

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

Weekly News Letter

An Official National Labor Paper.

Labour News From Coast to Coast.

Vol. IV.

\$2.00 Per Year.

National and Rational.

OTTAWA, ONT., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1922

Live News and Views.

Single Copies 5 Cents.

No. 50

## Strike Unjustifiable, Asserts Hon. Mr. Murdock

### CONDEMNNS MINE WORKERS IN DISTRICT 18, ALBERTA, AS BEING UNLAWFUL MENACING WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY

"I shall lose no opportunity of condemning the strike as unlawful, and, so far as I can see, unjustifiable, since it appears to have no other purpose than the securing of a closed shop, an object which menaces alike the freedom of the individual and the welfare of the community.

"If you and those associated with you persist in maintaining the present situation, I shall most certainly hope to assist in framing some changed methods or laws that will prevent a recurrence of such attitude on the part of those assuming to represent labor." These declarations are made by the minister of labor, Hon. James Murdock, to Robert Livett, international board member, United Mine Workers of America, with respect to the mine workers' attitude in District 18 (Alberta) coal mine strike. A further exchange of telegrams between the minister and Mr. Livett is given to Canadian Press yesterday.

#### Minister to Mr. Livett.

On December 11, Mr. Murdock wired to Mr. Livett as follows: "Referring to strike called by your organization in Edmonton district, information reaching me indicates that principal if not only object of strike is enforcement of claim for union recognition. Now I am, from past experience and otherwise, well aware of the conditions resulting from the fullest recognition by employers of the trades unions to which their employes belong so that matters of grievances and wages and working conditions may be dealt with by direct negotiation, but I have yet to learn any situation in which the principle of recognition of the interests of either party to a dispute or those of the public at large is advanced by the declaration of a strike.

"It is, as you will be aware, but a few months since the close of a disastrous strike for other, and in a sense more justifiable, in the Southern part of District 18, and it is specially unfortunate that your organization should have seen fit at the present time, when the coal industry has by no means recovered from the long cessation of work in the spring and summer months without any effort to secure redress by the means provided by law, to bring on the present strike on a matter which can be satisfactorily settled only by negotiation. I trust your efforts will yet be cast in favor of an immediate resumption of work and an adjustment of existing grievances in the manner prescribed by law. Kindly let me have conclusions of your committee on this point.

(Signe) "James Murdock, minister of labor."

#### Mr. Livett's Reply.

To this telegram Mr. Livett replied on Dec. 14 as follows: "Replying to your wire Dec. 11, I cannot understand why you consistently drawing to our attention that we violate the law when you have been clearly informed as to our past actions in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It will be useless for us to further ask for a board in view of the fact that the operators of the Edmonton field have vowed they will do business with the U. M. W. of A. To apply for a board rests and it is not our intention to apply for same.

(Signed) "R. Livett."

#### Minister's Explanation.

The Minister of Labor then sent the following reply to Mr. Livett: "I acknowledge your message 14th. In expressing surprise investigation at this time would only be a detriment to our country I continue to regard strike your organization is conducting in Edmonton coal fields as contrary to law, you overlook the fact that it was in message from Mr. Peacock, secretary of your organization, that question of law was first raised, he having objected to enforcement of laws that regulate picketing, whereupon it became necessary to point out to Mr. Peacock his inconsistency in protesting against the enforcement of one law at the very moment was defying another law.

You are, of course, well aware, that Mr. Peacock's claim that strike was brought within the law by reason of a Conciliation and inquiry conducted two years ago was, and could be, no more than a subterfuge. It became yet more absurd when it was made clear that the inquiry in question had not involved the colliers concerned in the present strike.

#### Threat to Change Law.

"I shall lose no opportunity of condemning the strike as unlawful, and, so far as I can see, unjustifiable, since it appears to have no other purpose than that of securing a closed shop, an object which menaces alike the freedom of the individual and the welfare of the community. By experience and observation I know the value of sound trades unionism and am aware that in accordance always with the laws of the land, even a strike may be only power left to wage earners to change the attitude of a shortsighted and rapacious employer, blind to reason and justice, of the type sometimes found, and in such a case I should count with equal vigor the conduct of the employer who himself would be responsible for the use of the strike weapon.

"You are well aware no such condition exists in the present case, strike being declared without affording department opportunity of inquiring by Conciliation Board or otherwise.

#### Renews Request.

"Again I ask if you will not cast your influence as the International Executive Member in charge of the district, in favor of a restoration of conditions preceding the strike, so that due inquiry into the situation may take place under the laws of the land.

"If you, and those associated with you, persist in maintaining present situation, I shall most certainly hope to assist in framing some changed methods or laws that will prevent a recurrence of such attitude on the part of those assuming to represent labor.

"I shall be glad to have word from you on this point.

(Signed) James Murdock, Minister of Labor."

### ESTIMATES FOR RELIEF WORKS

Government Allocates a Further Million Pounds.

Particulars have been issued of the supplementary estimate of £1,070,000 for the relief of unemployment, bringing the total amount estimated for this purpose this year to £2,570,000.

With the estimate is a memorandum explaining that of the £1,070,000, a sum of £600,000 is for additional expenditure in respect of existing schemes, while £470,000 is the amount required in the current financial year in respect of new assistance, which will total £1,620,000 in all.

In addition, it is proposed to incur further expenditure amounting to £375,000 for works services; £946,000 in the advancement of Post Office capital works, and £500,000 from the Road Fund.

### THE CONSUMER'S EMANCIPATION.

There are only two ways in which the consumer can struggle against the high cost of living: By demanding more money for his labor, or by seeking to purchase the necessities of life at a lower price. The gains secured by higher wages are often wiped out by still higher prices. The savings made by co-operative purchasing cannot be taken from you. By cutting out useless middlemen and organizing distribution on a basis of service instead of profit co-operation insures reliable goods, honest weights, and fair prices, thus emancipating the consumer from the yoke of the profiteer.

#### FATAL IN MOST CASES.

Bonar Law proceeded to illustrate his point by telling the story of a fisherman who was lying in the hospital, and asked that some one play for him on the bagpipes. The nurse had a warm heart and brought a piper into the room to play his entrancing music. The highland soldier recovered, but other patients in the hospital all died.

"What profession is your boy Josh going to select?"

"I'm going to educate him to be a lawyer," replied Farmer Corneal. "He's naturally argumentative and an 'beat on mix'n' into other people's troubles as 'he might jes' as well get paid for the last time."—Washington Evening Star.

### DRY LAW IGNORED IN UNITED STATES

President Harding Calls For More Effective Enforcement of Volstead Act.

When the complaint comes from the President of the United States himself that the Government's prohibition enforcement machinery has broken down the matter cannot be blinked at. President Harding wants the law strictly enforced. The accession of so many Democrats to power in the last election is responsible for freely letting down the bars.

The New York Tribune, a dignified and conservative republican newspaper, caused a country wide survey of the situation to be made as a result of President Harding's complaint. The results of the Tribune's enquiry are printed today. Its correspondents report that the dry laws are ignored and that the rum trade is a national industry. It is shown that the violation of the enforcement act is flagrant and universal, with liquor never more plentiful.

One state of the entire forty-eight disobeys, and that is California, but from that state thousands of tons of grapes are exported to be converted into intoxicants elsewhere.

The report shows that smuggling is carried on by wholesale lots and that a large part of the smuggled liquor comes from Canada, while saloons are wide open throughout the land. Some cities, such as Boston, are reported as flouting the whole idea of prohibition, with saloons wide open and in full blast.

According to the report, vast quantities of liquor pass the border from Canada to Detroit. The "liquor ring" is reported to be "a hundred per cent in control." In Milwaukee, where miners and girls are said to be able to get liquor almost at will. The report from Chicago says that the enforcement law is regarded as a joke, while throughout the country it is reported that a long succession of "blind tigers" operate down side streets, "to which any stranger can gain easy access, in which every corner who has the generally excessive price can get any kind of liquor he wants."

What President Harding characterized as a national disgrace might well have resulted from a survey of conditions. Continued on Page 2.

### WOULD ABOLISH FREE HOUSES

Northumberland Owners Offer To Abolish Old Practice.

The question of "free houses" for North country miners was raised at a meeting of the Northumberland Miners' Council at Newcastle, Alderman W. Weir presiding.

A long discussion took place on the subject, following which a resolution put forward by the Executive, was carried by 27 votes to 22.

The resolution, recognizing that the coalowners had intimated that they are "prepared to abolish the practice of providing free house or rent and replace it by an addition to the money wage," gave authority to the Executive to meet the owners to discuss the proposal without in any way committing the association to any change in house tenure.

Any proposals of the owners in regard to additional money wages in lieu of free houses are to be submitted to the association before any decision is come to.

Resolutions were also carried urging a basic wage for surface boys, asking the owners, by arrangement, to employ only trade unionists, and calling for a fortnight's holiday with pay every year.

A proposal that owners should be asked to deduct union contributions at the colliery offices was defeated. The Executive was instructed to recommend lodges to grant one week's holiday with pay to check weighers.

Henry Ford recently closed negotiations to purchase about \$20,000,000 worth of coal mines in Kentucky in order to start selling coal direct to the public. The first step in the promised plan to free the people from coal profiteers.

### BRITISH LABOR EXCHANGE STATISTICS SHOW LITTLE IMPROVEMENT.

The number of persons on November 20 recorded on the free-register of the Employment Exchange in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,379,000. This is 1,847 more than in the preceding week and 444,733 less than the figure recorded at the beginning of last January. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 59,900 on November 20, as compared with 50,234 on November 13, and 934,786 on July 1, 1921.

### MUTUAL AID IN INDUSTRY

Whitley Councils Have Stayed Wage Cuts, Says T. U. C. Chairman.

"Trades which have refused to form Whitley Councils are those which have suffered most heavily in the matter of wage reductions."

This was the statement of Mr. J. B. Williams, chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, speaking at the annual dinner of the Industrial League and Council in London.

The League, he said, set out with the idea that both employers and employed were human beings, neither side having a monopoly of angelic qualities. There were good men on both sides, and the aim of the League was to try to develop the best in both—to try to create an atmosphere of trust and sincerity which would entice each side to understand the other's difficulties, and by mutual understanding to smooth over these difficulties.

Labor leaders and captains of industry alike might advantageously try to understand the other's point of view. He was a firm believer in complete and thorough understanding in industry.

Sir William Noble, the well-known power, who presided, said that among the causes of industrial unrest the first that must be overcome was the soul-destroying fear of unemployment.

### TAILORS ON STRIKE

London Dispute Over Introduction of Non-Union Labor.

Members of the United Ladies Tailors' Trade Union employed by Messrs. Freedman and Co., Watling street, are out on strike against an alleged attempt to introduce non-union labor.

The firm has always been regarded as a union house, but it is stated by the union, on the opening of a new factory in Bethnal Green road, a number of semi-skilled, non-union female workers were engaged, and several workers were transferred from the original factory.

Messrs. Freedman, it is alleged, also refused to employ union men to fill the vacancies thus caused.

Twenty-seven men and five women are involved in the dispute.

## Items of Interest From Overseas

### EXECUTIVE OF MINER'S MEET

"The Men Are Starving; Something Has Got To Be Done."

The Executive of the Miners' Federation met yesterday to discuss the Prime Minister's reply to the deputations of Saturday last.

Subsequently the executive met the mining M.P.'s at the House of Commons to confer on the situation, which is regarded as serious, and indeed intolerable.

The Daily Herald learns that the whole position was reviewed and that it was decided to press the subject on the attention of Parliament, and to make another attempt to secure the allocation of a definite date for its discussion.

"The men are starving," said Mr. Hodges, "and something has got to be done."

The Executive met again the following morning and in the afternoon it met the employers' representatives on minor matters.

Striking confirmation of the amazing efforts being made by the miners of the country to increase the output was forthcoming yesterday.

According to the Board of Trade Journal, 5,471,800 tons of coal were raised in the week ending November 25—an increase of 95,000 tons over the previous week, and no less than 798,300 tons more than the corresponding period last year.

And yet the men who are producing these results are compelled to exist on wages that even Mr. Bonar Law describes as "inadequate."

An Ottawa ben has laid an egg daily for 197 days. There's a saying in every hen-house that an egg a day keeps the hatchet away.

### RAILWAY WAGE AGREEMENTS

No New Proposals for Variation Have Been Made.

It is stated by the Railway Review that no new proposals, apart from those originally presented by the railway companies, regarding wages and working conditions, and which were rejected by the unions, were submitted by the companies at the further conference with the union representatives this week.

The general managers of the companies, it is declared, merely desired to place before the unions their position and reason for submitting proposals for variations in the national conditions.

Further information, as already announced, is to be supplied in support of the companies' claims, and the negotiations will be renewed on a date not yet fixed.

Newport No. 6 branch of the N.U.R. pledges resistance to any wage reduction proposals.

#### A FAMOUS MAN'S START

The story of how Sir Eric Geddes got his start in life is told by Mr. E. T. Raymond, author of "Unsuccessful Celebrities." A great railway magnate, Sir George Gibb, happened to meet Mr. Geddes (as he was then) at a dinner party. He marked him down as a man of promise, and not long afterwards called him from England: "Will you take a post on the North-Eastern?" Back came the reply: "Starting on Monday."

Before then Sir Eric had spent years of rough work in many corners of the globe as a steel worker, a lumberman, and as general utility man on railroads, both in America and in the Indian jungle.

### ASKS FOR HER HUSBAND "THE PRINCE."

Claiming to be the wife of the Prince of Wales an unknown woman, who has been lodging for some time at Windsor, paid a visit to the castle, and announced that she had come to take possession of the apartments set aside for her own and her husband's use. She refused all particulars of herself, but alleged that her parents were "the Marquis and Marchioness of Malvern," and added, "I am hunting for my husband, the Prince of Wales." She possessed a good knowledge regarding the various members of the Royal Family, and is obsessed with the idea that she is a member of the House of Windsor. When asked who she was she gave the name of "Amy Lillian Windsor," but from papers in her possession it is likely her proper name is Amy Lillian Dawes. Asked how long she had been married the woman replied, "13 years." Do you know that the Prince is only 27 or 28, and that he could only have been about 14 then?" she was asked. It was then observed that the woman wore no ring, and the question was put to her, "Where is your wedding ring?" She responded, "I lost it, and did not get another." She expressed surprise when asked where the marriage took place. "It was married at St. George's Chapel," she retorted, and when asked where the marriage register was replied, "That is locked up in the Castle." "Surely you have your marriage lines?" it was suggested. "Oh, no, I haven't. The Prince has those," was the answer. A doctor was called in, but the woman remarked, "I have not asked for a doctor. When I want one I will send for one. If you want any information you had better see my solicitor or my husband."

### IRISH LABOR AND THE OATH

No Barrier to Freedom of Action." Dramatic Outburst.

An unexpected dramatic statement on the position of Labor members regarding the oath of allegiance was made by Mr. Thomas Johnson in Dail Eireann—the day on which the Irish Free State entered the Commonwealth of British nations.

Mr. Johnson said that the Labor members, on making their declaration of allegiance to the Constitution and of faithfulness to King George, desired to place on record that they recognized the act of making an oath of allegiance as a formality, a condition of membership of the Legislature, implying no obligation other than the ordinary obligations of every person who accepted the privileges of citizenship.

The terms of the Treaty, he said, were accepted by them under protest, having been imposed upon Ireland by threat of superior force.

"We make our declaration of allegiance," he proceeded, "intending to fulfil our pledge, with the proviso that if at any time it should be deemed wise and expedient by the people of Ireland in the exercise of their sovereign rights to denounce the Treaty, or alter or amend the Constitution in any respect whatever, nothing in our declaration of allegiance shall be a barrier to freedom of action."

In the course of his speech, after taking the oath, President Cosgrave said he had received a telegram from Mr. Bonar Law, in which he said: "You may be assured that we on our part, will do all that lies in our power to further the common ends we have both in view—the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and the lasting concord between the two countries."

### NEWS ITEMS FROM ACROSS THE LINE

Henry Ford applied to the Interstate Commission recently for authority to put into effect on his railroad a system of profit sharing somewhat similar to that effective in his manufacturing plant.

A nation-wide campaign for the Third Federal Child Labor Law is under way. The National Child Labor Committee believes the new law will be adopted throughout the country and for this purpose hopes to obtain the signatures of ten million men and women.

Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce recently indicated his sympathy for the principle of a living wage for the railroad workers by declaring that the 1920 Transportation Act carries the obligation of the public to secure just wages to the employees.

In a brief filed Saturday in support of the defense motion to dismiss the government's injunction against the Federated Shop Craft Union, it was charged that there was better evidence of an unlawful purpose on the part of the United States Attorney General than of Labor Union officials in connection with the shopmen's strike.

Anthracite mine operators in a committee of the United Mine Workers of America, stated in their replies to questionnaire of the fact-finding commission, Saturday, that the possibility of standardizing mine wages and units of output from workers was impracticable.

The cost of living among wage earners' families in the United States was 57.1 per cent higher on October 15 last than in July, 1914. There was an increase of 1 per cent in the month preceding October 15. Continued slight increases in the average cost of food, clothing and coal were noted by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Bituminous coal operators meeting with miners' representatives in Chicago in an effort to agree on some basis for future wage negotiations voted recently, to adjourn the conference until December 4, at the suggestion of a new sub-committee named by the operators to conduct negotiations late recently.

Congressman Woodruff of Michigan and Keller of Minnesota announced recently that impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty would be vigorously presented in the approaching session of Congress. They contend that the recent election in which Daughertyism was an issue in various states, spurred them to renew demands and efforts.

All organizations of railway workers are determined to use every legitimate means to frustrate the attempts of Senator Cummins and other administration leaders to put teeth in the Railroad Labor Board. A conference was held recently in which the leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods and officials of the Shop Craft Union drew up a plan for combatting expected legislation.

The Communist Party in the United States has failed because the Communists have not yet secured a hold upon the American Federation of Labor and other trade union members asserted an American delegate to the Third International at Moscow, speaking upon capitalist attacks upon the workers.

The trend of wages in the new year will be upward, declares President Gompers in an article written for the Cosmopolitan News Service. The drive for wage cuts and wage reduction came to an end by the protest of the working people in a large number of industries during the past year. Congressman Woodruff of Michigan and Keller of Minnesota, in drawing up their indictment in impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty, recently refused to make public in advance the specified allegations they will file with the Judiciary Committee, but declared "we have got the goods on him."

The cost of living in the United States is steadily increasing and has been for practically a year. It increased on an average of 2 per cent in the retail cost of food in October as compared with September as compared with September. This statement is made on the authority of the Department of Labor.

The future activities of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, particularly the scope of its jurisdiction in the settlement of impending railroad strikes, will be dependent upon the decision of the Supreme Court in a case brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Dr. W. F. McCaleb has resigned as manager of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, and goes to New York to take charge of the new labor bank that is being organized by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

In accordance with his programme of applying for himself all raw materials in the manufacture of automobiles, Henry Ford has bought a coal mine in West Virginia for which he paid \$1,250,000.

An embargo on anthracite coal shipments to foreign countries was proposed in a bill introduced recently by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts. By the bill the President would be authorized in his discretion to embargo coal of all other classes or foreign markets.

The average received for each ton of freight by the U.S. Shipping Board was 30 per cent less in August of this year than in August of last year, and 50 per cent less this September than last September, but the net operating loss of the Board shows a decrease this year, according to Chairman Lasker.

The Packard Motor Car Co. has declared a 100 per cent stock dividend on its nearly 12 million outstanding common stock, payable on December 3. In recent months the Packard's net profits have been running at a monthly rate of \$500,000.

Congressman Britten, of Illinois, November 20, reintroduced the bonus bill vetoed by President Harding at the last session of Congress, amended so as to provide the necessary funds by the taxation of beer and light wines.

The administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America asked President Harding to recommend to Congress such special amendment of the restricted immigration law as will permit temporary entry into this country of Greek and Armenian refugees from the scenes of war operations in the Near East.

Four representatives of the Department of Labor were ordered to the Bituminous coal fields in Somerset County, Pa., to investigate the working conditions of the miners on strike in the Herwind-White Coal Co.'s mines.

Efforts will be made by the State of Michigan to keep 56 alleged radicals said to have participated in the Communist Party of America meeting in Michigan last August, back to the State to stand early trial in January. Attorney General Smith announced that 76 radicals attended the meeting and only 29 of them were arrested.

In an opinion filed November 21 in the U. S. Court in Baltimore, Judge Rose held that the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation had no right to reduce the wages of the crew of its steamer Casellada during the time for which they shipped.

Organization for a huge government corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000 for the purchase and sale of farm products is the plan which Senator Norris, of Nebraska, announced today he is working out for the relief of the farming industry. A bill to this effect will be introduced in a few days.

A crisis in the affairs of the New York organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in America, not affiliated, became apparent when it was announced that the New York Joint Board and its staff had resigned because of the activities of Communists and other radicals and had appealed to the General Executive Board to act at once to save the local organization from collapse.

"In spite of the decision of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that the shop contracts of the Western Maryland Railroad Co. are in violation of the Transportation Act, it is understood those contracts. This means that the Western Maryland will refuse to be bound by the Labor Board's decision.

An aster suit against the Ku Klux Klan was filed in the Kansas Supreme Court November 21. The petition charges that the Klan is operating illegally in the State of Kansas because it has no charter.

An invitation to participate with the International Federation of Trade Unions in a general labor anti-war conference at the Hague, December 10, was rejected by President Gompers and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. "Participation in the decision of the Supreme Court in a case brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which will be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Continued on Page 2.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

### NEWS FROM ACROSS

Continued from Page 1.

Trade Unions as that platform now stands," the letter said. The A. F. of L. could not agree to such a platform.

The Talbot Clothing Co. of Boston, Mass., was recently granted a sweeping injunction by Judge Martin of the Superior Court of Massachusetts against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The injunction is an effort to sweep Labor injunctions in the history of the country. The respondents are strictly enjoined from seeking to impose closed shop conditions upon the company, and from visiting employees for the purpose of trying to induce them to leave or not to enter the employment of the company.

The prison population of the United States, not including the chain and road gangs and women committed to religious or charitable institutions, increased from 140,186 on July 1, 1917, to 150,131 on July 1, 1922, the Census Bureau announced recently. A rate of increase of 131 was noted in Federal and State prisons combined.

Radicals and Communists under the direction of the Trade Union Educational League, headed by Wm. Z. Foster, have launched the campaign to convert the Needle Trade Unions of New York City into "militant revolutionary organizations," and amalgamate them into one big industrial union.

The request for an increase in wages amounting to approximately 15 per cent, affecting 271,000 employees, will be asked of the U. S. Labor Railroad Board, E. H. Fitzgerald, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, announced prior to his departure for Chicago.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a letter to the Chattanooga News, declares that no matter how difficult, conditions of employment of labor must be changed. The letter was in reply to an editorial expression of the newspaper on Mr. Rockefeller's statement condemning the 12-hour day in the steel industry.

Apprehension of legislation harmful to business as a result of the victories of radicals in the last election were expressed by delegates to the annual convention of the National Foundry Association, composed of corporations and individuals engaged in the operation of steel, iron and brass foundries. "November 7 was a bad day for big business," was the way in which one of the association expressed it.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor met at Harrisburg, November 23 and was addressed by Governor Elect Pinchot. Among the discussions of the sessions was old age pensions and 48 hour law for women workers, and several amendments to the workman's compensation law.

Employment decreased in 29 and increased in 14 industries in October as compared with September, the Department of Labor announced recently. In the same period, 34 of the 43 industries reported increased payrolls.

The coroner's jury in investigating the Spangler mine disaster in Johnstown, Pa., found that the mining company was negligent in failing to provide a sufficient number of fire boxes in the mine and for allowing the use of open lamps known as gascones.

Representative of the A. F. of L. will hold a conference with Samuel Cattermyer of New York, at which the proposed impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty will be considered, according to a statement issued by the Federation. In commenting on the action of the House Judiciary Committee in calling upon Congressman Keller to present what evidence he may have before the committee on December 1, Mr. Gompers declared this to be a totally unheard of procedure, and is undoubtedly calculated to bias the proceedings and to make impossible the proper presentation of evidence to support the impeachment charge.

The right to leisure hours for recreation and self-improvement as a part of real human liberty was declared an essential element in the progress of the nation by Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, before the delegates of the convention of the National Council of Catholic Women in Washington.

Private Banks had been the most bashful and retiring little man in the Army. When women visited the camp he had always fled for shelter and stayed there until after they had left. So it came as a surprise when one of his former companions came across him in civilian clothes and was introduced to a large, husky girl as Mrs. Banks.

When he was able to get Banks aside, he asked him how he had met his wife.

"Well," returned the little man meekly "it was this way. I never did exactly meet her. She just kinder overtook me."

### LIFE AT FORTY

#### JUST OPENING

For Man of Experience and Honesty Says Henry Ford.

There is plenty of time for the man of forty who has not been able to save much, in a recent pronouncement by Henry Ford. Instead of echoing familiar advice usually given by captains of industry to start in early and save the pennies, the automobile manufacturer declares that if a man spends his time up to forty getting experience, he is better off, even from the standpoint of money making, than if he had kept closely on the job and saved every penny earned beyond absolutely necessary expenditures. Mr. Ford said all this in Boston, and a dispatch to the New York Tribune quotes him as follows:

Until he is forty a man should be gaining experience; he should be learning all he can, particularly how to spend money. That is why I told you that the best advice that I could give to a young man anxious to succeed is: Spend your money—on yourself; get all the experience you can; don't try to save money and be a miser.

Give me the man of forty who has had lots of experience, and if he's honest and truthful his success is a certainty.

I was about thirty eight or thirty nine years old before I began to think very much about making money. Before that I was too busy learning things and getting experience, which I have found of great value to me in more recent years.

Now a man should not be discouraged because he wakes up one day and realizes that he is forty years old and hasn't any money. He is really better off if he has a clean record and has gained much experience, because he has the incentive to put his experience to practical use and to profit by it.

Henry Ford has now all the money he wants, he says, and his policy as to further money making is stated as follows in the interview quoted in The Tribune.

My son and I are agreed that as long as our motive is to provide employment for just as many people as we possibly can, we will always have plenty of money. I haven't really tried to make money in recent years. I realized long ago that I had all the money I needed.

Some representatives of Hugo Stimmus came to our Detroit offices recently. I asked them what Stimmus was trying to do; what they were after. They admitted his motive was to make money; they were out to get stock control of businesses and to make all the money they could.

If that were our motive, I wouldn't be very confident of our future. We are now employing about 100,000 people, and we hope to employ many more. As long as that is honestly our purpose—to provide lucrative employment for just as many people as possible—my son and I will always have plenty of money to do the things we want to do.

### TO CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

At this season of the year many Canadians are planning to visit California. Of course there are many routes, each with their special scenic interest but, treating travel as a fundamental of education, why not travel one way through Canada. It will give you an opportunity of knowing your own country better, a chance to view the finest mountain scenery in America, and to visit our own all-year-round resorts on the Pacific Coast, Vancouver and Victoria, where the grass is green and flowers bloom and golf, motoring and all out door sports may be indulged in throughout the winter months. Discuss this tour with any agent of the Canadian National Railways, before concluding your plans. "The Continental Limited" which runs daily between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver is one of the finest all-steel equipment trains in America. For full particulars, apply to the Canadian National, Grand Trunk Railways, City Passenger Office, Cor. Sparks and Metcalfe Sts., Ottawa.

### THE VANISHING TRICK.

Harry C. Edgar, the leading insurance agent of Preston, Ontario, and formerly town clerk, tells of an occasion when a member of the U. P. O. had a good laugh at his expense.

The tiller of the soil had just taken out a substantial fire insurance policy and Harry had taken him into the leading hotel for lunch.

During the meal Harry noticed the farmer kept watching his mackintosh and umbrella hanging some little distance away.

"My good friend you don't need to keep your eye on your property. It's perfectly safe. You don't catch me watching my mackintosh as intently," says Harry.

### CONAN DOYLE TELLS

#### MORE OF FAIRIES

Frances and Elsie, Two Little Girls, are Friends of the "Wee Folks."

London.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle can no more be thrown off the scent than could his most famous fiction character, one S. Holmes. Ever since two years ago, he astounded the world by announcing his belief in the entire genuineness of certain photographs in which alleged elves and fairies figured prominently, he has been working unceasingly to discover more and more about these wonderful little people who deign to reveal themselves only to the privileged few.

He has just published his book, "The Coming of the Fairies," an entrancing little work, which, however, has caused some reviewers a good deal of heated brain work as to whether the volume should be classified as "fiction" or otherwise. It includes a number of new photographs of the little people which are more striking than those with regard to which Sir Arthur made his original startling pronouncement.

As in the case of those original pictures, the new photographs were taken by two little girls living in a secluded country village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. When Sir Arthur first published in the Strand magazine his statement regarding two of these "fairy pictures," he had expected criticism and ridicule. He got full measure of both. But he was not to be diverted from his quest, and has occupied each of the ensuing two years in sifting all the evidence in the matter, checking up on details and minutely investigating the possibilities of fraud.

He has finally come to the definite conclusion that deception in the matter is out of the question, despite the fact that his friends and brother spiritualist, Sir Oliver Lodge, does not see eye to eye with him on this vitally important subject. Indeed, Sir Oliver when asked to comment upon the fairy pictures were sufficiently skeptical as to suggest that California classical dancers had been taken and superimposed upon a rural British background. But Sir Arthur thinks that any such theory is at variance with the facts, which, he says, show conclusively that the pictures were the unaided work of two children of the artisan class and that such photographic tricks would be entirely beyond their capabilities even if they wished to perform them.

More Evidence of Fairies. In his new book Sir Arthur brings support the stories and photographs of "Frances and Elsie," the two girls in question, in the shape of a report from a gentleman identified as Mr. Sergeant (a former officer of the tank corps) who visited Cottingham, in Yorkshire, where the little girls saw their gnomes and elves.

"Mr. Sergeant," says Sir Arthur, "is an honorable gentleman, with neither the will to deceive nor any conceivable object in doing so. He has long and the enviable gift of clairvoyance in a high degree."

A considerable portion of the book is devoted to "Mr. Sergeant's" report upon his observations in company with "Frances" and "Elsie." Some things he saw himself, while others were seen by one or both of the girls while in his company. Every conceivable kind of fairy came under the notice of this gentleman and the little girls—elves, pixies, goblins, gnomes, and "the extremely rare un-dies."

"In the beck itself," reported Mr. Sergeant, "near the large rock, at a slight fall in the water, I saw a water sprite. It was an entirely nude female figure, with long, fair hair, which it appeared to be combing or passing through its fingers."

"Frances sees a little Punch-like figure with a kind of Welsh hat, doing a kind of dancing by striking it heel on the ground and at the same time raising his hat and bowing."

"A blue fairy. A fairy with wings and a general coloring of sea-blue and pale pink. A golden star shines in the hair."

"Elsie sees about a dozen fairies. As they drew near she remarked with ecstasy upon their perfect beauty of form—even while she did so they became as ugly as sinners. They all leered at her and disappeared."

"One especially beautiful one has a body clothed in iridescent shimmering golden light. She has cast a fairy spell over me completely. . . . An elf like creature approaches. He is not a very pleasant visitor. I should describe him as distinctly low class."

So there you are. There are beautiful fairies, repulsive goblins, sprightly pixies and low class gnomes. Take your pick.

There is nothing scientifically impossible," says Sir Arthur, "so far as I can see, in some people seeing that which is invisible to others. If the objects are indeed there" (which he appears to take as conclusively proved beyond dispute by the actual photographs), "and if the inventive power of the human brain is turned upon the problem it is likely that some sort of psychic spectacles, inconceivable to us at the present moment, will be invented, and that we shall all be able to adapt ourselves to the new conditions."

"It is hard for the mind," he further tells us, "to grasp what the ultimate results may be, if we have actually proved the existence upon the surface of the planet, of a population which may be as numerous as the human race, which pursued its own strange life in its own strange way, and which is only separated from ourselves by some difference of vibrations."

Over fifty designs from architects and artists in all parts of the Dominion were submitted and the selection of the more suitable types was made by the assessors, Messrs. Homer Watson, R.C.A., President of the Royal Canadian Academy; Percy E. Nobbs, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A., and J. O. Marchand, O.D.G. The monument is intended for marking historic sites throughout Canada of national importance and will carry a bronze tablet bearing historic data pertaining to the site on which it is erected.

Few Canadians realize what a wealth of romance lies buried in the pages of Canada's history. An indication of the richness of the Dominion may be found in the fact that over six hundred and fifty sites have already been brought to the attention of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Department of the Interior. These include battlefields, fortifications landing pieces of the United Empire Loyalists, explorations, etc., each one commemorating a stirring period in the discovery and upbuilding of Canada. Of these one hundred have been selected to date to receive the immediate attention of the Department.

Next year it is proposed to proceed further with the restoring and marking of a number of these sites and to continue with the preserving of ruins where they now exist.

When the general inspected an artillery outfit of colored negro soldiers in France he was struck by the snappy neatness and soldierly bearing of one particular member of a gun team.

"What are your duties, soldier?" queried the commander-in-chief.

"I'm the doah tender to de Swablong Kans," the lad replied.

"And what is that?" the general asked him.

"Why, I jus' opens the little doah in back o' de gun, and Bostus here throws a shell in and de corporal pulls de lanyard."

"Then what do you do?"

"We jus' drops back and say: 'Kaiser, count yo' soldiers.'"

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RAILWAY INDEPENDENCE. In recent negotiations with employes concerning wage adjustments the Grand Trunk Railway in effect declared its independence of the United States Railroad Labor Board. It was decided to establish three bases upon which the wages of each group of employes would be decided. For instance, car cleaners in the large cities will be given one rate of pay per hour; in smaller cities a slightly less rate will be fixed, and in the towns and villages a still lower rate will be given. This recognizes the variance in the cost of living as between cities, towns and villages. The general plan of the United States Railway Labor Board had been to set increase or decrease in wages for any particular class of employes at a fixed rate, regardless of the living conditions surrounding those affected.

To independent thought in Canada this plan of adjustment has never been comprehensible. The Board had never given recognition to the varying conditions in different parts of the United States, and the result has, consequently, meant that the man in the South, where railroading is an easier proposition than in the North, realizes a greater benefit by a wage increase and is less adversely affected by the decrease. Where Canadian railways have almost blindly followed the lead of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, it has meant a far greater hardship. Even in comparison with the Northern States, railroading in Canada is far more difficult. Conditions in this country for more than half the year call for a greater physical strain and exercise of mentality than in the moderate climate of the republic.

The acceptance of the United States standard for wage and working conditions on Canadian railways in the first instance resulted from the fact that for many years no definite standard had been attempted in Canada. With the consolidation and centralization of Canadian railroads, it is only logical that wage and working conditions should follow the same course. The shippers of Canada would most assuredly raise a howl to high heaven if freight rates were governed by United States schedules. Why, then, should there not be the same independence in wage and working condition schedules.

The Grand Trunk Railway has taken a step in the right direction in this respect, and it rests with the other Canadian railways to make it unanimous.

### ORGANIZED LABOR

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trade-union movement has developed a company of speakers who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meetings of labor bodies, where statesmanship of the highest order is demanded and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by fighting the battle of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top means a higher level for those lower down. While the trade unionist may for a time belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.

### DRY LAW IGNORED

Continued from Page 1.

ditions in the Pittsburg district, writes the Tribune's correspondent. The Washington correspondent reports that some of the biggest liquor raids have been within the shadow of the nation's Capitol and that Washington is still extensively wet in spots. California voted a local enforcement law at the recent election, the slogan of which is "smash the bootlegger," but the report from there is that the status of the liquor question is neither better nor worse. Prohibition is reported to be a financial success in St. Louis, as the fines paid by violators exceed the cost of enforcement. Liquor, however, continues to be sold openly.

Baltimore reports the number of prohibition agents as too small to enforce the law. Omaha reports that liquor is now sold in 3,000 places, as compared with 300 before the enactment of the prohibition amendment. Kansas City, Missouri, reports whiskey plentiful, cheap and of a doubtful character.

It is to be hoped that for the sake of decency, at forthcoming conference on the liquor question between President Harding and the Governors of the States some effective method of wiping out the national disgrace will be found.

"I hope that the fact that the wet showed strength in your State does not affect your belief that prohibition needs enforcement."

"It needs more than that in some unregenerate districts," replied Senator Lorgham. "It needs reinforcement."

### SURE OF HIS FUNERAL.

The popular American ambassador to England, Mr. Harvey, has been regaling his audiences at after-dinner speeches with several good prohibition yarns.

In wild Texas, he says, a prohibition officer was grilling a sheriff for not enforcing the Volstead Act. Illit stills were plentiful in the wild ranges. The sheriff pleaded that he did his best.

The prohibition officer doubted it, and had himself appointed deputy sheriff. He went to the wildest town and accented a little boy.

"Say, kid, do you know where there are any stills here?"

"Sure, boss! My father keeps one."

"I'll give you a shilling if you take me to it."

At that moment the boy noticed the sheriff's badge on the waistcoat.

"Say, boss, will you give me that shilling now?"

"No. You get it when we come back."

"I'd rather have it now, 'cause I don't think you're coming back."

CAUGHT ON THE RUN. Private Banks had been the most bashful and retiring little man in the Army. When women visited the camp he had always fled for shelter and stayed there until after they had left. So it came as a surprise when one of his former companions came across him in civilian clothes and was introduced to a large, husky girl as Mrs. Banks.

When he was able to get Banks aside, he asked him how he had met his wife.

"Well," returned the little man meekly "it was this way. I never did exactly meet her. She just kinder overtook me."

HEE KIND HEART. The dear old Scotchwoman tramped miles over the hills to get a bottle of medicine for a small boy who was ill in her remote village. When she had described the symptoms, the doctor set about preparing the mixture, one ingredient of which was a poison which could be administered only in the smallest quantities. She watched him pouring it out with the utmost care into the measuring glass. He poured a little from the bottle, held the glass up to the light, and then put in a few more drops.

"Ah, doctor," she said reproachfully, "you needna be so stingy. Remember it's for a pair wee orphan laddie."

My good friend you don't need to keep your eye on your property. It's perfectly safe. You don't catch me watching my mackintosh as intently," says Harry.

"No," said the farmer quietly, "you don't need to. It disappeared about ten minutes ago."

# FASCISTI LEADER HINTS AT CONQUEST

## Mussolini Has Army of 800,000 War Veterans and Means Business Says "Current Opinion"

Rossini, leader of the Italian Fascists, has organized his own army of 800,000 men, most of them war veterans, and has seized the government. Premier Facta had to choose between civil war and resignation, and as the King would not stand for the government collapsed.

For a moment it was thought that the three ex-premiers, Giolitti, Salandra and Orlando, might have formed government with Mussolini, so saving the face of the politicians; but resolution had passed beyond all compromise, and Mussolini assumes power dictator, with the king as a mere head, a change so drastic that several Italian ambassadors, including Signor Ricci at Washington, tendered their resignations.

What makes this matter so grave that it concerns other nations than Italy. At first, Mussolini merely wanted the Communists, a party broken and impotent. Next, he utilized the forces of Italy which disgusted with corrupt politics tired of groups and coalitions, and also was a domestic matter. But campaign has not ended there. He does not want a merely reformed Italy. He demands a larger Italy. It is out for imperialism. He hints conquest.

Mussolini wants a big navy, the quest in the Mediterranean. This did mean that he would refuse, as he has at present refused, to ratify naval agreement signed at Washington. A big navy costs big money.

Italy is already going bankrupt due to her prodigal expenditure. And finally Mussolini has to face the fact that he has at present only a handful of supporters in the Italian Chamber. Out of 535 seats, the Fascists hold a mere 46. This is the reason Mussolini must have an imitate election. Yet even the election may not be enough for his purpose. He has an army at his back, there is no reason to believe that he has a majority of the voters. Last against him and so are the clergy and the Catholic party.

Mussolini therefore makes an extraordinary proposal. He asks that the constitution be altered so that whichever group in the new parliament has the most members shall be immediately conceded three-fifths of the seats. To make this plain, let us suppose that Mussolini comes back after the voting with a party of 200. This would not be a majority of the House, but he would be allowed to nominate another hundred of his friends and so obtain that majority!

Such a scheme means a denial of the coup d'etat, worthy of Napoleon III. And there only remains the question whether a sense of responsibility will induce in the mind of Mussolini a sense of caution. That such is to be hoped.

Mussolini has started well. He supports the king. He restrains his hot-heads who, under such discipline, have behaved excellently. He has also devoted himself to the vigorous reform of the civil service, to the drastic collection of legal taxes and to cutting down expenditure. He realizes, apparently, that the first need of the country is solvency and that such solvency must be secured by clearing out corruption.

She—"Did you meet any stage robbers while you were out West?" He—"Yes, I took a couple of chorus girls out for dinner."



All sorts of queer vanity bags are seen these days in Paris. This one represents a Chinese figure. It has compartments for a mirror, powder, rouge and money.

# AMERICA'S DEMAND AT LAUSANNE

It seems funny to the French that after all the clamor that has been heaped upon them here for their so-called pro-Turk policy, America should rise at the Lausanne Conference and make a demand that dismisses the Allies and delights the Moslem, says the Literary Digest.

In previous years one found it possible to get fairly definite ideas as to the likely course of events in the months immediately ensuing. This summer, however, the situation was muddled, complicated and obscure beyond all precedents. But out of all the chaos and contradiction there stood one supreme and baffling fact: In the council room of the world, today the most important chair is vacant!

The French and English will call a peace conference to settle or attempt to settle the questions arising out of the conflict with Turkey. Eight nations are to be invited to that conference, but in looking over the list one fails to find the name of the United States.

You may say, What have we to do with Turkish trouble? And why should we be there? Why mix in the quarrels of Europe? At Geneva, the Council of the League of Nations has been in session—all the great nations of the world assembled to consider matters of moment to the world. The United States is not there.

# THE VACANT CHAIR IN WORLD COUNCILS

During each of the past four years it has been my privilege to spend a month or more in Europe. These visits afforded unusual opportunities for discussion with cabinet officers of European governments, bankers, economists and others possessed of intimate knowledge of conditions.

In previous years one found it possible to get fairly definite ideas as to the likely course of events in the months immediately ensuing. This summer, however, the situation was muddled, complicated and obscure beyond all precedents. But out of all the chaos and contradiction there stood one supreme and baffling fact: In the council room of the world, today the most important chair is vacant!

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The Atlantic ocean from an economic and commercial standpoint is today no wider than the Delaware river. We are a part of the world. We are entangled already with the whole world. If there is a famine in India, it affects the sale of cotton from the states of Georgia and Alabama. If there is distress in Russia, it means that tea cannot be purchased in Ceylon, and Ceylon cannot buy the wheat she needs from this country.

Our people need the markets of the world, and the markets of the world need us. The whole world needs peace, it needs contentment, it needs the will to pace, and it needs trust among the nations. The world needs the United States.

In a time so critical as this, when the whole future of a civilization, it may be, hangs in the balance, it is time for the United States to consider very seriously where it shall stand. It is unthinkable that we should long maintain our present policy of isolation. Pride, self-interest, duty—all summon us to a new point of view, and a new policy in keeping with our great traditions. It is time, I believe, for us to take the position that in some form that will preserve our national traditions and satisfy our national aspirations, which will not involve us in un-American activities, in some or other we as a people shall sit once more around the council table of the nations and bear our share of the burdens of the world.

We can trifle no longer. If we wait too long, it may be too late. Civilization is on fire, and yet we, the great Christian people, sit unmoved. We blame the other fellow for it all. We are the big brother of the nations. We are indeed the "land of hope and glory," but we are not doing our part. We stand up in church and pray the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come on Earth as it is in Heaven!" Do we mean what we say, or do we refer only to the United States?

# SIGNIFICANT LESSON FROM ITALY ON CAPITAL LEVY

Those who clamor for a capital levy would do well to ponder over the experience of Italy. Speaking at a meeting of the Delphian coterie at London, Mr. Gilbert Beyfus observed that a capital levy, if it were practicable, would be an excellent thing. It was only because he was convinced that the proposal was absolutely impracticable and would lead to the utter destruction of the country's industry that he should attack it whenever he had the opportunity. Capital was either extremely solid or very liquid. In its liquid form the moment one attempted to catch it by a levy it slipped across the frontiers of a country to another where it found safer. In its solid form it was impossible to make a levy upon it. The impossibility of preventing capital going abroad was illustrated in the case of Germany, where they had unsuccessfully done all they could to keep German capital in the country. The material wealth of the United Kingdom was estimated at \$15,000,000,000, which was vastly greater than the amount of money in the country; it consisted of the land, the houses, machinery stock, cattle,—everything down to tooth brushes.

What would happen if a levy were attempted upon all that capital? How could it be valued? How many years would be occupied in the process? The difficulty came when the objects of the levy were the owners of every factory and workshop, every form of stock, or share, who would have to sell out to pay the State. If everybody was selling, who on earth would buy? One parallel showing the difficulty of transferring wealth on a large scale was the difficulty of reparations from Germany. Although Germany had vast wealth in her mines, factories and forests, we could not get a single million pounds out of her. In spite of the unemployment rife in this country today, no man or woman was starving; and only recently a Birmingham undertaker attributed his bankruptcy to "the excessively low death-rate of the past three years."

Is it not time to drop petty politics of national egotism and rise to the height of the great argument? Can we as a people continue to stand aside and aloof? There isn't a particle of doubt that when America does see the situation as she is, she will rise in the greatness of her idealism and her magnanimity and express her real self in sympathy and co-operation with a broken world. God speed the moment of that great awakening!

FOR LAUREATESHIP. One of the most intellectual women of her generation, Mrs. Alice Meynell, the poetess and essayist, died at the age of 72 in a London nursing home. She had suffered from heart weakness for many years, and had been seriously ill for the past several weeks. Mrs. Meynell had for long been regarded as our greatest living woman poet and essayist. Indeed, on the death of Alfred Austin many powerful advocates urged her right to become the first woman Poet Laureate. She was the younger daughter of the late Mr. T. J. Thompson and of the early days of education at Trinity College, Cambridge, married early and devoted herself to her two daughters. Many of her early days were spent in Italy, and one of Mrs. Meynell's earliest recollections was of being examined at Genoa in the multiplication table by her father's great friend, Charles Dickens. While yet in her early twenties—and shortly after her sister's famous Crimean picture, "The Roll Call," convinced the public that a young woman was going to be one of our greatest battle painters—she published in 1875 "Preludes" her first volume of poems. It did not at once achieve a great popular success—that was to come later when it was re-published in 1893—but it aroused the enthusiasm of such men as Ruskin and Rossetti, the former declaring that it contained "the finest things yet seen and felt in modern verse." Of "Resonance," which appeared in the same slim little volume, Rossetti declared it to be "one of the three finest sonnets ever written by women." Except for the re-publication of "Preludes," with a few additions in 1890, she published no more verse till "Later Poems" in 1901. This was followed by "Collected Poems" in 1913, a little volume of but 117 pages and in 1917 she published "A Father of Women and other Poems," which contains some of her best work. She also published an Anthology of English Verse, entitled, "The Flower of the Mind," which was notable for its exclusion of Grey's Elegy. It is understood that Mrs. Meynell left about 30 poems, written in the last year of her life, while under the shadow of death that she knew to be drawing near, and these may be published shortly. Her essays would have won her a place among our great writers had she never written poetry.



Do you remember when "Alice Blue" was all the rage? It was named after Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of Theodor Roosevelt, when she was at the White House. Here she is today, wife of Nicholas Longworth, member of the House of Representatives. She is still one of the most prominent women in Washington society.



High Rotary officials after they had called on President Harding. Left to right, Knowles Cooper, president of the Washington Rotary Club; Ray Havena, president International Rotary Club, and Russell F. Greiner past president.



Fish cooking on skewers around a brazier in Japan. The skewers are turned by hand so that the fish may be uniformly cooked.



Cable despatches have named Mrs. Gladys Underhill of Chicago as the cause of jealousy that led to the stabbing of Nicholo Bonasini in Florence, Italy. Mrs. Underhill has been over there studying music.



Mrs. Dorothy Pollow, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Piggott of Allahabad, India, has opened a training school for horses at Radlett, Herts, England. She is shown here breaking a jumper to take the hurdles.

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## EXPLANATION OF DR. KOO

The talented young Chinese diplomat, Dr. Wellington Koo, said at a dinner party recently: "Some men think that we Chinese are a very childlike and very innocent people. They think we all exactly resemble the Peking merchant of the story. According to this story a Peking foreigner took a rather notorious foreigner to board with him at the rate of \$25 a week. Six months passed, and the rather notorious foreigner had not let his host once see the color of his money."

"So at the end of six months the Peking merchant thought the matter over very carefully, and reduced the foreigner's board from \$25 to \$12. He explained that thus, if the foreigner never paid him he would not lose so much money."

## MANY VIEWS AND DIRECTIONS IN A WILL

Many directions and expressions of opinion were contained in the will of a Middle Temple Barrister who died recently in Worcester (Eng.). He directed that his remains should be cremated, holding the view that many people were buried alive. He expressed a hope that "all my children may grow up to be of use in the world, to love books and music and sewers, to imbibes liberal Christian ideas, to hate alcohol, and to observe Sundays, and that they shall always venerate their ancestors, love their country, serve God, and honor the King."

I desire my children to be educated in the matter of religion according to the teaching of the late Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple. I also direct that my children shall be brought up as teetotalers and taught that Sunday is a day for worship and learning, and certainly not for frivolity. I hope, and as far as I can, direct that short family morning prayers shall be said every week-day, wherever the home of the children may be."

## AND WHOM DID YOU VOTE FOR, MISS SOPHY?

"Well, you see, the Conservative candidate was simply stunningly good looking. But the Liberal had always been splendid to his family, so I marked both ballots, closed my eyes, shuffled them, put one in the box and tore up the other. Nothing could be fairer than that."—The Passing Show (London).



G. H. Day, a poodle specialist of London, England, combing a valuable French poodle.



Charles H. Cartwright of Philadelphia, his wife and their nine children, sailing for England, where he hopes they'll be able to live more cheaply than in the United States.

WE MUST PRODUCE TO BE HAPPIER

In the Dictum of Noted English Writer.

Mr. A. R. Marriott in the course of a common sense article on "God and Mammon," in Hibbett's Journal gives the "Have-nots" some food for serious reflection. He says in part:

"In this connection another fallacy-deserves passing notice, that the wealth of one man implies the poverty of another. Thus John Ruskin writes: 'The art of making yourself rich in the ordinary mercantile economy seems to be equally and necessarily, the art of keeping your neighbour poor' (Unto this Last, p. 41). It will be apparent, on analysis, that this statement depends for its validity on the monstrous idea that only one party to a bargain can gain from it; that what one man gains another must lose. All sound trade rests, on the contrary, upon the assumption—not generally held—that the exchange of commodities is to the mutual advantage of both parties. It is, of course, perfectly true that the interests of competitive producers may be opposed; the worse your hens are laying, the better for the value of my eggs; but it is clearly to the advantage of all who have eggs to sell that the consumers of their commodities should be rich and not poor. The war and its sequel has taught many economic lessons; not all of them have yet been learned, but the world is beginning to apprehend the truth that the destruction of wealth to whomsoever it belonged, leaves the whole world poorer. During the war \$50,000,000,000 of wealth was absolutely destroyed. That destruction has unquestionably involved the impoverishment of the rich; has it made the poor richer? Plainly the poor suffered at least as much as, if not more than, the rich. Capital has been penalized in Russia as it has never before been penalized in any nation upon earth, with the result that Russia is today a place of torment to the poor, while those who still retain capital can obtain for it a return beyond the dreams of avarice. The only certain way of diminishing the value of capital is to increase its amount; and an increase of capital depends primarily on the prevalence of thrift.

YOUNGEST RHODES SCHOLAR

Norman Robertson, of Vancouver, B.C., who will be one of the youngest Rhodes scholars to enter the portals of Oxford University. He is now 18 years of age, but will be 19 before his graduation from the University of British Columbia in May next. Norman has never been at the top of his class in his scholastic career, though he has been always close to the top. He is the son of Prof. Le-muel Robertson, of the university department of classics. His father is a pioneer of the city, having once been master of a high school. The boy was born in Vancouver, which may not seem unusual, yet is, for a great majority of the people living in Vancouver now have come well within the past 18 years. Norman is a member of the students' council at the university.

OVER \$40 PER WEEK UNEMPLOYMENT PAY? Summoned at North London for obtaining relief from the Islington Guardians by false pretences, George Charles Richmond, of Queensbury street, N., was stated to have received \$3 5s. unemployment pay in one week. Defendant was a member of the Society of Machine Makers, and from May last to Nov. 8 had been in receipt of 10s. a week unemployment pay. On Oct. 10 he was asked, when he renewed his application for relief from the guardians, whether he was in receipt of any income, and he replied in the negative. He was thereupon allowed 40s. a week in money and kind. Inquiries were made and it was discovered that he was in receipt of 10s. per week from the trade union and also money from the labor exchange. In one week in September he received £2 15s. from the labor exchange, 40s. from the guardians, and 10s. from the trade union. Defendant justified his conduct by saying that "others told lies, why shouldn't he?" Richmond pointed out that the guardians had claimed his money from the labor exchange, and the whole thing was a swindle. Sentence of 14 days' imprisonment was passed.

Teacher—"Now tell me the name of the insect which is first a tank and then an airplane." Pupil—"It's the caterpillar, which changes into a butterfly."

Canadian Government Municipal and Corporation Bonds. Dominion Securities Corporation Limited.

It's good taste and good sense to insist on DENT'S

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YOUNGEST RHODES SCHOLAR

NORTHERN LIGHTS ARE TROUBLED

Correspondent in "Edmonton Bulletin" Voices Many Complaints.

In these times of stress and financial depression in our country it behooves us to look the situation in the face and endeavour to find a way to put the country on its feet.

There have appeared certain articles in the newspapers of late which tend to mislead the people of the outside as to the actual conditions in the Peace River country, and the reason that many of our best citizens are leaving.

I can claim the distinction of being one of the oldest settlers in the north, along with many of my friends who came in before any steel was laid north of Edmonton. We came with the expectation that the promise of a railway outlet to the Pacific coast would be fulfilled. No one will deny the fact that we have had patience. We have suffered the privation and hardship of pioneer life for 15 years, living under the delusion that the dream would be realized, that this great Peace River country would come into its own. But, as the proverb says, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Our natural outlet is the Pacific coast, which belongs just as much to the province of Alberta as it does to British Columbia. A railway to that outlet would eliminate the long rail haul to the Great Lakes or Atlantic seaboard. What we want, and must have if we are going to prosper, is a north and south line, tapping into the Grande Prairie country from the south, somewhere on our National Transcontinental line.

We are a part of the people of Canada, who help bear the burden of taxation, feel that at least we should have some voice in the marketing of our commodities.

We know it is impossible under the present railway system we are cursed with to ship our grain and cattle over a line that is running 400 miles to the wrong direction, which distance has yet to be traversed again to get to our ultimate goal—the west coast. Had we a line, as I have before mentioned, we then would be in the most favorable section of the Pacific Northwest. Our critics may tell us it would not pay, but let me point out to them the natural resources of the part of the country through which this line would pass, where ample tonnage would be secured.

The reader can get the federal government report on the immense fields of anthracite coal on the Smoky River. This is the only anthracite available at the present time in Canada; and instead of Canada importing her coal from the States, Alberta would be able to export to many of the Western States as well as Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and compete with this area. This is a commodity that could be shipped every day in the year, giving a tonnage that would go a long way to wiping out the deficit of our national railways.

The wealth of the timber in this area, is without doubt, the finest in Alberta, and I am authoritatively informed that much of it carries its height to 150 feet. A portion of this estimated at, I believe, three hundred million feet, was damaged by fire this fall. A large part of this waste could be saved were means of transportation available.

The distance from Grande Prairie on the E. D. & B. C. line to a point on the Canadian National, as the crow flies, would be approximately 110 miles, or a railway mileage of between 140 to 150 miles, making a total mileage to Vancouver of less than seven hundred miles. Then, also, we would have the advantage of both the G. T. P. and C. N. Lines, where we could go either to Prince Rupert or Vancouver. Also, the distance to Edmonton would be considerably reduced. As I have stated before, we must get our product to the west coast. We have no alternative.

The tariff against us to the south, the long rail haul east, and, as there is no demand by Aurora Borealis, consequently we must look to the Oriental trade for our salvation; and now that the Japanese and Chinese are fast adopting Occidental customs and each year are using more wheat, we can reasonably assume that the consumption of wheat will keep pace with our increased production.

Somebody has suggested that we trade with the Orient, but it would stimulate and encourage interprovincial trade. Exchanging our grain, beef, pork, poultry, for their lumber, fish, fruit, which is also vitally necessary and would benefit both provinces.

In conclusion I would like to touch on our need of immigration. No one will deny the fact that we need more people to help bear the burden of taxation, but I would like to ask the reader what is the use of bringing people into the country to conditions under which those of us with world of experience cannot survive. Would it not be better to make conditions more favorable to hold those already here, so that they may show by their example what can be accomplished. This, in my opinion, would do more to encourage others than all the immigration agents would do in their capacity for many years. This year we had "lousy" more immigration agents visit us than we had immigrants. At present, those that conscript on the Government's hands.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ARE DIFFERENT

Two Peoples but Twenty Miles Apart Have Little in Common, Says Edward Hutton in "The Sphere."

I do not think there can be another twenty miles in all Europe—certainly there is not in Western Europe—so crucial as those between Dover and Calais, so crucial in that they separate manners and customs so different, and all that these connote in spiritual and moral energy. We traverse them today on a brief tour, and certainly during the last fifteen years or so we have come to regard them with the establishment of the Entente Cordiale, as a sort of hyphen which connects rather than separates two civilizations that are superficially so different but essentially one. Yet no one can ever have covered these twenty miles without being struck by the extraordinary differences, not only of character in the peoples and buildings, but in the very landscape to which they lead.

T. J. RABEY, Grande Prairie.

MIRRED CIRCUS WAGON GAVE BUSINESS IDEA

When Business Threatens to Stick as Wagon Did.

As a constant believer in the benefits to be derived from newspaper advertising by the retailer, William Di-nen, the octogenarian, head of the old Toronto firm of hatters and furriers, deservedly ranks as the pioneer. He claims the record as the longest continuous advertiser in the daily papers of his city, attributing a large measure of his success to intelligent advertising, while modestly mentioning the fact that he has himself written many of the "ads" which have brought fame and continual big business to his firm.

"When business gets quiet it is good policy to advertise a little more, and would you believe it, I got that idea when I was quite a youngster!" he confided to the writer. "A circus had come to town in the old days before good roads, and it was, having its troubles with the mud. One of the wagons got stuck in a hole, and I hung around to see what was going to be done about it. The team could not budge the wagon an inch, and the driver secured the assistance of another pair of horses. This helped a little, but not sufficient, so he got more horses, and was eventually successful in pulling the wagon out of the hole. That incident made such an impression upon me that I longed for a business career. When business threatens to get where that wagon was I put on some more horses in the way of advertising."

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Di-nen made rapid recovery from injuries sustained in a recent automobile accident, and is back on the job keeping a personal eye on his advertising department, and all other branches of the business, always ready to apply the circus man's remedy if there is any signs of getting into a rut.

SIR HENRY SUGGESTED A PASS TO PARADISE

Archbishop was More Than a Match for Canadian Railway Chief.

Sir Henry Thornton who was recently appointed president of the Dominion's government-owned railways, was before his phenomenal success as a railroad executive in England, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Accompanied by the president of the road, and its counsel, ex-Attorney-General MacVough, he attended a banquet at Philadelphia, at which



Sir Henry Thornton.

Archbishop Ryan of that city was present. This cleric was famous for his wit and repartee.

Sir Henry Thornton, then "Mr." when speaking jokingly, drew Archbishop Ryan's attention to the fact that he and the president invariably were accompanied by the railroad's counsel. In this instance the counsel had justified his presence by suggesting to Sir Henry that the archbishop be approached in the matter of granting a pass to Paradise in return for a pass good on any railroad in the United States. "Ah," replied his grace, "I would not like to separate you from your counsel."

SURPLUS STOCK OF CLOTH MAY MEAN CHEAPER SUITS

Something like consternation has been caused in the textile trade by the announcement that 3,000,000 yards of woolen tweeds and serges, sufficient to make 900,000 men's suits, and about 7,000,000 yards of cotton trimmings, linings, and linen canvas have been thrown on the market. These materials form part of the surplus that passed through the hands of the Disposal Board. They were bought for the suits offered to demobilized soldiers, but as many of the men preferred the money the materials were grants. At present, those that conscript on the Government's hands.

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This is no new thing, of course, Julius Caesar felt it profoundly, and not without fear and misgiving, on two occasions on which he crossed the Channel; and yet it is probable that in his day the two countries and the two peoples were more alike than they have been ever since.

Nor is it only that we leave an island and enter a continent, or vice versa. That is much, but by no means all. It is that for good or evil the very souls of the two peoples are different, and express themselves differently, not only in language but in their buildings, their houses, their dress, too, the landscapes they have made, their fields and woods, their domestic animals, and even their tobacco. Moreover the smell of the two countries is different. If it were not so you would not know that curious odor of France which reaches you even before you land, and which is a profoundly convincing thing. I do not know what England smells like, but foreigners have tried to tell me. Every Englishman who has crossed the channel knows what France smells like; it is, perhaps, indescribable, but nothing is more convincing.

The two peoples which the Channel thus separates are the two great political powers of modern Europe. The immediate future, at any rate, would seem to lie in their hands, and it is for this cause, a pity, perhaps, that they are so different. But for every other cause you can think of it is a joy and delight, and except that, should they quarrel today as they have always quarrelled in the past, our very world is in danger (at least so we are assured). I would not wish one of those differences away.

For they will never understand one another. As I went into France a few days ago, there were among others in my compartment in the train, a young married couple. She French, and very pretty, he English, and rather patronizing.

They were going to visit her family, and all the way he was seditious. She was moved by the countryside—her countryside—and every now and then this came out in little exclamations of affection or admiration for it. Not a word said he, but he smiled.

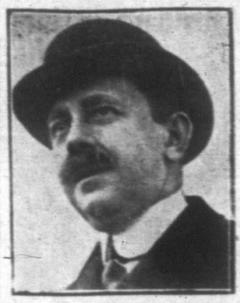
Then came the sunset—a remarkable and beautiful thing over that low, featureless Picardy. "The best sunset I've seen this year," he remarked to her. "Ah," said she, "you see, we are in France."

"Oh," said he quickly. "I think we brought it over with us." Ungracious! Very. But he became even more Johnsonian before the journey's end.

After Amiens, the landscape improves, and has a beauty that no one can miss. "How lovely it is," said she to him, with the most delightful of accents. "Oh," he replied, "France is all right. It's the people in it."

A brutal stroke! Yet there you have it—an essential thing. It is a pity today, but there it is; and if I may judge by this delightful couple, it need not be an unhappy dislike, I am sure they loved one another, and what is more to the point, got on splendidly together. After all, she was French and a woman, and he English and a man. I think that is the secret of it. I had thought few things more delightful.

Stude—"And poor Harry was killed by a revolving crane." Englishwoman—"My word! what a terrible accident! I hope you had more delightful." The Corsell Widow.



Count Lodovico Szechenyi, Hungarian ambassador to the United States, arrived on the Montserrat. His wife was formerly Gladys Vanderbilt.

INITIATION TO RHUMMY COST SENATOR DEAR

James Couzens, millionaire mayor of Detroit, now U.S. senator, and old Chatham boy, believes in meeting his card table obligations.

A little Chatham nurse who, before the summer ended, enjoyed a holiday which prior to this year did not exist in the kingdom of her wildest imaginations, will readily vouch for this statement concerning Mayor Couzens. Not so long ago Mayor Couzens was a sick man, so sick, in fact, that a number of nurses were constantly in attendance. Among them was the Chatham girl who was invited by her patient, when he was convalescent, and able to sit up a bit, to initiate him into the mysteries of several different card games, especially one known as "rhummy." Mayor Couzens became quite a strategist at cards and one sunny afternoon suggested they play for points to create greater interest in the game.

"Name the stakes," said the nurse. "One dollar a point," returned Mayor Couzens.

"What a joke," thought the girl, and she coolly replied: "You're on."

The game commenced. Play continued at intervals throughout the week. On tabulation of the score Mayor Couzens was found to be a loser to the extent of five hundred and a few odd dollars.

"That will teach you a lesson," laughed the sister, and she promptly forgot all about the business. A month later she received a cheque for her professional services. Accompanying it was a second cheque for five hundred and a few odd dollars.

Mayor Couzens had not forgotten his card table obligation. Hence the little girl's wonderful vacation the summer past.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN HOUSING TO BE ENCOURAGED

The British Government's housing policy was defined by the Solicitor-General in the Commons. Member after member rose from the Labor benches and propounded schemes for dealing with the problem such as seizure of sites at the price stated in the Valuation Roll, the supply of building materials by means of State factories; the revival of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and its adaptation to the needs of the moment. The Solicitor-General said that four years ago there was a large, he had almost said reckless expenditure by the State and municipal authorities in the hope of solving the problem. The result was that for an enormous outlay of public money there had been a comparatively inadequate return. Only two hundred thousand houses had been provided. In the opinion of the present Government houses could be more advantageously provided by those whose business it was to supply houses than by the State. The Government were most anxious that private enterprise, which had provided houses, should be encouraged to develop its great resources. They would consider provisions under which private builders might borrow money at reasonable rates if that would assist in the construction. There were already signs of a revival in building by private enterprise, and local authorities were also showing a readiness to undertake such work. The present system, under which the liability of the local authority was fixed at a penny rate, while the Government contribution was unlimited, could certainly not continue. The scheme had already involved the country in an annual charge of nine millions a year for 60 years. That could not be continued.

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MONTREAL DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED. 290 Papineau Ave. BUTTER — CHEESE — SWEET CREAM ICE CREAM "Always The Best" Tel.: East 1618-7019-1361 East

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