arbitrators.

The city, after proceedings had commenced, attacked the constitution of the board on the ground that the minister had overstepped his powers by approving the appointment of a board that was not sanctioned by resolution of members of the union.

When the men's demand was first made, it was refused by the minister because the union's letter was not worded in accordance with legal formalities. Accordingly, the men's executive amended their request to bring it within the letter of the law. Appointment of a board was then authorized. The city's contention was that the second letter constituted a new demand requiring the calling of another meeting of union members to vote approval in accordance with the provisions of the provincial statute, II George V, chapter 26.

Mr. Justice Bruneau's ruling yesterday was that the city's petitions were unfounded. The second letter of the union did not constitute

TORONTO MEN MAY MARCH ON OTTAWA

Toronto, Ont.—About three hundred turned up for the mass meeting of veterans in Queen's Park last week, called by the "Unemployed Veterans of Canada" to hear that body's plans for a march on Ottawa to demand an extension of relief for unemployed veterans and improved rehabilitation measures. The meeting was informed by E. C. McDonald, chief executive of the organization, that he proposed to start out for Ottawa next week, and he appealed for volunteers who were willing to follow him to form up in companies.

McDonald assured his hearers when making the appeal, that they would "sleep and eat well on the way and the government will pay for it."

Members of the committee declared that they had the signatures of 3,400 men in Toronto and 700 in Hamilton, who had agreed to make the march, while sympathizers had promised trucks to convey disabled men.

The various speakers strongly scored the government's rehabilitation efforts and were especially bitter against the precipitate manner in which the present Liberal government had cut off the relief.

PREMIER KING MAKES STATEMENT WHEN QUESTION BEFORE HOUSE

BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMBERS DECLARE FOR A WHITE CANADA

Monday afternoon and evening the House discussed the motion presented by W. G. McQuarrie, Conservative member for New Westminster, B.C., calling for the exclusion of Oriental immigration. For the most part members from British Columbia—where the Oriental question is most pressing—held the floor. They painted a dark picture of Oriental penetration west of the Rockies. The Oriental problem, it was declared, was no cross to be borne without a murmur. This was no time for "pussyfooting." A white Canada must be preserved, and there was danger that the Rockies would soon be the western boundary of the white race. Charges were made that the drug traffic was a direct result of the admission of Chinese and Japanese. A. W. Neill, Independent from Comox-Alberni, B.C., spoke of Japan as a "yellow, alien, heathen Germany."

In the latter stages of the debate Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, expressed his strong belief in the restriction of Oriental immigration, and intimated that the Government had already opened negotiations with China with a view to the more effective restriction of Chinese immigration through a system of passports. He suggested that the resolution should call for the "effective restriction" instead of "exclusion" of Oriental immigration, and, in that form, was ready to accept it.

To this Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Opposition, replied that this would merely mean passing a resolution in favor of a system which existed already.

Thereupon Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration, moved that the resolution be amended in accordance with the Prime Minister's suggestion. Mr. Meighen observed that power to "prohibit" the entry of certain classes was given in the Immigration Act, and suggested that if there was objection to the term "exclusion" the resolution might read "prohibit Oriental immigration for residential purposes." Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, urged acceptance of the Stewart amendment.

The House at 1.25 a.m. divided on the Stewart amendment, the vote on which resulted as follows: For, 130; against 36; majority of 94 for the amendment. One Liberal, Alfred Stork (Skeena) voted against the Government, as also did five Progressives—Messrs. Lucas, Kellner, McBride, Humphrey and Lewis and A. W. Neill (Independent, Comox-Alberni). The balance of Progressives supported the Government.

FINISH HEARING AT CAPE BRETON

Sydney, N.S.—The Scott conciliation board, which has been probing the wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its mining employees, concluded its Cape Breton sessions at Sydney Mines Wednesday, adjourning to meet again on Wednesday next at Stellarton, in the Pictou coal field.

The Scott board set a new record in Cape Breton coal inquiries when for the third day in succession, it went into the mines to make a personal examination of conditions, the scope of its explorations this time being Florence colliery, a short distance from Sydney Mines. This trip occupied all the morning, and the taking of evidence did not commence until 3.30 at Sydney Mines town hall.

The case for the Scotia men was handled by United Mine Workers' Board member, Angus McPhee, assisted by District President Baxter. Some of the witnesses, however, evinced in their testimony, a bitterness which rather spoiled the good effect produced by the previous sessions.

The principal grievances of the Scotia men is the "differentia" between their rates and those which prevail in the Glace Bay field, the pay at Sydney Mines being considerably lower all around than at Glace Bay. This is a condition which has prevailed for years, and the Scotia men claim that it should be abolished, as their work is as arduous and their mine produce as abundant as those at Glace Bay.

Housing and working conditions were also criticized by the witnesses.

ENGINEERING TRADE DISPUTE INQUIRY HAS NOW CONCLUDED

London.—The court of inquiry conducted by Sir William MacKenzie on behalf of the government into the dispute in the engineering industry which has resulted in the locking out of three-quarters of a million workers, was concluded Saturday last. The most noteworthy speeches delivered in the closing proceedings were those of representative Brownlie of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, and Sir Allan Smith, on behalf of the employers.

Mr. Brownlie said the recent offer of employment to the workers on individual contracts was an insidious attempt to sap the foundation of trade unionism. He warned the employers that the working people were determined that they would not again tolerate pre-war conditions in the workshops.

Sir Allan Smith said he was much concerned to hear Mr. Brownlie's excuse for departing from solemn agreements with the employers. It justified the employers in the belief that the trouble behind the dispute was of a political or social nature. Vituperation, venom an innuendo imparted to the proceedings had made it infinitely more difficult for the employers to agree with the trade unions. His hopes for reaching an early settlement during the course of the inquiry to a great extent had been blasted by these attacks. Sir William MacKenzie's court has no power to make an award, but can present a report with recommendations to be laid on the table of the house of commons.

The chief point at issue is the refusal of the men to accept an agreement giving the employers a greater measure of control over workshop rules, especially in the matter of overtime. On May 3 the employers reopened their shops to men willing to enter upon individual agreements accepting the new conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD TAKES LONG HOLIDAY

Toronto.—Lack of interest among the delegates from trades unions, presumably on account of the changed conditions which have placed many members of the organizations they represent at work, caused the adjournment of the Unemployment Council of the District Trades and Labor Council until August.

The Council has been dealing with unemployment and the grievances of the unemployed since January, and it met to temporarily wind up its affairs last night.

Trades unions were represented upon the Council, delegates of which attended regularly until some weeks ago. The improvement in the building trade industry, and the ability of the skilled mechanic to secure work caused many delegates to lose interest in the activities of the Council.

However, those who attended the last meeting of the Council took the view that the improvement in conditions, noticeable to the trades unions were temporary, and that unemployment would be acute again next fall.

MAY SETTLE DISPUTE WITHOUT THE BOARD

London, Ont.—While J. M. McEvoy has just been notified of his appointment as chairman of the conciliation board which was formed to deal with the wage dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its employees, a settlement may be effected without the board's assistance.

The executive committee of the union and the company officials held a two hour conference. The men submitted a proposition which included an increase in wages to approximately fifty cents an hour, but no agreement has yet been reached. Another conference may be held shortly.

WANT INVESTIGATION IN INDUSTRIAL ACT

Hamilton, Ont.—The Trades and Labor Council will ask the Labor Congress of Canada at its Montreal meeting this year to take up the question of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Their contention is that the Dominion Power and Transmission Company was allowed to reduce the pay of its employees while a conciliation board was investigating their case. The council pressed Hon. James Macdougall, minister of labor, for a ruling and while he entered a protest to the company against the procedure, the council is not satisfied and it will be brought before the Dominion council.

The minister wrote the council, in effect, that the case not having come before the courts he was unable to submit it to the department of justice for an opinion as to whether the law had been violated.

SCOPE OF RESOLUTION

Mr. McQuarrie said that his resolution did not include British subjects, such as, for instance, East Indians, popularly described as Hindoos. He read the definition of "immigrant" as defined in section two of the Immigration Act, which sets forth that the term does not include Canadian citizens, diplomatic and consular officers, officers and men in the British army or navy, students at college, members of dramatic or spectacular organizations touring the country, commercial travellers, or holders of permits from the Department of Immigration. This definition should, he said, be kept in mind in considering the resolution.

The object of the resolution was to prevent increase by direct immigration of an element in the population which was not only undesirable but dangerous to Canadian interests. In regard to the Chinese, Canada had an open field, because there was no treaty with that country. Canada had consequently adopted a policy of restriction in regard to the Chinese, but large numbers succeeded in entering the country as students or merchants. In 1919 an Order-in-Council had been passed which prohibited the entry of skilled and unskilled labor at certain British Columbia ports.

While Orientals were given liberties in Canada, Canadians in Japan were under many restrictions. Canadians could not hold land in Japan as individuals, nor could they own ships under the Japanese flag, nor engage in mining.

They were forbidden to hold shares in certain banks and railways or to become members of chambers of commerce or financial exchanges. Unskilled Canadian laborers were not permitted to work outside certain restricted areas. Neither could Canadians lease land to engage in agriculture for profit.

WILL USE MEASURE TO RESTORE WAGES

London, Ont.—According to a report received here the Labor members of the Legislature who supported the London Street Railway Company's higher fares bill in the Private Bills Committee, have decided to use the measure to bring pressure to bear on the company in order that the wage reduction enforced on March 1 may be rescinded. It is claimed that the Labor members, through Karl Homuth, of Waterloo, and F. Swayze, of Niagara Falls, have notified R. G. Ivey, vice-president and solicitor of the London Street Railway, of their intention to withdraw their support unless the company comes to terms with the men.

The board of conciliation to settle the wage dispute is now being organized. Today J. M. McEvoy, K.C., of this city, was notified by the Department of Labor at Ottawa of his appointment to the chairmanship of the conciliation board.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

China.
Arbitration.—The request of the Chinese Carpenters' Guild that the minimum daily wage of carpenters be increased from 50c to \$1.00, and the employers' offer of an advance of 15 cents, have been submitted to arbitration. Pending the decision of the arbitrators the carpenters have been given a temporary increase of 25 per cent.

Czechoslovakia.
Eight-Hour Law.—A new bill on the eight-hour working day, with a more exact text than the existing law and containing additional clauses, will be submitted during the spring session of parliament. The proposed law will include amendments relative to overtime, rest periods, and night work, together with special provisions relative to female and minor workers.

Glass Strike Ended.—The general strike of the glass workers which started on March 13, 1922, has been ended by a preliminary agreement between the representatives of the Glass Union and the glass manufacturers. The terms of the agreement actually provide for less compensation than that received before the strike, subject, however, to the formation of a new collective contract.

Germany.
Metal Workers' Strike.—Practically all metal workers in Bavaria are idle as a result of strikes and lockouts which are due to the refusal of laborers to accept the decision of an arbitration board in favor of the 48-hour week, instead of 46 hours as heretofore.

Mine Safety Bureau.—There has been established within the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Trade a mine safety bureau in whose hands will be placed investigations of minor accidents, measures for accident prevention, experiments with new improved mine equipment, and the general policing of mines in Prussia.

Italy.
Insurance.—A Royal Decree of February 5, 1922, provides for obligatory insurance against the unemployment of all manual workers of both sexes, whether on a fixed salary or time basis, and non-manual workers, with private firms, whose salaries do not exceed 800 lire monthly. One-half of the sum required is taken from the worker's pay and the other half is paid by the employer. The employer is held responsible for the entire payment, and can deduct the requisite amount from the pay envelope.

Madeira.
Embroidering Wages.—It is said by a member of the Madeira Embroidery Club (which is composed of thirty-two firms in the embroidery business in Funchal) that the market in New York has dropped so that all firms are selling at a loss, making a wage reduction imperative.

Portugal.
Street Railway Strike.—It appears from the increased number of cars seen in the streets of Lisbon that the strike of the Electric Street Railway's employees has been finally broken. With authority from the Municipal Council of Lisbon to increase fares, the street railway company hopes to be able to satisfy the wage demands of its employees.

Spain.
Bilbao.—It is reported that the major portion of the iron mining companies have offered to resume operations on a full time basis, but on the 1919 wage scale, which would mean a considerable reduction in the average daily wages of the miners.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND RE-CLASSIFICATION
These civil servants who have been worrying over a tie-up in their increase in pay under new classifications and whose classification has been approved by the Civil Service Commission, need worry no longer. The cabinet has ratified all cases on hand, removing the necessity of a re-vote on the appropriation for the purpose, which would have been necessary had action been delayed until the middle of the month, when last year's appropriation would have lapsed.

A great many cases were ratified, most of them having been recommended by the commission, while a few from the board of hearing may have been among them. Those civil servants, therefore, who know that they were recommended by the commission for increases under re-classification, need have no fear about getting their increases punctually.

The announcement affects a great many employees, who did not know just what to expect. Before a change can be made in the salary schedule of a civil servant, it must be approved by the governor-in-council, and there were a great many cases of this kind, after being recommended by the commission, which were being put off from day to day on account of the pressure of other business. Had the matter been neglected until after the middle of this month, it would have necessitated a re-vote on the appropriation, a procedure which might have delayed the increases for some weeks.

The announcement does not affect every civil servant who applied for an increase under re-classification, but only those whose cases have run the gauntlet of departmental and Civil Service Commission investigation, and

BRICKLAYERS' CASE TO INTERNATIONAL

Toronto.—Representatives of the general contractors' section of the Builders' Exchange are at the headquarters of the International Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union in Indianapolis, endeavoring to secure an enforcement of the award of the Board of Arbitration which recently fixed wages of bricklayers for the 2 1/2 cents an hour, a reduction of 1/4 cents an hour.

Vice-President Thomas Izzard of the union, and President William Jones of the local union, accompanied the representatives of the Exchange who were Edward Teagle and Harry Jennings. Mr. Izzard represented the union as the Board of Arbitration, but would not sign the award, and Mr. Teagle was the nominee of the employers.

It was stated by officials of the local union that its international office had supported Mr. Izzard in refusing to sign the award, and the members in refusing to accept it, although they had agreed to settle the dispute in this way. The union is critical of Rev. Byron Stauffer, who acted as Chairman.

If the truth were known, some need likely are so convinced that they write letters to themselves, starting with "Dearest" and ending with " Lovingly yours."

CARPENTERS REJECT LATEST WAGE OFFERS

Winnipeg.—International carpenters at a special meeting in the Labor Temple voted overwhelmingly in favor of rejecting the latest wage proposals of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange. The offer made by the employers called for a reduction of 10 cents an hour in the prevailing rate, according to C. J. Harding, business agent of the carpenters. Other officers of the trade commenting on the proposal declared that such a big cut was absolutely unjustified at the present time, in view of the reduction made in the wage schedule for carpenters last year.

"Members of the Millhands (inside carpenters) local are out 100 per cent. strong, according to an official of the organization. He intimated that the men were determined to remain solid in the fight for recognition of the principle of collective bargaining."

TEXTILE MILLS RE-OPEN

Lowell, Mass.—The Hamilton Mills re-opened after being closed by a strike for 13 weeks, were operated with partial forces today. The strikers claimed only 600 were at work. Officers of the mill placed the number at 1,200, or 75 per cent. of normal. The company which makes cotton goods, cut wages 20 per cent.

OBJECT TO LABOR AS PRIVY COUNCILLORS

The English Labor party's annual conference will be occupied with resolutions from all parts of the country, condemning the labor leaders for holding privy councillorships. All the resolutions are very similar, demanding that the leaders either resign their councillorship or clear out of the party.

There are six Laborites against whom this attack is levelled, namely: Arthur Henderson, M.P.; J. R. Clynes, M.P.; J. H. Thomas, M.P.; W. Adamson, M.P.; J. Hodge, M.P.; and Thos. Richards, former member for Ebbw Vale. C. N. Barnes, M.P.; C. W. Bowersman, M.P.; and William Brace, former member for the Aberdilly division of Monmouth, are also privy councillors, but they are not now members of the Labor party.

Sometime back, J. H. Thomas was a libel action against the Communists, his privy councillorship forming a particular matter of discussion at the trial. The Communist allegation was that Thomas could not honestly advise the King and the Labor party at the same time.

Mr. Thomas asserts that the present attack is being engineered by the Communists as a kind of return for his success in the courts of law.

To Fight Laborites. The Liberal magazine, the semi-official organ of Independent Liberalism, declares that the Coalition and the Labor parties have a brotherly bond for wiping out Liberalism.

"We will fight the Laborites whenever they oppose us in a constituency where we think we have a reasonable chance of winning," says the publication. "We dislike the fundamentalism which their party is based on despite an agreement on some primary and important questions we disagree with them on many particulars, but we do not regard the Labor party as insidious, corrosive and a danger to society. The peril wherein the nation stands is the threat of the reactionary cause."

ACCEPT WAGE REDUCTIONS

Montreal.—Differences between the shipping federation and the syndicated seamen were ended by the signing of an agreement under which the union accepted the reduced scale of wages offered by the companies, while the latter agree that their dock leader shall be supplied by the union. The settlement brings to an end a situation which had existed since April '16 and which on April 25 and May 2 resulted in lawless outbreaks, involving the shooting of two constables while repelling rioters. The men go back on a wage reduction of ten cents an hour as compared with last year's rates. They will receive 50 cents an hour with extra pay for overtime and night work.

MAY DISMISSALS BY FRENCH GOVT.

London.—Over 50,000 government employees in France are being dismissed for reasons of economy, says a Reuter despatch from Paris. The wholesale dismissals will mean a saving of 300,000,000 francs. Most of those dismissed were taken on as auxiliary servants in the war period. The dismissals from the ministry of war number 10,000. The state railways will liberate about 9,000 men.

The finance commission suggests, in view of the economic situation, that cuts be made in the salaries of ministers of the government, also members of parliament and leading state officials. The commission has taken a vote on the question, which will again be brought forward.

TO REDUCE WAGES

Montreal.—At a general meeting of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, held here, it was decided that a general reduction in wages in the building trades should be enforced, amounting to from 10 to 30 per cent. the change to become operative at the beginning of the pay week nearest the first June next.

Following the meeting it was stated that prospects for building this year were brighter than they had been for some time past and that there was an ample supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled.

Man never realizes how frail and mortal he is until he comes home and finds everything in the throes of spring house-cleaning.

LABOR LEADER'S SERIOUS WARNING

London.—A serious warning to France is given by J. H. Thomas, labor leader, who has just returned from Berlin, in a speech at the labor demonstration at Derby today. With the possibility of war almost as threatening today as it was in 1914, owing to the possible failure of the Geneva conference, the position of the people of Great Britain should be made clear, said Mr. Thomas who added, "If France is determined to follow a warlike policy she must proceed by herself for the people of Great Britain are sick of war and are not going to be parties thereto."

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Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.
The Canadian Labor Press
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED.
 138-140 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA
 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

CURTAIN LONG SPEECHES

It has been suggested that a strict time limit be placed on speeches in parliament. This proposal has a good deal of sense in it. Since the present parliament opened, many members have talked and talked without apparent aim, and have consequently delayed the business of the country. And there is so much business to do, so many things left undone by the late government, that the Liberal administration requires all the time of parliament to perform its duties with economy and expedition.

There should be a definite rule regarding the length of speeches and no member should be permitted to exceed this without the permission of the House, secured before commencing his speech. This would give a chance to modest men who have something to say and can say it concisely and directly. Some of the opposition members have displayed an untoward liking for long speeches. Do they think they get anywhere? Or do they think that a speech ten minutes long has twice the effect of a speech five minutes long? If it is contended that there are certain subjects that cannot be dealt with in a given time, they are making a mistake. Only an international crisis could deserve the time and energy which some of the members—and they are mostly former parliamentarians—devote to a speech on an unimportant topic.

A WHITE CANADA

Exclusion of Orientals from Canada was debated in the House of Commons this week and while the desire of the members from British Columbia to have the Asiatics prohibited from entry to the Dominion, yet these representatives from the coast succeeded in having the government agree to the restriction and regulation of the direct entry of these men. The British Columbia representatives made a strong plea for a white Canada and produced an array of figures which bore out their contention that the Oriental was a menace to the welfare of white citizens. W. G. McQuarrie, member for New Westminster, B.C., lead the fight for the exclusion of Oriental immigration and declared with energy that this was not a time for "pussy-footing." He also declared with emphasis that the time might come when the Rockies would be the boundary of the white race in Canada. Charges were also made in the course of the speeches that the illicit drug traffic was the direct result of the entry of Chinese and Japanese into Canada. Mr. Neill went somewhat further when he spoke of Japan as a "yellow, alien, heathen Germany." All speakers agreed that the Oriental could work for cheaper wages than the white man, because of the fact that his living standards were lower and his social demands were not as costly as those of the basic races in Canada. This dislocated the employment of whites. Premier King expressed a desire for a restriction of Oriental immigration and suggested that this word should be substituted for the word "prohibit" in the resolution. Hon. Charles Stewart moved an amendment along these lines and was carried by a large majority. The British Columbia members and the Independents were considerably disappointed over the result.

Editorial Flashes

Steel is regaining its temper, so to speak—but coal still looks black.

And where, now, is the oldfash butcher who used to have the dog meat for the dogs?

Advice to motorists on the back seat: When you see a policeman coming always release your clutch.

"Elevate the pedestrian," says the Digest. Something along that line is being accomplished now. The dead rise.

Judging from the divorce news, about the worst thing one can put on a love letter is stamps.

An explorer reports the finding of a two-faced girl in Africa. Tell us, kind sir—has she two tongues?

Once upon a time a love epistle ended with the warning to "Burn this letter"—and the recipient did. Now you tell one.

And where now, is the old-fashioned couple who went ahead and got married just because they happened to be engaged?

Who, if anybody, can imagine a post-war period in Ireland?

Why won't they sell a man liquor to kill himself with when they gladly sell him a gun to kill a neighbor?

The human race, as a cynic might define it: A large group of higher animals who spend their lives killing each other's time.

About all anybody got out of the war was the experience, and now that wars are to be abolished even that will do us no good.

The old order changes and we're expecting momentarily to read of some wife who has shot her other woman to save her husband's honor.

Sleeping on one's left side is unhealthy, but probably more and more men are doing it—since it's about the only form of dissipation left.

Another thing that adds no little to the gaiety of nations is the sight of an emancipated and independent suffragette suing for divorce on the grounds of non-support.

If a man wants to borrow trouble, the world stands ready to give him credit.

With Russian roubles down to about ten cents a ton, why worry about coal?

A man's bankroll quite often is washed away in a flood of his wife's tears.

Mr. Edison could earn the eternal gratitude of housewives by inventing a non-spillable cigar ash.

EXCLUSION OF ORIENTALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

The census of 1911 showed 19,568 Chinese in British Columbia and a total of 27,774 in Canada. Chinese in British Columbia are numbered 38,000, with a total of 57,133 in Canada. The Chinese population doubled in the past 10 years.

Of thousands of Japanese in Canada the great majority were in British Columbia. In 1911 there were 8,587 Japanese in British Columbia and a total of 9,021 in Canada. About 7,290 has entered Canada since that time. A Japanese publication had stated that 1,407 Japanese fishermen were engaged in the British Columbia fisheries, while, as a matter of fact, records of the Department of Marine and Fisheries showed that 2,746 fishing licenses were issued last year. Allowing two men to each boat, this would make a total of 5,492 Japanese engaged in the British Columbia fisheries. The Japanese birth-rate was extremely high. In 1910 the rate was one Japanese to every 252 white births, but in 1916 this had risen to one Japanese to every 29 white births.

Mr. McQuarrie urged that most of the industries in British Columbia were rapidly being monopolized by Orientals. Ninety per cent of the garden truck was raised by them. They monopolized the fishing industry.

Premier's Views.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King agreed with previous speakers that the question was not a local or provincial one, but a great national, or even international problem. Although partly racial and religious in its nature, it was first and foremost an economic problem. He was of the opinion that the influx of an inferior class of persons to Canada would inevitably have the effect of lowering the standard of living. Oriental and white labor were on an entirely different plane. The white laboring man had a certain standard to keep up. He had his affiliations with churches, clubs and societies. He had his children to educate, and he had his social life to live. The Oriental was not required to do any of these things.

The situation now was that European and Oriental immigration were competing for a foothold in Canada. His conviction was that every country should have the right to control the composition of its own population, and the obligation existed at all times to avoid the possibility of social and industrial unrest. Such unrest was more prevalent when Europeans and Orientals were associated.

The Prime Minister declared that the problem was one which must be dealt with effectively. He believed in the restriction of Oriental immigration, he said, but he pointed out that the arguments applicable to Chinese and Japanese were also applicable to the population of China.

Dealing with China, he said that the \$500 head tax had never proved satisfactory, and that he was opposed to it. He would favor the elimination of the head tax altogether, substituting a measure which was more effective and less objectionable. The Government had already taken steps to negotiate for the control of Chinese immigration by a system of passports which the Government would control, and which, he believed, would be effective in keeping Chinese immigration within bounds.

Mr. King referred to the entry of Chinese students to Canadian universities, and said the United States had found it wise to encourage this as a matter of improving trade relations between the two countries.

The Dominion Government, said Mr. King, was asked to abrogate the trade treaty, and the Lemieux agreement with Japan, and in the next breath was reminded that B.C. ports had been built up on the possibilities of future trade with the Orient. Parliament should now consider whether it wished to cut off this trade.

The Prime Minister said his information had been that Japan had fully observed the Lemieux agreement with Canada. Hon. J. A. Calder, in 1919, had told Parliament that this was the situation. Mr. King said he was surprised to hear the charge that Japan had not lived up to her agreement.

Some men claim they sleep well in Pullmans—and some men are fairly truthful.

RAIL WORKERS MEET IN TORONTO

Toronto.—With the exception of the election of standing committees and the endorsement of a candidate for the United States senate from Pennsylvania, the opening day of the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was devoted to a scrutiny of credentials and the roll call.

One of the live topics of conversation in the corridors of the meeting hall was the report President Harding had called a conference with fifteen of the leading railroad executives of the United States for May 20, the objective being a discussion of rate adjustment, presumably downward. The opinion was expressed that no conference designed to secure rate reductions would be complete unless it included representatives of all the municipalities and states which taxed the railroads, representatives of all the producers of materials necessary for railway operation, including coal and iron, and have them agree to assist by a reduction in the cost of their products and their exactions on the railroads in taxation, either direct or indirect. The trainmen expressed the opinion that unless these factors were taken into consideration the only other measure available would be another "jolt at the pay car" as they called it; and that, it was declared was a thing that would not be considered unless the other burdens of expense received attention at the same time.

Endorse U.S. Senator.

A unanimous endorsement was given William J. Burke, congressman-at-large, from Pennsylvania, for United States senator. He was recognized purely as a labor candidate and the endorsement was given as an evidence of the trainmen's appreciation of his services as a national legislator.

In the afternoon, Hon. Ben Hooper, chairman of the United States Railway Labor Board, addressed the convention mainly on the subject of the Railway Transportation Act, which became effective in 1920 and has been criticized by labor forces.

Included in the resolutions submitted for consideration was one declaring against the use of motor trucks, particularly in California in the transport of freight, which it was said, are being operated without supervision such as railroads have and without having to maintain their rights of way, and on lower wage scales than prevailed on the railroads. There were many advantages in a financial way enjoyed by these motor truck routes and they all had a tendency to reduce wages in the railroad services.

Preference to Union Men.

Other resolutions submitted included a declaration for the preference rights of members of the organization over all non-union employees; one eliminating the handling of all excessive parcels post mail baggage masters; one calling for a re-arrangement of seniority regulations. One providing means for a proper checking up of subordinate lodge officials; and one calling for the adoption of a standard brake staff and dog on the car equipment.

Co-operative banking was the subject dealt with in another resolution which was sent to the resolutions committee. The proposal submitted suggested that members of the brotherhood should take the matter up and have in view the establishment of co-operative banks in all the principal centers of Canada and the United States.

Another resolution embodied recommendations for additional safety inspectors to be engaged chiefly in the work of educating employees in the principles of self-protection while at their work.

U.S. Transportation Act.

The rest of the sessions was spent in discussing the United States Railroad Transportation Act passed in 1920. Complaints were made that this legislation created changes in rules without a consideration of the effect that they would have on the men's wages and living conditions. That wages had unnecessarily been reduced was charged. The act is administered by the Railroad Labor Board, on which labor representatives sit. The ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen also in convention, were the recipients of a large basket of white roses presented by the brotherhood and in return sent a large basket of red roses to the brotherhood convention.

Also makers of Toilet Paper, Indurated Fibreware, etc.

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JAPANESE SAYINGS.

Unpolished pearls never shine.
 A lean dog shames his master.
 Good physic always tastes bitter.
 Even the heart has its boundaries.
 Amateur tactics cause grave wounds.
 Spilt water cannot be gathered up again.
 To the ant a few drops of rain are a flood.
 Pinch yourself and know how others feel.
 Too much courtesy becomes discourtesy.
 When folly passes by, reason draws back.
 Better the dumplings than the apple blossom.
 Even the Emperor has straw-sandaled relations.
 Many captains, and the ship goes to the rocks.
 No standing in the world without stooping.
 There's no medicine for love-sickness and a fool.
 Where there isn't any water one can't sail ships.
 The spell of gold can put wit into a fool's mouth.
 If a workman sleeps, away goes his job—if a tiger sleeps, off goes his hide.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

But there are moments when upon us steal
 Mentions of far wider realms that lie
 Beyond our spirit borders, and we feel
 That fine, ethereal joys we cannot name,
 In some vast orbit circling, sweeping by,
 Touch us in passing as with wings of fire.
 —Helena Coleman, Toronto, in "Beyond the Violet Rays."

YOUNGEST PEERESS IN LORDS

The distinction of being the youngest peeress to hold the honor of sitting in the House of Lords, following the recent decision in the case of Lady Rhonda, falls to Baroness Furnivall, who is twenty-one and the wife of Commander Agar, the submarine V.C. hero.

A few years ago she startled the country by her sudden disappearance, and the mystery was not solved until detectives found her having a quiet holiday in a little Scotch town.

Baroness Furnivall became a peeress in her own right when she was thirteen, after the title had been in abeyance for 140 years.



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FROM SCHOOL PAPERS. (Why everybody doesn't get a mark of 100.)

Gravity is the juice of meat.
 Chemistry is a study about things you make things with.
 Before they built the Pantheon, what "vents" were invented? Every body used to wear bathrobes.
 Music is a sort of noise that sounds better than other kinds of noise.
 The Incas were named Incas because they were black like ink.
 Homer was an old Roman sport. He invented baseball and they named the home runs in his honor.
 The Arctic Circle is so called because it is so cold up there that you would get your feet cold if you didn't wear arctic on them.
 A pageant is a parade of people all dressed up to look like people who have been dead so long nobody knows what they looked like.
 Tides are caused by high and low water.
 An optimist is a glasses man who makes you see things better.

ANSWERS TO HEALTH QUESTIONS.

H. T. F. Q.—I am 21 years of age, and I am suffering from a very stiff thumb joint. Kindly advise me what to do for it.

A—An examination by an orthopedic surgeon is necessary to determine and banish the cause of your trouble.

F. A. C. Q.—What is the function of the tonsils?

A—Just exactly what function the tonsils have is not known. They are a part of the glandular system, and undoubtedly have some useful work to perform. They should not be removed simply because they are large, but if in addition they are diseased they may be taken out to the advantage of the general health.

M. B. C. Q.—I am a woman of 48 years and am troubled with headaches and excessive nosebleeds. Otherwise, my physical condition seems perfect. What would you advise for the above ailment?

A—Have your blood-pressure taken and your eyes and your urine examined.

LITTLE JIMMY—THEY WOULD BE GREAT LITTLE PALS

WHERE'S LITTLE WILLIAM?

"HE HAS TO STAY IN THE YARD TO DAY, HE'S BEING PUNISHED FOR HITCHING ONTO AUTOS."

WOULD YOU THINK THAT WOULD WORRY YOU TERRIBLY, THE DANGER MUST BE AWFUL.

YES, I WISH I COULD BREAK HIM OF IT, IF HE ONLY HAD SOME LITTLE COMPANION WHO WOULD ADVISE HIM DIFFERENTLY.

OH, I THINK, I WILL.

JIMMY-EE!

WHEE-E!

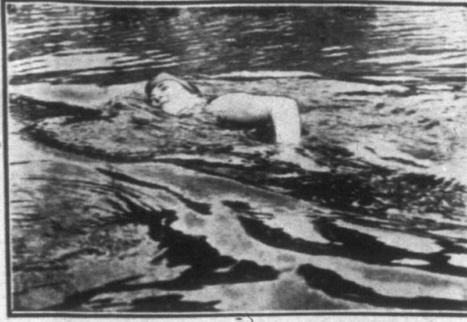
PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



The panda, of the Himalayas, the only old world relative of the American racoon, is a new attraction at the Washington Zoo.



This strange craft, which its French designer calls a hydroaéroscaphe, holds the world's record for water craft with a speed of 63 miles an hour.



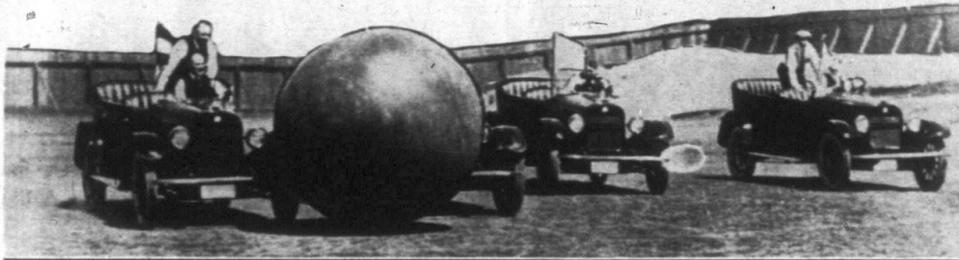
Miss Ivy Hawke, a nineteen-year-old English girl, training for an attempt to swim the English Channel.



The Clemenceau cane, a walking stick similar to that carried by the Tiger of France, is now the rage with the fair sex of Paris.



The designer of this costume, recently seen in Paris, must have had a touch of spring fever.



San Francisco has found a new game—automobile pushball. Three autos comprise a team and the game is said to be more exciting than polo.



One of the Chicago fire halls has a canine mascot, and Felix never misses a fire.



Senorita Clotilda Vega, delegate for Nicaragua and Senorita Rubi Gutierrez, delegate from Paraguay to the recent conference of women at Baltimore.



The Kagee, a very rare bird, recently acquired by the London Zoo, sports a wonderful crest.



Miss Sallie Kilne, a twenty-year-old New York girl, has a way with burglars. The other day she found one in her home. For an hour she lectured him on the error of his ways, then led him to the door and shook hands with him.



Thousands were rendered homeless when the Mississippi went on the rampage. Here is a remarkable photograph of the river surging through a break in the levee near New Orleans.



A hen of Oakley, Ohio, has "adopted" four terrier pups and puts up a great fight when the mother attempts to come near them.



Who said the war spirit is dead in Germany? The military display at the funeral of Count Von Falkenhayne, former chief of staff.



Pearl Thomas, a Toledo, Ohio, manicurist, aspires to be a U.S. senator and has started her campaign. Included in her platform is a demand for light wines and beer.



That youth is not always served was demonstrated when Harry Page, over sixty and with only one eye, rode his sixteen-year-old mount, Gold Flute, to victory in a steeplechase at the United Hunt's meeting at Belmont Park.

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OUR SPORT REVIEW

Exodus of Players.
In connection with the sensational statement from Toronto regarding amateur hockey, it is interesting to note that the annual exodus of players from various centres is now under way. Only the other day it was announced from Cornwall that five or six players had left for points in western Ontario. There might be room for action by the amateur union in this matter.

The Lacrosse Boom.
The Gunners are meeting with fine success in their campaign to introduce lacrosse as a regular feature on the playgrounds of Ottawa and in addition are developing a very fine team to compete in the series of the Eastern Canada Lacrosse Association. In the work of helping out the juniors, old timers like Ernie Butterworth, Jack Shea, Tommy Gorman and Harry Westwick are doing splendid service, while many former stars are helping indirectly.

Amateur Baseball.
Amateur ball will be ushered in for the 1922 season, when the City Baseball League will open its series with a double header at Lansdowne Park. Gunners and St. Patrick's will be in the opener which will start at 2:30 p.m. and a good game should result. The diamond has been considerably improved and there should be fewer errors by the infielders than was the case last year. It is possible that Baron Byng will be in attendance. An automobile parade will be an opening feature.

Boxing Championships.
Ottawa has witnessed a series of boxing championships during the past winter and only congratulatory expressions have been heard in connection with the panner in which they had been conducted. While all officials and members of the various excursions deserve every credit, to Capt. Maples belongs the chief honors. He has shown patience, a wonderful enthusiasm and his fairness and impartiality has never been questioned. He has performed wonders in popularizing the sport.

Connaught Park Races.
The Spring Meeting of the Connaught Park Jockey Club will be under vice-regal patronage. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Byng have consented to extend their favor to the popular club and they will attend to witness as many of the programmes as their other engagements will permit.

Major-General J. H. McBrien, Major-General Elmalee and Major-General Sir Edward Ross were invited to officiate as honorary stewards and it is expected that Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Col. A. B. Perry and several other distinguished citizens will also assist in that way.

Word was received yesterday that several horses from the E. F. Whitney string would come to Connaught Park. There is also a likelihood of H. F. Whitney sending several steeds.

Commander Ross notified the Connaught Park management that he would require one complete bar for his horses. Mr. A. E. Dymont has sent word that he will send his entire string to Ottawa.

The Amateur Muddle.
The investigation promised by the Ontario branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, has been a long time coming but it should prove well-

PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

Teaching Children To Appreciate Blessings.

By Edith Lochridge Reid.

Mothers often get discouraged because the children seem thankless and unappreciative of their blessings, when with a little thought and effort on the mother's part she could train them to a better sense of appreciation.

"I bought some lead pencils when I was down town today so they would be on hand, and I hope I won't hear any more about lead pencils when you are starting to school at the last minute."

Will Johnny appreciate one of those pencils when he takes it from the shelf, do you think? He certainly will not. He will grab one, run off with it without even a thought of thanks, to say nothing of voicing his appreciation.

"Here's your collection money all ready for you," says Mother, when the children are scurrying off to Sunday School. Now not for anything would the tots go without their pencils, for the collection is an event in the primary classes. But when Mother hands it out this way they take it as a matter of course and not as one of the blessings for which they should say "Thank you."

Now it would be splendid discipline to let the children ask for a few things once in a while. This gives them a sense of obligation to mother because she has done a favor, and

IMPROVING ON CONAN DOYLE

Ghosts are absolutely sacred to the inhabitants of Central Africa. They are as real to them as our domestic cats are to us. And the natives even go to the length of preparing food specially for them!

If a native believes that he is possessed of a ghost he goes to his local medicine man and asks him to expel it. One method the medicine men have of doing this is to prepare an appetizing meal, hoping that the food will tempt the ghost to leave the body of the man.

Sometimes it happens that the ghost is a stranger—that is, a spirit from the body of a member of some other "clan" or tribe.

In these circumstances the man who owns the ghost is unlucky! The unfortunate man so possessed has to endure all kinds of foul smells (part of the treatment), and is almost suffocated by laking noxious fumes, which are calculated to drive away the unwanted visitor.—Pearson's Weekly.

Tax collectors make pretty good doctors. They keep everybody in good trim.

One of the saddest sights of Nature is a Smart Aleck of 18 trying to give the impression that he is a Hard-boiled Egg.

Some men think it's immoral to smoke. And some men can smoke without getting sick.

Despatches speak of "the Sultan's foreign minister, Izet Pasha." We'll bite. Is it?

The funniest thing about the average job is the fact that the teller thinks it's a job.

Our new demand seems to be for "Life, liberty and the pursuit of every fool fad that bops up."

Modern romance. They became engaged. Later they decided to break it off. Their tastes were not congenial. They smoked different brands of cigarettes.

While the rest of us are hunting for truth in the book of life the cynics are busy looking for little faults in the punctuation.

BEAR CUBS AT PLAY

Photograph shows one of the enclosures in the Zoo at Banff, Banff National Park.

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CLOCKS RUN FASTER BY NIGHT THAN DAY

Clocks run faster at night than by day, says Science and Invention.

If the first clock ever made had run correctly, at noon on Thursday it would show 8:13 p.m. Saturday; would have gained 20,293 seconds—5 days, 8 hours and 13 seconds—since clocks of our present type were invented in A.D. 996 to supplant hour glasses, water clocks and measured candles. The 20,293 seconds include the leap year gains.

At least, so the volunteer statistician says.

However, as the clocks have been corrected day by day, at noon today it is noon to-day.

The vagaries of the clocks have been disclosed by Dr. R. H. Tucker of Lick Observatory, a prominent astronomer, who has given special attention to clocks.

He finds that three first-class clocks at Lick Observatory have gained .06 of a second every night for several months.

The clocks were checked from a large list of stars whose positions are known with high precision. Differences of temperature would account for only 5 per cent. of the discrepancy.

Nobody knows the cause, but Dr. Tucker is still at work on the problem.

The public need not be alarmed, as the discrepancy discovered by Dr. Tucker has been rectified day by day automatically.