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A National, Sane Labor Paper

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

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Canadian Immigration Analyzed

Figures Show That in Spite of Immigration and Natural Increases, Canada's Population Is About Stationary

HUE AND CRY OF IMMIGRATION OPPONENTS ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED

It is a well recognized fact that statements made by public officials, politicians or by anyone whose line of talk is likely to get into the press of the country, are re-hashed and misquoted until they reach alarming proportions, depending upon the nature of the matter talked about and how others wish to construe the statements. Take for instance the publicity that was given during the winter of 1923-24 to the fact that some of the harvesters who went West in the Fall, returned to the cities in the east and could not immediately find jobs. The cry was raised that too many immigrants were coming to Canada and that a situation of untold hardship was being created. The radical element of labor also, apparently seeing its opportunity to create more disruption, caused letters to be written back home to the old country by a few of the more disgruntled of these immigrants.

These letters in turn were given publicity by the press of Great Britain and added to this the publicity given in Canada with all the flourishes tacked on to make a good story has brought about an unfortunate situation that bids fair to give Canada a serious setback for some years to come.

"The Canadian Labor Press" during the past few months has been running a series of articles dealing with this most important question. In an endeavor to correct the wrong impressions that have been gained through this harmful and erroneous publicity. The facts do not warrant the statement that Canada is being flooded with immigration that is not needed or is contributing to an abnormal unemployment situation. Canada or any other country will never be rid of unemployment but this does not mean that the fulfillment of the National policy of the country should stand still on account of this fact; rather that we should go on building up the country and by the co-ordination and the development of our resources, gradually lessen the unemployment evil to where it will eventually arrive at a point that is almost negligible, and while on the subject of unemployment it is not out of the way to state that much of Canada's unemployment is caused by natural conditions and should not create a hardship if the individuals protect themselves against the period of unemployment which they know must come in their particular line of work. In the industrial world, only a small percentage of the trades are seasonal while agricultural work, with which we are particularly dealing with, is an all year round job if one is to make a success of farming.

It is variously estimated that during the past two or three years, Canada's population has stood still and even gone backwards so surely it cannot be said that we have too many people. It must be admitted by

Russian Donation Is Declined in N.S.

Glace Bay.—The citizens' relief committee here has decided not to accept the donation of \$5,000 offered by the Red International Labor Unions and the Russian Miners' Association. "We have taken this stand because we believe its acceptance would be construed in certain circles as Russian propaganda and would result in diminishing contributions throughout the dominion," says the committee's statement.

Replying to the statement, J. B. McLachlan, editor of the Maritime Labor Herald, through whose offices the donation was obtained, said: "Conditions are such that only Mrs. Grundy in her dotage would object to relief coming from any and all quarters." He declared he would hold the money to see if adequate relief is forthcoming and will disburse the money himself if necessary.

Labor Conference Arranged for July

To Meet in England

A cable to James Simpson, Secretary of the Canadian Labor Party, was received recently from the British labor party fixing the date of the first conference of representatives of labor parties and trade union organizations of the British Dominions. The conference will take place in England on July 27.

Planned for 1924 to bring Labor organizations of the British Empire together to discuss problems of mutual interest, the conference was abandoned on account of the British elections. From time to time the projected gathering has been before Labor parties and trade union federations during the past eighteen months.

The delegates from the Canadian Labor party who were chosen for the 1924 conference and remain as the party's representatives to the 1925 conference are: J. S. Woods, M.P.; William Irvine, M.P.; Mrs. Rose Hodgson (Dundas), James Simpson and John Macdonald. The Trades and Labor Congress is expected to send a delegate, but he is not yet chosen.

Must Reduce Public Borrowings

Canadians generally can look forward with satisfaction to the resumption of gold payments to Great Britain and Canada and the subsequent reopening of the London Money Market to Canadian borrowers, but the large borrowings by public authorities, which were so common in pre-war days, must no longer be a feature of our financial relations with the Mother Country. Before the war, our conception of the immediate future of Canada was somewhat too optimistic, with the result that too large sums of foreign capital were borrowed and invested in railways, for which freight did not materialize, and in governmental and municipal improvements, which new taxpayers did not come to share. We now await the increase in population required to justify these expenditures. In the meantime, public borrowing must be reduced to a minimum. If, however, British investors or their representatives see opportunities for placing funds in productive Canadian industries, all concerned will profit, since fresh wealth is created from which interest charges can be met and the country reaps the benefit of additional employment for its citizens. This is the type of financial relationship with Great Britain that we must hope the resumption of gold payments will result in.

Summary

Instead of Canada's commercial and financial relationship with Great Britain tending to become less important as time goes on, the tendency will be rather towards greater importance, if the outline of the situation which is presented above is not entirely inaccurate. We may expect population increases in number, but as Canadian products secure a better foothold in the British market; we may expect Canadian purchases of British goods to increase in the same way and for the same reasons! as our exports to Great Britain to increase, not only as that country's opportunities for immigrants become more and more numerous, we may expect the influx of settlers from Great Britain to equal or even exceed that of pre-war days; and finally, as the world requires more products of the sort which Canada can supply, we may expect British investors to recognize and take advantage of opportunities for developing Canadian industries, or for sharing the profits of existing concerns by increasing their financial interest in Canadian securities.

The subject of our business relations with Great Britain has been dealt with above from a purely business viewpoint. One important factor has been left out of consideration, and that is, our attachment to Great Britain and to all things British. There is a very real desire on the part of Canadians to strengthen the ties between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Canada's feelings in this respect are not given continual publicity, but they are none the less strong for that. The whole question of Empire development seems likely to receive much attention in the next decade, and we must hope that Great Britain will take the lead in evolving practical plans for a fuller utilization of the Empire's great natural resources.

Canadian Labor Press Represents Middle Class

BELIEVES IN THE MOST GOOD FOR THE MOST PEOPLE

An impression has been gathered in some circles and gone abroad that because various viewpoints presented by the "Canadian Labor Press" regarding the needs of Canada, co-incide with the viewpoints of some of the manufacturers and others of the Capitalistic Class in Ontario, that we must be subsidized in some manner or our views would not be in accordance with theirs.

To this we must give an emphatic denial as the "Canadian Labor Press" has not asked for, nor does it receive any help financially or otherwise from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of Canada or any political body in Canada.

It appears to be a popular illusion among some groups on both the side of Labor and Capitalism that one has to be either an out and out radical with murderous intentions on all those who do not hold the Communistic point of view and with the ultimate goal of the establishment of a Soviet in Canada, with all the attendant honors of Russia, or you are a bloated aristocratic arrogant capitalist with but one object in view—that of crushing the working-

man beneath your feet and condemning him to an everlasting life of torture and misery. But—is there no happy medium to all this? Must one be a hated radical whether he be on the side of Communism or Capitalism in the sense in which these terms are used? What about the hundreds of thousands of people in between these two classes, and we strongly believe that they represent the majority, who do not hold the views of the Communist agitator nor hold a grudge against or aspire to be a capitalist?

The average workingman is happy with his lot and loath to accept the extremists point of view but is often driven to it through circumstances over which he has no control. He wants to live a normal life as exemplified by the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, raise a family, own his home and have something for old age and he accepts this as his glory and reward for a life of faithful service and he is satisfied that he is far better off than if he had followed the dictates of radicalism and discontent. If, however, this normal average man is continually harassed by the spectre of unemployment and want and privation, it is then that the seeds of Communism takes hold, sprout and burst forth in a feeling of antagonism.

As an illustration of a perfect representative of the class, in between the two extremes, the writer's father is a good example. Without so much as a common school education or even the support provided by an ordinary good home, he had to go to work at a very early age to earn his own living. He was married when he was eighteen and after being knocked around in various jobs, he obtained a position in Toronto with one of the large industries at the magnificent wage of eight dollars per week. He applied himself faithfully to his job however; never complained and today at the age of 48, he is a superintendent in this same plant; owns two houses, a good sized car and has quite a sum of money in the bank and raised three children in the bargain.

Now, my father cannot be called a capitalist as he has never known anything but hard work on a job, but neither is he a Communist; NO—he belongs to that great middle class of our community who are happy and contented. Had my father, become restless and dissatisfied with his low wages and hard work and joined the ranks of the radical agitators, he would not have had even a home today, for it would have taken most of his time to agitate. OR—had he by any stroke of fortune happened to have graduated to the Capitalist class, he would have been unhappy and discontented as he would have been out of his normal atmosphere.

"The Canadian Labor Press" has always strived to represent the great middle class in a sane and sensible manner and to prevent the inroads of Communism.

Premier Fed Hungry Man

Strange Guest at Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Table Enlightened Him as to Charity of the "Army"

Wending his way home after a recent strenuous day in his office, Premier Ferguson was accosted by a man who asked him for the price of a meal. He did not seem to be the usual panhandler, and after a few questions the Premier, who, strange as it may sound, had no money in his own pockets, invited the wayfarer to come home with him and share his evening meal. Perhaps it was the fact that he was himself "broke" that gave the Premier a fellow feeling for the unfortunate stranger.

All unsuspecting who his host was the man accompanied Hon. Mr. Ferguson to his home in St. George St., where he enjoyed such simple fare as premiers indulge in for dinner.

Pleased With Army's Work
During the meal Premier Ferguson questioned the man about unemployment conditions, relief measures, etc. Among other things he asked him about the various philanthropic organizations in the city, and he was particularly pleased with the report his guest gave him in regard to the Salvation Army's work for the hungry men of the city.

The stranger told him the Salvation Army was feeding a great many men every day, and were it not for its efforts there would have been very much more suffering during the past winter than there has been.

A few days later when a Salvation Army officer made his annual call upon the Premier for his donation to the Army's self-denial fund, he found the Premier had quadrupled his last cheque and gave for his reason the story told by his quondam guest.

"Coolidge Boom" Has Not Arrived

Federation of Labor Officials Report Much Unemployment in U. S.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor agree with the statement made on Saturday by William Green, President of that body, that unemployment in the United States at the present time affected millions of workers. Mr. Green was optimistic of the future and the ability of industry to absorb the army of workless.

"Conditions appear to be a trifle better in the United States than in Canada just now," said William Blackland, Vice-President of the Hockamith and Boiler-makers' International Union, who spent a month in the railroad shops of New York State. "The States did not get the boom it expected with the election of Coolidge. For the first time in years the New York Central closed its shop in Albany for a week."

Letters to union officials here reveal that Canadian mechanics in the States have had little work since October, while trade journals are warning men away from many cities of the United States on account of unemployment.

What Every Canadian Should Know about the Woollen and Knitting Mills of Canada

(Continued from previous issue)

Alarmed at the effects of the reduction in duties the Laurier Government in 1904 partially restored the duties on woollens, but by this time the channels for importing woollens had been cut deep and the destructive effects continued for some years.

At this time Germany had the market in Canada for knitted goods. But in 1905 a surtax on goods coming into Canada from Germany. The effect of this, instead of giving our market in knitted goods to Great Britain was to establish the knitting industry in Canada to the great advantage of rural towns.

Up to the War the woollen and knitting industry in Canada was making slow but sure progress, and during the War it was firmly established, for while the Government during the War controlled the price and allocation of wool and the prices it paid to the mills for goods, the great pressure for quantity production resulted in the mills being brought completely up-to-date.

On this point, Mr. Alfred F. Barker, Professor of Textile Industries in Leeds University, England, who made a visit of inspection through the mills in Canada and the United States in 1913, said: "Upon the whole, the Canadian wool

mills come up to the best Yorkshire mills—some few Yorkshire mills are better, many are very much worse."

"Quite a considerable part of Canada is so fortunate in climatic conditions that even in spinning and weaving no special arrangements, other than those made in Yorkshire, for example, are adopted. In fact there may be a greater difference between the valleys and hilltops in Yorkshire so far as spinning atmosphere is concerned, than there is between many Yorkshire and Canadian mills."

"Hosiery mills," he says, and he is using the word hosiery in its technical sense which covers knitted underwear, etc., "are in evidence in every textile district of the Dominion and the equipment of these mills leaves little to be desired. The hosiery mills of the United States are possibly behind the hosiery mills of Canada—in fact, some of the Canadian hosiery mills cannot be beaten."

"Broadly speaking, the arrangements made in the Canadian mills for clothing, dining and recreation during the luncheon hours caused me to regard the conditions prevailing in many Yorkshire mills as shameful."

While the quotation from Mr. Barker answers the old libel on Canadian mills, that they are not properly equipped to do business, there are a few more specious reasons advanced, their opinion woollen and knit goods cannot be produced in Canada, one of them being the statement that the water in our Dominion is not suitable for textile purposes and another that we cannot dye goods in Canada. As to water, in certain mill centres in Canada the natural water is as good for textile purposes as any place in the world, and in sections where the water is hard, water softeners are used, which produce a soft water unmatched by nature for textile purposes, and the cost of the process is paid for by the saving in soap, chemicals and seconds. As to dyeing—this is no longer a rule of thumb business, but is a skilled technical and scientifically controlled process, and is now done in Canada as well as anywhere in the world.

Lower Duties and Effect

During the sessions of the Canadian Parliament in 1922 and again in 1923 the duties on woollen and knitted goods entering Canada from Great Britain were reduced; in September 1923 the duties on goods entering Canada from France were also lowered and in October 1924, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland were granted the French rates. In November 1924, the safeguards against the too easy importations of goods from Germany were removed.

The wages paid in Canada are double those paid in Great Britain and four times those paid in France. Also Canadian factories conform to many regulations which insure a certain (Continued on page 2)

THE NEED FOR LARGER MARKETS

Canada Is Becoming More Than Ever Before a Manufacturing, as Well as Agricultural Country

As Canada urgently requires larger markets for the products of her farms, in order that increased population and increased production may be justified, the importance of the great British market is self-evident. Not only do we want a larger share of that market for Canadian wheat, but we want to increase our sales of cattle, bacon, packing house products in general, cheese, butter, apples, fish, eggs and other foodstuffs. Advertising, proper salesmanship, and most important of all, the production of a class of product suited to British tastes, and of a uniform standard of quality, are necessary for success. We believe that Canada is making progress along these lines. While the consumption in Great Britain of certain articles, such as wheat, is not likely to increase to any extent except as population increases, greater prosperity should enlarge the consumption of goods of other classes, and favorable prospects for better business conditions in Great Britain during 1925 and subsequent years are, therefore, a good omen for Canadian producers.

The figures printed below show that exports of wood and wood products have increased less than 50 per cent in value since 1913, and it may therefore be assumed that volume has not increased at all. European competition has been an unfavorable factor. It is to be hoped that greater prosperity will result in larger purchases of Canadian lumber, since the restricted British demand has been a bad feature of the lumber business of Canada for some time.

Imports
Turning to imports, it can be seen from the following figures that Great Britain has lost ground in the Canadian market during the last twelve years, since the value of her sales to Canada increased so slightly that the volume is evidently materially less. During this period, the value of our

Imports From Great Britain (Millions of Dollars)	Percentage of Total
1913	26.7
1914	21.4
1922	15.7
1923	17.6
12 Months ending Nov. 1924	13.2

(Continued on page 2)

TARIFF PROTECTION CANADIAN WORKERS

The average wages in gold paid to skilled textile workers in Germany is 21 cents per hour, or approximately \$5.72 for a fifty-two hour week.

The average weekly wage paid in the textile industry in Great Britain is approximately \$9.71 Per Week

The average weekly wage paid in the Textile Industry in Canada is approximately \$19.20 Per Week

The same ratio applies to other industries.

AN ADEQUATE TARIFF WILL PROTECT YOU AGAINST THE UNFAIR COMPETITION OF THESE LOW WAGES

A Dollar spent for Canadian-made Goods keeps the Dollar in Canada.
BUT
A Dollar spent for Foreign-made Goods leaves you nothing but the goods.
BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

(Reproduction of Bulletin No. 2 of "The Canadian Labor Press")

ASK FOR MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

When You Spend Your Made-in-Canada Dollar

Every time you pass a Made-in-Canada Dollar over the counter—ask for Made-in-Canada goods!

Then you will have more Made-in-Canada Dollars coming your way.

Every time you say "Made-in-Canada Goods, Mr. Merchant," you plant the idea in somebody's mind. It's a good idea to plant everywhere. It will grow. As fast as it grows Canada will grow.

The Made-in-Canada idea is good for everybody; it is a stimulant for Canadian raw materials, Canadian labor and Canadian capital. All sections of the Canadian working world reap the benefit; it keeps all the workers busy in the various manufacturing industries; the earnings of the industrial workers buy the produce of the workers on the land. It is good for all classes. It banishes or greatly reduces the unemployment problem.

Insist on Made-in-Canada products and you will bar out the competing wares of cheap, sweated, slavish labor of Europe and Asia. Low wages make low ideals. Union labor has been for years and is battling for high ideals. High ideals come only where the workers are paid and treated in a highly civilized manner.

For high ideals—for general Made-in-Canada prosperity—Don't forget to say that all may hear: "Made-in-Canada goods for me every time!"

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

Nova Scotia Miners in Sad Plight

"The Canadian Labor Press" was hoping that long ere this paper went to press, the miners' strike in the coal areas of Nova Scotia would be amicably settled, but the trouble is so deep seated that ordinary methods of procedure do not apply in this case.

The families of the miners are in the most deplorable state of want and privation as the result of a long siege of very poor working conditions and a scale of wages insufficient to keep body and soul together.

A full, fair and impartial inquiry should be made into the facts underlying the recurrent labor troubles in Great Britain and if possible, the matter sifted to the bottom so that the miners will be assured of a decent living wage under better working conditions.

Organized labor in Canada and elsewhere is behind the men's determination to accept no cut in the 1924 wage scale and it is regrettable that the King Government has not to date rendered assistance which is most urgently needed. When even the workers of Russia sent a cablegram that five thousand dollars is on the way to help relieve the sufferings of the miners, it is high time that our Government did their share.

What Every Canadian Should Know about the Woollen Industry

(Continued from page 1)

manufactured abroad, are not directly affected by the importations.

It is claimed that instead of the duties being lowered in 1922 and 1923, they should have been raised in 1921, as was done in the United States and that adequate safeguards should have been established to deal with the effect of depreciated currency; for the reductions have resulted in placing the entire woollen industry in Canada in jeopardy, in making many mills work on part time, and acutely closing down some mills and throwing others into bankruptcy.

On the other hand if the bulk of the imported woollen and knit goods had been made in Canada employment would have been given to about twice as many operatives in the mills.

Canadian Immigration Analyzed

(Continued from page 1)

THIS DESPITE THE FACT THAT APPROXIMATELY 75% OF THOSE MIGRATING TO CANADA ARE NOT IN COMPETITION WITH ORGANIZED LABOR OR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, BUT ARE MOSTLY FARMERS WITH A FEW MINING MEN AND A FEW DOMESTICS, ALL OF WHICH ARE NEEDED IN CANADA AND WHO HAVE NO TROUBLE FINDING POSITIONS.

We regret the very evident unfairness of this policy for it is not conducive to the general welfare of the country, which includes the workers just as well as any other class. We have millions of acres of untilled soil and we need and can absorb thousands of farmers and agricultural workers on this land. The production from this unworked land is incapable of being estimated but the additional wealth thus created would be utilized in buying the products of our Canadian factories and in this way all labor would benefit not only but also from a reduction in taxes from steady work and good wages, help bear the burden.

NOT HERE—BUT COMING!

Spring is in the air. Snow is melting, the ice is breaking and best of all, prosperity is slowly but surely on its way. Business is picking up. Manufacturing firms are making extensive preparations for capacity production. Building is on the increase throughout the Dominion, and the predictions we made in the dull, dreary days of December and January bid fair to be fully realized within the next two months.

Unfortunately, many people will be compelled to start at the bottom and rebuild their depleted resources. The period of depression has destroyed many things—homes, health and happiness, but to those who have suffered the ray of light breaking through the clouds of despair will be doubly welcome. Let us all then work unitedly to speed on this new era and stand shoulder to shoulder in an effort to hasten the days of prosperity and retain them when at last they have arrived.

The Need for Larger Markets

(Continued from page 1)

The Old Country's main exports to Canada are woollen and cotton goods, and iron and steel products, mainly rolling mill products, machinery and wire. The United States for many years has supplied the great bulk of Canada's importations of iron and steel products, and Great Britain is not in a noticeably less favorable position in the Canadian market than she was before the war, so far as these commodities are concerned. Inroads of U.S. manufacturers are most noticeable in the textile market. During the last twelve months, however, there has been an evident tendency for British manufacturers to recover part of the ground lost during the war.

So far as the Canadian Market in general is concerned, the United States, by reason of its proximity to the Dominion, has certain distinct advantages over Great Britain. United States firms have less difficulty in establishing branch houses, their salesman can cover Canadian territory without the expense of a long ocean journey, and their shipments reach the Canadian destination with less delay than those from Overseas. On the other hand, Great Britain enjoys a substantial Tariff Preference. Some of the disadvantages under which Great Britain labor is partially offset if greater attention is given to the Canadian market. Manufacturers on the other side of the water are in general keen to extend their sales, and we have seen evidences of a new attitude on their part, a greater show of interest in business prospects in Canada, and a willingness to adopt new methods of handling the business, where new methods seem necessary. The establishment of branch houses or of some form of improved representation in Canada, may very well prove to be a development of the next few years in Great Britain's selling tactics in this country. Canada is not anxious for the kind of outside competition which would have as a result the restriction of sales of Canadian made goods, but if, as seems possible, Great Britain can increase her sales at the expense of other countries, we could not but regard it as a favorable development, since the Mother Country needs today all the business she can get. Moreover, as indicated above, we have a very direct interest in her prosperity, since sales of many classes of Canadian products are affected by the business conditions prevailing in Great Britain.

ROYCE AVENUE SUBWAY TO BE BUILT IN SPRING

Toronto, Ont.—Another construction work will commence at the end of April of the first of May, according to announcement, recently.

Plans are now being prepared for the proposed subway at Royce avenue in connection with the north-west grade separation, and according to Col. Ripley the work will commence about the time mentioned.

As to the other subways along the north end the time is not yet known the orders as to the time of commencement not having been made.

Construction cost of the subway is estimated at \$160,000. One of the first things to be done in connection with the work will be the deviation of Dundas street to the west, the length of this being about 600 feet, and necessitating the destruction of the ancient Hotel, the Peacock Inn. This is necessary in order to secure a proper approach to the subway from the west.

More Accidents Than in January

The Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of February \$251,977.58 in benefits, \$223,511.04 of this being for compensation and \$28,466.54 for medical aid.

During the month 10,471 compensation cheques were issued to injured workmen and widows and other dependents throughout the Province, and 4,145 cheques were issued in payment of medical aid.

The accidents during the month numbered 4,096, of which 12 were fatal, as compared with 4,042 during January, of which 19 were fatal.

Cement Plant Resume Operations

Hanover, Ont.—Hanover cement plant, which has been idle for a considerable period, resumed operations recently and it is expected that the mill will be operating at full capacity by April 1. This provides employment for a considerable number of men.

Statute Labor Abolished by Council

Port Hope, Ont.—At the monthly meeting of the Hope Township Council, held recently, a by-law was carried abolishing statute labor. This is in accordance with the arrangements with the Government whereby they pay part of the salary of a man as foreman.

While the by-law was passed the council decided that they will bring to the attention of the Government through the Minister of Highways just what the abolition of statute labor will mean when the cost of the roads is put on the general tax. They will petition the Government to have a more equitable basis arrived at.

BAD CITIZENS

(In a Coroner's Court—Jurymen: I suggest that unemployed should be summoned on the jury. Coroner: I don't want unemployed people—I want good citizens.)

During those long dark years accursed, When the country cried for men And the guns in France were doing their worst, Were you Bad Citizens then? When the public raised an admiring shout, And the pressman praised with his pen, And everyone asked you to stick it out, Were you Mad Citizens then? When we gazed with horror in that black void Where you worked till you dropped dead, when No one would call you the Unemployed, Were you Bad Citizens then? And, if ever you're called to man those pits, And to face that Death again On which no mortal Coroner sits—Will you be Bad Citizens then? TOMFOOL

TEN GREAT INVENTIONS

The ten greatest inventors of history have been listed by former Commissioner of Patents Seymour. Eli Whitney, cotton gin. Charles Goodyear, vulcanizing process for rubber. Samuel F. B. Morse, telegraph. Alexander Graham Bell, telephone. Cyrus Hall McCormick, reaper. Elias Howe, sewing machine. Sir Henry Bessemer, converting pig iron into steel. Thomas A. Edison, incandescent electric light. Nikola Tesla, developing alternating current transmission. Wilbur Wright, modern airplane. AH but two—Bessemer and Tesla—were born on this continent and all have lived within the last one hundred and fifty years.

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Is Not Discouraged by Strike Situation

Premier Still Hopes for Settlement of Nova Scotia Dispute

Halifax, N. S.—While disappointed that negotiations looking to a settlement of the wage dispute that has tied up the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia for the past two weeks are not actually proceeding, I am not discouraged, and am doing everything I can to bring about an early reopening of the mines.

So declared Premier E. H. Armstrong, recently when asked to express his views, in the light of yesterday's developments, including the conference with J. E. McLurg, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, who returned to Sydney last night, and the announcement by the district executive of the United Mine Workers of America, that in view of alleged leakage through Government channels of the proceedings of the "secret conferences" they felt bound to take the position that the press should be admitted to all future negotiations.

Regarding the mine workers' reply to the memorandum considered Thursday as a possible basis for discussion, the Premier stated that while he had read it in the newspapers he would have no comment to make, pending receipt of the official document. On the score of Government relief, the Premier also said he would make no comment, but stated in reply to a question that he did not consider it necessary that the Government should obtain the consent of the Legislature before taking action.

Honor Gompers

San Juan, P. R.—The Central Labor Union of San Juan, Porto Rico affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has adopted a resolution calling on the Porto Rican Home-Steeds Commission to name the new park which it is proposed to establish in one of the labor wards of the city, the "Samuel Gompers Park." This ward has a population of about 6,000, practically all workers.

Naturally the Porto Rican workers are following developments in the United States with intense interest. The official organ of the Porto Rican labor movement, the Justicia, in a recent issue reprinted in Spanish the articles concerning fraud and coercion practiced in the Porto Rican elections.

The attitude of the American labor movement has brought new hope to the common people of Porto Rico. They are confident the American workers will insist on the Porto Rican workers receiving a square deal.

84.79% of Population Speak English

For Canada as a whole, 84.79 per cent. of the total population, ten years of age and over, can speak English. The proportion, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on the sixth census of Canada, 1921, was distributed as follows: 58.69 per cent. spoke English only; 16.03 per cent. spoke English and French; 9.49 per cent. spoke English and a foreign tongue, and or 43,970 persons comprising largely foreign born Austrians, Belgians and Jews, were reported as being able to speak English and French, in addition to the language of their racial group.

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 Sole Makers: TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

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OUR HOME PAGE

"Eczema on My Face Completely Relieved"

Miss Winifred Ernest, Box 46, Blockhouse, N. S., writes:

"Ever since I was a little child, I suffered with eczema on my face. At times my face was completely covered with large sores, and I tried nearly every kind of medicine that I heard of with no results. This lasted for over twenty years, until one day I asked the advice of my druggist, who bade me give Dr. Chase's Ointment a trial. After using the Ointment for a few days, the sores began to heal, and soon I was completely relieved of the disease."



Dr. Chase's Ointment

60 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Give the Teeth Their Beauty Care

Make Them an Added Attraction and Also a Health Asset
By Madeline Taylor

The pleasing flash of white teeth set between two smiling lips is a beauty asset that is decidedly worth cultivating. White, even teeth add a brightness and vividness to your face that no other feature provides.

You may not be able to change the size of your teeth or the spaces between them, but you can keep their color even. Healthy teeth, well cared for, do not show even the slightest traces of yellow.

You brush your teeth several times a day, of course. But do you brush them as thoroughly as you should? The best way to make certain of this is to provide yourself with two brushes. One should be small—preferably a child's size—and the other of regular size.

With the small brush you can reach the inner corners that the larger one will miss. You can get into every crack and crevice of your mouth. And, what is quite as important, you can give your gums the brushing they require.

You really should brush your teeth after each meal, but if this is impossible you can at least rinse your mouth that frequently. Keep a mouth-wash convenient and make use of its soothing properties. There is nothing that will refresh you so much or bring a pleasanter sensation to its wake.

For the girl whose teeth show a tendency toward discoloration, the peroxide bath is a valuable aid. You should not attempt it too often. But brushing your teeth with peroxide about once a month will help to keep them as white and clean looking as you want them to be.

Visit your dentist at least once every six months. This is a general rule that you cannot afford to ignore. Your teeth cannot stand neglect. They will very quickly show its effects and your health, too, will suffer for your carelessness.

Your health and your beauty demand that your teeth be in perfect condition at all times. Make up your mind to give them all the care they need. It will be worth your while.

Don't wait until a sudden distracting pain takes possession of you. This means that you are too late. You may even be forced to have the teeth extracted, whereas, if you had cared for it in time, you could have saved it.

There is an astonishing number of DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH CAN BE CURED

The new Continental Remedy called "Larmalene" Regd. is a simple, harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Rd. Croydon, writes: "I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.00. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE. Address orders to: Mgrs. "Larmalene" Co., "Woodlands," Stone-woods, Dartford, Kent, England.

Great Social Event

Four Hundred West Toronto People At the "At Home" of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers

The fourth annual banquet of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held in Oddfellows Hall, 229 College street east, Wednesday evening under the auspices of Divisions No. 295, 658 and 528, Toronto, London and Smith's Falls respectively in honor of their superannuated brethren of which there were present about 25 in number.

In all about 400 guests sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by the ladies, the wives of the engineers, and the tables were artistically decorated in pink and white and the beautifully caps made by Mrs. Percy Watson, added to the beauty of the hall.

Mrs. Jas. Lindsay convener of the Refreshment Committee, handled the supper with great efficiency and a super abundance of food, including rolls, butter, fruit, cakes, salads and meats left over was taken care of and sent to the Revelle Mission, 383 Queen street west to gladden the hearts of some less fortunate than the guests and any surplus of the finances will also go to feed and take care of the unemployed of the city.

After enjoying the repast quite an interesting program was commenced. Bro. Geo. Wanless, chief of Division 295, acting as toastmaster.

Those who took part in the program were the following C. P. R. officials:—Gen. Supt. H. C. Groul, Supts. R. McKillop, R. W. Scott, H. J. Main, F. Ronaldson, Master Mechanic; Supt. A. Maynes, Bro. Peter Heenan, M.P.P., Kenora; Bro. W. Callan, M.P.P., Rainy River; Grand Lodge Representative Bro. Ash, Kennedy, A. G. C. E., Sister R. Mains, Grand Vice-President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to B. of L. E.

A most important feature of the program was the presenting of canes to Bro. Geo. Dowling of London and Bro. A. Fraser of Toronto, also an umbrella to Bro. A. Kennedy, A. G. C. E.

Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Mains, Grand Vice-Pres. Mrs. Geo. Wanless, Mrs. A. Sproule, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Dowling and Mrs. R. Taylor, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The musical part of the program was rendered by the Canada Male Quartette and Supt. McKillop giving some very appropriate selections with Mr. Harold Frost as accompanist.

After the program cards and dancing was indulged in, the beautiful and spacious hall until the "wee small hours" of the morning.

Thanks to the very able committee who had things in hand. Chairman, E. R. Wrigley; Sec. Treas., W. B. Carruthers; W. Parker, J. Dorrecoate, F. Reeves, E. Bartlett C. Harrington, J. Lindsay, F. Williams, J. McCance, T. McCarthy, F. Scrivens, E. Tregaskis. Thanks were given to Mr. J. F. Foster, Foster Business College of West Toronto, who provided the programs for the big event.

FLOWERING PLANTS

The flowering plants in the room or window, may be only a pot of Hyacinth, or it may be something more expensive in either case they need very similar treatment.

The general run of flowering plants need a generous supply of water and should be soaked in a pail of lukewarm water for 15 or 20 minutes, twice every week. Azaleas, Cyclamen, Primulas, Begonia, etc. respond nicely to this treatment. Cinerarias, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Freesias, Callias, should be soaked on alternate days. Do not use ordinary Fertilizer in the house, unless you and everyone in the house have lost the sense of smell, but one of the tablet forms of plant food may be used to advantage. Ferns, Gromors, Clippas, are always safe if used as directed. Never allow green slime to grow on top of the soil. It can be remedied by stirring the soil with a sharpened stick, and sprinkling a little powdered charcoal on top.

Also keep a close watch for Aphids (green fly), XL all Nicotine is a sure cure for this pest. The same preparation may also be used for scale on Ferns and Palms. Directions printed on every bottle, always remove diseased or dead leaves, as they form a splendid shelter for insects.

Making Boots Last

How to get the best out of boots and shoes must always be a matter of importance. There seems very little doubt that the old "blacking," being largely compounded of oil or grease, was better for boot leather than the quick-drying, quick-polishing things we use now. But it is little use bemoaning the old blacking, which will never come back to favor because of the considerable labor involved in polishing.

All this, however, makes it more necessary to take such other care of footwear as we can. Good "trees" add to the life of shoes, and, if it is always done, they will make shoes tightly to the end of their days.

Stick to One Brand Where it is possible find one brand of shoe and stick to it. It will prove a saving in many ways. Especially will you be able to get trees that fit instead of makeshifts.

Boots should never be put away wet in an airless cupboard. They should also be put in such a position that the sole is not flat on the ground. It is better to let the air circulate even round the sole. A rod for the sole to rest on and one for the heels.

Feeding the Child

Children, like all young animals, require more growth or body-building material compared to their size than do persons who are fully grown. To ensure the child's normal growth and development his food must contain certain animal protein, mineral matter, and the accessory food factors (vitamins).

Protein of certain vegetables and nuts contains body-building substances, but must be supplemented by animal protein found in milk, eggs and meat, including fish and fowl.

Mineral matter is found chiefly in milk, eggs, meat, green vegetables and fruits, while substances regulating growth (accessory food factors) are found especially in the fat of milk, in eggs, and in leaf vegetables.

Whole milk contains not only animal protein, minerals, and the growth producing substances, but also fat and sugar. No other foodstuff is therefore so important in infancy and childhood.

Fleets of easily digested, properly cooked food should be given to the child at mealtime but nothing between meals. By the end of the first year a child should have four meals a day. By the end of the second year three meals a day are sufficient for the average child.

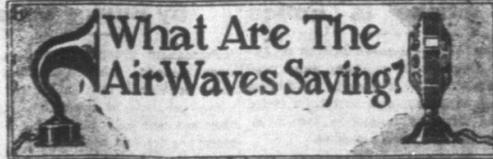
A young child should have his principal meal at noon, including a vegetable and meat, soup, or an egg, or meat (fish or fowl) with a green vegetable, and a starchy food (rice, potatoes, macaroni, cereals.) Cereal, milk and fruit make the best supper and breakfast.

IN THE USE OF GELATINE

A good general rule to always remember is to soften the gelatine in cold water, then to dissolve in boiling water. Neglect of either part of the process will cause trouble in making jellies.

When churning it is sometimes difficult to make the butter gather. Try putting a little soda in the cream. It will cause the scattered bits of butter to gather.

Remove water spots on waxed floors by rubbing in a circular motion with a cloth saturated with turpentine, then with a dry piece of flannel.



HOW TO PROPERLY OPERATE YOUR REGENERATIVE RADIO SET

By E. L. Chambers, Can. Radio Service

Many people who have purchased various types of standard regenerative receivers may encounter at different periods a series of minor troubles the source of which generally being traced wrongly attributed to the set itself.

If carefully constructed and properly operated your Radio Set should perform quite satisfactorily under normal conditions within its own limitations.

Now one of the most annoying disturbances to be rectified is that of "Self oscillation," or "reradiation," all operators of regenerative receivers are familiar with those weird little whistlings—"canary calls" which so often interrupt our enjoyment of some particular broadcasting to which we are listening. These whistling sounds rise and fall in pitch completely marring otherwise perfect reception. These "foreign harmonies" are generally caused by reradiation from some other radio set in your immediate vicinity. Now to explain how these disturbances may be caused and how they may be remedied.

In an attempt to increase the volume of your own reception you may unconsciously create more trouble by increasing your detector filament. Do not do so.

Such annoying disturbances as you yourself encountering are often the result of such a practice—namely, causing one set to oscillate or reradiate by undue filament current.

A second source of the trouble may be that of excessive regeneration, one may be operating the detector properly, but in an attempt to increase volume may so increase the regeneration by coupling the "tickle" coil that self reradiation again commences.

Too many people begin tuning in by turning on the filament of the detector tube very bright, then rotating the control dials until the reception

is heralded in with a loud carrier wave whistle.

True, they may then decrease the filament current and by closely tuning receive the station clearly, but the whistling sounds they first received were also received by their neighbors.

All regenerative circuits may be made to reradiate, but by merely remembering a few simple rules and operating your set based upon such rules, the great majority of such troubles may be eliminated.

When commencing to tune in adjust your detector filament until a slight hissing sound is heard in the phones or loud speaker; upon hearing such hiss, slightly decrease the current to a point just below the hissing degree. Your set is now in a proper condition for tuning in; it is not oscillating to any disturbing degree and your reception should be clear and audible.

Should you still be in doubt as to its reradiating, moisten your finger tip and touch the aerial connection on your set; if a clucking sound is heard in your phones, your set is still oscillating and your detector filament must still be lowered or your regeneration decreased by looser coupling.

Excessive filament current and undue regeneration may result in slightly louder signals but the clarity of reproduction in your reception will be lost and your neighbors enjoyment of their own radio sets will be to a great degree also marred.

Be content with clarity of reception without unnecessary volume. Keep your tube filaments burning as low as is consistent for operation—keep the regeneration from maximum and not only will you yourself be doing your bit for better radio reception, but also those in your vicinity will derive a benefit as well.

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



Chewing Tobacco Co.

for 25c

Consider This

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

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Meat and Fish	87%
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New Gas Ranges For Old!

ASK about our unique exchange plan for old Gas Ranges. Nothing like it ever offered before.

We take in your Old Range as part payment for a new one!

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The OTTAWA GAS COMPANY

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Special Reductions in

Martin-Orme Pianos

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

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

UPRIGHTS—PLAYERS—GRANDS

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Bread, Cakes, Puddings, Pastries

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Try it To-day

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OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

For sale by all first class grocers.

There is nothing more delicious on Porridge and other cereals. For baking cakes, pies, etc., it excels.

Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest

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

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



Phone Queen 1188

Labor News From Coast to Coast

Our Overseas Column

Wages in Germany

About Two-Thirds of What They Were Before the War

American working men, protected by the tariff against cheap foreign labor, may be interested to know that according to Samuel Montagu and Co.'s review of the foreign exchanges, the average weekly wage of skilled workmen in Germany was \$4.55 gold marks, or \$3.29. The July rate was virtually the same as in 1913, when the figure was \$4.35. Unskilled workmen, on an average, earn 27.24 gold marks per week, against 24 gold marks in 1913. As gold has lost about one-third of its purchasing power since 1913, it would appear that present wages in Germany, calculated in gold, are about two-thirds of what they were before the war.

Australia Sends Back Immigrants

Melbourne, Australia.—The French steamer Cephes recently sailed for Marseilles, France, with 100 Greeks and Jugoslavs, who were brought to Australia, among others, a couple of months ago and were unable to obtain employment. Many of them were destitute and unable to speak English.

The announcement of the Cephes's departure last November for Australia with 1,500 Greeks and Jugoslavs provoked an outcry in the Australian press, and in the House of Assembly on the subject of unrestricted emigration of Southern Europeans. A country-wide agitation against this immigration was aroused and some French and Italian steamship lines were asked to take back numbers of Southern Europeans who had been beguiled to Australia by glowing advertisements.

1,000,000 Children Starve in Russia

Berlin, Germany.—Russian Communist newspapers now openly admit that the number of starving children in Southern Russia alone totals more than three-quarters of a million. Further admissions show that the Government is unable to cope with the situation. The Investigating Commission, which submitted its report in the recent convention held at Kharkov on March 12, finds the Government is giving partial aid to more than 90,000. Those who aided receive a plate of thin soup and two slices of black bread as a daily ration.

The Province of Kharkov, which was formerly one of Russia's most fertile grain districts, reports 400,000 starving children, with no hope of relief in sight, since the Moscow Government states that the financial condition of the Soviet Government prevents it aiding the starving Odessa, from which port the So-

Work on Viaduct to Start Soon

Work on the viaduct will be commenced soon, U. K. Gillen of the Toronto Terminals Company informed A. H. Ben Miller, Chairman of the Unemployment Committee. Engineers and draughtsmen have been at work all winter and a start will be made at Spadina avenue, Mr. Gillen said. Nothing can be done in the way of tearing down buildings on the new right of way until the committee in charge of purchasing the property has completed its work. This would be several weeks at least, Mr. Gillen stated.

Urges Generosity Toward Aging Men

That many industrial firms would not employ a man if he were over 45 years of age and that consequently there was an urgent need on the part of the Federal Government for a generous attitude toward an old-age pensions scheme, was the opinion expressed by James Stephenson, Secretary of the Old-Age Pensions Committee of the Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Stephenson claimed that the allowance recommended by the Parliamentary committee when it drew up its report should be increased to \$30 a month. He said the committee would call a public meeting shortly to discuss the report of the Parliamentary committee.

Winnipeg, Man.—The report of the special committee dealing with the Workmen's Compensation Act suggests that the minimum allowance for temporary disability be reduced from \$15 a week to \$12.50, and also that provision be made for vocational training of injured workmen for another occupation.

vets exported great quantities of grain during the early winter, reports more than 200,000 children dying from hunger, and that reserve granaries are empty.

German Communist Trial Is Proceeding

Berlin.—Four weeks' proceedings in the Leipzig communist trial constitute a record for Germany, where the judicial authorities work quickly. The trial is not ended yet and the results have been meagre.

One interesting fact brought out is the rivalry existing between Prussian and Wurttemberg police each seeking to obtain the large reward offered for detection and conviction of guilty workers. This rivalry went so far that on one occasion the Prussian police arrested Wurttemberg people in Berlin. They drew their revolvers in the street in front of a Berlin hospital and violence almost resulted.

Another interesting point is that the German prosecutor has definite reason to believe that one of the accused men, Skobelevsky, is the Russian general, Gorietz, but he has not the evidence to prove it.

Spain Defeated

The armies of Imperialist Spain have now been withdrawn to a strip of the coast of Morocco, and Abd-el-Krim, rebel and leader of the oppressed native tribes, is master of almost the whole of the so-called "Spanish zone."

Even within the narrow line between the Spanish outposts and the sea, revolt has been growing. For over a month the Anjera tribe, who occupy the hills just across the Straits of Gibraltar, have been in revolt against the brutalities of Spanish militarism.

Soviet May Offer to Pay Czarist Debts

Paris, France.—A report is current in Paris that M. Krassin, Soviet Ambassador, brings an offer by Moscow to recognize the Czarist Russian debts. According to this report the Soviet is willing to take this step in return for loans to the Bolshevik Government. The motive ascribed is the financial difficulty in which the Moscow regime finds itself.

Color is lent to the rumor by the fact that M. Krassin is accompanied by M. Taratouta and M. Brageensky, Soviet financial experts, who are described as not pure Communists, but financiers under the old regime now working for the Soviets.

Such a move by Moscow to obtain credits would be in line with the recommendations M. Krassin is said to have made to the Soviet Government.

Coal Operators End Agreements

Calgary, Alta.—The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association at a meeting here gave notice to the United Mine Workers of America on March 31 terminating their present agreement on September 30. Since the resumption of operations in October, after the strike, the coal mining industry of the Province had been badly hit, many of the mines working only one or two days. The present cost of production in the union mines it is stated, has been largely responsible for the great falling off in business.

8-Hour Day at Owen Sound, Ont.

Oshawa, Ont.—Oshawa paid out approximately \$34,000 in relief work this winter, according to a report made recently by the City Treasurer. This work commenced in October and is composed chiefly of sewer work. Last month reached a high total when some \$500 was spent in relief for food and coal for invalids or those unable to work.

Work Prospects Look Brighter

Tilsonburg.—W. B. Brooks of Toronto, President of the Royal Oil Corporation, made the announcement here that the ground would be broken the middle of April on the 50-acre site adjoining the Wabash and C. P. R. Railways for their big oil refinery. The first two units, costing \$250,000, will be completed in the early fall and it is planned to have a million-dollar plant in operation within two years' time. The crude oil will be transported across Lake Erie from the company's oil fields located in Louisiana.

N.Y. Dress Goods Strike Is Ended

New York.—Representatives of 30,000 dress goods workers announced that a stoppage of work in 2,000 dress goods establishments had been ended when terms submitted by the industry's jobbers were accepted.

Discuss Building of Lambton Bridge

Toronto, Ont.—Following the presentation of the report of the Finance Committee in which amongst other things, it was recommended that until the committee is furnished with full costs of the proposed Lambton bridge, including contribution of interested municipalities, and also land damages, they could not report as to the financing of same, considerable discussion took place.

"The council of last year passed a resolution favoring project and instructing the Finance Committee to bring in a report, and that should be done. This matter is no new thing, and this is just a way of side-tracking it, and the need of the bridge is urgent," said Mr. Tier.

As for land damages, Reeve Tier pointed out that, although there would be some, he did not think they would amount to very much.

Deputy Reeve R. Price, of Etobicoke, stated that the proposed bridge would be 48 feet wide, and would cost about \$450,000, of which the county's share would be \$90,000.

The following resolution was passed: "That G. Kellam, chairman of the Finance Committee, together with Reeves Tier and W. M. Graham, be permitted to secure the necessary information relating to the cost of the Lambton high level bridge, and present to the Finance Committee for their consideration, and for them to report at the June session."

Will Secure Better Sanitary Conditions

Men and women employed in the garment industry are discussing the question of sanitary conditions in workshops. The officers of the union gave out recently that the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association would co-operate with union members in establishing within a very short time a board of control, composed of representatives of these associations, to bring about more sanitary workshops and eliminate fire traps. B. A. Sutin, who is at the head of the movement, is in hopes of making a decided change for the benefit of employees and public alike.

Must Take Vocational Course

Typographical Union apprentices, according to a new plan, must take a vocational training course, approved by the Typographical Union, in addition to the regular shop apprenticeship.

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End Unemployment by Buying Locally

Permanent prosperity will perch upon Canada when Canadians become convinced that in buying Canadian products at every opportunity they are not only performing a patriotic service and contributing to good times throughout the country, but that they are getting goods that are as well made, serviceable and attractive as any imported articles of the same nature.

There is still ingrained in the minds of many people covering all sections of the wide Dominion a feeling that imported goods are superior to goods of domestic manufacture.

Canadians in First Place This belief is largely a survival from the earliest days when many Canadian products were naturally somewhat crude, and did not measure up in quality with the imported article. But those days are of the past, and Canadians can truthfully lay claim at the present time to being the producers of goods in most lines of manufacture that are equal, if not superior, to anything that can be imported.

To End Unemployment If the Canadian consumer will ask for and insist upon getting the Canadian-made article, it will mean



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
SPADINA CRESCENT, TORONTO
Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister
Jas. H. B. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister
THE STATIONARY & HOISTING ENGINEERS' BOARD
J. M. Brown, Chairman
THE FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
Jas. T. Burke, Chief Inspector
THE STEAM BOILER BRANCH
D. M. Medcalf, Chief Inspector
THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA
H. C. Hudson, Prov. Superintendent
139 Queen St. Phone Q. 3760
OTTAWA ZONE OFFICE
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

that the whole country will reap the benefit. It will mean that the unemployment situation in Canada will cease to exist. It will mean that our own people, will stay in Canada instead of elsewhere to seek employment. It will mean that Canada will be more self-supporting and less dependent on other countries. It will mean prosperity for all in the Land of the Maple Leaf.

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