

The Canadian Labor Press Announces New Policy

A TRUE CONFIDENCE AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

ANNOUNCING THE NEW POLICY OF THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS IT IS NECESSARY THAT A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS PROGRESS BE OUTLINED.

The Canadian Labor Press having just completed its fifth birthday, we feel, befitting the occasion that we say something of what the Canadian Labor Press has done during this period of existence.

The Canadian Labor Press was begun as a monthly labor paper, but owing to its immediate success was within a very short time converted into a weekly and has been carried on as such for four and a half years, never having missed a single issue on the date of its first publication.

When The Canadian Labor Press was first created it had at that time become absolutely necessary that a Real Live Sane National Labor Paper be established, as many of the local papers in existence at various points throughout Canada were too agitative in construction and policy and were not "Heralds" of a true spirit and labor.

Some of these so-called labor papers are no longer in existence, having driven themselves out of business on account of their "RED FLAG RADICALISM." The Canadian Labor Press has always combated "REDISM," "COMMUNISM," and any possible advancement of "SOVIETISM," feeling justified in its stand on those thoughts were not true expressions of sane laboring men, and therefore could not be advanced, and The Canadian Labor Press as the paramount National Labor Paper of the Dominion feels emphatically that it must continue to fight against such conditions in the welfare of the Employees, Employers, and the safeguarding of the welfare of the General Public.

The Canadian Labor Press in the past (particularly in its early years) made mistakes, and will, no doubt, at times make further mistakes; we are not infallible, but we trust that our errors may be overlooked, and that we be not subjected to too serious criticism. The Policy of The Canadian Labor Press is to "play the game fair" in our expressions to all.

The primary objects of The Canadian Labor Press has always been to further co-operation between Capital and Labor along sectional lines. Advancing theories of Round Table conferences are difficulties have arisen; adjustments by arbitration and the general advancing of everything which has a tendency toward better relationship between Capital and Labor. Like almost every other enterprise, in the beginning of an enterprise, we have had much to contend with, and we also have had many trials and tribulations in building up The Canadian Labor Press; we have had at times men pointed with the paper who were a detriment to the welfare of existence and whose thoughts and methods have to a certain extent retarded the paper's progress, but with hard and untiring effort these difficulties have been overcome and today as we go into the sixth year of existence we can proudly boast that we stand longer in every way than at any time in the history of the paper, being stronger and stronger all the time, for we feel that the facts and ideals that we advance can only bring success to our efforts.

The Canadian Labor Press has always supported the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and its executives on account of its honesty, and particularly the level headedness of its President, Tom Moore, whom The Canadian Labor Press recognizes as one of the sanest labor leaders anywhere in the world today, and Canada should be proud to have a man like Mr. Moore at the head of the International Organized Labor Movement of the Dominion of Canada.

Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately 300,000 members in Canada.

The Canadian Labor Press supports the Policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Canadian Labor Press believes that there is and should be a bond of common interest between the employer and employee, and that these two important classes of the community are each necessary to the success of the other, and that it would be a long step in the path of real progress to bring two such opposing classes together on common ground. Through the medium of The Canadian Labor Press the guiding principles of each can become better known to the other, and with better knowledge comes increased understanding; and by placing the viewpoints of both employer and employee side by side in the columns of The Canadian Labor Press we feel confident that it will be the means of avoiding industrial strife and unrest. The Canadian Labor Press believes that there are enough broad-minded men in Labor's ranks to appreciate hearing both sides of an argument; therefore beginning with this issue the columns of The Canadian Labor Press are open to Employer and Employee alike, as there are always two sides to any dispute, and we believe in laying all the facts for both parties side by side in order that the readers of The Canadian Labor Press may impartially pass judgment through being cognizant of the true facts and thus in many instances avoiding industrial difficulties.

The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play both to Employer and Employee.

The Canadian Labor Press stands for the betterment of Trade Union conditions in Canada and the welfare of our country at large.

The Canadian Labor Press is Independent in Politics and free from any political influences.

ASSIST EX-SOLDIERS TO SETTLE CANADA

Major Ashton Leaves For England to Tell of Opportunities.

Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., of the Soldier Settlement Board has left for England to make arrangements for handling the fund created by benevolent ex-soldiers associations for the settlement of Imperial ex-soldiers on farms in Canada. Applicants were required to deposit £200 each and a good deal of money was put up on behalf of men who did not avail themselves of the opportunities provided in the Act. Arrangements have been made by which these monies may be used on behalf of other Imperials who may be settlers under the Board.

It has been brought to the attention of the Government that there are some 5,000 Imperial ex-officers in Great Britain with capital aggregating from £700 to £2,000 each, who are contemplating settlement in some of the overseas Dominions. In order to encourage the settlement of as many of these men in Canada as possible the Government has instructed the Board to have Major Ashton, while he is in England; place before these officers and ex-soldiers the advantages and opportunities and facilities which Canada offers for the settlement of ex-soldiers.

REVOLVING WINDOW FOR USE IN WINTER

Invention by Ottawa Man Being Tried Out By Ottawa Electric Railway.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company is trying out an invention by a local resident, a former motorist, which has so far proved very satisfactory, and which it is expected, will prove of much value during the winter months.

The invention, which originated with Mr. Michael P. Cumberland, 74 Besserer street, consists of a revolving center window for the front of the street cars, arranged by two pinions in the centre. By means of a small knob, the motorist, when the window becomes covered with frost, can swing the window around, and dispose of the frost covering. At present when the window becomes frost glazed, the motorist has to stop his car, get out, climb upon the fender, and scrape off the frost from the glass with an instrument provided for the purpose.

The new window is being tried on car 116 on the Preston-Rockcliffe route, and Superintendent A. J. Tobin is impressed with its utility, while the motorist believes that it is a splendid thing.

"Apart from the feature mentioned, the window will prove an excellent medium for ventilating the street cars when necessary," said Assistant Superintendent C. W. Carson, for the company.

WARNING IS GIVEN TO CIVIL SERVANTS

Civil servants against whom judgments have been given for arrears of income taxes are liable to be committed to jail unless the arrears are paid.

A great number of civil servants fell in arrears for civic income taxes owing to the claim that they were not liable for the taxes of 1920 on account of the agreement which had been in existence between the city and government. The city solicitor had a number summoned to the division court and the judge ruled that the taxes had to be paid. About seventy-five of those against whom judgments were given, thirty of them being young women, have not yet paid.

In division court, Judge Mulligan made the announcement that the court was prepared to enforce collections. He gave those a respite for the amounts of the judgments thirty days in which to settle. At the end of that time, he said, he was prepared to issue orders committing them to jail if the amounts had not been paid or arranged for.

SEX EQUALITY IN INDUSTRY IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER EXISTING SYSTEM

Women Follow Home Manufactures Into the Factory, But Do Not Strive for Mastery of Machinery. Partnership of Man and Woman Based on Economic and Political Equality Possible.

By COLIN MCKAY in the Canadian Railroad Employees Monthly.

Since women acquired the vote they have become more insistent in their demand for equal pay with men. Having achieved an approximate political equality, they are now pursuing with renewed vigor their fight for economic equality. They may achieve their purpose some day; but first they will have to effect a revolution in our social and family life. And to effect that revolution they will have to learn how to exercise a much greater influence on politics than working men exercise today. Otherwise they cannot achieve equal pay, unless indeed they organize battalions of Amazons and depose man from his leadership; and in that case they will be conquering the political power by bullet instead of the ballot as in Mussolini, and they will be strong enough to put man on a lower pay roll.

Women do not receive equal pay with men for a very good reason. Since the ancient matriarchal regime, the age of mother rule and descent in the female line, man has been the head of the family, and the provider. A young man usually endeavors to save something against the possibility of founding a family; when business enterprises were small and the employer knew his men personally, the young employee usually made his engagement or marriage the occasion for asking for an increase of pay. And the employer usually gave the young man an increase and a blessing, believing that marriage made a staidier and more contented and conscientious workman.

With the appearance of great corporations employing thousands of hands the personal relation between employer and employee has vanished to a large extent, and the corporation, being without a soul, is not much concerned to celebrate the marriage of one of its employees by granting an increase of pay. One unfortunate tendency of modern times is the multiplication of unskilled routine jobs which must be filled by some one, but which offer the young man no special training, and little or no advancement or increasing pay. The young man who drifts into one of these blind alleys very often is obliged to stay there, and if he marries, the wife frequently has to seek employment outside the home. The evolution of the machine thus tends to overthrow the prestige of man, as the head of the family, and to demoralize social relations—at any rate among the relatively unskilled workers. This tendency is desirable may be a debatable question. What is certain is that it is incompatible with the modern dictum that business is void of sentiment. Further, it is bringing about "equal pay for equal work" in these relatively unskilled trades.

Women as machine tenders now frequently are paid the same rates as men, and where production is regulated by the movement of the machinery receive the same wage. In any case equal piece rates imply equal pay for equal work. Where the human factor regulates the movement of the machine, a man may possibly speed up production and make larger earnings, in which case he may still regard himself sufficient superior to ask a woman to recognize him as a family head. But the more machinery is developed the more completely does it determine the rate of production, and reduce the operative to the status of an automaton. To the owner of such machinery it makes little or no difference from the point of view of production whether the operative is male or female, a single man or a family man. If he pay the married man more it is because of a sense of social responsibilities, inherited from the regime of personal private enterprise.

Where the machine brings male and female operatives to a footing of economic equality, there is no reason why a woman should not make herself head of the family—except law and custom. Of course, there is also the physiological reason; the average man is physically better fitted for prolonged and exacting labor; but lots of women are superior physically and mentally to lots of men. In certain primitive communities in Japan the women are heads of the family; they make the family living by fishing, while the men attend to household duties, and in these communities the average woman is physically the superior of the average man. While machinery has taken over many occupations once the province of handicraft, at the same time the expanding technique of civilization has called into being many new occupations, requiring special skill and aptitudes which cannot be acquired except by prolonged apprenticeship of some kind. But in these new occupations, as well as in the crafts like carpentering and bricklaying, which still preserve their ancient characteristics, women, as a rule, are not anxious to become competitors of men. The idea of serving a long apprenticeship for next to nothing does not appeal to girls. A girl seeks a relatively simple job which she can learn in a week or two; she is not troubled if the job offers little or no prospect because she hopes to marry sooner or later and not have to work outside the home. And because she looks on her job as a temporary adventure, she is not much concerned to equip herself for advancement. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, but in general women are not a factor of much importance in occupations requiring special education and skill. And they are not likely to be unless the further evolution of the machine of production and distribution decomposes complex occupations into a series of single operations capable of being performed equally well by male or female. That is not a present prospect, because, while the number of routine jobs increase, there is also an increase in the occupations demanding special knowledge and training. And if all the work in the world could be carried on by the simple labor of pressing an electrical button women would still remain in an inferior on the payroll. She has little chance of escaping from this inferior position unless she seizes sufficient political power to change the law and the custom which makes man the head of the family. Probably she will not wish to resume her ancient role of head of the family, which her foresight and prudence developed by the necessity of caring for her children, fitted her for much better than men. But she seems to be aiming at the idea of a family of two heads—a partnership of the sexes based upon economic and political equality.

Women have always been workers. A few generations ago the wife of a well-to-do burglar was the busier superintendent of a variety of home industries, weaving the cloth, making the garments of the masters and his children. The farmer's wife is still busy with apprentices, as well as cooking for productive tasks. But most of the industries once carried on by women in the home are now carried on by women in great factories, and women have simply followed their old industries, transformed in many ways into the old system the wife was a business partner, producing directly for the family head, and to that extent on a footing of economic equality with her husband. Both man and wife were providers, and the family was an economic unit. Considering the role women have always played in industry it is not unreasonable that wives should work in factories to help out the family maintenance. The unreasonable thing is that man has not learned to make the machine a servant, instead of the treadmill of the working class.

CABINET MINISTERS HINT TO CUT SALARY

WINNIPEG.—Following advocacy by Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, of a reduction in members' indemnities from \$1,800 to \$1,500 the figure prior to 1921, R. B. Williams, Conservative member for Turtle Mountain, in the Legislature this afternoon, gave a broad hint to the cabinet ministers to cut their own salaries paid to the amounts paid prior to that year, \$5,000. Cabinet Ministers now receive \$5,400.

Mr. Black urged the cut in indemnities when moving reading of a bill amending the Legislative Assembly Act, on the ground that it would be setting a good example to the people of Manitoba in the matter of practising economy. Mr. Williams stated that such a reduction was a plank in the platform of the Conservative party. The debate was adjourned.

The debate on the reply to the speech from the Throne was continued and adjourned.

ACCUSE CAPTAIN ON WITNESS STAND

Assert He Was Drinking and Used His Revolver.

HALIFAX.—That Captain Oickle, taken in tow by the Manchester Ship, taken and claimed by her as salvaged prize Sunday, was drinking on the days previous when his ship suffered such damage from storms that he abandoned her, was declared in the evidence of George Tancock, host of the sailing vessel in the admiralty court today. Hearing in the sixty thousand dollar salvage suit brought against the owners of the Barquette by the Manchester Ship-owners, opened in Admiralty Court here today before J. L. Barnhill registrar. Regarding the rumor of mutiny, Tancock said that on the night of the accident in which the Maid of England lost her foremast and other rigging, it was dangerous for men to venture on deck. The Captain had drawn a revolver, he said, and endeavored to persuade Tancock and some others to go on deck.

PAVES THE WAY FOR BUILD AUDITORIUM

Permit for Demolition of Buildings and the Necessary Excavation Work.

The preliminary building permit in connection with the Auditorium has been granted by the city of Ottawa which paves the way for the contractors to commence at an early date the demolition of the necessary buildings, and the commencement of the excavation work.

Recently some of the residents have voiced objection to the site of the Auditorium, claiming that its presence in the locality chosen will destroy it as a residential section. Speaking of these objections, which it is stated will shortly be presented to the board of control in the form of a petition, Major F. D. Burpee stated last night that he had interviewed some of the objectors, and had found their criticisms had arisen from lack of knowledge of the character of the building which it was proposed to erect. He stated that they were seeing the plans some of those who had been worrying about the destruction of the residential section of that portion of the city, had changed their opinion.

"The impression had formed amongst some of those who spoke of sending a petition to the board of control against the proposed site, that the building to be erected would be something of the character of Dey's Arena," said Major Burpee. "He gained a different impression when it was pointed out to them that the new auditorium would cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000, and that it would be built with a special brick facing that would make it a decided improvement in the locality. Some had supposed also that the cars would run past the building, while there is no intention on the part of the directorate to even contemplate such a move."

In order that there may be no confusion or misunderstanding The Canadian Labor Press definitely announces that while they are firm supporters of the policy advanced by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and of Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Congress, as an efficient and sane leader, The Canadian Labor Press is NOT the Official Organ, nor is it connected in any way with the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Therefore, being an Independent, National, Sane Labor Paper gives us wider latitude in dealing with industrial problems, and thus we are in a position to render better service as a labor paper. The Canadian Labor Press further announces that Mr. J. A. P. Hayden, former editor of The Canadian Labor Press, has not been for some time past, and is not now associated with this paper in any way.

SIR H. THORNTON AS OPTIMISTIC AS WHEN HE STARTED

President of Canadian National Railways Returns From Ten Thousand Mile Trip Over the Lines. To Fully Consider the Hudson Bay Railway.

After an inspection trip of ten thousand miles, covering the Canadian National lines from coast to coast, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways returned to Ottawa, to use his own words, "as optimistic as when I set out." Since Sir Henry and the officials accompanying him left Ottawa for the Pacific coast they have, in the last 22 days, covered 7,000 miles. The delegations received occasionally tallied as many as ten in a single day.

From all points there have been recommendations as to where the new Canadian headquarters should be established, but decision still remains to be reached, although, Sir Henry intimated last night, it is not far distant and will probably be announced within the next thirty days. Today there will be a full meeting in Ottawa of the board of directors, but the business for discussion, Sir Henry announced, is purely of a routine nature.

On Hudson Bay Ry.

Sir Henry intimated that he was about to make further inquiries into the feasibility of the Hudson Bay Railway. "In this regard," Sir Henry added, "I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have no desire to appear as dictating to Parliament in respect to what it shall do. Parliament can do what it chooses in regard to the expenditure of public money. The directors of the National roads, are, in a sense, trustees of the people's property, and it is our duty to administer our trust the best we can. It is no part of our duty to dictate to Parliament, but if I am asked for an opinion, I shall give it. It is quite probable that I shall eventually be asked what I think of the Hudson Bay Railway, and, if I am, I wish to have the necessary information available."

None of the rails had been taken up on the Hudson Bay road, said Sir Henry, nor was it intended to take up any while the question of the road's future was under consideration. The taking up of rails might be regarded as prejudicing the case and it was desired to avoid that either one way or the other.

Need of Rock Ballast.

Sir Henry expressed himself as pleased with the physical condition of the National roads, but added that rock ballast was the chief need of the winter conditions.

Questioned as to the likelihood of the all-rail route to Quebec being used for shipment of wheat from the west, Sir Henry replied that all the directors could do was to provide the best facilities possible for wheat transportation. They could not force it along any particular route. That would have to be determined by economic conditions.

The president re-affirmed his intention of operating the system along the lines of a privately owned railway without any interference, political or otherwise.

He announced that a committee would be appointed right away to consider the question of electrifying the C. N. E. lines in the Toronto district. "Whatever is done," he said, "will be done in the interest of economic operation."

SIX HUNDRED GERMAN MINERS ENTOMBED

As Result of a Fire Damp Explosion at Benthams, Upper Silesia.

Berlin.—Six hundred miners are entombed in the Heinitz mine at Benthams, Polish Silesia, in consequence of an explosion of fire damp. Of the eight hundred men, constituting the morning shift, who went into the mine shortly before the explosion, only two hundred had been rescued up to a late hour today. Of these, eighty were suffering from injuries and taken to hospitals. The bodies of thirty-five dead had been brought to the surface when the despatch from Benthams was filed.

CIVIL SERVANTS ASK MINIMUM WAGE

VANCOUVER.—Revision of salaries to include a minimum wage of \$100 a month will be one of the requests of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada to the Dominion Government when the annual convention of the organization is held here, commencing Feb. 19, according to a statement made today by H. T. Warburton, president of local council. Mr. Warburton declared that there were 18,821 civil servants in the Dominion of Canada receiving less than \$80 a month and less. This amount, he stated, did not provide for clothes, or education and many other necessities of family life.

BOOKBINDERS' UNION ENJOYABLE DINNER

Local Union 173, International Bookbinders, held a very enjoyable dinner on Saturday evening. The guests included Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades Congress, and Controller Cameron. Mr. R. A. Rigg, director of the employment service of Canada, and who is also a member of the local, sent a wire expressing his regrets at being unable to be present, being detained on official business at Moncton, N. R.

The toast of the evening, "The Labor Movement," was proposed in a most admirable manner by President Moore, who has recently returned from Geneva. Mr. Moore gave a very interesting and instructive resume of the labor movement and showed how these have a direct influence on the industrial situation in Canada. Controller Cameron responded in a characteristic and pithy address.

The toast of the "Local Union" was proposed by Bro. A. T. Cotter, and responded to by Mrs. G. A. Carroll, vice-president and secretary of the local respectively. "The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders" was ably proposed by Bro. C. E. Huret and responded to by Bro. Harry Smith, while that of "Our Guests," was proposed in a witty and pleasant speech by Bro. Bert Thomas, and responded to by Bro. Rawlinson. About thirty guests were present and all felt that a stimulus had been given to the development of the Bookbinders' Local by the inspiring addresses that had been delivered. W. T. McDowell was toastmaster.

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



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REGARDING OUR NEW POLICY

On the front page of this issue of The Canadian Labor Press there is announced a new policy to be followed by this paper in the future. A policy based on our belief that better co-operation and understanding between employer and employee should be the paramount thought of a real labor paper, endeavouring to promote and build up a true and lasting bond of fellowship between these two important classes of our country. The Canadian Labor Press will unceasingly take issue with and endeavour to combat the Workers' Party in Canada and all forms of radicalism which has a tendency to disrupt the industrial world.

FALSE DOCTRINE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

On another page of this issue we reproduce extracts taken from Labor papers which clearly show the ultimate purpose of the Workers' Party and the establishment in Canada of Soviet Government by red revolution.

In dealing with this subject, The Canadian Congress Journal states:

"The Montreal Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada denounced this Party as a tool of the Third Internationale of Moscow and repudiated absolutely its policies. Notwithstanding this warning many workers continue to accept these false leaders, often blinded as to their true purposes by their own sincerity. Under the guise of friendship to the international trade union movement and on the political side to the Canadian Labor Party, they are assiduously working to supplant the present trade union policies by those of armed force, red revolution and the destruction of the present forms of Government and social order.

"Canadian trade unionists stand solidly with their brothers in the United States and Great Britain, in opposition to communist activities. The following statement by J. R. Clynes, Deputy Leader of the British Labor Party and a trade unionist of irreproachable reputation, provides much food for thought for Canadian workers:

"The British Labor Party is quite dissociated from communism. We have from the beginning, as a Party, denounced the communist creed and method. We believe in neither. We have refused the communist party admission to the National Labor Party by overwhelming votes. Can we do more? There are a few Communists in the country, but so much unemployment and distress prevails just now that large numbers of suffering people make some response to any kind of cry of escape from present conditions. In one case, however, of a pure communist who has asked for admission to the Labor party it has been unanimously refused by members. I think the cry of communism comes not from Labor but from the more reactionary factors that are somewhat—well, noticeable in politics just now.

"Canadian workers cannot ignore the clearly drawn line between the communist policies of the Workers' Party and the constructive policies of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The issue is a clear one. Shall the thirty-nine years of effort and sacrifice by the organized workers of Canada, as exemplified in the accomplishments of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, be thoughtlessly cast aside and untried experiments of theorists and destructionists be substituted therefore?"

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in a special article written for the New York Tribune declares that "Americans can best stop the spread of communism by the scientific foundation of our own scientific propaganda of recognizing trade unions which stand as the first line of defence against communist dictatorship. The communists are not attacking Congress, legislatures, corporations or employers; they are attacking trade unions."

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WORKERS' PARTY ACTIVITIES

The Extracts published below are taken from Labor publications and show the real aim and objects of the Workers' Party.

Special Article by Trevor Maguire in the "Maritime Labor Herald."

New battles will have to be fought in the year 1923. Battles against the establishment of new speeding up, cost reducing, labor sweating conditions; new battles, perhaps, against the power of the State. To prepare for these conflicts the work of the intelligent, thin, red line, that exists in every local should be organized, coordinated and increased so that the class of 1923 will show a solid body of "reds." On with the task of making communists!

The Trade Union News.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Workers' Party of America closed its second national convention at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, by sending a telegram to Moscow notifying the Communist International that it had devoted itself to "constructive work of building a powerful revolutionary work in America."

In support of its program for the establishment of a Soviet government in the United States and the "dictatorship of the proletariat," the convention issued an appeal to the revolutionary elements of the country to rally under the party banner and go forward "to the victory of the American social revolution under the leadership and guidance of the Communist International."

The last business of the convention was the unanimous decision to send the following cablegram to the Communist International at Moscow:

"Second annual convention Workers' Party sends greetings to Communist International. Convention reports with joy absence of all factionism. Convention devoted itself to constructive work of building a powerful revolutionary movement in America. All reports indicate greater influence of party in actual struggles of workers. We go forward with new strength and enthusiasm. Long live Communism and the International."

A. F. of L. Newsletter.

The importance of capturing the trade unions was emphasized at the convention of the Workers' Party of America, which declared for "the dictatorship of the proletariat." Formerly this element expressed their scorn for the unions. Now they cry: "We must have the unions to succeed."

The communists are becoming less daring and are now endeavouring to "legalize" their revolution. The platform adopted is a cautious rehash of "revolutionary" platitudes. The only exception is the urge to capture the trade unions. Formerly they declared "there is no hope in trade unions."

The usual denunciation of "reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L." was made by delegates who jollied members of Organized Labor who elect these "leaders." This is the usual policy of "revolutionists," who claim to be masters of logic.

It was declared that "one of the chief immediate tasks" of the Workers' Party "is to inspire in the Labor unions a revolutionary purpose." It is agreed, however, that the day of the revolution is not around the corner, and that "the experience of the workers" has proven that the workers "cannot take over the ready-made machinery of the capitalist government and use this machinery to build up a communist society." It is urged, as the first step towards government control, to establish soviets or workers' councils.

Again and again it is declared that the work of the communists is within the unions and that an intensive process of "boring from within" is absolutely necessary.

Between the injunction judges Garyian and communists, trade unionists will have no excuse to fall asleep the coming year.

Extracts from Constitution as Published in "British Columbia Federationist."

The Russian revolution the first section of the "world revolution." Basing its policies on the international character of the revolutionary struggle, it will strive to make the Canadian Labor movement an integral part of the revolutionary movement of the world. Disillusioned by the treacherous conduct of their own leaders and inspired by the proletarian revolution of Russia (the workers of the world have organized the Communist International. Despite the bitter opposition of the capitalists and their Labor lieutenants the Communist International has grown rapidly and become a world power, the citadel and hope of the workers of every country. The Workers' Party will expose the Second International, which is continually splitting the ranks of Labor and betraying the working masses to the enemy. It will also warn and guard the workers against the attempts of the so-called two-and-a-half-International to mislead the workers. Further recog-

nizing that the Communist International is the only real centre of world revolutionary activities the Workers' Party will strive to rally the workers under the banner of the Third International.

"The general programme of the Workers' Party shall be:

"To consolidate the existing Labor organizations and develop them into organs of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the Labor unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.

"To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capital dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic.

"Unless the unions begin to understand that the era of conciliation and arbitration in the class struggle is passed and recognize the changed conditions of the struggle between Capital and Labor there is danger that the efforts of the capitalist class will succeed.

Not only, however, is this consolidation necessary, but equally essential in the international organization of all the militant unions of the world. The only force that has proven itself capable of recognizing the needs of the trades union movement imposed by the changed conditions, and capable of rallying all the militant forces of the world Labor movement is the Red International of Labor Unions.

"The membership of the Workers' Party will assist in the consolidation of the Labor unions on militant lines by permeating these organizations with a revolutionary spirit, exposing the reactionary and treacherous policies of the Labor union bureaucracy, stimulating the sense of aggressive rank and file control and resisting to the utmost the expulsion of militants and the splitting up of the unions in general."

Report of Speech of Trevor Maguire, Organizer of the Workers' Party, as reported in the "Maritime Labor Herald."

Some talk about bringing about revolution by constitutional method. The speaker considered this an impossible method. The Constitution of Canada is found in the British North America Act which was framed for the purpose of keeping the power out of the hands of the workers. It is composed of House of Commons, Senate and Governor-General. If Labor captured all the seats of the House of Commons, their legislation would be blocked by the Senate, composed of senators appointed for life. These would block the legislation. Parliament is but one section of government. There are the armed forces.

The workers must build a political machine of their own that will suppress all those who fight it. This form of government will be a soviet form, which means workers' organized councils. The workers look forward to the day when there will be a Canadian soviet government.

Some talk of reforms, old age pensions, mothers' pensions, compensation acts. These are in force in many provinces and more people are unemployed and more people are unemployed and hungry than ever.

WOMEN WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

BOSTON.—An order for a strike of 3,000 workers in the women's garment industry in this city will be issued at a mass meeting to be held February 7, unless employers agree in the meantime to confer on terms, union heads announced tonight. Formation of an arbitration board is one of the workers' demands.

According to Meyer Perstein, of Cleveland, Ohio, a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who is in charge of the union for the workers, the strike will be called primarily to bring about a wage increase of 20 per cent, and changes in working conditions that would do away with so-called "sweatshop" methods.

SPENT OVER \$13,000,000 ON 44-HOUR WEEK

TORONTO.—In its fight for the 44-hour week which commenced in June, 1921, and extended into almost every industrial centre of the United States and Canada, the International Typographical Union, according to a letter from Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, to an official here, has spent \$13,000,000.

Mr. Morrison said he thought that the striking printers of Toronto, Winnipeg and other points in Canada would be the last to come out of the struggle which the union entered in June, 1921. The assessment which had been at ten per cent, will be reduced to three per cent this month.

The strike roll of the local union was reduced by the employment of fifty local printers last week who went to a city in the United States.

STRIKES SPREAD FRENCH PREPARE TO MEET TROUBLE

Marital Law Is Practically In Effect and More Troops Are Sent In.

DUESSELDORF.—What practically amounts to martial law has been declared in the occupied area. All cafes, hotels, theatres, and cabarets were closed at 10 o'clock tonight, German time, which is 9 o'clock French time. The French tonight were continuing to make arrests in connection with Thursday's rioting, about 20 Nationalist leaders were imprisoned during the evening.

More arrests are likely tomorrow if the Germans carry out their decision to refuse to obey the French. This decision was reached today at a meeting of all burgomasters, the chief of police, prominent state officials, and the directors of the Reichsbank in the Rhine province. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Gruetner, president of the Province of Rhenish Prussia, who later was arrested but afterwards released after a conference with General Simon, who informed him that he would be rearrested if he remained recalcitrant.

It was explained by the French tonight that Dr. Gruetner was arrested for his activities against the French, which culminated in a meeting presided over by him this afternoon, attended by all the burgomasters, state officials, and directors of the Reichsbank, at which certain instructions were given those present for carrying out measures against the occupation authorities. It is understood that Dr. Gruetner, at the conference with General Simon, agreed to withdraw these instructions, and that General Simon informed him that unless such action was taken before 11 o'clock tomorrow morning he would again be taken into custody.

Quiet prevailed throughout the Ruhr today. There was no recurrence of Thursday's clashes, but the temper of the population was more openly defiant in the prevalent depressing atmosphere of hate. New forces of troops came into Dueseldorf today to meet an eventuality that may arise here or in any other part of the Ruhr. The streets of Dueseldorf are under military guard, due to the absence of the German police.

All Workers Quitting.

The miners throughout the Ruhr continue gradually to throw down their picks, and workmen in other industries are also leaving their jobs. Smokeless chimneys are now everywhere in evidence throughout the once prosperous valley of the Ruhr. Locomotives, cold and silent, are stalled in shops, or at stations, many pit heads, from which formerly thousands of tons of coal daily was handled, show no signs of activity. The muddy River Ruhr flows heavy and dull through a land of unemployment, but not of despair on the part of the Germans.

The next move in this great battle will come from Paris, probably early in February, after the Germans have failed to meet their January payment

of 500,000,000 gold marks. Germany must submit to the ultimatum which then will be sent them, or further military operations, the nature of which have not yet been announced, will begin.

The economic side of the occupation of the Ruhr has apparently been a failure, and the belief prevails that it is not likely that the situation will improve with the increasing difficulties in working the industries due to the spreading of strikes. It is understood, however, that France has decided upon a further use of force to bring Germany to terms. It is known that some of the Engineers that came into the Ruhr with the mission of M. Caste, head of the French industrial delegation are returning to France. The mission is marking time until the reparations commission renders its decision at the end of the month.

Monstre Military Move.

Two additional French army corps are arriving in the Ruhr, and it is reported that the military operation projected is of such magnitude that the mobilization of several of the French classes will be required for its execution. The French here are hopeful that a further show of force on the part of France will cause the Germans to give up their present plan of non-cooperation, and therefore make it unnecessary to force the commission's ultimatum. But they are ready to go through with their plans if the German Government remains stubborn. The visit to the Ruhr of General Weygand is said to have been with the purpose of settling the final details of the proposed operations by French troops.

The arrests made during the course of Thursday's demonstrations tend to show that Labor refrained from participating in the disorders. Out of the 19 persons taken into custody there were 17 state functionaries and shopkeepers. The other two were newspapermen. The labor newspapers especially those of Communist and Socialistic leanings, today openly denounced the manifestation.

But while a majority of the Laborites are inclined to continue work, the effectiveness of the railroad strike gradually is forcing the miners out of the pits and the steel workers from their plants. Navigation on the Rhine is at a standstill, but French crews today succeeded in starting for Strasbourg from Ludwigshafen 14 barges of coal.

Burgomaster Schmidt and Dr. Oexle, director of police at Dueseldorf, who were arrested during the day in connection with Thursday's disorders, slept behind prison bars tonight. They will be tried by court martial at Mayence on a charge of failure to enforce law and order. Dr. Oexle is said to have aggravated his case by being defiant when summoned before General Simon, the military governor of Dueseldorf.

"I gave official instructions to my police to remain on duty, but they disobeyed, I fully approve of their attitude," Dr. Oexle is quoted as having said.

When informed that he was under arrest, the chief of police is reported to have said to General Simon: "You French will find the Ruhr a tough morsel to digest, beware of Ruhr in digestion."

The train for Paris, by way of Cologne, left on schedule time today, manned by a French crew. The French are insuring their lines of communication for service supplies by way of Neuss Junction, a few miles southwest of Dueseldorf, eliminating passage through the Cologne bridgehead, where the British are. They have been unable to handle trains bringing food into the Ruhr for the civilian population, and have so informed the Reich president. They are placing the responsibility on the German railway men should a famine ensue.

The railway workers at Dueseldorf tore up the railway lines, and Ruhr main line traffic, says a dispatch from Dueseldorf. The French organized convoys of motor lorries, some 400 of which, their way through Neuss with their supplies for the troops. Neuter's Essen correspondents state that the French have no troops have been ordered to fire any assembly exceeding 200 people.

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OUR HOME PAGE

HOME KITCHEN

FOUR RECIPES THAT ARE FAVORITES OF ORIENTAL NATIONS.

By Jeannette Young Norton
The Authority on Home Cooking.

American women as a rule are eager to learn how to cook the special dishes of other nations. East Indian curry is an interesting dish, and is excellent when properly made. It may be a bit of surprise to learn that there are many other things that curry well besides the inevitable rice and chicken. In most all of the recipes used in this cookery, "ghee" takes the place of our own butter or other fats, so we should understand first just how it is made.

Indian Ghee.
Ghee is a carefully prepared, clarified butter that is not greasy, and that keeps a long time in a cool, dry place. One pound of butter makes three-quarters of a pound of ghee. Break up the butter in clean saucepan and add to it two cloves and a bay leaf. Bring this mixture to the boiling point slowly, then boil it gently until all the water has evaporated, and it boils quietly with little or no froth on top. Remove from the fire and let the first heat pass off, then strain it through a fine piece of damp cheese-cloth into a clean jar. When cold, cover and keep in a cool place.

Vegetable Curry.
Peel and quarter one pound of potatoes, wash and slice a small cauliflower. Peel and chop one small Spanish onion. Warm a saucepan and put in it two generous tablespoonsful of ghee. When it is melted add half of the onion, and when the onion is cooked down add a tablespoonful of curry powder and a level teaspoonful of salt. Stir and cook until the onion is delicate brown, then add a half-pint of hot water. Add the rest of the onion and the cauliflower, peas and potatoes. Cover these ingredients and allow them to simmer steadily for one hour. When done, there should be very little if any gravy.

Apple Chutney.
This delightful relish for cold meats needs tart and firm apples of tender fibre to be successful. Pare, quarter, core, then slice five pounds of apples. Peel and slice thin four ounces of fresh ginger. Halve and stone one pound of large raisins and a half-pound of well washed currants. Lay the apples in a dish, cover them with a quarter-pound of salt, and let them stand overnight. Peel one small garlic, then crush it in a mortar with the ginger and four ounces of mustard seed. Boil four pounds of light brown sugar in a pint of vinegar to a thick syrup. Rise the apples, then boil them in a pint of vinegar until they are tender but not broken. When the apples are cold add the syrup and all the other ingredients. Stir gently and add a small, scant, cupful of salt. Bottle, cork, and let the chutney stand for six weeks. It is then ready for use.

Cocoanut Cakes.
Put two ounces of sugar with a tablespoonful of water into a saucepan and boil them to a syrup. Stir in two ounces of desiccated cocoanut and a tablespoonful of rose-water. Mix these ingredients gently over a very low fire. When mixed, turn them into a bowl to cool, and when quite cool, beat with them the yolks of two eggs lightly. Take the yolk of another egg and mix it with enough flour to make a soft paste. Roll it out very thin and line six little pans with it. Then fill them with the cocoanut mixture. Bake in a medium oven sprinkled with a little powdered sugar and a few drops of rose-water, and put back in the oven for a couple of minutes. The cakes are very dainty and not difficult to make if directions are carefully followed.

For the sum of \$5,985 a real estate and building company of Culver City, California, advertise to sell bungalow homes, completely furnished, even to a diver in the garage, and five gallons of gasoline thrown in.



Miss Emma S. Redel has risen from stenographer to assistant secretary of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.



Paris had a new sensation recently when a bridal party adopted pushcarts as vehicles.

TODAY'S FASHION

By VERA WINSTON.



Fitch Fur Lends a Smart Finish to This Three-Piece Suit of Wood-Brown Duvetyn.

Fitch Fur lends a smart finish to and costume, and especially when the costume is of a brown tone that makes a stunning background for the fur. This is really a three-piece costume. The blouse is of brown crepe de chine and it joins a skirt which is striped with three rows of fitch fur. The material used in this suit is duvetyn in a rich wood-brown shade.

POOR LAW BOARD IS MADE PRISONER

Unemployed at Bedwelty, England, Place Sentries at Meeting of Guardians.

LONDON.—The poor law boards continue to have a rough time with the workless applicants who descend upon them in more or less organized bodies. At Bedwelty over 2,000 unemployed marched upon the guardians at their place of meeting one evening and demanded increased relief. Finally to receive a definite promise from the guardians as to the demanded relief being forthcoming the workless army placed sentries all round the building and held the guardians prisoners until 5 o'clock in the morning. There are signs of trouble elsewhere between the unemployed and the authorities, though the former realize the futility of unconstitutional methods to gain their ends. At Bradford, for instance, an intense effort to organize a party of hikers to proceed to London for the opening of parliament failed dimly. The unemployed of London are determined to wait and see what progress is made by their own organization in the matter of obtaining relief before taking drastic action. They organized a week ago and pledged themselves to pursue constitutional methods.

Patriotic workers of Venice, Italy, have informed the Government that they will work an extra hour daily and donate the money thus earned toward the relief of the nation's finances.

With a production of 235,400,000 pounds of American cheese in 1922, valued at prevailing retail prices at \$105,000,000, Wisconsin maintains its supremacy in the dairy industry.

The San Francisco Industrial Association reports that apprentice plasterers taught in the vocational school, operated by the association, are in steady demand at from \$4.50 to \$8 a day.



William Moon, a laundryman of Cornwall, England, had his coffin made before he died and used it as a piece of furniture.

PLAN TO SETTLE SWISS IN CANADA

MONTREAL.—A movement to establish in Canada, more particularly in the western provinces, colonization settlements by Swiss people similar to those now in existence in several parts of the United States, notably Wisconsin, has been inaugurated with the approval of the Swiss government by its consul general in Canada, M. G. P. Huebscher. The consul general has just been advised of his country's intentions by Fritz Beck, a delegate from the Swiss Association for Colonization, which is under the patronage

of the Swiss government, who has been in Montreal for several days for this purpose. Dr. Huebscher is issuing an appeal to all independent people of Swiss origin to send in their names to the Swiss consulate in Winnipeg, so that Mr. Beck can begin organization work among them to help the colonization work along.

The crab packing industry is worth more than \$1,000,000 a year to Virginia, which state supplies one-half the entire American output.

The new Government in Ireland is considering measures to revive the fishing industry off the Irish coast, which has been gradually declining for some years past.



Midgets from all over the world have invaded New York, preparatory to a tour of the continent. Wee Lucy Williams is shown here perched on top of a movie camera.

Your Home and You

By HELEN KENDALL.

WASH AS YOU GO.

If there is any more disheartening sight than a waiting group of sticky pots, pans, and kettles, this housewife for one does not know what it is. Yet the woman who is her own cook and waitress has a decided antipathy to spending a good part of her evening washing the dinner dishes in the kitchen, and she is likely to tuck the soiled china, glass, and cooking utensils away under kindly dish-towels to wait until morning, washing only the silver and the more fragile pieces of the glass. Then comes the awful morning of reckoning, when the beautiful hours after breakfast have to be spent mopping up the gummy dishes of yesterday, now hardened and adhesive, even when they have been soaking in a water.

"My little Swedish maid has taught me many things about saving dish-washing," a friend told me recently. "I have watched her sometimes as she went about getting the dinner and serving it, and I assure you I have learned a trick or two.

"To begin with, I don't believe she ever lets a soiled cooking utensil get out of her hand for a moment. She

doesn't even lay it down after its contents have been placed in the serving dish. She trots right over to the sink, turns the hot water into it, swishes a metallic mop around it, rinses it with more hot water, and turns it upside-down on the shelf over the heating compartment of the range. Then she turns to the next dish to be removed from the fire, empties that, and promptly washes the pan out under the hot water faucet.

"I have even seen this little maid of mine turn the creamed potatoes for dinner out of the saucepan in which they were cooked, wash out the saucepan, and without letting it go out of her hands begin to stir up pudding sauce in it."

"When her dinner is ready to go on the table, there isn't an unwashed utensil in her kitchen. Then while we are eating the dinner, she puts away the pans which have been drying and cleans up the cooking spoons, forks and knives. While we are consuming the salad and dessert, she washes the dinner dishes; and when the meal is over, she has only the odds and ends to cleanse. Ten minutes after we have finished she has finished too, and is out of her kitchen."

THE TREND OF EMPLOYMENT IN ALL THE PROVINCES IS DECIDEDLY DOWN

Considerable Contraction Shown at Beginning of the Year. Losses in Montreal Being Particularly Severe. General Curtailment of Operations Over the Holiday Season.

The volume of employment in Canada, as reported by employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of January showed considerable contraction. This was largely on account of the temporary cessation of work in many establishments for the holiday season, it is stated. The percentage decline was slightly smaller than that recorded last year, but since payrolls generally have been higher, the shrinkage involves the release of a larger number of workers.

The trend of employment in all provinces was decidedly downward. Approximately 54,000 workers were released in the Quebec-Ontario district, a reduction of 9.9 per cent, the greater part of which was recorded in manufacturing. Firms in all cities registered general curtailment of operations. The losses in Montreal were particularly severe, it is reported, over 17,000 persons having been let out by the firms reporting to the Bu-

reau of Statistics. Temporary shut-downs in the locomotive shops accounted for a large part of the decrease. Textile, tin can, sugar and tobacco factories, shipping, stevedoring, construction and local transportation also reported considerable reduced activity. In Toronto, the most pronounced contractions were reported in garment, biscuit, chocolate, confectionery, lead, tin and box factories, in construction and on the street railways.

Employment in Ottawa sawmills continued to decline. In Hamilton, knitting, iron, steel and tobacco concerns reported a large share of the shrinkage. The reductions of employment in biscuit, confectionery, brick and textile plants and in construction were the most decided in Winnipeg. The declines in Vancouver were fairly general; canneries, sawmills, and shipyards were not so busy, nor were street railways and building contractors as fully engaged.



Illustrated by Vera Harrison.

DICKY'S CHAT WITH PORKY PORCUPINE

"Hum!" Dicky laughed as he came upon the strange-looking creature behind the iron bars, "I'd hate to meet you out in the dark. My, but those horrid quills of yours would be hard to get out."

"I'll say they are," replied the animal. "I never saw a porcupine get that didn't have trouble getting his quills out."

"Oh! I meant the quills you might throw into me when I startled you," said Dicky. "You certainly are a ludicrous-looking creature. So you're a porcupine, are you?"

"'Porcky Porcupine,' so my mother called me, and somehow the Keeper of the zoo here calls me that too," laughed the prisoner. "Just so long as he calls me to my meals I don't mind my name. But do you really think I can throw out these quills as they will stick into you?"

"That's what I've always been told," replied Dicky. "I always was told to run and run fast when I saw

other fellow they may accidentally stick there."

"And do they really hurt much—the quills that do stick into them?" Dicky asked. "I should think they'd drop right out again."

"Say, what do you think these quills are?" asked Porky Porcupine. "They're not bone. They're nothing more than many strands of hair packed together so tightly that they look like bristles. But let me tell you once they get into a fellow's skin they don't drop out but keep going deeper and deeper into the wound."

"One day I was attacked by a tiger. When he stuck out his paw to strike me I turned my back and backed into him, and he ran away howling with pain. I saw a friend of mine several days later, and he said his paws were still too sore to attack anyone else."

"That served him right," laughed Dicky. "Well, I'm glad to know you don't throw your quills through the air, for that seems to be a coward's way of fighting. I admire you for doing it in the way you do."

"It's the best way in the world," laughed Porky Porcupine. "But you'll have to excuse me now—here comes my dinner." And Dicky turned to see the keeper toss Porky Porcupine's food over the bars. Nodding his head to his new friends Dicky ran on out of the zoo.

According to the laws of Australia a man who is required to work on Sunday must be paid four times his daily wage.



"So, You're a Porcupine!"

you coming or you'd fill me full of those sharp quills."

"And what do you think I'd do for more quills after I'd used the ones I had?" Porky Porcupine asked merrily.

"Grow more," Dicky replied. "Spiders and bugs grow more legs when they lose what they have."

"Not being a spider or a bug, I can't say," laughed Porky Porcupine. "But we never let go of our quills. You see, that's our only means of defence. When something bothers us we poke them all up in the air and turn our backs and just back into our offender. I will say he had better not let us get too close to him or we may leave a quill sticking into him. You see, all these quills are set so loosely in our skins that if they touch the

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CHARACTERS AMONG LABOR M.P.'S WHO NOW AGITATE WESTMINSTER

If ever a British Parliament represented a full cross section of the body politic the one which has been returned to Westminster bears that stamp. There is blue blood and red, and some blue mixed with the red. There is the tailor and the candle stick maker, the manufacturer and the brewer, the disciple of Socialism and the school master, pacifist and revolutionist.

The Labor opposition has a membership of more than 140, and included in that number is everything from Ned Srymgeour, the Billy Sunday of Dundee, with his Prohibition stant, to Dr. Sydney Webb, one of the ablest Socialists in the country. Labor's firing line comprises some very big men. There is Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Patrick Hastings, K.C., the brilliant barrister; Noel Buxton, Charles Roden Buxton, Arthur Ponsonby, E. D. Morel, H. B. Lees-Smith and Dr. Salter, some of them in the late Parliament, though some of them like Ramsay MacDonald and Snowden have had previous experience at Westminster.

Some of MacDonald's critics, while admitting his real Parliamentary gifts say he is a red Socialist in the content, a wild Labor man in his constituency, and a good and reasonable Liberal in the House of Commons. MacDonald is an authority on foreign affairs, as is Snowden, both being widely travelled and indefatigable students of foreign problems.

This can also be said of E. D. Morel, who was elected from Winston Churchill's constituency in Dundee. Morel was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Winston Churchill during the war. He was a pacifist then, and the guiding spirit of the Union of Democratic Control.

He long ago exposed the treatment of natives in certain parts of Africa, and it was his voice which was raised first in Britain against the colored troops use by France in the German occupation.

Arthur Ponsonby of the Labor Party, was once a page to Queen Victoria. Now he is one of the ablest men in the background of the Labor contingent in Parliament.

It is expected that the Labor group from Glasgow and the Clyde will probably be the most aggressive. J. Maxwell, the schoolmaster, is one of the outstanding Scotch Labor figures and possesses the Arts degree of Glasgow University. David Kirkwood and Emanuel Shinwell (a Jewish tailor who is one of the chief officials of a tailor's union), are among the Clyde departures of war days.

Ned McLean, the Syndicalist, who on a famous occasion refused to stand during the rendition of the National Anthem, is also a prominent Laborite from Clyde. Ben Turner, another able and fiery Labor man, once attracted public attention by declaring in a joint capital-labor meeting in London on the day that Princess Patricia was married at nearby Westminster that whereas it was said that the bride possessed seventy nightgowns, there were some labor wives who only had one, and some even less. G. D. Hardie, brother of the late Keir Hardie, is also in the Labor contingent in Parliament, but has never shown any of the great ability of Keir Hardie.



Over together! Six Competitors at first fence in a steeplechase at Windsor, England.

LABOR CONDEMNS THE GOVT POLICY

Advocate Evacuation of Ruhr and Reference to League of Nations.

LONDON.—A joint meeting of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executives of the Labor party has issued a manifesto condemning the government policy of inactivity in the face of the French policy in the Ruhr, expressing the solidarity of the Labor party with the Ruhr workers and calling upon the government to adopt the policy of definite independence with the co-operation of the United States if possible. The manifesto strongly advocates the evacuation of the Ruhr Valley and reference of the question to the League of Nations and withdrawal of the Franco-Belgian troops pending the league's inquiry.

It also appeals to the governments of the little Entente, specially Poland and Czech-Slovakia, not to yield to any pressure to occupy German territory and by so doing involve Europe in a new war.

LABOR UNION BANK IN NEW YORK CITY

New York.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which purchased a large interest in the Empire Trust Company, announced that within a week it would apply for a charter for a bank in New York city to be owned exclusively by the labor union, with branches located throughout the metropolis.

Purchase of the Empire Trust Company stock, accompanied by the election to its directorate of two of the brotherhood's high officials, "is no way interferes with our plan for opening several banks in the city of New York," Warren S. Stone, president of the union announced. He, with William B. Prenter, are the new directors of the Empire Trust. "In fact," Mr. Stone continued, "during the coming week I expect to apply for a charter for a bank in New York city to be operated under the name of the brotherhood and owned exclusively by members of the organization. It will be operated on the co-operative principles that have proved so successful in Cleveland and elsewhere."

There never did and never will exist anything permanently noble in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

ENDORSEMENT OF FINE RECORD OF THE DRURY GOVT.

The So-Called "Backus Deal" Comes in For Stout Defence From the Labor Member For Kenora. Reply to Speech in Ontario House. Peter Heenan Claims Western End of Province Will Benefit in Future.

TORONTO.—A hearty endorsement of the record of the Drury government featured the speech of J. W. Freeborn, U.F.O. member for Middlesex East, who moved the adoption of the reply to the speech from the throne in the Ontario legislature. P. Heenan, labor member for Kenora, seconded the motion, stoutly supporting the so-called "Backus deal," the deal by which E. W. Backus acquired the Lake of the Woods timber limits. The Kenora member claimed that the future would demonstrate that deal as one of the greatest boons to the extreme western portion of the province. He endorsed the action of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, in withdrawing the no politics order which prevented employees of the government railways running for parliament. Tomorrow Liberal Leader Wellington Hays, Conservative Leader Howard Ferguson, and Premier E. C. Drury are scheduled to speak at the address.

Hard Year for Farmers.

Mr. Freeborn's speech was shorter than was customary on moving the adoption of the reply and he pointed out that he thought speeches, with perhaps the exception of the party leader's, should be limited to an hour.

"It has been a hard matter for the farmers of Ontario to make both ends meet during the past year," he said,

"but they have worked a little harder, and worked a little longer. In other words they have adapted themselves and their standards of living to meet the altered situation and that is what the other classes of our population should do."

The energetic action of Minister of Agriculture Manning Doherty, was largely responsible for the removal of the cattle embargo by the British parliament, Mr. Freeborn said. "I know a lot of other people are trying to get the credit for it but the fact remains that for thirty years the parties waited for something to turn up, but our minister started to turn things up himself."

Highways Program.

The highway program of the government was endorsed by the member from Middlesex, who paid tribute to the energy of the minister of education Grant, but doubted if the rural communities would be able to finance the secondary schools which they were called upon to build as an outcome of the Adolescence Act.

The appeal for co-operation among the groups represented in the House, was made by Mr. Freeborn, who took the position that a government should not be considered overthrown because a cabinet minister's bill was voted down unless afterwards the house passed a motion of no confidence. Members should be given liberty to support or vote against any measure without impugning the ministry.

Victory for Province.

"Ontario obtained a great victory when she acquired the district of Kenora and other western districts," said P. Heenan, "but I often wonder whether it was any victory for the people who live in those districts. These districts would not have fared any worse had they been left to any other province." He however emphasized that he was not a secessionist. "It would be a weak thing to get out just because we cannot have our own way. I am in favor of staying in and fighting for our rights."

He went over the history of the Kenora district and the great problems which had to be solved before industries could be successfully located there.

Claims Misunderstanding.

"I find no fault with the failure of people or parties to solve these difficulties, but I do find fault with newspapers in the east which misrepresent the facts to the public after someone has solved them." He continued that it was probably due to misunderstanding on the part of the papers. He went on to explain the advantages to Kenora arising over the establishment of Backus industries in that town, claiming that former governments had offered the Lake of the Woods limits on a previous occasion without getting a bid. He read a letter from the mayor of Kenora supporting the deal.

Levels Controversy.

Mr. Heenan also delved into the Lake of the Woods levels controversy, claiming that the Manitoba Power interests were now inclined to the stand taken by Kenora with respect to regulating these levels. He wanted the government to go ahead and get the treaty with the United States signed up.

The speaker wanted the Ontario government to prohibit the export of pulpwood from Ontario. He quoted a report that 120,000 cords of pulpwood had been exported from the head of the lakes by the United States and figured that had it been kept in the province it would have kept a hundred ton mill working for three and a half years.

Provision was made that government business will be taken upon Mondays, when there is not sufficient private business to go on with.

The dispute over which seat Col. Currie, newly elected member for Southeast Toronto should occupy, was disposed of by giving him a seat on the Liberal side directly behind H. H. Dewar, K.C.



Radio receiver in the form of a rosette invented by a Mr. Sanders, of Peckham, London, Eng., and worn by his little girl, Gladys.

ARKANSAS STRIKERS JAILED FOR ARSON

Two Plead Guilty to Bridge Burning. Sheriff Takes Firm Control at Harrison. Withstands Vigilantes. Letter Demands Mayor Resign, but He Refuses. Governor Forces Inquiry into Lynching.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Legal procedure displaced mob violence at Harrison, headquarters of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, where a striking former employe of the road was lynched early yesterday morning. Two other strikers are on their way to the State penitentiary to serve terms for crimes of sabotage, to which they pleaded guilty in the Boone County Circuit Court.

"Red" Orr and Luther Wise appeared before Judge Shinn this morning, and after pleading guilty to the charges of arson in connection with the burning of railroad bridges, were sentenced to serve seven years each in prison. Deputy Sheriffs hastily removed them from Harrison, and started with them for Little Rock. It is said there were no threats of mob action against the two men, but Sheriff Bob Shaddock of Boone County, who has taken control of a situation that escaped from the municipal authorities of Harrison, was unwilling to take a chance on the mob spirit asserting itself again.

For a while this morning there was danger that the courageous Sheriff would lose his grip on the situation, but the trouble passed quickly. The threatened break came when a young woman, Miss Gertrude Branham, the daughter of an alleged strike sympathizer, fired twice into a crowd of men who were escorting her father to the building where the "citizens' court" was in session, questioning strikers and their friends. She was quickly overpowered. No one was injured and there were no further developments.

Judge Shinn forfeited a \$10,000 bond made by Albert Stevens, a former conductor, who is charged with arson. Stevens failed to appear in the court for trial. The bondsman is George O'Neil, hotel proprietor, who was whipped by the mob the day previous.

Travelling along with several union men who have fled from Harrison since the "Committee of 1,000" took charge is former Night City Marshal Rash, said to have been in sympathy with the strikers. Rash left early yesterday morning. Alderman George Minnie, also accused of favoring the strikers, has resigned. The "committee" also called upon Mayor J. L. Clute to resign, but the mayor refused and still holds his office.

Reports from Harrison today are that a few strikers remain in that city or in other cities along the 140-mile route of the Missouri and Northern Arkansas road.

J. P. "Pete" Venable, Secretary of the Harrison local of the Order of Railway Conductors and a leader in the two years' strike of the M. and N. A. employe, arrived in Little Rock

during the week. Venable is said to be the man the mob wanted when it seized and lynched C. E. Gregor yesterday. He attended the meeting of strike leaders in Chicago on Sunday and was on his way back to Harrison yesterday when he was met by his wife, who warned him not to return to that city. He came on to Little Rock instead.

Venable called on Governor McRae this afternoon and gave the Governor a report of what he called a "horrible situation." Union men, their wives and families are being persecuted, he said, and he urged the Governor to send troops to the scene in spite of the assurances of Sheriff Shaddock that the situation is under control. The Governor took no action regarding the use of troops ordered out yesterday, and recalled later on the advice of the Sheriff.

After the House of Assembly in the State Legislature had sent to committee the Senate resolution calling for an investigation of the M. and N. A. strike situation, Governor McRae sent another message to that body, asking that it adopt the resolution, so that the investigation could be had. Late this afternoon the House recalled the resolution from the committee and adopted it. A committee was appointed and instructed to go to Harrison tomorrow to begin its investigation.

In the meantime a request has been made of Federal District Judge Youmans of Fort Smith by the "Citizens' Committee" that he call a special Federal Grand Jury to investigate the entire situation.

United States Marshal J. L. Russell has been on the scene for two days, making an investigation ordered last week by Attorney General Daugherty.

In an effort to bring to justice the party or parties guilty of lynching E. C. Gregor, a railroad striker, and flogging of union sympathizers in Harrison, Ark., the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday wired Governor McRae of Arkansas offering the services of its attorneys and investigators in connection with any inquiry undertaken.

John K. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, also issued a statement declaring that lynching of union workers in Arkansas by a mob of citizens demands drastic and immediate punishment, "exactly as the murder of non-union workers at Herrin, Ill.

Standing squarely on this position, Mr. Edgerton sent a telegram to Governor McRae of Arkansas, asserting that the crime "warrants the severest condemnation and censure by the general public; and the immediate official investigation by the authorities of the State will be warmly applauded by all citizens who believe in the law of the land."

Youth is ever confiding, and we can almost forgive its disinclination to follow the counsels of age for the sake of the generous disdain with which it rejects suspicion.

To hide true worth from public view, All is not gold that shines, 'tis true, But all that is gold ought to shine. Bishop.

LANDLORDS ARE LOSING HEAVILY IN RENT STRIKE

Nearly 25,000 Refuse to Pay Due to House of Lords Ruling.

GLASGOW.—A rent strike, made piquant by having the law behind it, is taking effect at Glasgow and on the Clyde-side, and to some extent throughout Scotland.

The strike is the result of a decision given in the House of Lords on November 3, that where rents were raised without notice to quit being served on the tenant the increases were illegal. As the law stands, tenants who did not receive such notices are entitled to reclaim the rent increases paid, or, alternatively, pay no rent until the excess amount has been wiped out.

The question was made a prominent issue in Scotland at the general election and played a great part in winning 10 Glasgow seats for Labor.

150,000 Houses Affected.

In Glasgow rent has been withheld since November by 15,000 households among them shipyard workers, engineers and clerks. About 150,000 houses—more than half the total number of dwellings in the city and representing a rental of £2,250,000 are affected by the decision, but only about ten per cent of the tenants are deliberately withholding their rent.

In Clydebank the rent war began in May, and there are blocks of property from which no rent whatever is being drawn.

A Clydebank house agent displayed some of his accounts. A widowed landlady had drawn £15 for the half year instead of £200; in another case, where rent due for the half year was £311, more than £200 was in arrears; in a third instance £280 of £580 was unpaid.

A Labor demonstration at Glasgow protested against any proposal to set aside the House of Lords decision in a Rent Act case that Scottish landlords are bound to give notice to quit to tenants before raising the rent.

The demonstration invited tenants to organize to resist any attempt at legislation in favor of landlords. It also asked for emergency legislation to prevent the ejection of unemployed persons.

Every week that the Glasgow and Clyde-side rent strike continues means a loss of more than £10,000 to the landlords.

Parties of tenants are banding together and pledging themselves to tell the rent collector when he calls: "We should be doing wrong to pay."

It is expected that the 15,000 strikers in Glasgow and 10,000 in Renfrew, Motherwell, Clydebank, Dumbarrow, Paisley, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Coatbridge will be added to before the House of Commons, which does not meet again till February, can pass legislation to set aside the House of Lords decision.

The Labor party announce their intention to oppose strongly such a measure, and if it is passed it is suggested by the Glasgow Trades Council that Labor M.P.'s should withdraw from the house to fight it outside. It is possible the no-rent campaign will be made a Scottish national movement.

A nonstriking engineer tells me he is continually being told by Labor Party supporters that he is a fool to pay and that the constant question in the workshop is, "Are you paying your rent?" Tenants who are paying their rents are stealing to the factor's in secret for fear of their neighbor's ridicule.

At the moment only houses with rentals up to £28 5s. and tenancies up to three months are held to come within the House of Lords decision, but a case will shortly come before the Glasgow Sheriff court to try to establish that houses with yearly tenancies up to £28, and possibly above that figure, are also included.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Let them obey that know not how to rule.

The vile are only vain—the great are proud.

Superstition is the religion of the ignorant.

Perish discretion when it interferes with duty.

He who does you an injury will never forgive you for it.

The man who knows nothing insists on letting it be known.

We are never so easily deceived as when trying to deceive others.

He is but a counterfeit of a man who has not the life of a man.

Leave your son education, honesty and industry; they are the best inheritance.

He who will fight the devil with his own weapons must not wonder if he finds him an over-match.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.

The modern majesty consists in work. What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.



Baby Jack Ott, four-year-old swimmer and diver, doing his rope-climbing act in the Roman pool at Miami, Florida.

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FRIENDS OF LABOR

ENTERPRISES THAT HAVE SHOWN A FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WORKING CLASS

LABOR DEFLATION

(C. R. E. Monthly.)

Why should not wages come down? Cost of living has come down. Profits and production have come down. Why should Labor be exempt, especially as the workers were the biggest profiteers during the war?

So runs the threadbare argument. Let us subject it to the searching light of statistics.

If it transpires that the workers did not profiteer during the war, and that on the contrary the wage received then was only a pittance, say man of god will agree that the reductions which have already taken place are onerous to the point of the unbearable and that further reductions will only provide the straw that will break the camel's back.

Let us go to the Government for our figures.

Page 324 of the Canada-Year Book for 1920 gives at the top a summary of statistics of Manufacture in Canada for the years 1917 and 1918, the two last years of the war.

This table reveals that the average wage of the workers in 1917 was \$757 and in 1918, \$866. Statistics for the one year covered 603,405 workers and in the other 603,116 workers, too large a number to give other than accurate results. It may be taken that the average wage for these workers was close to the average wage for all workers in the years mentioned—otherwise workers from the poorly paid occupations would flow to the higher and produce a level again.

Official figures from the Dominion Bureau of Census for the year 1919 enable us to cover the two last years of the war and the first year of the peace:

Year	Average wage
1917	\$757
1918	\$866
1919	\$941

Not once prior to, during, or immediately after the war have the wages of the working class risen to an average of \$20 a week. During the height of war prices, while eggs and butter were selling with the \$ mark and sugar was wedded to a price of 20c or more a pound, hard wool headed towards \$30, rents doubled and trebled, clothing followed suit—during all that time the workers received \$19 or less to support life each week.

They have been compelled to forego such even of this miserable amount in return for drops in certain foodstuffs and articles of apparel, balanced by increases in rent and fuel. And are asked to surrender still more despite the fact that the cost of living has started another climb, permanent or not it does not matter.

It recalls a very graphic illustration used by Jimmy MacFachin, fighting Secretary of District 26, U.M.W. He points out that under the cost of living budget of the Department of Labour, a quart of milk is allowed to

each family of five. Which means that the little girl in the family can receive four-fifths of a glass of milk each day. A drop in the cost of living means that instead of four-fifths of a glass once a day, she can get a full glass once a day. It is at this point that the employer comes along and takes the milk from the child in order to pay dividends on his watered stock.

It should be added in closing that the handful of owners of industry in Canada took its returns from the industries of Canada roughly as much as the whole 600,000 workers during the years 1917, 1918, 1919. Who are the profiteers.

P. R. IS FAVORED BY GRAIN GROWERS

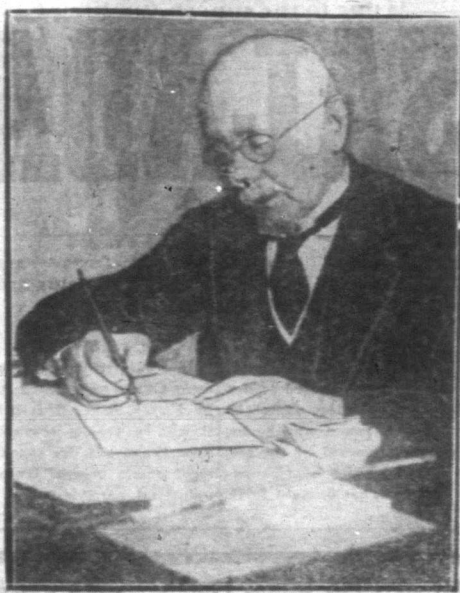
Annual Convention Will Adopt This Method for Future Elections.

SASKATOON.—Officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' after this year are to be elected by proportional representation and the transferable vote. Delegates to the annual convention accepted this principle after a long debate. It was pointed out that proportional representation was in the platform of the Progressives, and it was alleged that there was inconsistency in failure of the organized farmers of Saskatchewan to use the system in their own affairs.

The entire morning was occupied with discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution. A resolution which would have excluded all those whose "principal interest" was in farming from membership was rejected on the ground that it involved a narrowing process rather than a "broadening out." A proposition that no members of parliament or the legislature should hold office in the central executive was dropped when delegates had been told that such a step would involve the retirement from the presidency of J. A. Maharg, M.L.A.

Delegates refused to change the name of that organization. By an overwhelming majority a resolution which proposed to adopt the name "United Farmers of Saskatchewan" was voted down. There was considerable discussion over a proposal that membership in the association be restricted to "bona fide farmers and agents of their organizations," and an amendment that only those whose "principal interest" was farming be admitted on a two-thirds of the locals.

Delegates opposing both resolutions declared there were thousands of persons in Saskatchewan in sympathy with the organization who would be ineligible under such provision. "We seem to be narrowing up rather than broadening out," said one. On the other hand, it was said that co-opera-



Henry A. Dix, head of a New York clothing firm has turned over his million dollar concern to his employees.

THE EXPANSION OF THE GUILD MOVEMENT

By JAMES T. GUNN, Secretary, Canadian Federation of Labor.

The Building Guild Movement which is exercising a powerful influence on the mind of the British building workers, has furnished the inspiration to similar movements in Europe, although the movement in Italy is an exception in that it started independently from the British movement.

It is significant of the attractiveness of the Guild idea that it developed in Great Britain and Italy with out mutual inspiration.

The outstanding feature of the Italian Guild movement is that the Guilds were created first, to relieve unemployment, secondly to provide an outlet for the overflowing energies of black-leg-proof unions. All the Italian Guilds are closely connected with the Trade Union Movement. For instance the National Federation of Building Operatives enumerates amongst its objects the creation of Guilds of production and labour, and at its last congress passed a resolution affirming that "in order to overcome the under-production of houses and the consequent rise in rents and building materials, it is indispensable that the building industry shall be developed on a national scale."

...devolving most of its functions upon the municipalities and trusting the actual work of construction to the Building Guilds. The same congress instructed the Federation to co-ordinate the numerous local Guilds into a National Federation of Building Guilds, which is to be a section of the N. F. B. C. giving as its reason "that unions have reached a stage in which . . . they must engage in actual production." This National Guild is at work constructing a long railway line for the State Rail ways.

registration in the interests of the community. The other European countries in which the Guild movement is in action are Austria, Hungary, Germany, Holland, France and Ireland, all of whom owe their inspiration to the example of the British Building workers.

Soon after the conclusion of the war, building workers in many parts of Germany united to form productive co-operative societies. The new movement was very successful, and in September, 1920, the Building Trade Unions took over its management and formed the Union of Social Building Corporations as a limited company, with a working capital of twenty million marks. According to its stipulation, this Union is formed for the purpose of forming and promoting social or co-operative building corporations which represent them in their relations to government, Parliament and communities. The profit shall not exceed 5 per cent of the capital invested. Most of the local societies adopted the name of "Banhutte," which in the middle ages was the name of gatherings, and afterwards of the Building Guilds.

It is managed by hand and brain workers, and a partner can only transfer his share to another partner. Private people cannot be partners. The Committee of Control assists the Managing Director and the Works Committee in technical and administrative affairs. The Committee of Control represents the associations of building workers, societies for establishing small dwellings, the provinces and the State. The Union comprises at present about two hundred corporations with twenty thousand workers. During the past year the turnover amounted to 300 million marks. It has been successful in reducing the cost of building, as during the years 1920-1921 the tenders of the "Banhutte" were 400 million marks below those of private concerns. Some instances may be given; in 1920 the City of Bonn wanted fenders; the lowest given by private concerns was 500 thousand marks, whilst that of the Guilds was 200 thousand marks, being 145 per cent. cheaper. In Darmstadt private tenders for carpentry amounted to 72 thousand marks; the Guild only asked 35,870 m. In Heilbronn the cost of excavating was reduced, through competition of the Guilds from 16 to 17 marks per cubic metre, although the wages at the same time were raised 27 per cent. In January, 1922, the movement was recognized as of general utility, and was therefore, exempted from the special taxes on corporations, thus enabling them to obtain credit more easily from public funds, notwithstanding the opposition of private building interests. Turning to Austria, we find in existence the Builders and Civic Improvers' Guild. The Guild aims at a close union between those who make and those who use the products of a building industry, viz.: of the Building Trades and all other trades connected with it. Three organizations are in association in the Guild. The first is the Builders' Union, comprising both manual and administrative workers in the building trade. The second is the Garden City Association, a cooperative association for the laying out of garden cities. The third is the Austrian Lodgers' Union, the object of which is the protection of the lodgers' interests, and in a country where living in tenements is the rule, such an organization is of great importance. The object of the Guild is to gain full control of the building of new houses and flats, and the keeping in good repair of already existing houses. The Builders' Union, the Garden City Association, Vienna Town Council, and the government have founded institutes to provide the Guild with the building materials, and the Builders' Union is at work on several settle-

ments. The Guild is built on democratic principles, and the Executive Boards of the three bodies which constitute the Guild send a certain number of members to the Guild Council. At present the Guild has about two hundred thousand members.

The Building Guild of Hungary owes its creation to the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives, which has twenty-five thousand members and is largely Marxian in spirit. Two years ago the Federation of Building Craft Unions was transformed into a real industrial union of the Building Guild, which would include technicians and office workers and be based on the principle of democratic self-government, having as its objects greater efficiency, higher output and better craftsmanship, with continuous pay and no distribution of profits.

The first local guild was started in Budapest, and the number of volunteers asking to be enrolled in the Guild surpasses, at the present time, the working capacity of the Guilds. It is even more remarkable that the support given to Guild action is stronger in small towns and country places than at the capital.

In Holland a building Guild has been formed at Amsterdam, with similar objects to those of the British Building Guild. The Social, Democratic, Syndicalist, Christian and Catholic Building Unions are each entitled to two members of the Guild Council, and provision is made for other Unions to have a representation on it. The Guild carries on propaganda for the creation of a national body. With the exception of some small contracts, no information has been available to indicate its success, either in the amount of contracts received, or in lower costs of building.

In Ireland a National Building Guild has been created out of the Dublin movement, and at the present time, according to the "Voice of Labor" plans are on foot for the reorganization of the whole Irish Building Industry as a National Building Guild in France. The initiative in the matter has been taken by the Union of Technicians, who are working in conjunction with the organized building workers, having as their object, the building of houses for public bodies, and all sorts of building work for local authorities, especially devoting their energies to reconstruction work in the devastated areas.

The French Seaman's Federation is proposing to start a merchant fleet of its own and wishes to buy seven steel vessels, from the French Government, having a total tonnage of 112 thousand, making a beginning with these. A separate co-operative organization under union control, is to be formed to take charge of the enterprise. The French Miners' Federation formed a company and started work-

ing a quarry which has turned out quite successful. The Belgian miners have put some money into the enterprise as a sign of international solidarity.

In connection with the devastated areas of France, the French and German Building Unions have agreed on a plan for doing the work, partly with German labor, through the German Building Guilds, on terms which would eliminate all profit. The French workers would be represented on the governing bodies of the Guilds doing the work. This plan was overwhelmingly approved by the residents of the areas in question, but the French government stepped in and refused to allow it to be carried out.

Turning to the Western world, the only sign of Guild ideas in action is in Tampico, Mexico, where the dockworkers have taken over the management of the work of the port into their own hands and are running the dock on Guild lines.

In Boston a small experiment is carried out by a number of building trades' operatives in co-operative house-building, without, however, having any direct support from their Trade Unions. They have between thirty and forty contracts in hand and have gone along working on rough plans which they themselves have drawn out, buying materials as best they could. It is claimed that their costs of production have so far been about 15 per cent below those of private contractors.

In Minneapolis the Bricklayers' Union has organized a plan to build better and cheaper homes for the workers, and at St. Paul there is a co-operative undertaking, owned and controlled by the workers for the purpose of building homes. This enterprise, in the short period it has been at work, has already effected a saving of from twenty to thirty per cent in the price of houses. Its funds have been contributed to by the unions.

These U. S. experiments, however, are not strictly Guilds, and so far there is no indication that the American or Canadian workers are likely to be seized with the inspiration of Guild ideas and the conception of work as a national service which is gripping the minds of the European workers and which they are endeavouring to translate into action in spite of the opposition of private interests.

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...tive trading stores had been killed by local merchants baring from within the organization, and that instances had been known of politicians using the same method. "Do you want a One Big Union, or a farmers' organization," one delegate said. Resolutions and amendments alike were voted down almost unanimously.

MORE WORKERS STRIKE IN THE RUHR DISTRICT

Forces in Telephone and Telegraph Central Offices Quit Their Posts. Paris Hotels may Order German Guests to Leave

Supervision of press despatches from the Ruhr Valley and the other parts of German territory occupied by the French has been established by the French Government. Despatches regarded by the supervisory as untrue and likely to cause mischief are referred to the Minister of the Interior.

News from the Ruhr was meagre today. The latest advices indicated the railroad strike was continuing effectively, with the French keeping up a conciliatory policy toward the railway workers.

The coal output of the valley was about two-thirds of the normal on Saturday, the last full working day for which reports were available.

In Washington the French embassy announced that only about 50,000 French troops were engaged in the Ruhr movement.

DUESSELDORF.—After a quiet Sunday, the Ruhr occupation officials turned their attention to extending their control of the railway lines. This operation is being hampered considerably by the refusal of the German workmen to take orders from the French.

The rail strike is completely effective in Coblenz, but two battalions of French engineers have taken over the lines and placed heavy guards at important points. The workers have served notice that they will not resume their jobs while French troops are present.

There is no communication between this city and Duisburg and Essen, while only one train was operated to Mayence.

Add to French Troops.—A strike of the forces at the telephone and telegraph central offices, in protest against the troops, gave the French another problem to solve.

The Ruhr has been taken over so completely that the city of Dortmund was the only open avenue of communication with the rest of Germany.

The closing of that entrance, it is expected, will be followed by the usual strike of workmen.

Restaurants Must Close Early.—COBLENZ.—As a result of demonstrations in Rhineland the restaurants were ordered closed at 10 o'clock.

The resistance in this area is still effective, and there is no indication as to when it will end. The French are able to run a few trains with the aid of the troops.

The deportations of German officials continue, and the men are taken across the frontiers in automobiles instead of trains. The Germans have moved the civil administration of Wiesbaden to Frankfurt.

The dollar was quoted at 32,000 marks this morning.

The policy of the French towards the railroad workers remains friendly and none of the leaders has been arrested. The occupation officials are trying persuasive tactics with promises of higher pay.

Paris may Retaliate.—PARIS.—Reciprocity marks the plan the Paris hotelkeepers have decided to put in effect toward their German clientele if French citizens are driven out of hotels in Germany.

An order to this effect has been sent to members of the association, accompanied by a caution that no action is to be taken until the news from Germany is verified.

The press publishes photographs of a notice sent by the proprietor of the Hotel Palace Sonnenbichl at Garmisch, Bavaria, to French guests, stating: "You are requested to leave immediately, as we can no longer undertake responsibility for your protection."

To Supervise Press Despatches.—The French government has made arrangements to supervise press despatches going through Paris and from points occupied by the French in Germany, it was announced.

STREET RAILMEN HEAR INT'L BENEFITS

Tom Moore Scores Rumored Immigration Policy of Bringing in Cheaper Labor.

President Tom Moore, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Capt. J. A. P. Hayden, president of the local Allied Trades and Labor Council, and other leaders in the labor movement, addressed a gathering of nearly two hundred employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway, at a mass meeting held in St. Anne's hall, Ottawa.

The meeting was held in the interests of the intensive campaign which the International Trades and Labor Movement is carrying on in this district, and President Moore, took to task the reactionaries in the labor movement, who, he said, in their ignorance, were attempting to destroy the only force which existed whereby the interests of labor were protected.

He declared that the lid had been lifted with regard to the government's proposed campaign for immigration increases to Canada, by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who, while speaking recently at Montreal had said that the financial depression which existed could only be removed by the advent of cheaper labor in Canada.

This bore out the stand taken by the speaker and other labor leaders, in their realization that the flooding of Canada with immigrants, especially of the industrial class, had as its purpose the lowering of the Canadian standard of living.

He pointed out that the international Trades and Labor movement was the only one in existence in the world today where creed, custom, or racial differences had no part, and that the employer in introducing strike-breakers where he thought them necessary, did not question who or what they were or where they came from.

Points to Typos' Strike.—Captain J. A. P. Hayden in taking to task certain elements in the local labor movement who were complaining as to high dues to the International, pointed out the case of the printers, who had been on strike for over two years.

He queried where there was to be found a similar instance, where out of a total of 5,000 printers, with 2,000 on strike, the International had been able to pay the strikers \$25 per week for such a length of time, sooner than have their members submit to the employers, who sought to institute a principle directly opposed to the tenets of the organized labor movement.

Mr. Patrick Green urged upon the union the necessity of taking into members of the street railwaymen's ranks, all those employees of the company who were still without union cards, so that there could be unity. He pointed to the beneficial measures which labor had been able to have placed on the statutes of the province, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, mothers' pensions and similar measures.

President W. R. McRae, of the street railwaymen's union, in a lengthy address outlined the activities of the union during the past year, and expressed appreciation of the co-operation which the executive had received from the rank and file, which had resulted in such progress for this unit in the International Trades and Labor movement.

Controller John Cameron and Mr. Ch. J. Tolley also briefly addressed the meeting, after which those present were conveyed to their homes in special late cars operated with the permission of the company.

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 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 city passenger office, Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, north-west corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. Telephone Main 4209 and Adl. 5179.

The project for mutual or general pacts or guarantees concerning condition of proportionate disarmament must await the report of the temporary mixed committee on armaments which will meet on February 1, according to a decision of the council.

The committee of the council which is acting as an advisory board in financing Austria met during the afternoon and heard reports from M. Zimmerman of the Netherlands, who is to supervise the application of reforms in Austria. According to M. Zimmerman's report, all the conditions laid down as guarantees by the different states have been carried out and nothing now stands in the way of Austrian negotiating loans, based on these guarantees.

He added that news from the financial centres indicated that the 650,000,000 gold crowns needed would be readily forthcoming.

League of Nations Holds Decision on Article Ten.—The council of the League of Nations which began its session at the residence of Leon Bourgeois, occupied itself promptly with one of the oldest and most familiar subjects on its agenda—"Article Ten" of the League of Nations covenant and once again put off a decision whether or not it shall be eliminated from the covenant until the States, members of the League, can send in any suggestions they may have to make concerning the proposal originally made by Canada to amend the covenant by striking out the article or modifying it by introducing an interpretative clause.

This was the first meeting of the council since the last assembly of the League of Nations gave the small states a majority in it, and the representative of some of the big minority states came to Paris for the session with some apprehension as to the announced aggressiveness of the new members on such imperial subjects as the occupation of the Ruhr and reparations generally.

Radical Moves Averted.—Conferences between the members of the council prior to the session, however, dissipated these fears; and when Rene Viviani, who presided, called the council to order it was practically certain that no radical move would be made by any new member.

If the Ruhr is mentioned during this session, it will be only with the view of announcing that the League of Nations is ready to undertake negotiations for a settlement of the reparations controversy whenever the interested powers ask the council to do so.

The council today decided to ask the governments of states belonging to the League of Nations to send in before July 1, their suggestions as to the proposal to amend article ten of the league covenant. One of the amendments would provide that, when it is necessary to have recourse to article ten, account should be taken of the geographical situation and the political condition of the states concerned. Another proposed amendment would add the following paragraph to the article: "To Add to Article X.—The opinion given by the council in such cases shall be regarded as of the highest importance and shall be taken into consideration by all members of the league, who shall use their utmost endeavours to conform to the conclusions of the council. But no member shall be under obligations to engage in any active war without the consent of its parliament, legislative, or other representative body."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AUSTRIA.

Business stagnation in Austria is making itself felt in the textile industry to the extent that spinning and weaving mills in Upper and Lower Austria have been obliged to reduce work to three days a week.

Although employees have displayed a praiseworthy willingness to accept wage reductions, the number of unemployed persons has been steadily increasing for a number of months.

CANADA.

In order that only those immigrants who can be immediately absorbed by the industries of New Brunswick should be permitted to enter that province a selective policy of immigration with that purpose in view is to be considered by the Provincial Government at the request of the federal Department of Immigration and Colonization.

At the close of the year 1922 an agreement was reached between the Railway Association of Canada and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, under the terms of which 20,000 workers will receive an average increase in wages of two cents per hour. The new schedule was made retroactively effective as of November 1, 1922.

CHILL.—According to press announcement the government hotels at Santiago have been recently closed. Since December 1920, those hotels have housed and fed thousands of unemployed laborers and their families.

CUBA.

Through the initiative of the Rotary Club of Cienfuegos, provision has been made for the establishment of a free dental dispensary for children of the poorer classes.

DENMARK.

Frequent discussions have recently taken place in Rugsdal, during the course of which it has been urged that the increasing population of the country makes it advisable to consider a means of organizing emigration so that departing emigrants might be assured of good conditions abroad.

Unemployment is said to be steadily increasing throughout the country at the rate of approximately 2,500 per week, and the practice of some of

"SALADA" SALES

1922 1921 Increase 13,351,815 11,596,886 1,754,929

This increase in public favor is due to the superb Quality of

"SALADA" TEA

The Danish farmers of importing cheap Polish labor is cited as one of the contributing causes of the increase.

IRELAND.—Acceptance by the federated trades of a ten shilling reduction from the 26 shillings and 6 pence war bonus, together with the removal by the employers of the imposition of religious tests upon workmen, has brought forth optimistic forecasts regarding the shipbuilding industry during the present year.

SWEDEN.—In its latest report the Unemployment Commission stated its belief that by May 1, 1923. This belief is based on the steady decrease in unemployment and a general tendency toward industrial normalcy.

Advertisement for SALADA TEA showing sales figures and quality claims.

Advertisement for THERMOS lunch containers, highlighting convenience and cost savings.

Advertisement for EDDY'S SILENT MATCHES, featuring an illustration of a lighthouse and a matchbox.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, including a testimonial from Mrs. F. Rinehart.

Advertisement for THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, listing assets and services.

Advertisement for Labor Men, promoting the Imperial Bank of Canada Savings Account.

Advertisement for HAWTHORN MILLS, LIMITED, manufacturers of Jersey cloths and fabrics.

Advertisement for THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, emphasizing its role as a woman's bank.

Advertisement for GALVADUCT AND LORICATED CONDUITS, for interior construction.

Advertisement for Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co Limited, specializing in nonfibre insulating materials.

Advertisement for THE McFARLANE SHOE, Limited, located at 61 De Normandie Street.

Advertisement for WITCHALL & SON, building construction, located at 156 St. Helens Ave.

Advertisement for DOMINION DRESS MANUFACTURING Co., manufacturers of ladies' dresses.

Advertisement for Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited, providing passenger, freight and general service cars.

Advertisement for The Atlas Construction Co. Limited, engineers and contractors.

Advertisement for CONSOLIDATED ASBESTOS LIMITED, mines at Thetford, Robertsonville and Coleraine.

Advertisement for ANGLIN-NORCROSS, Limited, contracting engineers and builders.

Advertisement for GEORGE HALL COAL CO. OF CANADA, Limited, located at 211 McGill Street.

Advertisement for Carswell Construction Co., Ltd., general contractors.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PAPERBOARD CO., Limited, manufacturers of all grades of paperboards.

Advertisement for FRASER BRACE & COMPANY Limited, contracting engineers.

Advertisement for HAWTHORN MILLS, LIMITED, manufacturers of Jersey cloths and fabrics.

Advertisement for the DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, listing various offices and their locations.

Advertisement for the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, detailing its activities and the current session.

Advertisement for the CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, promoting travel to California.

Advertisement for the INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS, providing updates on global labor trends.

Advertisement for the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, highlighting its savings account and capital.

Advertisement for HAWTHORN MILLS, LIMITED, detailing their manufacturing capabilities.

Advertisement for DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, featuring a circular logo and contact information.