

Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

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THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS
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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

- The Canadian Labor Press supports the International Trade Union Movement, of which there are approximately three hundred thousand members in Canada.
- The Canadian Labor Press supports the policy of the present Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.
- In the interests of the Canadian Worker, The Canadian Labor Press believes that Canadian industry needs adequate tariff protection.
- The Canadian Labor Press advocates fair play 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.

A Common Mistake of Tariff Opposition

THE Toronto "Daily Star" in its issue of February 19th points out editorially that Canadian manufacturers themselves are to blame if they do not get their proper share of business, for even with tariff protection they do not take the opportunity of underselling their foreign competitors and thus capturing the market. As an illustration they take a certain article made in both the United States and Canada, and the price in a Canadian store for either product is \$1.50. The Canadian article has a protection duty of 35 per cent, and the "Star" wants to know why the manufacturer, instead of profiteering (?) with the 35 per cent allowance, does not seize the apparent advantage and sell his article cheaper.

THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS VERY CLEAR. THE GENERAL RATES OF TARIFF PROTECTION IN MOST CASES ARE BARELY SUFFICIENT TO ALLOW FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN PRODUCTION COSTS, LET ALONE LEAVING ANYTHING FOR AN EXTRA MARGIN OF PROFIT.

TARIFF PROTECTION HAS ALWAYS BEEN NEEDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OFFSETTING DIFFERENCES IN PRODUCTION COSTS AND WHILE THE DUTIES LEVIED ON COMPETITIVE LINES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAKE GOOD FODDER FOR THE OPPOSITION PRESS, IT DOES NOT ALTER THE FACT THAT WITHOUT THIS PROTECTION CANADIAN INDUSTRIES COULD NOT OPERATE AT ALL.

Is there British Freedom for Everyone

ACCORDING to a recent decision handed down by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario in the case of Mr. A. M. Orpen, this does not exist.

History tells us that throughout the ages, the English race has always fought and died for freedom for everyone. The creed of the British is perfect freedom of action, thought and speech so long as it does not conflict with the law of the land. The Great War which lasted from 1914 to 1918 with its heavy toll in life, money and goods was fought to hold this rule inviolate so that we might say that the guiding star of the Britisher's life is "FREEDOM." If therefore this rule holds good in the British Isles, it should apply with equal force to Canada which is part and parcel of the British Empire.

Mr. Orpen has spent considerable time and money in the interests of the working man in an endeavor to remove the heavy form of taxation and recover a large amount of back taxes which have been collected and which burden one of the greatest amusements of the middle classes to-day, that of horse racing, but to date Mr. Orpen has met with nothing but strong opposition from those in authority who have apparently not delved into the history of horse racing and its close connection with the sport-loving British, but see in it only an opportunity of reaping large sums in the way of taxes from the patrons and without considering the drastic results of such an action.

We would like to point out to our readers that over one million dollars was taken last year in the form of taxes in the Province of Ontario alone from the sport of horse racing from approximately fifty thousand people, the most of whom are working men of moderate means. Now, why should these fifty thousand working people be burdened with this extra amount of taxation for the benefit of the rest of the province which includes rich as well as poor?

One of the strong traits in human nature is that of speculation in all its varied forms and it is manifestly unfair to penalize this trait in one class and section of the community unless it applies to all others. Horse racing is an exciting and pleasurable sport that provides means for the average man to indulge in his desire for speculation in a mild form. The class of people who are financially well fixed, do not patronize the form of speculation that horse racing provides for the simple reason that it does not give them sufficient excitement to satisfy their craving for speculation, a craving which is greatly enlarged through their adequate financial resources. But that does not say that they do not speculate. No, it only means that their speculation runs in another form such as the stock market where opportunity is provided every day in the year for much larger gains or losses. As a matter of fact everyone's life is made up of speculation in one form or another and without it the world would stand still.

How about the principles of the Magna Charta? We as ordinary people have been given to understand from our school books and histories that a certain King of England sat back on his throne and said to some of his subjects who are Common People: "I will do as I like, I will not listen to you, I am the King." This did not please the subjects so they banded themselves together under an able leader and drew up a document and presented it to the King at the same time informing him that it would be just as well for the sake of his "Head and Crown" if he signed it and the King who was a prudent man and figured that discretion was the better part of valor signed it. This we have been taught was one of the great events in English History and several painters have made it immortal on canvas and the document was known as the Magna Charta, the common people were satisfied with it and went away with the understanding that forever more "there is no wrong without a corresponding remedy, and a British subject is always entitled to have his rights adjudicated upon even at the Seat of the Throne if necessary." Now it may be that our present Attorney-General Mr. Orpen has not as yet heard of this great event in History as he has taken exactly the same stand as the above King took. The story of the case of Orpen vs. The Attorney-General told so that we common people may understand it is as follows: Mr. A. M. Orpen figured that the tax of 5% on all bets was coming out of the pockets of the working man and thinking that the tax was unjust, consulted able Counsel, who informed him that it was Ultra Vires

of the Provincial Parliament, this boiled down so that ordinary people may understand it means that the Tax is "unlawful" and beyond the powers of the Provincial Government. So, Mr. Orpen went to see Mr. Nickle about it in the same manner as our forefathers went to the King, and suggested that in the opinion of able Counsel the Tax was unlawful and to settle the matter he would like to have it tested in a Court of Law, but the able (?) Attorney-General simply sat back and in as much said: "I will do as I like, I will not listen to you, I am the King." Now, Mr. Orpen being a peaceable man and figuring that the King (Attorney-General) has enough trouble on his hands at the present time over another 5 p. c. matter, is simply abiding his time. He will, however, expect, along with all other fair minded men and lovers of British Justice, that when the next Provincial Election comes along, and it looks as if that time is not far distant, the working men and women will do the same as their forefathers of old, "band themselves together under an able leader and instead of the weapons of old use his BALLOT to say to this "King," we will not stand for this injustice it is against the fundamental Principles of British Law and Justice for which Englishmen have been laying down their lives for centuries to uphold. So "Off With his Head," we will put a man in his place who will give us British fair play and justice to all irrespective of color, class or creed.

RUSSIAN PAPER "PRAVDA" SAYS COMMUNISM RAMPANT IN CANADA

London, Eng.—"The success of Communistic propaganda in Canada" is the subject of an article in the Moscow newspaper "Pravda," recently reproduced by the London "Post" which quotes the article.

This article asserts that special Communist lecturers have been travelling through Canada, and that the number of Canadian members of the Communist organization has increased considerably in the last few months, so much so that several Communist training schools have been organized in different parts of the Dominion.

Canadian Communists, according to the article, are preparing to issue a special weekly supplement to their central organ, which appears fortnightly in Yiddish.

"In the course of the last few months," the "Pravda" article says, "the Canadian Communist Party has been carrying out a most bitter war against the so-called One Big Union in Nova Scotia and against the Canadian trade unions. The Communist Party in Canada also organized the recent miners' strike in Western Canada, and is at present actively engaged in setting up soviets of unemployed in various parts of the country."

OPPOSE HIGHER INDEMNITY

Strong opposition to the proposed increased indemnity for Provincial legislators was voiced at a recent meeting of the District Toronto T. and L. C. meeting. Indeed, there was no support whatever for the proposed move. J. W. Buckley, representative of the Railway Carmen, remarked that a certain committee of the Legislature had been prepared to assume high freight rates to be a cause of industrial depression and to assume that a reduction in wages might result in an improvement. "If these members think they can restore prosperity by decreasing wages, let them start at home. Let them reduce their own wages," he said. "They are considerably overpaid by the people of the Province as it is."

James Simpson remarked that members of the Provincial Legislature received a comparatively better wage than members of the Federal House. He was of the opinion that members of the Legislature should receive pay in proportion to the work they did. "Four hundred dollars a year would be jolly good pay for the members of the House," said James Stevenson, and Mr. Buckley closed the discussion with the suggestion to "put them into the street and see if they could be hired a bit cheaper."

The problem of unemployment was also discussed at length. Several delegates ridiculed the tariff as a remedy, pointing out that unemployment existed in the United States, under protection, as well as in countries tending toward free trade. The Social point of view prevailed during the discussion.

Women in the Building Trades

No fewer than 1,743 women in England were employed in trades having to do with building. Two hundred and sixty of them were employed as managers, 76 were glaziers, 127 tile-layers, 84 stonemasons and dressers, and 69 slate workers and slate masons.

Mistaken for Striker

Harry Goldstein Assaulted Outside His Home

Toronto, Ont.—Harry Goldstein, 197 Grace street, a designer for the Toronto Skirt Co., St. Patrick street, was assaulted and injured by an unknown assailant, as he was leaving his home. Goldstein is believed to have been taken for a member of the Garment Workers' Union, and when men arrived in a taxi near his home, and as Goldstein walked down the street, one of them jumped from the taxi, struck him once on the head and again on the hand. A cut was inflicted in his head, necessitating five stitches, and his thumb was fractured in an effort to ward off a second blow. The men escaped in the taxi without detection, although people watched the assault on the street.

Plan May Day Demonstration

The Jewish Socialist Party notified Secretary Watt of the District Trades and Labor Council, Toronto that it intends to hold "the first May Day demonstration in the history of Toronto."

Notice of Internat'l. Summer Schools

(I. F. T. U.) arrangements have been made provisionally for two International Summer Schools, of a fortnight each, to be held by the I. F. T. U. next August. One of these will be at Brunsvik, near Stockholm, and the other at Prague, Czechoslovakia. The following lecturers have promised their services, and will lecture on the subjects specified below:

Rickard Sandier:—(President of the Swedish Workers' Educational Union)—"The Socialization Question in Sweden, as compared with Socialization Theory and Practice in other Countries."

Engelbert Graf:—(Leading German Workers' Educational Lecturer):—

- The Concentration of Capital and the Modern Capitalist. The Effect on the Trade Union Movement of the Modern Trend of Economic Development.
- Transformations and Innovations in International Trade, Industry and Finance since the World War.
- The Relations between International Politics and International Trade Industry, and Finance.
- Raw Materials and Transport as the Basis of European Trade, Industry and Finance.

J. W. Brown, (Secretary of the I. F. T. U.):—1. The International Trade Union Movement.

2. International Workers' Education.
3. The Trade Union Movement in Various Countries.

Spencer Miller, (U. S. A.), Secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau of the U. S. A.—The Labor Movement and Conditions in the United States.

C. V. Brannasas, Minister of Finance of Denmark, has also promised to lecture at Brunsvik.

Engelbert Graf, J. W. Brown and Spencer Miller, as above.

There will also be lectures on the Labor Movement of Czechoslovakia, and recent developments in that country, of which fuller details will be given later.

For Brunsvik, the charges for board lodging and tuition will be £1. 15s. per week. (Brunsvik is situated on Brunnsvik Lake, in the midst of

beautiful scenery.) There will be bathing and boating facilities, and visits will be arranged to Stockholm and Copenhagen to the centres of the Swedish and Danish Labor Movements, and to interesting localities in the neighborhood. Similar plans are being made for the Prague School.

In both schools, lectures will be either given in or translated into English and German; translations into French will be provided if the number of French-speaking students is sufficient to warrant it.

Only 475 alien industrial workers who were specially skilled men were admitted to Great Britain last year. Deportations totalled \$69.

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"When you spend it away you have nothing, but the goods."

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There is no low or medium grade. "CEETEE" is made in one grade only: the very best.

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

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE and AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Department of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, Toronto, December, 1924.

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OUR HOME PAGE

"Nearly Lost Baby With Croup"

Has Depended on Dr. Chase's Medicines for 25 Years

This letter from Mrs. Thompson gives you some idea of why so many thousands of people depend on Dr. Chase in the hour of sickness.



Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has a permanent place in the great majority of Canadian homes because it is the most certain relief from Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and Asthma.

Mrs. Alex. Thompson, Whida, Alta., writes:—"When my first baby was born, I think she would have died from croup, before we could reach a doctor, if it had not been for a neighbor who had a bottle of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in the house. This relieved her almost immediately. That was 21 years ago, and Dr. Chase's Medicines have been friends of ours ever since."

Bad Cold

Mr. H. D. James, Merigon, N.S., writes:—"I caught a bad cold in the early fall, and my head and chest became all stuffed up. The persistent use of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine completely relieved me, and I shall never be without a bottle of this excellent remedy in future."



Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

35c. a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 75c. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

Learn How to Cut Your Light Bills

Canada Receives a Boost From the Largest Labor Paper in the U. S.

The following article is taken from "Labor" and illustrates Ontario's achievements in the possession of the Hydro enterprise:

By Donald Ramsey

What is the electric light rate in your town?

It might be well to dig up one of your old bills and figure out how much less you'd have to pay if you lived where government ownership had been given a fair trial.

The Senate of the United States has been carrying on just such a comparison on a very large scale during the debate on Muscle Shoals, and Norris of Nebraska and his Progressive supporters have presented a mass of figures to prove that when government goes into business in good faith, it can get surprising results.

Figures Cited in the Senate

Among the cases cited by Senator Norris was that of Mrs. Cullom, the wife of a machinist living in Toronto, Canada. In one month Mrs. Cullom consumed 334 kilowatt hours of electricity for which she paid \$3.35. During the same month, Dr. Cora King of Washington, wife of Judson King, director of the People's Legislative Bureau, consumed exactly the same number of kilowatt hours, but she paid \$26.18.

In Canada, the Province of Ontario, under the efficient management of Sir Adam Beck, develops the power and wholesales it to the municipalities, which in turn retail it to the citizens.

Of course Mrs. Cullom used much more electricity than any machinist's

wife would have thought of using on this side of the border.

The investigator said she had "all the electrical appliances that are known." An electric fan in her kitchen, an electric stove on which she did all her cooking, an electric heater which heated water for all purposes, an electric washer, an electric iron, an electric toaster, and 50 electric lamps of 50 watt capacity. She could afford to be extravagant in the use of electricity because the price was low.

Opportunities Are at Hand

In Washington, Dr. King had to be much more economical. With her 334 kilowatt hours, she ran her office as well as her apartment.

"I call attention to these bills," said Senator Norris, "only to show what wonderful opportunities are at hand for the people of this country, and for that matter of the world, if this wonderful thing, electricity, coming into the daily life of everybody in the world, can be cheapened so that all the people, poor as well as rich, can have the benefit of it. Canada has demonstrated that it can be done. Why cannot the United States do it, Mr. President?"

As a matter of fact, the United States is doing it—in spots.

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, who followed Senator Norris, brought out that point when he presented the case of Seattle, which has its own plant and competes with a privately owned concern.

In Seattle the people pay 5-1-2 cents for the first 40 kilowatt hours, for the next 200 kilowatt hours, 2 cents, and for everything above 240 kilowatt hours, 1 cent per kilowatt hour.

That is wonderful for the few fellows, but not quite as good as the Canadian rates for the little fellows.

lems, with the result that wireless telephony or radio as it is now called, has been brought to a very high state of perfection. This has led to radio telephone broadcasting, which began over 3 years ago and permitted those who already had radio sets to pick up interesting programs, lectures, etc. and radio caught on at once. To understand why a large audience was found immediately who were able to receive broadcasting, it should be explained, that there were even at that time many amateurs who owned both receiving and transmitting sets and who, fascinated by the marvels of wireless telegraphy, were interested in communicating with one another by the dot and dash signals of the morse code. As soon as the broadcasting of programs was established, these amateurs were provided with something interesting to listen to and sets were purchased very widely. Once begun, this wonderful innovation that has come into our daily lives has spread all over the world, the greatest development taking place in North America. There has been a remarkable growth of radio in England and on the continent of Europe, but since everything there is under strict supervision, radio has not made as much progress as it has on this side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, there are eight large broadcasting stations in Great Britain and it is quite common for people there to listen to concerts from many different parts of their own country, and also to programs from Paris and Berlin. Having more freedom on this side of the Atlantic and much greater readiness to adopt new ideas, the growth of radio over here has been even more noticeable than in Europe.

It would be very difficult to say exactly how many receiving sets there are in use at the present time but the number of sets in Canada is estimated at anywhere from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand sets. Broadcasting stations have been established in all of the large cities of North America, there being 560 stations in the United States and over 40 in Canada. In Montreal there are at present 3 large broadcasting stations that transmit regularly. The Canadian National Railways who have a station at Ottawa intend installing a chain of broadcasting stations all across the continent, and in the meantime are making use of station CHYC in Montreal and station CKP at Winnipeg in addition to their own stations CNRO at Ottawa and CNRA at Moncton.

Possibilities of Radio

Radio offers many interesting possibilities, in fact even those of its ac-

complishments that are best known are so wonderful as to be almost incredible. We simply run a short piece of wire, say from 50 to 150 feet long above the house or to a nearby tree and attach it to a radio set and on a good night we are able to pick up twenty or more concerts from stations a thousand miles or more away. Once we realize that this can be done we are prepared to admit the possibilities of a great many other things which are equally true, but more difficult to understand. Radio has been used as a link for connecting wire telephone lines. For instance, there is a radio link between Catalina Island off the coast of California and the mainland, two-way conversation being carried on between a subscriber on Catalina Island and a subscriber on the mainland just as if an ordinary wire telephone line joined these two places. Communication from the telephone set in your own house to a ship in mid-ocean is quite possible at the present time also two-way telephone conversation from your own set over a wire line to the sea shore and by radio across the Atlantic to a subscriber in London. Methods of doing this are completely developed and such service will be offered by the telephone companies when they feel that there is sufficient demand to pay for it. Some people are looking forward to a time when broadcasting equipment will be used in connection with religious services not only in sparsely populated communities, but also in order that very able preachers may reach large congregations over large areas in more thickly populated districts. Many other interesting possibilities will come to the front in the near future, one of which is the transmission of pictures by radio. It is possible at the present time to receive half tone pictures by radio that are as perfect or even more perfect than any that appear in the best magazines. Radio offers such immense possibilities that it is impossible to foretell what the future will bring forth.

Usefulness of Radio as it Exists at Present

In regard to the present usefulness of radio, it is of great use in providing entertainments from distant broadcasting stations, especially to those in lonely places. Entertainments of this kind are received regularly on moving trains. One may get the election returns by radio, or the latest results of hockey matches and so forth; radio sets have been installed in hospitals to give comfort to the patients. One of the greatest comforts to those who are confined to their beds in hospitals or at home is the broadcast reception of religious

services—perhaps to hear a sermon in this way, delivered direct from the lips of some beloved divine. Only those who have listened-in on a good broadcasting station have any idea how much more natural a voice sounds by radio than over the telephone.

On the more practical side one of the greatest fields of usefulness is evidently the broadcasting of weather reports, stock reports and market returns. One of the most striking advantages of the value of market reports is the case of an Indian in the far north who refuses to sell his skins until he consults his radio set or "spirit in the box" as he calls it, in order to find out the latest market prices. A particularly obvious instance of their usefulness is where a farmer is equally distant from two large cities. One of these cities may be glutted with the produce that he has for sale while in the other there may be an urgent demand for it. Obviously market reports by radio would tell him where to send his produce to get the highest price and it would be quite possible for him to save the price of his radio set on a single shipment.

Typo President Visits Toronto

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, paid his visit to Toronto Union since his election as head of the printers' organization recently.

Some men of thirty-five are such cut-ups that one takes them to be fifty.



You can get your share

One Canadian Dept. Store receives an average of 10000 telephone orders in one day—many of them by Long Distance.

There are smaller stores in smaller towns that receive as large a percentage of orders by telephone.

No matter how small your establishment may be, you can get your share of telephone trade—if you organize to handle it and make a determined effort to get it.

If you are one of those ambitious merchants who realize that doing business by telephone is only at the beginning of a big expansion—count on our hearty co-operation.



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DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH CAN BE CURED

The new Continental Remedy called

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

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

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At the head of the list of health foods, doctors place milk—rich, pure, fresh milk like that which comes from The Farmers' Dairy. Milk which comes from healthy, well-nourished cows and is always pure and safe. Drink more of it! Have more Farmers' Dairy Milk in cooked dishes! Ask our salesman to increase your order beginning to-morrow.

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THE FARMERS' DAIRY

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By W. B. Cartmel, B.S., M.A., M.E.I.C. The Northern Electric Co., Limited, Montreal

ARTICLE I. THE GROWTH OF RADIO

The way in which radio has been forging ahead indicates that it will soon be very firmly established in our daily lives, and this makes it desirable that something should be written for the special benefit of those who have heretofore taken but little interest in this subject. While the present series of articles has chiefly this object in view, nevertheless, on account of the introduction of up-to-date topics into the articles it is hoped that they will prove of general interest.

Radio is a development from wireless telegraphy which has been of great practical use during the last 20 years, especially for transatlantic telegraphy and for communication between ships. Men were not satisfied however, with communicating with one another by means of dot and dash signals and experiments have been in progress for more than

17-years with the object of making wireless telephony possible. One of the larger electrical companies has had an army of engineers working on these experiments for over 12 years and immense sums of money have been spent in working out these prob-

Milk-fed Children Are Healthiest And Sturdiest

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

The growing child MUST have milk or it will perish.



Phone Queen 1188

Labor News From Coast to Coast

Our Overseas Column

Unemployment in European Countries

Hungary.
At the end of October 12.5 per cent. of the trade union members were unemployed, against 26.029 or 13.5 per cent. at the end of September, and 28.801 or 15 per cent. at the end of August.

Italy.
The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed was at the end of October 117,051, and those doing part-time work 17,668, against 115,506 and 21,176 in the previous month, and 120,694 and 27,819 respectively in October, 1924.

Latvia.
The official statistics for the five largest towns of Latvia show that the number of registered unemployed on the 1st December, 1924, was 2,447, against 1,316 on September 1st last. In reality however, the number of unemployed is much larger than that represented by the official statistics.

Norway.
On December 10th, the number of unemployed was 20,500, against 16,369 in the previous month and 18,500 on the 10th December, 1923. These figures do not include the persons employed on relief work, the number of whom is estimated at about 6,000, against about 9,000 in November, 1924.

Poland.
At the end of September, there were 157,245 unemployed against 159,820 in the previous month, and 52,420 at the end of September, 1923.

Roumania.
As there is no state unemployment insurance or unemployment benefit in Roumania, there are no statistics of the unemployed. All the towns, however, report unanimously that the number of unemployed has increased very alarmingly.

Russia.
According to official statistics the number of registered unemployed for all the various states which form part of the Union of Soviet Republics had in June, 1924, increased to 1,300,000.

Sweden.
Of the 205,605 members of those trade unions which send in reports on unemployment, there were on October 31st, 17,344 unemployed, or 8.4 per cent, against 7 per cent. in the previous month and 8.2 per cent. in October, 1923. The total number of unemployed in the whole country is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Switzerland.
The number of registered applicants for work was at the end of October 9,451, against 8,718 in the previous month. In October, 1923, when state benefit was still being paid to unemployed, 24,012 persons were on the register.

U. S. A.
According to a report published by the Department of Labour, on the basis of 8,788 concerns in 52 industries, employing 2,616,622 persons, the number of employed workers in October has increased by 1.7 per cent. 34 out of the 52 industries show an increase in the number of workers employed. In general, however, the number of employed workers has declined by 10.8 per cent. in comparison with the month of October, 1923.

Typo Secretary Asks for Embargo

A letter was sent all Typographical unions in Canada from the office of the Secretary of the Ontario and Quebec Typographical Conference as follows:—

Ottawa, January 17th, 1925.
To All Typographical Unions in Canada:
Gentlemen:—

The Executive Committee of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, with the knowledge and consent of President James M. Lynch and the other members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, has endorsed a proposition which calls upon the Dominion Government to place a 10 cents per pound import duty on all magazines and other printed matter entering Canada from the United States.

This is not an unreasonable request, and we are firmly convinced that if the Government accedes to it many of the present problems affecting the printing industry of Canada will be solved.

At the present time all of the individual parts of a magazine, if imported into Canada from the United States, are subject to import duty—Paper, ink, manuscript, mats, etc., might be mentioned. However, when all of these things are combined into a magazine it enters Canada absolutely duty free. The effects of this are apparent. The value of American magazines imported into Canada in 1922 was approximately \$3,000,000—an increase of 300 per cent. in the past ten years. This means that approximately one million copies of American magazines are circulated amongst Canadian readers each month. This is having the

Queer Election Tactics in Europe

According as the date of the Yugoslavian elections draws nearer the Government organs increase their efforts for the suppression of the Opposition, particularly the Socialist Party. The governmental method of carrying on an election campaign constitutes an unbroken series of infringements of the law and of arbitrary acts.

Village authorities think of innumerable devices by which to prevent the Party from holding public meetings. They forbid the letting of halls for such purposes, cause the meetings to be advertised under false dates and by the substitution of false places, or otherwise frustrate the plans by delaying permission for and advertising of the meetings.

From such devices the Government authorities have now proceeded to open suppression. Socialist meetings were dispersed by the police in the towns of MOL and ADA. Comrade DIVAC, M.P., was marched by gendarmes for a whole night to a distant frontier station for examination. Three Socialist speakers were arrested in the constituency of SID and a similar fate awaited Socialist propagandists in RUMA and BECKEREK. The Party obtained permission to hold a public meeting at PALANKA, but when the speaker, Dr. TOPALOVIC arrived, the Socialists were forbidden the Market Square. After endless difficulty they got permission to hold the meeting in a street near by, but even here they were chased from one side of the street to the other. An effort made by Government supporters to break up the meeting was frustrated, the police then arrived on the scene and declared the meeting at an end, and amidst the noisy tumult of the crowd, numbering about 2,000, the speaker was roughly removed from the platform. Government supporters forcibly entered the home of a Socialist in RIJEKA MODRUS and destroyed the nomination paper just the day before they should have been handed in. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary signatures the Party was unable to run its candidates in that particular constituency. Under such circumstances it is a matter of serious consideration for the Socialist Party whether it would not be better definitely to abstain from taking any part in the elections and to allow the gendarmes to fill the Yugoslavian Parliament with their proteges, without going through the comedy of an election campaign.

STARTING A LABOR PARTY IN CUBA.
Some time ago a Committee was set up in Havana for the purpose of inaugurating a Labor Party. They are now preparing the programme and the statutes which will be submitted for general consideration at a meeting to be convened shortly. The Party will adopt the title of "The Cuban Labor Party." The Committee has entered into relations with other Socialist circles in different quarters of the Republic.

effect of Americanizing the Dominion and also educating Canadian people to purchase American-made products. If this be allowed to continue it will ultimately result in the denationalization of Canada.
We are firmly convinced if a customs duty of 10 cents per pound was placed upon all American magazines that some of them having large circulations here will open Canadian branch offices, and in a short time the Canadian editions will present our viewpoint and assist in the building up of a bigger and better Dominion. Furthermore opportunity will be afforded for the employment of Canadian printers and mechanics.
You are asked to place this proposition before your local at the very earliest opportunity and advise me of its decision. We are most anxious to have the replies on hand as soon as possible.
Yours fraternally,
J. A. P. HAYDON,
President.

For Bolshevik Propaganda
Moscow.—There are 531 newspapers in the Russian Soviet Union, according to the press department, Central Committee of the Communist party. Of these 160 are dailies with a total circulation of nearly 3,000,000 copies. One hundred and fifteen are in non-Russian languages.
Of Russian editors, 20 p. c. are former newspapermen, 40 p. c. are revolutionary journalists and 40 p. c. are new men. There are also 25,000 worker correspondents writing for the Russian press while also working in factory or village.

Jellico Refuses to Reply

Sydney, (New South Wales)—Admiral Lord Jellico, who participated in the naval battle of Jutland, during the war and who has just retired from active list of the British Navy, refuses to reply to critics regarding the part he played at the naval battle between the British and the Germans at Jutland.

Jellico, who has just retired from the position of governor-general of New Zealand, passed through Australia on his return to Britain. He said that his retirement from the active list of the British Navy gave him freedom to reply to his Jutland critics. But he did not intend to make any reply.

It was pointed out to him that there was much that he could explain and what was expected he would explain by way of defence against the charges made against his strategy during the battle. He could have explained why he did not bring his line closer to the enemy at the beginning of the action, also his much debated "turn away" manoeuvre.

He could also have explained why he did not press the enemy more, and how, though the result of Jutland was indecisive and the British losses were numerically greater than the enemy, a British victory was claimed. However, Jellico preferred to remain silent.

Decline of Collective Agreements

The German Official Labor Gazette publishes in No. 29-30 statistics of collective agreements in 1923, although for reasons of economy the statistics are not so full as in the past. The present figures do not exclude the possibility of duplication, so that it is not very easy to make reliable comparisons between different years.

On January 1st, 1923, 13,802 collective agreements were in force for 857,310 concerns, affecting 24,054,998 workers, 4,107,219 of whom were women. At the beginning of the previous year only a little over 9,000 agreements were in force and they covered not quite 20,000,000 workers. Of the 13,802 collective agreements in force at the beginning of 1923, 4,285 expired during the course of the year, while 2,928 were concluded which were either entirely new, or else contained modifications of some old agreement upon which they were based. 1,827 agreements were therefore continued unaltered from 1922 to 1924. Making all allowances for duplications, it is probable that the correct number of collective agreements in force on January 1st, 1924, was about 8,790.

Tales of British Want Are False

Dublin, Ireland.—In the Dail Eireann recently, Tom Johnson, Opposition Leader, reached the question of distress in the West of Ireland, declaring that special correspondents by international propaganda, were spreading exaggerated and unjustified reports of conditions. He assured the Government of support in its measures and of a special vote if one were needed.

Patrick Hogan, Minister of Agriculture, said press correspondents had been exploiting this question for their own purpose. There was no abnormal distress this year, he declared. There was always distress in those districts, and this year conditions in some areas were worse than last, and in some were better. There was no failure of potatoes, except in limited areas.

Fund Never Large But Where Is It?

Unemployment Association Seeks to Determine Disposition of Revenue

Meeting Friday at the Labor Temple, members of the Unemployed Association of Canada, Local No. 1, elected new executive officers, who have been charged with the responsibility of determining the disposition of funds of the organization secured since it was formed in the fall of the year.

The decision to start afresh was occasioned by allegations of certain members and officers, and the report of a committee of two auditors, who claimed to have been unable to make their audit thoroughly because they did not have books containing the necessary information. Their report threw the meeting into a turmoil.

The funds of the association have not been large at any time. However, it has paid its way, through collections from members of dues of 10 cents a month and some small profit from the sale of "The Unemployment Review." It is said there should have been a surplus. With the auditor's report came a resolution from one member that those without a new membership card should be denied admission to meetings and to the room maintained by the association in the Labor Temple. This created a storm.

"The explanation is this," said Secretary Gallagher: "If we get back the old cards we can learn who paid their dues and who did not by the receipt on the card. We can check this up with our books and see where the dimes went to."

To Build New Pulp Mill Costing \$500,000

Sault Ste. Marie Company Gets Contract for \$150,000

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Messrs. McLarty Brothers and E. Charters of the Sault have been given a partial contract of approximately \$150,000 in connection with the building of a \$500,000 pulp mill on the Kagawong River, Manitoulin Island, by the Fox River Pulp and Paper Company, Fox River, Wisconsin.

The mill will have three wood grinders with a capacity of about twenty cords per day. Expectations are that installation of machinery will take place in September next. Work is being started immediately on the docks.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA
H. C. Hudson, Prov. Superintendent
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139 Queen St. Phone Q. 3760
G. S. Ford, Superintendent

Refused to Work

Toronto, Ont.—Because they were "loafing on the job" 34 men taken on by the city through the Government Employment Bureau for water main extension work have been laid off. Due allowance, it is stated at the City Hall was made for the nature of the work and the fact that the men had been idle for a long time. Upon investigation it was shown that three of the men have been getting civic relief assistance from the House of Industry continuously since last April, and the others began receiving assistance at different intervals commencing in the early Fall of 1924. The relief authorities will be notified.

Hamilton Optimistic

Hamilton, Ont.—Optimism continues to spread among coal manufacturers. Officials of the B. Greening Wire Company advise that, for the first time in several months, some of its large departments, are operating on double shifts. Several big orders were received recently, and the outlook for this large industry is most encouraging, officials state.

Idle for the past four months, the 20-inch mill of the Steel Company of Canada has been reopened, as a result of substantial orders for fish-plates and other railway equipment. McLarens Limited has also received a large order, and some of its departments are operating night and day. Officials report that the market is brisk.

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