

# CANADIAN LABOR PRESS

A National, Semi-Weekly Labor Gazette  
Department of Labor  
OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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## Canada's Immigration Growth Retarded

### Teach "Buy Canadian Goods"

Saskatoon, Sask.—Statement that "American trash magazines and advertising" were but propaganda which American manufacturers were flooding the country and that the only way to relieve the unemployment situation in this country was for everyone to purchase "made-in-Canada" goods, prefaced an emphatic appeal to the people of the west to exert themselves in standing for their right and the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway, above all, in an address by Colonel Ralph H. Webb, mayor of Winnipeg, to the Saskatchewan school trustees' convention held recently.

He urged that teachers make it a duty to take ten minutes each day to teach children to buy Canadian goods.

The Prairies were not interested in the secession talk that had been heard, the speaker declared, but the actions of people in the east made the west pretty sore at times.

### N. S. to Name Royal Commission

Sydney, N. S.—Nova Scotia has announced the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission at the earliest possible date, under the Public Inquiries Act, to investigate conditions in the coal mining industry and to recommend a scale of wages to obtain for a period yet to be determined, unless in the meantime an alternative method of settling the present dispute is mutually agreed upon.

Pending the findings of the Commission the company is asked to continue the 1924 wage scale, and both company and men are invited to give an undertaking to abide by the decisions reached. The terms of reference, it is indicated, will follow closely those set out in the Winfield Conciliation Board's report, which are quoted in the Premier's letter.

### Labor Temple Co. Has a Good Year

Shareholders Get Six Per Cent.—Report Credit Balance of \$39,406.78

At the annual business meeting held recently at the Labor Temple, the Labor Temple Company declared a six per cent. dividend and, according to the financial statement, finished the year with a credit balance of \$39,406.78. Receipts for the year amounted to \$24,538 and the expenditure, \$19,664.18. The current assets were \$11,266.74 and the fixed assets, \$48,044.85. The current liabilities were \$3,019.81, and the shareholders' liabilities \$16,991. Honorariums were presented to the president and the secretary.

The following directors were elected for the year: President, David A. Carey; vice-president, Thomas Dulan; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson; executive, Joseph Bamber, F. C. Cribben, W. J. Storey, A. E. Thompson, James Watt, William Jenoves, A. Conn, John Munro, William Conant, Controller W. B. Robbins, W. Varley, John Beck.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Harris Abattoir Company, of Toronto, has closed a deal to erect a plant here which will employ 500 men.

### Professional Jealousy of Labor Groups and others who would hold back Natural Progress of the Dominion

"The Canadian Labor Press" has been made the object of bitter attacks by various labor groups throughout Canada during the past few months on account of its advocacy of the necessity of more people in Canada and especially agricultural workers, this being the point most strongly stressed by us. We have not recommended the desirability of industrial workers for our cities under present conditions because at the present time Canadian industrial life is in the same boat as in many other countries and we are in the throes of a gigantic readjustment which immigration for our agricultural development will help to solve.

THERE IS ONE THING SURE HOWEVER, THAT PESSIMISM AND A CONTINUAL DENUNCIATION OF CANADA AND HER ABILITY TO TAKE CARE OF HER CITIZENS, WILL NEVER ASSIST US ON THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

We would never have progressed as far as we have if we had allowed ourselves to be carried away by the wallings of those narrow visioned individuals who can think of nothing outside of their own little circle of activities and who do not realize that it is a case of "wheels within wheels"; that they are but one of the many cogs in one of the wheels and that if all of the other cogs in all of the other wheels do not function also, that their little cog would not be of much use and therefore they would get nowhere.

Keen business men realize that when business is bad, it pays to advertise and boost their goods in order to create sales. The same thing applies to Canada; we know we have a good thing in this country of ours and it is realized that we need more sales, figuratively speaking, but ARE WE ADVERTISING CANADA AND WHAT SHE HAS IN THE RIGHT WAY? WILL NOT THIS CONTINUAL PESSIMISM AND DISPARAGING TALK REDOUND BACK IN A MOST UNFAVORABLE MANNER IN THE YEARS TO COME?

### LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO CANADIAN WORKERS

A discussion upon the merits of the garnishee law in Ontario and the introduction of some new bills were features of a brief period which the Ontario Parliament spent recently upon the work of legislation. During the course of it second reading was given to four Government bills, one new Government bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced and a private member's bill to permit townships and counties to regulate the width of sleigh runners, was brought into the chamber.

Introducing a bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act, Hon. W. F. Nickle said that the bill was intended to remedy a situation where consent to sublet was unreasonably withheld and would permit a tenant to make application to a court for the determination of the suitability of a sub-tenant before letting took place.

Hon. Beniah Bowman introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, explaining that it would enable townships and counties to pass by-laws with respect to the widening of sleigh runners.

A bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was also given first reading. The Attorney-General said it was intended to meet a grievance with respect to the fact that certain widows who were drawing compensation under the Act were living in irregular domestic relations and not marrying as they did not wish to terminate the allowance. The bill would give power for diverting the allowance in such cases for the benefit of the children.

### Strike-breakers Are Assaulted

Toronto, Ont.—Constantin Shadoff and his wife, Mary, of 25 Wyatt Avenue, are in St. Michael's Hospital suffering from head injuries sustained when they were assaulted by four unidentified men while walking home from work along Sumach Street. Shadoff declares that one of their assailants struck them with a hammer, then stepped into a taxi-cab and fled. Shadoff has one bad wound in the head, which required several stitches, and Mrs. Shadoff has several smaller wounds.

Shadoff and his wife are employed at the Fashion Clock Company, Spadina Avenue, as clockmakers, where the employees have been on strike for some time. They were walking along Sumach street when the taxi drove up to the curb and four men alighted and rushed upon them. Shadoff says that he distinctly saw one of the men with a hammer in his hand. After striking their victims down the thugs hurried into the car and were driven away. Pedestrians picked up Shadoff and his helpmate and had them removed to the hospital.

### Labor Saved Premier Bracken

Winnipeg, Man.—Labor members came to the aid of the Bracken Government and without a division, a bill to repeal the Manitoba Income Tax Act, introduced by J. K. Downes, Independent, Winnipeg, was defeated in the Legislature recently.

### January Mothers' Allowances \$147,796

During the month of January, 1925, \$147,796 was expended by the Mothers' Allowances Commission for the benefit of 4,129 mothers with 12,582 dependent children, according to a statement just issued. One mother assisted had 11 children. There were 16 mothers with 8 children and 5 with 9.

The greater number of the women receiving the benefit were widows. There were, according to the statement, 3,355 widows, 487 wives of incapacitated husbands; 151 had been deserted by their husbands for a period of more than five years, and 106 were foster-mothers. Resident in Toronto were 780 of the mothers, receiving \$31,792.

### British Labor and Emigration

By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

A great deal of apprehension is being felt in labor circles in Great Britain as to the ability of Canada to absorb immigrants into the industrial and national life of the Dominion. The statement of Canadian politicians that emigration is proceeding from Canada into the United States at a rate of 200,000 per year is extensively quoted in the Labor Press of Great Britain, supplemented by a number of articles written by Canadian citizens whose viewpoint is that of the extreme left in labor circles. The greatest portion of this propaganda is circulated around the Clyde where undoubtedly there exists a feeling of curiosity as to the possibility of a new life for British citizens who emigrate to Canada. In other words, whilst the official policy of Scottish Labor is against emigration, the individual point of view is that there may be a chance to get away from the miserable conditions that exist in the Clydeside district. During a series of lectures given by the writer it was asked on several occasions by members of the audience if proper provision was made for the children who were placed in Canadian homes. The two cases in Ontario some time ago where two boys committed suicide have evidently left a deep impression on the British working class mind. The report made by the delegates headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield helped to considerably steady public opinion here, although amongst the extremist element it is entirely ignored. The principal stumbling block to successful emigration still remains however in the objections raised by the Labor movement in Canada and the statements made by responsible politicians in the Dominion for the purpose of securing party advantage. Not one word of the fact that the exodus into the United States was probably due to the building boom in that country, and that Canadians have been returning to the Dominion at the rate of 4,000 per month is published here. These facts have been entirely suppressed with the consequent result that a bad impression is left in the public mind here. The obvious remedy for the Canadian Government to take is to see that the facts pertaining to the return of Canadians from the United States into Canada is given proper publicity in Great Britain, and if that is done a large amount of the suspicion that exists in certain Labor circles around the Clyde area will be dispelled. Canada owes it to herself and to her citizens to see that the false propaganda circulating through Great Britain against the Dominion is effectively counteracted, and the "Labor Press" of Canada can help a good deal towards that result by seeing that the facts of the situation are placed before the movement in Canada.

### CANADA HAS MUCH SUPERIOR TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE AS COMPARED WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Special dispatch to "The Canadian Labor Press" By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

The City of Toronto, from time to time works itself up into a fury concerning the inequities of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, particularly in regard to rates and considerable sentiment is expressed by several politicians and members of the Labor movement for the establishment of a public owned scheme of telephones in order to oust the dread octopus of private ownership in Toronto.

It is interesting to compare the telephone system of Great Britain which is public owned and has been for some ten years, with the privately owned system existing in Eastern Canada. The price paid for a private telephone for household use in Scotland is a rental of \$32.50 per year plus 2 cents for every call made by the party in whose house the telephone is installed. One can see that the rental alone equals the price of a house telephone in the City of Toronto, where the calls are unlimited without extra charge and in efficiency the Bell Telephone Company have much the better of the case.

Telegrams through the public owned telegraph system here are slightly cheaper than in Canada. The service is however very poor as compared with the telegraph systems in Canada. For example, it is impossible in any of the smaller towns in Britain to send a telegram after the Post Office closes at 7 o'clock at night, and in the larger cities one must go to the General Post Office, perhaps involving a trip of several miles, in order to be able to send a night telegram.

Canadian cities, even if they pay a little more for their service, are more than amply compensated by the efficiency of the accommodation given them by the Telegraph Companies of Canada.

### Doctor Wins Suit for Wages

A doctor can legally collect extra wages from the father for services performed when twins are born, according to a decision rendered by Magistrate L. C. Jones, of Wilmington, Del.

Evidence to the case disclosed that Albert P. Kappa had engaged Dr. Willard Springer to attend Mrs. Kappa at the birth of "a baby." The fee agreed upon was \$35.

Twins arrived at the Kappa home and the doctor put in his bill at \$50, which Papa Kappa refused to pay, holding to the original agreement. Dr. Springer then brought suit, claiming that he was entitled to extra pay for extra service.

The magistrate ruled in favor of the doctor and awarded him the full amount of his claim.

### Prince Still Holds His Pressman Card

New York, N.Y.—The Prince of Wales paid his dues as a member of the New York Paper Pressmen's Union just in the nick of time to avoid suspension from that organization.

The Prince joined the union while on a tour of the city's newspaper offices during his recent visit, and paid in advance until Jan. 1 the monthly dues of \$3.50. The union requires its members to be paid up at least every two months, and suspends those who fail to do so.

### Try to Settle Unrest at Belle Isle Mines

St. John's Nfld.—The Government is negotiating between the British Empire Steel Corporation and men employed in the Belle Isle Iron Mines in an effort to settle the labor troubles which began more than a month ago, when the company introduced time clocks. The miners contended that this was an effort to force them to work longer hours without increase of pay, but the company stated that its aim was simply to provide a more careful check of the number of men in the mines in case of accident.

Demonstrations of unemployed clerks in Vienna, attempted to march to the Parliament House, but were dispersed by gendarmes, with some difficulty, says Reuter. The total number of unemployed in Austria is now 219,099, the highest figure since the war.

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

Importance to the Empire

"In developing the strength and might of the British Empire, the part that industries in the Dominions must play in building up man-power is frequently overlooked.

"Our Empire consists of Great Britain, in free association with a number of younger nations. Great Britain is rapidly becoming stabilized in population, and at the recent meeting of the British Scientists in Toronto it was stated that it was extremely doubtful if the population, which was now 45,000,000, would exceed, or even reach 50,000,000, and that there would shortly be no surplus population for emigration. Any increase of man-power must therefore come from the young nations, and with the populations of Germany and the United States greater than that of Great Britain, if the Empire is to hold its place in the world. The building up of man-power is of prime importance.

"The growth of young and powerful nations has always been from agriculture to industry and from the production of raw materials to the manufacture of wares. We can perform no greater service to the British Empire than to build up Canada both agriculturally and industrially.

"The wool-growing and wool-working industries in Canada, which provide both agricultural and industrial

work, are capable of considerable expansion and are a potential source of diversified employment both for workers and capital. It is not generally realized that 94.4 per cent of the capital employed in the woollen and knitting mills is Canadian.

"Great Britain is an industrial country buying her food and raw materials from other countries." (Continued on page 3)

### COST OF LIVING HIGHER IN GREAT BRITAIN

By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

In view of the fact that Canadians feel, as has sometimes been expressed, that prices are high, thus keeping up the cost of living, it will be interesting to readers of "The Canadian Labor Press" to get a comparison of food-stuffs in Great Britain as compared with Canada.

Butcher meat is much dearer in Great Britain than in Canada. For example, the cheapest Hamburg steak in the butchers' windows is 16 cents per pound—an article that sells for 10 to 12 cents per pound in the City of Toronto. Steaks, lamb, mutton, pork, are all correspondingly dearer and in much the same proportion compared with Canadian meats. Bread is approximately the same price, the cost of a 2 lb. loaf being 10½ cents. Milk is a little dearer in Canada, while other things, such as tobacco are much cheaper. For example, tobacco comparable with Macdonald's Briar Plug, costing 20 cents for one-ninth of a pound, costs 20 cents per ounce in Britain, and the cost of the working man's beer and whiskey has risen so much as to be almost prohibitive. The whiskey which before the war cost 78 cents per bottle now costs \$3.00. Beer was formerly sold at 6 cents per pint and now is 12 cents, and Bass, which formerly was 6 cents per bottle, now retails at 16 cents.

Mechanics rates of wages average around \$17.50 per week, but it is claimed that unskilled laborers on a great many civil jobs earn as much if not more than tradesmen.

Canadian readers will see that as a result of the inflation due to the war, the cost of living in a great many things is higher than in Canada.

### TORONTO STREET CAR SERVICE UNEQUALLED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special dispatch to "The Canadian Labor Press" By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

For over twenty years the car service of Glasgow has been considered the finest in the world, and an outstanding tribute to public ownership development.

To one who has experienced the accommodation and efficiency of the cars operated by the Toronto Transportation Commission, there is no justifiable reason why the Corporation of Glasgow should continue to hold that position. As compared with the service of the T. T. C. the Glasgow cars actually crawl, and with much longer waits between cars in order to get to your destination.

Whilst there is a different system of fares in operation on the whole, one would judge that the single fare system with transfers, even at 7 cents on the average is much cheaper than the different rate stage fares in operation on the Glasgow system.

# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press

## Buy Made In Canada Goods, Keep Canadian Workmen Employed

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**THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS**  
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 A NATIONAL, SANE LABOR PAPER

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Following in brief is an outline of our Policy:

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

### PRICE OF GASOLINE HIGHER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special dispatch to "The Canadian Labor Press"  
 By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

It will be interesting in view of the recent controversy concerning Gasoline prices in Toronto to note the price of Gasoline in Great Britain.

In the City of Glasgow, Petrol as it is called, is sold at 48 cents to 56 cents per gallon, or more than double the price of Gasoline in Toronto at the beginning of the year. The car owners and drivers whom I have interviewed complain that the petrol sold is not as good a quality as that which is sold on the Continent, and I feel that Toronto car users, instead of having complaints to make about the high price of Gasoline, are to be congratulated when the price of the same commodity is considered with Great Britain.

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MONTREAL NEW YORK WINNIPEG LONDON, ENG.

### The 4.4 Beer

LABOR men in Ontario have received with great rejoicing, the announcement of the Government of Ontario, that a law will be passed making the sale of 4.4 beer legal.

Much controversy has waged back and forth as to the desirability of the sale of a palatable beer and while workers in the Industrial centres last October registered through their vote that they were desirous of having their beer once again, owing to the mistake of combining the rural vote with the urban vote, the motion was defeated and the "drys" have energetically used this as a weapon in their campaign to attempt to keep the beer away from labor. But something had to be done; the Government, which represents all of the people, decided that they needed the revenue that a good beer would provide and that the public wanted the beer and the insistent demand of both has brought about the proposal for new legislation.

Congratulations are in order to the Provincial Premier and his Cabinet for the able manner in which they have mastered the situation arising from the plebiscite vote taken in October last.

LET US HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE NO TIME LOST IN GIVING US GOOD BEER IN A LAWFUL MANNER!

### Professional Jealousy of Labor Groups and Others Who Would Hold Back Natural Progress of the Dominion

(Continued from Page 1)

day, but will hold good for that future day when big demands are made upon our resources. All of which brings us to our point that those who are openly opposed to immigration to Canada and who are doing everything in their power to prevent the growth of the country are not only helping to prevent desirable immigration at the present time but are sowing seeds of disaster for the future, for it will become instilled in the minds of those people whose ultimate goal is Canada, that they had better seek a home-land elsewhere under more inviting conditions and where pessimism is not so rampant.

World wide conditions are such that Canada is in no immediate danger of being flooded with immigrants from other countries and if we cry "wolf, wolf" when there is no necessity for it, our cry will not be heard when that day comes when Canada will be crying in earnest for people and more people to help take care of our production.

It is inexcusably wrong on the part of those who, for one reason or another are narrow-minded and jealous of newcomers, to allow themselves to continually agitate that starvation and want faces the prospective immigrant. Many hundreds of thousands of people have emigrated to Canada since

it was discovered and have found the country good to them. There will always be individual cases where a chain of unfortunate circumstances has made conditions disappointing, but it is the exception that proves the rule. We think that those who are opposed to immigration will at least agree with us that it is much easier to settle in Canada today than in the pioneer days of a hundred years ago.

In anticipation of Canada becoming a prosperous country supporting many millions of people which she is well able to do, a foundation has been laid which will stand the test of time, but unfortunately the war caused a serious interruption in our National progress so today we have the debt charges to meet, but not enough people to share in the benefits and to help meet the expenses. We have concentrated too much on building a fine home and forgot to extend the welcome hand to the folks in other lands to come and live in the fine home created and to incidentally help take care of the expenses. We want citizens, who are willing to dig in and work and these are the people who will eventually create for themselves "those flowery beds" of ease and comfort which is the secret desire in the hearts of most human beings and who do not expect to have it handed to them on a silver spoon.

### Many British Settlers Come Here

Almost 1,000,000 settlers came to Canada from the United Kingdom during the fourteen years 1900-14, thus contributing greatly to the development of the country during that period. The movement has been greatly restricted even since the war, because of lack of favorable opportunities for making money either in agriculture or industry in Canada. As times become better, however, we can again look to Great Britain for the type of immigrant who is most likely to achieve success and become a satisfied citizen of Canada. It is to be regretted that some criticisms on emigration to Canada, to which the Overseas press has given publicity at various times during the last year or so, have been based on partial information, and have shown in general an incomplete appreciation of the present situation in the Dominion or its future possibilities. With many agricultural products—especially wheat—selling at excessively low prices until recently, Canada did not offer the best of opportunities to settlers of the farming type, while industrial depression restricted our power to absorb other classes of workers. The industrial situation is not yet such as to warrant an increase in general immigration, and this situation is not likely to change materially during the first nine months of 1935. The prospects for farmers have, however, improved greatly, and those who now come to this country after proper investigation of the situation, and after proper consideration of their qualifications for success in the new environment, are not likely to regret the move. The facilities for making such investigation are provided in Great Britain by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Railway.

### Ontario Laborites Wax Exclusive

Toronto, Ont.—The three labor members of the Legislature have asked for a smoking and reading room of their own, as they desire to be separate from the Progressives.

The request will probably be granted. The labor members are: Peter Heenan, Kenora; J. F. Calan, Rainy River, and K. Homuth, South Waterloo.

Shanghai, China.—The Japanese cotton mill strike has spread to thirteen mills, involving 30,000 operatives. The strikers attack their cotton mills, damaging the machinery and injured six people. The trouble is said to be partly due to Chinese Bolshevik activities.



### It's your smallest annual expense!

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### Has Great Faith in Labor Unions

"Makes for Peace" Says Miss M. Cecile Matheson, English Specialist on Industrial Conditions, Who is in Toronto

Miss M. Cecile Matheson of London, convener of the Standing Committee on "Employment for Women," in the National Council of Great Britain, is on this side of the water to make a survey of prevailing conditions in industries.

"Our chief concern is not for the women as women but to get the employees acting together rather than going to war for wage readjustments and so forth," is Miss Matheson's expressed objective. "Our trade boards, made up of 50 per cent, employees and 50 per cent employers, all duly appointed by the Government, each board acting for some phase of industry, decide on the wages to be paid for specified kind of work, and whatever they agree on becomes the law of the country, in which way we have a minimum wage law, below which they can't go."

**Unions Aid Peace**

"We have no set eight-hour law for women. As far as our statistics are concerned we can still work on a 54-hour basis in England, but the agreements reached by our various industrial boards have set a 45-hour or 50-hour week.

"Our leaders believe that industrial war can only be averted through the organizing of labor on a sane basis. Unions on the whole are safest you know, for there is not the opportunity of a mass panic in an orderly, well run and profitable organization. The well organized union makes for peace."

Miss Matheson has been long identified with social betterments in England and is now a lecturer on social and industrial reconstruction on the university extension staffs at Oxford, Cambridge and London. She began her career as a teacher.

Sixty thousand orphans are being cared for in orphanages by the Near East Relief in Greece.

### TORONTO HYDRO COULD SET AN EXAMPLE FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special dispatch to "The Canadian Labor Press"  
 By James T. Gunn, Staff Correspondent in Great Britain

It seems queer to a Toronto resident travelling in Great Britain to note the small amount of electric light used in the homes of the people. Electricity in homes is the exception rather than the rule and whilst in most cases is under public ownership systems, yet the price to be paid makes a very formidable stumbling block to the greater use of electricity as an illuminant. Most of the towns are grouped into industrial and lighting purposes, but as compared with Ontario—particularly Toronto—the price is so high that gas still forms the chief illuminant in the majority of British towns.

In the Ayrshire district, covering the towns of Ayr, Kilmarnock and several other smaller places, the price per unit K.W. hour is 10½ cents as compared to a little over 1 cent in Toronto. Of course it is only fair to point out that the prime source of energy for generation is coal as compared with our white coal in Ontario. The streets, comparing Glasgow with Toronto, are not as well lighted, except possibly on the main thoroughfares, and even that is doubtful, but the side streets in which the residences are, are poorly lit compared with the lighting system of Toronto, and gas forms the chief medium for lighting the streets.

After viewing these streets one comes to the conclusion that the citizens of Toronto are to be congratulated by reason of the excellence of the street and house lighting furnished by the Toronto Hydro Electric Commission.

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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



## "Headaches, Bilious Spells, Are Now All Gone"

Mrs. John Ireland, Nobleton, Ont., writes:



"I was a great sufferer from severe headaches and bilious spells. I tried a number of remedies without obtaining any benefit until I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. These completely relieved me, and made me feel like a new person. I am very grateful to Dr. Chase's Medicines for what they have done for me, and you may use my letter for the benefit of others."

**Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills**  
35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES

### Milady's Hat

"What are the new styles in millinery?" I asked the proprietor of Milady's Hat Shoppe, as I strolled into her store at 2662 Danforth Ave. For answer, Mrs. Hershman went into the workroom where the latest creations were already being assembled and brought forth some models for my inspection.

I spent a wonderful half hour trying on many of these advance models and then breathed a prayer that Spring would indeed come six weeks earlier as had been prophesied.

**High Crowns Are in Vogue**  
In sunny Florida and other winter resorts where Spring fashions are first tried out, high crowns have been generally accepted and there is no doubt that they will be extremely popular in Canada. The brims are to remain small and greater attention has been paid to fittings which will at once look well and feel comfortable on bobbed or shingled heads. Trimmings are to be largely of flowers and fruit and these will be placed on the top.

**Threaded Straws, The Newest**  
A new straw suitable for Spring has made its appearance. This model comes in two new shades, "Baby Azure" and "Peroxyline," and are threaded with ribbons. For once, freakish hats are remaining in the background the tendency being for commonsense fittings and sensible improvements in attractiveness. Other shades which will be popular in Spring millinery are Crab Apple, and Powder Blue.

### The Kitchen Stove

There is not an article of furniture in the house that approaches in importance the homely kitchen stove, yet there are many women who have only a hazy knowledge of its workings and while they manipulate drafts and dampers with more or less success, could not give you the reason for it. Their observance will help materially in the saving of fuel.

Chimney Damper.—A flat plate, which when shut nearly closes the space opening into the chimney, when closed the heat goes around the oven and heats it; when open the heat goes directly up the chimney—the fire burns more rapidly but the oven does not heat. These dampers may be closed in ten to fifteen minutes after the fire is started.

Drafts.—Doors or slides below the fire box which, when open, allow a strong current of air to pass up through the fire; this causes rapid combustion and if the chimney damper is closed the oven heats quickly. When the drafts are closed the fire burns more slowly, as most of the air is shut off.

Checks.—Slides in the small door above the fire box and in the chimney pipe which, when open, let cold air in one top of the fire, force the heat back and deaden the blaze. There must be free circulation of air through the fuel-air spaces between the paper, wood and coal.

Air entering the stove under the fire causes an upward draft and makes it burn faster. Lack of air under the fire checks it. Cold air over the draft checks. With the draft and the chimney open, the fire burns fiercely, the top of the stove grows very hot, but the oven is not heated. Proper use of checks and drafts will control a fire.

When the fire has burned dull red or white the coals are exhausted—burning to white heat melts the coals, makes clinkers, and injures the top of the stove.

A hard coal fire must not be poked from the top.

Coals above the fire box lining waste heat and injure the top of the stove.

Shaking packs an old fire down and stops the draft. Raking from below or turning a revolving grate removes the ashes without packing the fire.

### Why Drink Milk?

Milk supplies some of all the material necessary for growth and also furnishes energy for work, play and warmth. It is an indispensable part of the diet of mothers who are nursing babies, and of young children. A pint and a half a day is a safe allowance of milk for an average child, while pregnant or nursing mothers, infants, and many children need a quart of milk a day.

Milk can furnish all the protein the body needs. A quart of milk supplies as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak or four large eggs.

Milk supplies minerals. If the growing child does not have an abundance of minerals in his diet this deficiency may show in stunted growth, weak bones or poor teeth. Special care must be taken to select foods rich in lime, phosphorus and iron. Our bones and teeth are made largely of lime, which is a form of calcium. One quart of milk will furnish as much calcium as ten large oranges, 32 eggs or 30 pounds of beef. Milk is also a valuable source of phosphorus and supplies some iron.

The body must also be provided with certain essential substances called vitamins, if health and normal development are to be assured. All known vitamins are found in fresh milk, but one or possibly two of the vitamins may be lacking in poor, stale or heated milk.

Milk needs supplementing to supply certain minerals and vitamins in sufficient quantity and, after the early months of life, for energy and roughage. Every baby, particularly those not breast fed, should receive daily the juice of some acid fruit, such as orange and tomato. In winter when it is impossible to be outdoors in the direct sunlight for long periods all infants, whether nursed or artificially fed, should be given cod-liver-oil. Older children need, in addition to milk, fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, or eggs, bread, cereal and potato.

## What Every Canadian Should Know About the Woolen Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

terials abroad, and there is a school of thought both in England, and the Dominions which believes that the colonies should produce only raw materials and obtain their manufactured goods from Great Britain. An attempt to realize such a policy would be death to the British Empire. It has not been, and is not, inter-trade between the units which holds our Empire together. It is not the iron chain of material things which forms the tie, but the silken thread of ideals—the common ideals of justice, fair play, sport, home life, freedom, and, one of the greatest factors of all, that the tie is neither onerous in trade or government."

### The Woolen and Knitting Industry in Canada

Contrary to common opinion, there are no climatic, physical or technical reasons why Canada should not become a great wool growing or mutton producing country, or produce manufactures of wool, as good in quality as any country in the world and at reasonable prices. At the recent Chicago International Fair, sheep bred in Canada "swept the boards;" and in the past much of the fine quality cloth produced in Canada has been sold as "imported" because an easy-going public was prepared to pay more if this magic word was used by the retailer and the latter was actually unaware of the origin of the goods he was selling.

The wool growing and wool working industries in Canada, if safeguarded, could supply a vastly greater quantity of diversified employment both for agricultural and industrial workers than it does at present. Since work through the long winter months, as well as summer work, is provided by the mills, and to women as well as to men, and as the majority of the mills are in small units in small towns the extension of the industry would assist in checking the deplorable drift of the bright young men and women from the rural towns to the great cities by providing them with local congenial employment. If for no other reason, and there are many others, the great value of the woolen and knitting mills to the life of Canada should be realized since 60 per cent of the 300 individual establishments are in towns of under 10,000 population.

When the earliest colonists arrived in Canada from France they brought sheep with them and during the cold winter months they manufactured the wool from the sheep into warm clothing. From that time on the breeding of sheep and the manufacture of woollens progressed in Canada. The population being French and British, and living close to the United States, the best methods and processes from all three countries were adopted.

**Effect of British Preference**  
But in 1897 a system of specially low duties on goods manufactured in Great Britain was granted by Canada and increased to one third off the General Tariff in 1900. These low duties are collectively known as the "British Preference." As Great Britain has the advantage of mass production and much lower wages, more than eighty-eight woolen mills in Canada, with just about half of the cards and looms in Canada, were forced to close their doors and their employes were thrown out of work and much of the capital invested lost, creating hardships in numberless small Canadian towns.

Up to this time, the increase in the sheep population in Canada was keeping pace with the increases in other live stock. It is regrettable, however, that in round figures there are no more sheep in Canada today than there were when the British Preference was first granted. Sheep breeding got a black eye because at that time the wool growers sold their wool to the local mills, who graded, sorted and used it; and with the closing of the Canadian mills the market was gone, as there was no machinery available immediately for the careful grading and preparation which is necessary for obtaining markets abroad.

(To be continued)

### Low Wages in Great Britain

Claiming that the average weekly wage received by a girl living in London was only about \$4, Miss M. Cecile Matheson, English sociologist, speaking in the Physics Building recently on "English Experiments in Wage Regulations," said that it was no wonder that the women who had to slave all their lives to keep body and soul together had a narrow outlook on life.

Chairs and sofas upholstered in leather last much longer if the following lotion is applied regularly: One part vinegar, two parts linseed oil (well shaken together.) Apply a little on a soft rag, and polish with a silk duster. This keeps leather soft, and prevents cracking.

## to Stay Independent Labor in Parliament

Montreal, Que.—The Parliamentary Labor party will not go in with the Progressives, but will remain independent, and in the next House of

Commons they hope to elect 25 members, was the pronouncement of J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Centre Winnipeg), in an address here. Mr. Woodsworth resented being charged with Bolshevism, and declared that his opponents so accused him on account of his attitude to the Conscription Act of 1917.

## King George's Navy



That's real Quality tobacco"

### CHEWING TOBACCO

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



Rocky Mountain Tobacco Co.

### "MAPLE LEAF" INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Highest Quality — ALL GRADES — Best Service  
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., LIMITED  
Distributing Warehouses  
MONTREAL—TORONTO—WINNIPEG—VANCOUVER

### Dominion of Canada and Provincial Government Bonds constitute the soundest investments in Canada

We will be pleased to forward our offering list on request

### DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

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MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1911 LONDON, ENG.

### Canada's Choice in Chocolates

Moir's Chocolates are conceded to have the most delicious coatings of any produced anywhere. Centres, too, are enticingly superior. Ask for them by name—no others taste the same.

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES, HALIFAX



## Women!

### Make Wash-day Pleasant

The thought of working at a tub in the cellar all day, amidst heaps of clothes and in pools of water is enough to chase the pleasure out of any woman's life.—And doing the washing under these conditions will ruin anybody's health.

But housewives who depend upon an Electric Washing Machine have no fear of wash-day nor tired feelings when that day is done. They have found that an Electric Washing Machine will do more work and better work, and in less time than the wash-tub-scrub-board method.

### Toronto Hydro Shops

Yonge Street, at Front  
12 Adelaide St. East

Yonge Street, at Sherbrooke  
Gerrard St., at Carlaw

### BEST FOR EVERY SWEETENING PURPOSE

Comparative value of Sugar as an energy-producing food.

Sugar	85%
Meat and Fish	82%
Eggs	80%
Fruits	80%
Cereals	91%
Dairy Products	93%
Vegetables	95%

**Royal Acadia Sugar**  
SWEETENS BEST  
Sold by Grocers—everywhere

ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., HALIFAX, N.S.

EVERY GRAIN PURE CANE

WE RECOMMEND YOU TO BUY YOUR

## Meats and Provisions

From

**A. MARTIN, LIMITED**

SIXTY-FIVE STORES IN CANADA

A Store Near Your Home.

Cleanliness Service Quality

The First to Bring Prices Down.

Prices Lowest Quality Best

## SAFETY FOR YOUR SAVINGS

WHEN you deposit with us you know that your Savings are secure. The ONTARIO GOVERNMENT guarantees that. You are also assured prompt and courteous service. No notice is required for withdrawals and checking privileges are allowed. Convenient office hours.

### The Province of Ontario Savings Office

TORONTO BRANCHES:  
Cor. Bay & Adelaide Sts. Cor. University & Dundas St.  
540 Danforth Avenue  
OTHER BRANCHES AT:  
Hamilton, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Pembroke, Brantford, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Searforth, Walkerton, Newmarket and Aylmer.

Try It To-day

## LANTIC

OLD FASHIONED BROWN SUGAR

For sale by all first class grocers.

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

## Nutrition Experts Should know!

NUTRITION experts and doctors declare milk to be the most nearly perfect food we have. They declare it to be the greatest bodybuilder and health restorative in the world—AND THEY SHOULD KNOW?

Use MORE milk in your household. Use more of the fresh, rich, PURE milk which comes from The Farmers' Dairy. A dairy institution known all over the continent for its sanitary buildings and modern scientific equipment accepts the responsibility for the purity of Farmers' Dairy Milk. Constant inspection AMONG THE FARMERS' DAIRIES is responsible for its great richness.

We shall be pleased indeed to serve you.

Phone Hill. 4400

Our Salesman Will Get Next Trip

**THE FARMERS' DAIRY**

Walmer Rd. & Bridgman St.

### DEAFNESS NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH CAN BE CURED

The new Continental Remedy called

### "Larmalene" Regd.

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

### RELIABLE TESTIMONY

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse, Rd. Crofton, writes:—

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

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for \$1.00. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to  
Mr. "Larmalene" Co., "Woodlands," Stone-woods, Dartford, Kent, England.

# Labor News From Coast to Coast

## Our Overseas Column

### Gift Caused a Strike

London, Eng.—The joiners at Messrs. Bartram and Sons' shipyard at Sunderland, who struck five weeks ago, returned to work.

The firm provided as a gift a large notice board for the Royal Infirmary and set the carpenters to make it. The joiners contended it was their work, and so they went on strike.

### Increase in Wages

Johannesburg, South Africa.—Justice de Villiers, chairman of Mines Conciliation Board made a favorable recommendation on the application of the miners for an increase in wages, and in his report supports the full increase of 20 per cent.

### French Employers Workers' Education

Paris, France.—The Herriot Government, in the course of a discussion on fiscal policy in the Chamber, secured the adoption of a tax which burdens industrial and commercial enterprises with the obligation of helping to meet the expense of educational institutions engaged in technical instruction of employes and apprentices.

### Is Largest Steel Mill in All Europe

London.—A gigantic steel mill, the largest and finest in Europe, and said to be larger than any in America, has had a satisfactory trial at the Mossend Iron and Steel Works in Lancashire, says The Daily Herald. The mill, which has been constructed with great secrecy, at a cost of £1,000,000, is 500 feet long, has a cast plant 114 feet long, and will produce 5,000 tons of steel per week. A unique feature is that, when running, the mill is almost silent.

### Our Trade With Great Britain

Mother Country Contributed Greatly to Canada's Progress

One of the most important factors in the development of Canada has been our commercial and financial relationship with Great Britain. The effect of the war on international trade in general, and on Great Britain's economic situation in particular, tended to lessen the importance of this relationship from a financial point of view, and even affected the relative importance of our trade relations with the Mother Country in the post-war years. We are now, however, commencing a period during which more normal conditions will prevail, and may very well consider at this time the changes or developments which may be expected to take place in our commercial and financial intercourse with Great Britain.

In considering the pre-war situation, it is unnecessary to go farther back than the beginning of the century. The period from 1900 to 1913 was the time of Canada's most rapid progress, and to this progress Great Britain contributed more than any other outside country, although the United States ran her a close second. During those fourteen years, in spite of a rapid increase in Canadian exports to the United States, Great Britain took \$1,505,000,000 worth of our goods, compared with \$1,245,000,000 sold to the United States, and sent us close to 1,000,000 new citizens, which compares 900,000 who came to Canada from the United States.

The great importance of the Mother Country's contribution to Canadian prosperity is even more definitely established when the financial assistance extended is taken into consideration. The great proportion of the outside capital required by Canada for development purposes came from London, British investments in Canada during the period under discussion being estimated at \$1,753,000,000, compared with U. S. investments of \$629,000,000. Now the war, while it did not lessen Great Britain's demand for Canadian products, even after the cessation of hostilities, did interfere with her capacity for competing with the United States in the Canadian Market, and gave the latter country an advantage which has not yet been overcome. Moreover, with sterling at a fluctuating account in this country, English investments in Canadian industries or Canadian bond flotations in London were almost entirely shut out, and Canada was forced to look to the United States Money Market for such outside financial assistance as she required.

So far as the future is concerned, it is interesting to consider the subject under four heads, as follows:

1. Canadian exports to Great Britain.
2. Canadian imports from Great Britain.

### Wheat Prices Help Prosperity

Farmer Is Now Able to Pay Debts and Buy Manufactured Goods

Continued strength in wheat prices is attracting much attention to the world statistical position of that commodity. Wheat's change of form from a price point of view, has been very rapid; compare the price of less than \$1.00 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat in Winnipeg in January 1914 with present prices to close at \$2.00 per bushel. As the bulk of our 1924 crop has already left the farmers' hands, our main interest in the market at the present time centres on price prospects for the 1925 crop. Wheat prices commenced to fall in 1920 along with the prices of other commodities. The low point for the post-war period was not, however, reached in 1921. Both in 1921 and in 1922 world crops were reasonably good; they were substantially in excess of the 1920 crop, and somewhat larger than the average crops of the years 1909-13. In 1923, unusually favorable weather conditions in many of the important producing countries resulted in a crop of 3,488,000,000 bushels (not including Russia), an increase of more than 300,000,000 bushels over the preceding year. This was the final blow so far as wheat prices were concerned. According to statistics published by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University in California, a bushel of wheat in Canada in 1923-24 commanded 30 per cent less in terms of goods than it did in the years 1909-14. European consumption was stimulated by these very low prices and the Orient increased its purchases substantially. As a result, the world carryover in 1924 at the end of the crop year, though larger than in 1923, was not nearly as large as might have been expected, and a decrease of about 450,000,000 bushels in the 1924-25 world crop (present estimates) left the world short of wheat for this season. An indication of the change which has taken place in the situation is found in the fact that Russia, instead of exporting wheat as she did in 1923-24, has purchased a large amount of flour from Canada.

While it is conceivable that the exceptionally favorable weather conditions throughout the main wheat producing areas of the world, which resulted in the large crop of 1923, might be repeated in the coming season, the chances are against this taking place. Obviously none can form a definite opinion in regard to our farmers' prospects for 1925-26 until the crop is harvested, but it can at least be said that the prospects look distinctly better than they did a year ago.

### Get Fruit From Carpenter's Home

Chicago, Ill.—Illinois members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are receiving shipments of oranges from the brotherhood's home and orange orchard at Lakeland, Fla. Officers of the brotherhood announce that the first crop from their orchard will approximate 55,000 cases, and are being distributed to local unions throughout the country.

The home consists of 1,700 acres of land and represents an investment of \$700,000 on the part of the brotherhood. Development of the home has not yet taken place, but extensive plans are under consideration. It is intended to have an up-to-date model home for the aged and dependent individual members.

### Printers' Dispute Is Ended

Quebec, Que.—The local International Typographical Union members will not go out on strike, but will continue under present conditions. This was the decision reached at a meeting attended by practically 100 per cent of the local branch when the majority voted to continue under the existing scale. The agreement between the master printers and the International Typographical Union expired recently.

### Radical Change in Soviet Policy

"There are numerous indications that the Soviet Government is undertaking a radical change in its policy," says a European newspaper correspondent. This takes the form of diminution of revolutionary activity abroad and concentration on internal problems. An article in the Pravda shows a paralysis of the Communist movement in Central Europe.

He continues with the obvious statement that the revolutionary movement has alarmed both Europe and the United States and in self-defense governments have been compelled to lower its flashing banners. He points out that Zinovieff, with "dogmatic obstinacy, has clung to the theory that the Soviet Government could exist only in a Europe conquered by Communism," but the idea has been relinquished for the less romantic work of appeasing peasants and establishing normal relations with bourgeois countries.

"This step will be of great international significance in permitting freedom of relations between the Soviet Government and capitalistic states." He warns, however, that the Third Internationale has not actually been buried, but may be put under cover only temporarily with the shelving of Zinovieff. Interpreted in the light of official censorship, the background of the despatch is one of sanity against keeping Zinovieff in the ascendancy, but the battles are not yet over.

### Sardine Packers Win Strike

Paris, France.—Three thousand workers in the sardine packing houses in the ports of Brittany have won their six weeks' strike. The owners suddenly collapsed and signed the terms suggested by the minister of labor under Prime Minister Herriot and then accepted by the strikers.

All France had been stirred up by this battle on the north coast between the fishermen with the fellows, and the wealthy packers. It was a case of simple industrial war, with the trimmings which we know well in America but which are rarer here and so make a stir. The owners took to open violence. Their method was to set up a sort of fascist company union which of course "came into unfortunate conflict" with the strikers. Result, half a dozen strikers stabbed or shot, including their leader, the ex-mayor of the sardine town of Douarnenez. But Douarnenez is not so far away from Paris as is Matewan or Logan in West Virginia from Washington, D. C. The facts were out in no time and things boiled here as they never did when 10,000 West Virginia miners with guns went marching to catch company gunmen.

The finishing stroke was that the fisher folk and factory workers organized a co-operative society for handling the fish. The employers, snuffed, but the Co-operative of Sea Workers soon were taking care of all the sardines caught, though the packing houses stayed strike-bound. The owners' moral props had been knocked out by the exposure of their attempts with thug strikebreakers and their financial supports were hit by the co-ops.

Vienna is threatened with a strike of bakers, who demand a 10 per cent increase in wages. The master bakers say they are prepared to grant the increase if the Government will again furnish them with a basis for calculation of the future price of bread. The Government refuses to furnish this basis, desiring "healthy competition" between the bakers.

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## Deport Indian Revolutionary

M. N. Roy, Indian, revolutionary exile, and the principal figure in the recent Indian Communist trial, has been deported from France.

M. Herriot's Liberal Government supported by the Socialists, has acted in this matter on the request of the British Government.

M. N. Roy has already been expelled from Germany (in 1923) after the British Government had brought great pressure to bear on the German authorities. Switzerland, where he lived for some time, is also closed to him—not because of his activities there, but because the British Government fears him.

In the Cawpore conspiracy case, Roy was given, in his absence, a four years sentence of imprisonment. The crime alleged was the publication of documents that have circulated freely in Britain, and the attempt to form a revolutionary party of the masses.

## Ford Plant Active

After many delays due to various causes, the Ford assembling plant in East Toronto is now working

## Insist on GOODYEAR WELTS when purchasing your Footwear.

**STANDARDS of QUALITY**

KRYPTON PARCHMENT GEMMA BOND  
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These Papers Are Watermarked For Your Protection

**Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited**  
MONTREAL

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EN-AR-CO GEAR COMPOUND  
Manufactured by  
**Canadian Oil Companies, Limited**  
TORONTO LONDON WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA  
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**GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM ART RUGS and FLOOR COVERINGS**

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