

ATTENTION TO DESTROY LABOR

WORKERS' PROG. WILL NOT BE IMPAIRED BY EXTREMISTS

Special Session of Executive Council of Do. and Representatives of Affiliated Formulates Important Declaration. A conference similar to that held at Washington last December by the American Federation of Labor convened at Ottawa last week...

ENGINEERS WILL CONVENE AT NIAGARA

Saner Legislation and Better Conditions Sought. Business Agent Chas. W. Lewis of the local union, will represent Ottawa Steam and Operating Engineers at the semi-annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Executive Board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers...

70 Per Cent. Wealth Held by 1 Per Cent. Population

The British Government's board of inland revenue has discovered that the war-time increase of wealth amounts to £240,000,000 and that 70 per cent of this sum belongs to less than one per cent of the population.

BRITISH WORKERS WILL BREAK VICIOUS CIRCLE

Triple Alliance Will Co-operate With Others in Endeavor. British workers' determination to break through the "vicious circle" was briefly mentioned in these columns recently.

BOLSHEVIST GOVT GHASTLY FAILURE

In View of Col. Ryan Just Back From Russia. The Russian Bolshevik Government is a "social adventure" which has become a ghastly failure, according to Col. Edward W. Ryan, American Red Cross Commissioner for North Russia and the Baltic States.

84,099 WORKING DAYS LOST IN APRIL BY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during April was greater than during March, 1920, but less than during April, 1919, according to the May issue of the Labor Gazette.

HALIFAX LABOR PARTY HEARS OF EARLY ELECTION

The Halifax branch of the Independent Labor Party of Nova Scotia held a board of Trade last week, at which the most startling development was the statement made by Secretary Thomas Martin to the effect that rumors of a provincial election to be held some time in July had reached him in the lobby of the local house.

SEAMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

As announced last week by the Canadian Laborer, the International Labor Conference which opens at Genoa, on June 15, will sail from New York on the steamer "Sicilia" on May 27.

CAPITAL TAX LEVY PROBABLE IN BRITAIN

That a special levy for revenue purposes on wealth accumulated in Great Britain, as a result of or during the war, is administratively practicable is the decision of a parliamentary committee appointed in February to consider this question.

WINNIPEG LABOR LEADER'S SOUND ADVICE TO WORKERS OF CANADA

If Policies Not What Desired Constitutional Way To Right Them - O.B.U. Wonderful Apostles Blind To Cry of Unorganized. James Winning, one of Winnipeg's best known labor leaders, has written the following letter to the official Labor paper of that city...

MANITOBA'S JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZES

D. M. Solandt, of Winnipeg, was appointed deputy chairman of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, last week it was officially announced at the Government Buildings.

PAINTERS' AND DECORATORS' CANADIAN VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. JOE HUNTER. Of Niagara Falls, Ont., sixth vice-president of the International Union of Painters and Decorators, Mr. Hunter was among the Labor representatives who recently were in session at the Capital.

FAMILY BUDGET FOR APRIL SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$15.99 at the middle of April, as compared with \$15.98 at the middle of March, 1919, in April, 1919.

FREE SPEECH IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania - Six men, who Sunday attempted to speak at a street meeting of the national committee of iron and steel workers and the American Civil Liberties Union, in Duquesne, a steel town near here, were sentenced to serve 30 days jail.

AMERICAN DOLLAR WORTH 30 CENTS

The present purchasing power of the American dollar is worth 30 per cent, said Professor Irving Fisher, of Y. U., in investigations made before the Southern Sociological Congress.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ONTARIO AND QUEBEC CONFERENCE

The ninth annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions will be held at Hamilton on June 14, 15 and 16, and there is every reason to believe that it will be the most important session in the history of the organization.

OLD BI-PARTIES OPPOSE AMENDMENT TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Opposition to the proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act developed when the bill was introduced by George Barker (South Wales), and supported by Ernest Bevin.

ANOTHER SUGAR PROBE

The Board of Commerce of Canada will hold a hearing May 25 to investigate the sugar industry as to costs. Wholesalers, retailers and consumers are invited to attend and give such information as may aid in determining the future policy of the board on the sugar situation.

FOR TRUSTEE UNION PRINTERS' HOME

Michael Powell, of Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102, is again a candidate as Trustee of the Union Printers' Home.

URGENT MOTHER PROTECTION

Not one day in the year, but every day, would be mothers day if adequate measure to protect the health of mothers were taken in the United States Children's Bureau.

CO-OPS TO CONTROL ITALY'S FOOD SUPPLY



THE FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY

There is a portion of the membership of the International Typographical Union who profess not to understand what the institution of the 44-hour week on the first day of next May means.

CAUSES OF UNREST

It is a matter of record that the strike of woolen mill operatives in New England followed within a few days the widespread announcement that the largest mill corporation in the New England group had made a profit for the year equivalent to almost 100 per cent for the common stock, par \$100.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS MORE EFFICIENT THAN TEN HOURS, SAYS U.S. REPORT

Report a Complete Vindication of Organized Labor's Position On This Question. The eight-hour day is not only more efficient than the ten-hour day in industrial plants, but it is more economical, the verdict of the United States public health service, whose experts have made a three-year study of conditions and production in standard factories of both classes.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Industrial accidents - This phase of the study is of particular interest. Ordinarily accidents may be expected to vary directly with speed and production, and inversely with exposure to risk. But when fatigue is taken into consideration there is a marked modification of this rule.

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GOVERNMENT WILL STILL RETAIN CONTROL OVER PRICES

The present tendency of the Italian Government is gradually to retire from the actual purchase and distribution of food supplies and to delegate questions of detail in this connection to central and local committees created for this purpose.

The National Co-operative Union for Importation has its offices in Rome, with branches and agencies in the other cities of Italy and abroad; it is intended to operate until September 10, 1921, at which time its life may be extended.

AID CO-OPERATIVES IN ONTARIO

Co-operative associations in Ontario, whose purpose is the cleaning, storing and marketing of seed and potatoes, will be able to borrow money up to \$3,000 from the Provincial Government by means of advances from Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, becomes effective.

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LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

OTTAWA.

BAKERS STILL OUT.

Some thirty-six journeymen bakers of Ottawa are still on strike due to the refusal of two or three of the large shops refusing to grant a nine-hour day and a "closed shop."

BAKERY DRIVERS NEGOTIATING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bakery Drivers' local was held on Wednesday at 115 Sparks street.

LEATHER WORKERS.

At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 159 of the Leather Workers' International Union, held on Wednesday evening it was decided by unanimous vote to send a letter to the Board of the International Union.

INSIDE WOODWORKERS.

"We are still ready to negotiate with the employers at any time. We do not want a strike, but we want the employers to recognize the trade union principle that a fair day's work is worth a fair day's pay."

POOR MAN GETS IT EVERY TIME.

During the taking of evidence at a Board of Conciliation in Ottawa, the Ontario Gas Co. and the employees on Monday, one of the old employes told a sad but true story of the life of the average wage earner today.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

A unanimous approval of a vote of confidence in N. W. Beaven for his continuance as president of the Ottawa Building Trades Council.

stronger Building Trades Council. As President Beaven had to leave at this juncture to attend the meeting of the Bricklayers' Union, P. J. Fisher, president of the local, immediately afterwards a unanimous vote of confidence was expressed in him.

BUILDING TRADES ARBITRATOR.

Carpenters, Painters and Electricians of the Ottawa Building Trades Council who were on strike for two weeks, agreed to arbitration on Friday last and a board of conciliation was appointed.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Fifty new members were initiated by the Ottawa Civic Employees' Association at the last regular meeting of the Civic Employees' Federal Union.

LABOR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Ottawa will send a quota of delegates to the annual convention of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, which meets at Brantford on May 24th.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES BOARD TO MEET SOON.

May 25 will probably see the opening of the arbitration proceedings for the purpose of adjusting the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and its employees.

HAMILTON.

SUGAR SHORTAGE CAUSE WAGSTAFF'S TO CLOSE.

Wagstaff's Limited, of Hamilton, one of the largest fruit preserving plants in Canada, has been forced to close down on account of the sugar shortage.

THE I.L.P.

After a long and interesting debate, in which many members participated, the Independent Labor Party, Hamilton branch, last week, by a large vote, adopted the H. J. Halford "Time for Survey" resolution.

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conference no harm would be done. He said he had been astounded while in Ottawa recently attending the conference of the Ontario and provincial representatives, relative to applying Canada's labor laws. The speaker said the Canadian manufacturer intended to have no stone thrown to win out in the "open shop" for Canada.

ANOTHER "SCOTIA" BOARD.

The Minister of Labor has appointed a board of conciliation to deal with the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and its steel workers at Trenton.

HALIFAX PLUMBERS.

John W. Bruce, Canadian organizer of the international plumbers and steamfitters union, arrived in Halifax last Friday on the Ocean Limited.

TORONTO.

TORONTO NEWSY BRIEFS.

Refusal of the Builders' Exchange to recognize the Builders' Laborers' Union was the subject of a rapturous, say the union officials.

Railway mail clerks last night protested vigorously against their proposed pay schedule, fixed at \$1,660 instead of \$1,650, the rate agreed on last year.

The City Dairy milk drivers are protesting a new schedule and a number of changes in conditions to submit to the management in the next week or so.

The Bakery Workers' Union, at their last regular meeting, installed 35 new members and elected Charles Hardy as the new business agent.

A Board of Conciliation set up to settle a dispute between the Toronto Telephone Co. and its employees, recently recommended a maximum salary of \$1,500, to which the clerks take strong exception.

Joseph T. Marka, secretary of the Ontario, is visiting a number of towns and cities throughout the province this week.

The Bakery Workers' Union have given up the fight for daylight baking, being unsupported by the Legislature, and having received a twenty per cent. increase in wages.

A meeting of the London Hod Carriers' and General Laborers' Union was held last week, when it was reported that the board of conciliation could not grant on Tuesday, and that the employers would not meet the men.

Three weeks ago the men met the employers and asked for an increase from 40 and 45 cents an hour to 50 cents. This was refused, and a scale of 55 cents an hour offered, which was not accepted by the men.

When the employers would not meet the men the Department of Labor at Ottawa was notified, and the local representative was asked to interview the employers in an endeavor to bring about arbitration with the men and their employers.

The men state that 55 cents an hour is insufficient in view of the fact that they lose so much time during the year. At the proposed 70 cents an hour the men would receive approximately \$20.50 a week, which would amount to an average of \$20 a week the year around.

A special meeting will be called soon, when it is thought that a strike vote will be taken.

PETERBORO STRIKE OVER. The C. G. E. strike at Peterboro was settled on Saturday, and the employees who have been out since last Friday returned to work on Monday.

The company has conceded a minimum schedule of 70c an hour for machinists, 60c for machine specialists, and 50c for handy men, and 45c for laborers.

LONDON CLERKS MARCH ONWARD. About 50 new members were obligated at a meeting of the London Retail Clerks' Union, held in the Trades and Labor Council rooms last week, which makes a total of 200 who have joined the union.

At the meeting last week new officers were elected and will be installed at the next meeting. Bert Carson was named president and Milton M. Hessemer, secretary.

Several delegates were named to meet Mr. Stevenson, M.P.P. for London, in regard to the Compensation Act. The retail clerks of the city do not come under the act, and it is felt that it would be a big benefit.

Four delegates were named to the Trades and Labor Council.

PETERBORO MEMBER INTRODUCES FIVE BILLS. The Toronto Bill No. 115, to amend the Factory and Office Building Act, also the bill No. 132, respecting the hours of labor of employees of permanent fire departments, introduced by Mr. Tooms, M.P.P. of West Peterboro, have passed the third reading. This makes four public bills and one private bill that Mr. Tooms has put through this session.

LONDON STREET RAILWAY MEN NOT WORRYING. London Street Railway employees are rather amused at the story that is being circulated to the effect that they will receive less than 44 cents an hour while working for the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. They all treat this as a huge joke. While they admit that they will receive only the surplus earnings after the other necessary operating expenses are deducted, they are confident that these will amount to considerably more than the wages they are now receiving.

"We do not expect 70 cents an hour," said one of the employees, "but we are not losing any sleep over the question, as we are confident that these will amount to considerably more than the wages they are now receiving."

"Whoever is spreading the rumour that we are fearful that we will lose out does not know what he is talking about."

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have grown tired of waiting about the city, left on Sunday and Monday," the official said.

WESTERN CANADA

RENT QUESTION FOR JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY.

That the Joint Council of Industry be requested to inquire into the question of excessive rents in Winnipeg and vicinity, is a proposal emanating from the Women's Service League of the Great War Veterans' Central branch.

The ladies believe that the power to conduct such inquiry is conveyed to the council by the Industrial Conditions Act, which was passed by the Manitoba Legislature constituting the council. Further, the ladies are of the opinion that all persons giving evidence before the council, on rents, should be fully protected by law against any discrimination which might occur by reason of their giving such evidence.

In the event that the necessary power to inquire into excessive rents be beyond the scope of the Joint Council of Industry, the Women's Service League believes that power to do so should be sought by the council from the Manitoba Government, if necessary, by order-in-council.

PHONE WORKERS APPEAL TO COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY.

J. L. McBride, business agent for the electric workers employed by the Manitoba Government Telephone Commission, last week applied to the Joint Council of Industry for hearing of the union's demands for better wages, better working conditions and recognition of their organization.

"We had raisin pie for dinner yesterday, and Pa got awful mad. 'What's the matter? Doesn't he like raisin pie?'"

"Yes, but he told ma he had bought those raisins for another purpose."—Detroit Free Press.

"For beating your wife, I will fine you \$1.10," said the judge. "I don't object to the dollar," said the prisoner, "but what is the ten cents for?" "That," said the judge, "is the Federal tax on amusements."—Unionist.

"While I feel secure in my belief that I will eventually beat Patsy Wallace, the American champion, I cannot afford to take any chances because he is very dangerous and I shall spend in golfing at the Lambton Golf Club, the out-door exercise and the good old air of which Toronto boasts, will fit me as I want to be to defend my world's championship."

"While it is a fine pleasure to receive such a welcome and praise as the world's champion of my class, it is intensely gratifying to notice that a patriotic spirit is being shown by reason of my being 'Sergeant' Jimmy Wilde. I put in 2 1/2 years of hard work in the military service of England. My own people in dear old Great Britain have honored me as much for my having been a soldier as for being a champion athlete. The same spirit meets me here."

"In presenting myself to the honorable gentlemen and great men of Canada who are on the reception committee to meet and welcome me on Wednesday, I shall present myself as Sergeant Jimmy Wilde, and I hope to meet, receive and shake hands with as many of the Canadian heroes who care to meet me at any time during my stay in Toronto."

While Sergeant Wilde wants to be gracious and courteous to his hosts, and also to grasp his hand and welcome him in all ranks of life in Toronto, his chief trainer—Mrs. Wilde—insists that she must faithfully adhere to his schedule of training.

This statement was made so that callers at Hotel King Edward to meet Sergeant Wilde will not feel disappointed when informed that he is not in.

Mrs. Wilde has been taken in hand by Miss Mae Ward, famous American movie actress, as well as Canadian ladies, who will chaperone and make the social side of her visit here as pleasant as possible. As they say, these are the days of the ladies and we must be recognized and be in evidence in all patriotic affairs.

Sergeant Wilde will only stay at the King Edward Hotel for a couple of days, and due announcement will be made in the newspapers where he will locate for the rest of his time in Toronto.

ECONOMY ALRIGHT.

Marker—"Does your wife ever get an economical streak?"

Barker—"She does. Only this winter she worked out she could save ten shillings in one week by doing her own housework."

"How did it work out?"

"She got a cookery-book, I got dyspepsia, and the 'ter got ten shillings!"—Answers.

NATIONALIZATION in Queensland

"There is a real social paradise," declared Premier Edward Theodore, of Queensland, Australia, at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, recently, in referring to living conditions in his country.

"We have curbed the rent producer by passing adequate laws, and we are not troubled with exorbitant prices for sugar or meat. Sugar sells at 9 cents a pound and steak can be had for 16 cents," he declared.

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DIG GUSHER PREDICTED. For Tar Island Oil & Gas Co., Limited in Peace River Oil Fields

Old Experienced Driller Enthusiastic Over TAR ISLAND Well.

THE TAR ISLAND COMPANY were especially fortunate last year in obtaining the services of W. J. Cole, an old experienced driller who had spent years in the world-famous Persian, Mexican and Pennsylvanian oil fields.

Mr. Cole made the significant discovery that the formations with those that had always led up to gushers of 1,000 to 10,000 barrels a day in the Persian field.

All his experience, he said, led him to expect a gusher of large proportions rather than one of medium size. And he predicted that this big strike will be made between the 1,500-2,000 feet levels.

The Tar Island Company's well is now down 1,056 feet. Drilling will be resumed just as soon as the Company can get delivery of the heavier casing needed for the penetration of a huge gas strata thirty-nine feet below. Once this gas has been passed through, it will be but a few weeks before the big gusher should be unloosed that Mr. Cole so confidently predicted will be found at the 1,500-2,000 feet levels.

Billions of Barrels of Oil

Doctor G. M. Dawson, eminent Dominion Government geologist, declared that the oil in Canada's Northwest was practically inexhaustible.

Prof. McLearn, of Saskatchewan University, says that the sands of Alberta hold enough oil to last the entire world three hundred years. Dr. Bosworth, chief geologist of the Imperial Oil Company, estimates there are three hundred billion barrels of oil in Canada's Northwest.

All over this wonderful country in Northern Alberta are oil seepages and tar sands that show a tremendous upwelling of petroleum to the surface.

With the opening of Spring some of the biggest companies in the world are sending men and equipment into the field. The Anglo-Persian Company, the Shell Transport Company, the Union Oil and Gas Co. of California, the Anglo-Dominion Company are preparing to spend vast sums in exploration work.

A Great Opportunity

Here then is a field that drillers, geologists and great corporations believe will become one of the greatest oil fields in the world. Tens of thousands of people in the United States have made fortunes out of the oil fields of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Pennsylvania. They made it because they had faith in their country.

Canadians now have that same opportunity.

MANN, MCKENZIE & DAY 19-21 Melinda St., Toronto Telephone Main 3238

We have in Northern Alberta a land of tremendous promise—a land that geologists declare will eclipse anything to the South. Those Canadians who have the faith and courage to buy now will reap the same reward that went to the pioneers in the United States fields. Will you be one of them?

Buy Tar Island Shares Now

Tar Island Oil and Gas Company, Limited, was organized by a group of Peace River pioneers and Toronto business men. These men are of the highest standing in their respective communities. The company is well managed, well equipped. The entire expense up to the present has been borne by the directors and a small group of their friends. They need additional funds to clinch the success they feel is fairly within their grasp, and provide ample working capital to develop their choice 3,000 acres.

We now offer the unsold balance of 500,000 shares of Treasury Stock at 50 cents a share.

Every Canadian should have a stake—however small—in that great land of promise in Northern Alberta. Grasp your opportunity now, for everything points to the big strike of oil being made within a very few weeks. When the gusher is tapped, the shares will be many times their present value.

The Directors have backed up their faith with over 850,000 up to the present; the Shell Transport Company, Anglo-Dominion Company, Anglo-Persian Company have publicly announced that they are prepared to back up their faith in the Peace River country for millions of dollars. Do you not feel then that here is a speculation worth going into? A speculation—yes—but what tremendous possibilities!

Application will be made to list these shares on the Standard Stock Exchange.

Tar Island Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. No personal liability—shares fully paid, non-assessable.

Capitalization 1,500,000 shares. (Par Value \$1.00 per share.)

Issued 600,000 shares. In Treasury 900,000 shares.

Bankers Standard Bank of Canada. Solicitors Bain, Bicknell, MacDonald and Gordon.

Transfer Agents Chartered Trust and Executor Co. Ltd. The prospectus has been filed at the office of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

STARTLING CONFESSION OF NOTED I. W. W. LEADER

It Has Been Too Revolutionary To Be a Success As a Union; It Has Been Too Conservative To Be a Success As a Revolution.

Harold Lord Varney, for a number of years a leader, the best writer, and one of the ablest lecturers in the ranks of the I. W. W., has finally become disillusioned. He has written a history of that radical movement, with which he was intimately identified through having risen to a position of national leadership from one of the enthusiastic members of the I. W. W. He knows them by name, and his views regarding their principles and aims are strikingly different from those of John Spargo, who, from the Socialist viewpoint, looks upon them with an obvious posture of sympathy and admiration.

The following taken from Mr. Varney's history, which has the advantage of being written by one of those who have long pointed out the absurdity of the movement:

I first met Bill Haywood some seven or eight years ago. I doubt whether Bill ever remembers the occasion but it was a decisive, unforgettable day.

It was in a little rather-walled two-room house in St. Louis—a flat finished off in the left of a carpenter shop and belonging to a dim individual who was then secretary of the St. Louis Socialists. "Big Bill" had come to town to lecture for the I. W. W., and the secretary and I had fastened ourselves to arrange a supper to welcome the great man. Busy women "comrades" had filled the table with good things. And after the supper we pushed back our chairs and listened hungrily to the talk of the famous I. W. W. "chief."

I was then eighteen years old. A few months earlier I had read Marx and Kautsky and Spargo, and I had been washed into the Socialist Party in a hot tide of emotionalism. I had given up my former dreams of the bar. All the bright plans of my boyhood had suddenly slipped away. A lawyer's career became strangely detestable to me. I determined to become a Jean Jaurès—a Eugene V. Debs—a Bill Haywood, a glamorous leader of revolution.

There was another youth in St. Louis at that time, some two years older than myself—John Gabriel Soltis. Socialism had come to Soltis also in a law school. We met in the "Social" and the first night we formed an alliance. We burned with great plans and we shrieked at the staid old "comrades" in the party who seemed so hopelessly stupid and dull.

I can see Soltis now—a shaggy-headed, boyish figure, mounted on a platform in the little Socialist hall, screaming at an audience of a dozen drowsy "comrades," shaking them wildly as he entreated them "in the name of suffering humanity" to support the Socialist Tribune. For we had started a paper, "The Socialist Tribune" was the joint product of our efforts. Every week we poured into it fiery Varney-and-Soltisisms. The working class entered the working class—Soltis in a restaurant and I in a machine shop. I can remember the soft, affectionate tone that used to creep into Soltis' voice when he mentioned the magic name, Socialist Tribune—and I suppose that my voice shivered too.

The coming of Bill Haywood was an event for both Soltis and me. For "Bill" was not like us. He was not from the Lawrence strike. He was coming to us from spectacular, vivid scenes which we had followed breathlessly in the newspapers. Soltis was of the Boston school of revolutionary incident and the coming of Haywood was like a breath from hot, furious mill towns, from the battling mining camps—from polyglot steel towns—and from ocean docks, set with industrial revolt.

Soltis was very learned that evening as we sat in front of the attic feast and drew out the rich fund of tales which Haywood brought us. He assailed "Big Bill" with ponderous questions, couched in deadly polysyllables; but I was strangely silent. I was listening to the leader and his talk of the I. W. W. I sat in the background with a new thought stirring in my mind. The I. W. W. Should I join it? Should I leave the Socialist Party and its limousine dilettanteism? For months I had been howling for the "sterner chord and wider comrades" in my Socialist Tribune. I had been groping for something "redder." Should I abandon the political party and throw myself into the frankly revolutionary group?

After the gathering dispersed I got Haywood alone. Diddently I put the question, "Shall I join the I. W. W.?" And, peculiarly enough, Haywood answered, "No." I remember the amused light that came into his one eye as he heard me out.

The I. W. W. is composed of different kinds of fellows that you have explained to me. "You can help the I. W. W. a great deal from the outside but don't join it. You won't fit in."

But, nevertheless, I joined it. A few days later I climbed three dingy flights of stairs in an old warehouse building and found the St. Louis I. W. W. headquarters. I came out with a red card in my pocket.

Through lights and shades of adventure that have eclipsed the maddest melodramas of fiction I have gloried in my I. W. W. card. Seven years of strike leading, seven years of delicious speechmaking, seven years of lecturing and of writing, and of tireless journeys through emotion-heated labor fights. I have lived since that first night.

I have come to the conclusion and now fully realize that Haywood was right. I shouldn't have joined the I. W. W. I didn't belong there. I came into the I. W. W. emotion-driven, and I have remained there through the years because the glamour of its battles gripped me like a magnetic spell. The I. W. W. is a boys' organization. It comes to youth as it came to me. It is the jump and throb of idealism. But when the ideal cools into doubt, the glamour tarnishes away.

A few weeks ago I was holding one of the highest offices in the I. W. W. I had slowly mounted up in the movement until I was at last one of its national leaders, and I sat with Haywood in its national council. I had made a very definite place for myself in the I. W. W. I was the writer and interpreter of the movement. Two of my books were used as textbooks by the organization. I had written a history of the I. W. W. and I had delved out my material from every nook and cranny of I. W. W. incident. I was the foremost lecturer of the I. W. W., travelling constantly to fill ever-increasing dates. I got on the inside; I got to know the I. W. W. with all the intimacy that comes to the man who works as at the wheel. My life—crowded and full of responsibilities.

And it was then—just as I had finally got my hand on the throttle of the American revolutionary movement; it was then—just as my boyhood dream of labor leadership began to realize itself—that everything began to slip and the dream tarnished. The ideal flickered out. I had a sense of things falling; all the delicate balances of my beliefs seemed to shake. My life—crowded and full of responsibilities—suddenly became flat and empty.

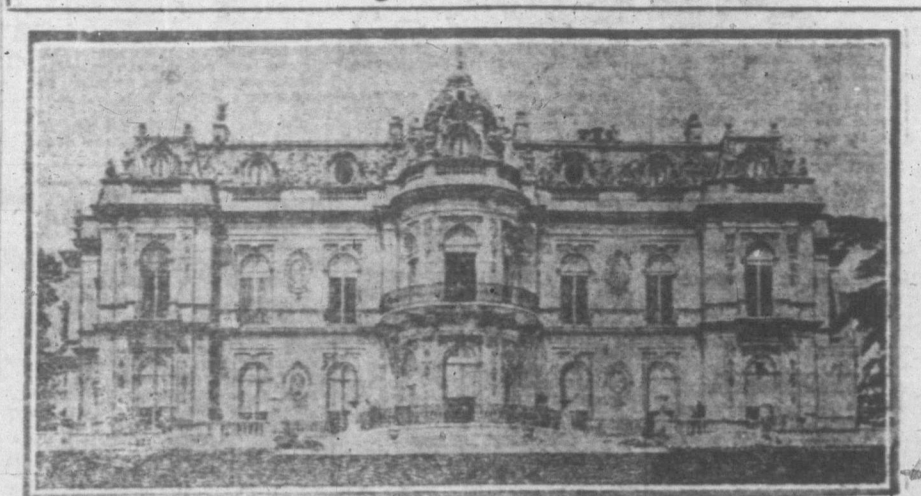
There were a few weeks of wavering—of desperate struggles to recover my I. W. W. self—and then, finally I found myself standing outside, an apostate from the I. W. W., a believer in the established order. And now I have seen the I. W. W. with the cold aloofness of one who has grown beyond it.

The I. W. W. mind is a vicious circle, and one goes round and round and never escapes until he frees himself from unreasoning sentimentality. But when one begins to think, the I. W. W. faith turns to ashes in his mind.

The I. W. W. is paralyzed by a contradiction which guts every limb of its organization. The contradiction lies in this: For propagandistic purposes the I. W. W. represents itself as a great flaming revolutionary program, instinct with an unspotted idealism, voicing the wishes of the entire working class. It scores the short-cuts of politics and political opportunism. It is generous with the phrases of Communism—it assumes the form of a labor union—because it is interested in every day demands, but because unionism gives it the most elastic form in which to penetrate industry and prepare for the final revolution.

But the actual I. W. W. realizes none of these aims. It is not revolutionary, and it is not an expression of the whole working class. The real I. W. W. has sunk into a paltering, hesitating mass union of laborers, confined to four industries and reflecting the spirit—not of labor, but of the lumberjack, the miner, the "gandy dancer" and the harvest "stiff." Outwardly the I. W. W. is a great barrage of revolutionary phrases to excite and attract the emotional. But in the inner circles the stress is laid, not upon destroying capitalism, but upon building a new union; not upon getting a job working but upon getting "job control." The dress-parade of the I. W. W. goal.

Palatial Chateau Overlooking Lake Geneva Which Baron Rothschild Has Presented to League of Nations for Use as Offices.



Baron Rothschild has presented his palatial residence in Geneva, known as the Chateau de Rithschold, to the League of Nations for use as offices. The chateau occupies the finest and most commanding situation on the shores of Lake Geneva. Adjoining the Chateau de Rothschild are two smaller chateaux which have been purchased by the League of Nations. Official confirmation of the acceptance of the chateau will be made after the referendum in Switzerland on joining the League.

has a grandiloquent and impressive program to achieve a new society, but the actual I. W. W. this program has faded, and all the energies of its branches are turned into trifling tasks of routine and desperate efforts to gain "immediate demands." And its leadership drifts more and more into the hands of uninspired "job delegates."

Now this may all seem paradoxical and contradictory. And that is just the point. The actual I. W. W. is contradictory. That is the fatal thing which makes all I. W. W. efforts sink into futility when we analyze them.

It is the dress-parade of the I. W. W. which attracts the young—as it attracted me. Every thousand of idealists throw themselves into the I. W. W. to gain an air of their dreams of a new society. And the I. W. W. either disillusion them or else it leads them down with tasks, as in my case, and thus keeps them bound to it by the momentum of routine. It may delude them with glamorous, melodramatic activities. But it gets them nowhere on the road to a better society.

I don't mean to suggest that the average I. W. W. man is aware of this truth. On the contrary, even the leaders of the I. W. W.—a few blue old-timers like Bill Haywood excepted—are religiously convinced that in building up the I. W. W. they are fighting a social revolution.

"We are building the structure of a new society within the shell of the old," they quote glibly from their preamble. They feel that every increment to the I. W. W. means a weakening to capitalism. I believed it myself until I began to analyze the human material that they had in the I. W. W. I realized sickly that the faster we grew the farther we drifted from our revolutionary aim.

The mountain of American labor did not come to the Mahomet of I. W. W. when the Haywoods and the St. Johns launched their One Big Union. And so the I. W. W.—has gone to the mountains. The I. W. W. couldn't make Labor revolutionary. But Labor has made the I. W. W. conservative.

In order to realize its program and get numbers the I. W. W. drifted into opportunism and thus lost its original aim. It has been a tradition. The masses are interested in more to eat; therefore the I. W. W. must get the masses. It is "wobblies" and get the masses. The masses are interested in shorter workdays; so the I. W. W. adopted the slogan that the A. F. of L. itself had launched in 1917, an eight-hour day! The masses want sanitary conditions of labor; so the I. W. W. began to agitate for sanitation.

In fact, none of the big battles of the I. W. W. has ever remotely suggested any revolutionary aim. They have all been economic wars, and unionism. The I. W. W. fought in Lawrence—not for revolution, but for a 19 per cent increase in pay. The I. W. W. in Paterson merely voiced an eight-hour-day spirit. The I. W. W. at Everett fought and died in order to make speeches on the streets. The I. W. W. at Westland struck for more lavatories. The Butte, the Bisbee, the Mesaba Range struggles were for better over wages. The I. W. W. in 1917, howling against the system of carrying blankets.

Wherever the I. W. W. has grown it has grown by taboos the talk of revolution. Wherever the I. W. W. has gained members it has done so by methods which the A. F. of L. itself might have used. But wherever the I. W. W. has attempted to advocate a program of a new society, there its very roots have been exterminated by the hostility of the workers whom it seeks to organize.

And so the recruits to the I. W. W. are, in the main, conservative workmen. Some of them become imprudent with the I. W. W. principles but very few. For the most part they come in solely to build up the labor union, and they turn indifferently from the talk of revolution. And they, in turn, gradually leave the I. W. W. toward attitudes yet more conservative. To gain these members in the first place the I. W. W. must assume a conservative pose. And to hold these members after they have been gained the pose must be kept.

More and more, then, as it thrives, the I. W. W. drifts into opportunism and falls in its original ideal. More and more these policies react upon the I. W. W. leaders themselves and paley their dreams.

It was the realization of this impossibility in the I. W. W. program which destroyed my original faith. For years I had stormed up and down the platforms of a revolutionary unionism, and when I talked of immediate demands did the workers seem to answer. The average I. W. W. advocate has become a victim of extreme self-deception. He believes what he wants to believe. He thinks the workers are shouting for revolution when they are only cheering for "pork chops." He watches for straw, and every discontent of Labor is distorted into the first rumble of revolution.

And so for seven years I fancied that I was forming a faithful revolutionary union. For seven years I felt revolutionary vibrations which had their source nowhere but in myself. For seven years all my mornings were revolutionary "dawns" but their sun has always set in disillusioning capitalist rights. I wallowed in my emotions until my reason recoiled me. And now that I have come to realize the temper of the American workingman I know that the I. W. W. can not win him. All the stage spectacularities of the I. W. W. but the I. W. W. goal.

THE PAPER FAMINE AND BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

The official Bolshevik Investya is bewailing the decrease of Bolshevik propaganda due to the lack of paper. It says: "We need hundreds of new technical textbooks and pamphlets in order to improve our agriculture and our manufactures. Our paper production is decreasing enormously. Our printing offices are at a standstill. The composers and printers must be mobilized. Our journalists are doing anything but write for papers." So Investya goes on to say that "the printing industry must be militarized. Our printers must be mobilized and compelled to return from the villages. All journalists, as well as pressmen generally, must also be mobilized, provided with supplementary rations, and attached to papers. An iron discipline must be introduced among them."

CHILD LABOR.

The views of Franklin K. Lane, former United States Secretary of the Interior, on child labor are briefly set forth in the following statement made through the National Child Labor Committee:

Child labor will soon be a thing unknown. The child will be given his chance to grow. But work by children on things that are not drudgery and do not impair health or spirits will more and more come to be recognized as educational. "We know only what we do," is at least more than half true. And the child that trains hand and eye and brain to work together is being educated. Experience has shown that a fixed limit must be set by law, else the exploiters will take advantage of the necessities of the parent who does that we are coming to a minimum wage, the necessity will grow less. I can not say "Let no child work," for I believe in the idea of work being put into the hands of the young, and I believe in the value of work to the young—but not when the necessities of the parent do not tend to make a more complete citizen in the long run.

YOUR FRIEND.

I am your friend. Come to me when emergency calls though you have a thousand friends for I am certain. I am a resource. I encourage efforts—fortify ambitions—protect possessions. I develop safe judgments by disclosing the value of conservative thought, the rewards of conservative action. I teach thrift and thereby enrich. Through habits of thrift I cultivate other careful habits and discourage careless ones. Thus do I mould character and among your fellows improve your estimate and standing. When your mind has secured its

Tenders for Auto Truck Scale.

Sealed tenders, addressed to "The Chairman and Members Board of Control," will be received up to 11 o'clock noon on Monday, May 17th, by the Board's Secretary, for a twenty ton auto truck scale for the Wellington Ward Market. Specifications: Three bar weighing beam weighing down to one pound; platform, 8 ft. x 30 ft. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Board of Control, and endorsed "Tender for Harness," will be received by the Board's Secretary, for a twenty ton auto truck scale for the Wellington Ward Market. Specifications: Three bar weighing beam weighing down to one pound; platform, 8 ft. x 30 ft. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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DONT LIVE FOR TODAY ONLY. There is a to-morrow—prepare for it. Put something out of your wages into the Bank. Protect yourself and your family. Open a Savings Account at any Branch. THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital and Reserve \$38,000,000. Total Assets \$550,000,000.

JEWELS FOR A GIRL. "Doris is a charming girl, but it is a pity that her habit of wearing jewels like a grown-up person makes her look so much older." "Yes, Jennie, you're right. It gives her something artificial about her looks. Especially, she would be much more fresh-looking and attractive without ear-rings. Only a certain style of foreign face can carry ear-rings, and like you, I think the American girl's face is better without them. I have suggested it to her, but your niece thinks a good deal of your judgment and would more readily accept advice from you." "I shall speak of it, you may be sure. Since she is going to stay with me for a month, she will learn by and by how to wear jewels and will soon find out that good taste requires a young girl's hand to be without rings. Observation of really nice people will teach her the charm and value of simplicity."

We Request the Opportunity to Prove to Your Entire Satisfaction the Value of a Hand Tailored Suit. Fred Turner. 236 Queen Street E. Toronto.

Ontario Jockey Club TORONTO. May 22nd to 29th. The sixty-first running of the King's Plate of Fifty Guineas with \$7,500 added—The oldest fixture run continuously on this continent. Saturday May 22nd, 4 p.m. The Toronto Cup, \$10,000 added, Wednesday May 26th. FLAT RACING STEEPLECHASING. General admission \$1.50 and war tax. COL. W. HENDRIE W. P. FRASER. President Sec'y. Treasurer.

Keep the Machinery Going. The factory would stand still if the belts that turn the wheels were to fail. Belts that make the longest run with the least repair and adjustment are the workman's best friend. No lost time. Machinery in every factory should be driven with GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER LIMITED. P.M.S.I. PAPER MILL SPECIAL. TORONTO-CANADA. BELTS. Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd. Head Office and Factory: TORONTO.

Bates & Innes, Ltd. CARLETON PLACE, Ont. Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Mill Felts, and Men's Knitted Underwear: Ottawa Valley and Velvoknit Brands.

Canadian Shoes Limited. Manufacturers of Women's High Grade Welt Shoes. Toronto, Canada. Trade Marks: Nadia, Adian.

The Sign of Quality. This Sign Stands for the Service of Singer Shops in Every City. Where You will find Sewing Machines for sale and for rent. Singer Sewing Motors for all makes of machines. Needles, Oil and Repairs for all makes of machines. Hemstitching and Pilot Engines of best quality, done to order.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited. HAMILTON, ONT.

FITS. Send for free book giving full particulars of this world-famous preparation for Eczema and Itch—simple home treatment.

Daily Press Lauds President Tom Moore. Mr. Tom Moore is playing the part of a very useful citizen in the most important work he is doing as president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. His utterances when he has recently been speaking for Canadian Labor are manifestly so sane and so fair that they compel attention. He is doing Labor the very greatest service by establishing it where it rightly stands, and by never seemingly overlooking a chance in its favor. But his strength seems to lie in the spirit of fairness, in the acknowledgment of the economic balance which has got to be evenly swung upon the industrial common fulcrum; for he seems to temper his demands with such reasonableness that they begot earnest consideration of reasonable men.

As a revolutionary body the I. W. W. has been a ludicrous, epochal failure. What the I. W. W. really has done has been to organize several thousand workers in each of four industries: in the mines, in agriculture, and in camp construction. It hasn't gained job control in any of them. It has been too revolutionary to be a success as a union; it has been too conservative to be a success as a revolution. The A. F. of L. even, could have organized these industries much better. And to gain this pitiful result fifteen years of fighting, of self-immolation, of lavish personal sacrifices that are almost unparalleled in labor history, have been the price. The I. W. W. has poured into its battles lives, the vitality and the infinite idealism of thousands of nameless young devotees, who have been sacrificed to fill the ranks of this fated cause. And the result of it all is—four minor unions! It is superb—but it is silly.

WINNIPEG LABOR LEADER'S SOUND ADVICE TO. Continued From Page One. minion. It seems a tragedy that the years of patient effort and noble sacrifice put up by the men who have built up this organization, should be threatened by a calamitous secession movement. This means that the fruits of victory are to be short lived, should a serious breach in the ranks take place. You will no longer be able to enforce the working card on the job, this will be taken advantage of by men both within and without the union. Your power, your prestige, as an efficient organization, is gone. You are the easy prey of the boss who will lose no time in driving in the wedges of form contracts, your established wage is lost, and in its place you will have a classified schedule dictated by the boss and accepted by the men. You will then be in the same position as the painter, the sheet metal worker and those other crafts that have been shipwrecked on the treacherous sands of O. B. U. "What has this movement done for the railway shodmen during the life of 12 months? It has been reduced from being an efficient, well organized aggregation of workers enjoying the most advanced system of collective bargaining, able to take up grievances with the management and have them rectified, to an organization shorn of its power to be a real factor in the economic life of the men in the industry. It looks now that even this industry might yet be saved as the international unions are rapidly building up their membership again, and at the present rate of progress it will only be a short time before they will be in the position they were prior to the unfortunate split. That is the position as I see it today. Any organization that is not able to defend its own interests, and to look to the intelligence of the workers within that organization. "If the constitution or the policies adopted are not what we desire, then it is our duty to fight within the organization for that which we think is right and when we have a majority with us it will then become law. This is the only road to success. The other road lies by the way of the secession movement, and can only lead to chaos and failure."

WORKERS' PROGRESS WILL NOT BE IMPAIRED BY. Continued From Page One. Maintenance of Way Employees, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Sheet Metal Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, United Mine Workers, Molders, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Pattern Makers, Printers, Stationers, Tailors, Plumbers, Metal Polishes, Oper-

SILVER. Over 30,000,000,000 dollars worth of silver and gold metal "must be found," says the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to back up the Thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe today, in addition to America's increasing volume of trade with China and India creating an almost unlimited demand for the precious metal. Pre-war price of silver was 45 cents per ounce; the last price recorded is \$1.55 with premium. You can make no mistake. Buy QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION stock at 50 cents a share. A very limited amount will be sold before a considerable advance in prices is announced. Fill in without delay the following application form. Remember that the amount of stock now offered is limited to 100,000 shares. Make sure that your application reaches our office before the amount of stock we offer you in this special offer is over subscribed. Cut this application form when properly filled and send it with your accepted check to the— Quebec Mining Corporation, NORTH TEMISKAMING, P. Q. Having first read over the prospectus of Quebec Mining Corporation, I hereby subscribe for Shares of "QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION," at par value \$1.00 fully paid and non-assessable (50 Cents per share) amounting in all to Dollars, for which I enclose you herewith my check in full payment. Please issue my Shares Certificate, and send it to my name and address. WE ACCEPT VICTORY BONDS AT VALUE IN PAYMENT OF OUR SHARES.

THE COMING REFERENDUM ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

To the Editor of the Canadian Labor Press.

Sir—According to reports there is soon to be a referendum to decide the fate of the present prohibition act, and as there will be many women voting, I feel that I have a right to be interested.

Extreme measures wrecked civilization and are still battering the wreckage. Good common sense and good education makes a splendid pair, but they are not always harnessed together.

Personally, I would not care if the total prohibition advocates won, but it is because Labor said "bees" and because I do not believe that anybody has the right to deprive the working man of the drink that for generations helped him to bear the weariness of his tired body.

When thinking of the heathens, who sell us meatless days and of the commanding of everything but the soul, it seems quite reasonable to believe that all men can be taught moderation in beer, drinking and I believe that if the law gives those abusing the privilege of good beer a bit of the attention those who violated the rules of war there will be little cause to complain of too much drinking.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
MOTHERS' PENSIONS BILL GETS SECOND READING.
The bill providing pensions for widowed mothers with two or more children was given its second reading in the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday without change.

WANTED—MALE.
Earn \$10 day gathering roots and herbs. Ginseng grows wild like weeds; selling \$24 per lb. Grow in your yard. We buy the roots. Free book. Potentials, 149 West Haven, Penn.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a local representative in every town and city in Canada to take yearly subscriptions for the Canadian Labor Press. An excellent spare time proposition with unlimited possibilities.

Drink Sanitaris Mineral Water Dry Ginger Ale
All Soft Drinks bottled at the Springs, at Arnprior, Ont.
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373 SPARKS STREET. PHONE Q.3729
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The Way to the West
WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA
STANDARD TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAIN EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT, INCLUDING NEW ALL-STEEL TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.
Lve. OTTAWA (Central Stn.) 5.45 p.m. Sun., Mon., Wed., Fri., via Capreol.
Lve. TORONTO (Union Stn.) 9.15 p.m. DAILY
Tickets and full information obtainable at City Passenger Office, 407 St. Patrick Street, Toronto, Ont.
Industrial Department Toronto and Winnipeg will furnish full particulars regarding land in Western Canada available for farming or other purposes.
Canadian National Railways

WHY AMERICAN MINERS ARE IDLE.

The United Mine Workers' Journal protests against the Black Diamond, a leading coal trade publication, calling on the miners to "dig coal." This publication blames the coal miners for present conditions and the labor publication says:

"We have been wondering just how the Black Diamond would feel if it were to take a notion to be honest with its readers in matters dealing with the coal miners. The Black Diamond is so rigorously hidebound in its opposition to everything that would be fair to the miners that it apparently is unable to see the truth.

"The Black Diamond knows that the coal miners of this country are idle because there is no work for them to do. They are not idle because they wish to loaf. They do not want to loaf. They want to work. They are willing to work. They are anxious to work, but the mines are not in operation. When the mines do not operate the miners cannot work. The mines are idle. That is not the fault of the miners. If the operators will keep their mines in operation the miners will dig all the coal that anyone could possibly ask for.

The Stuff With a "Kick"

BY F. R. E.
THERE is a man
IN our street
WHO has been reading
THE newspapers
AND noticing
THE cartoons
ABOUT how you can put
A HANDFUL of raisins
AND a cake of
YEAST and
LITTLE baking soda
AND some ink
AND a few onions
AND anything else
YOU can think of
INTO a bottle
OF water and get
A HOMEBREW that will
KICK like the
BUSINESS end of
A MOTION picture mule
AND he believes in it,
THE poor fish,
AND he went to
THE grocery store
AND the drug store
AND the hardware store
AND a lot
OF other stores
AND bought ingredients
AND cook books
AND pots
AND pans
AND kettles
AND took a couple
OF days off
AND established himself
IN the kitchen
AND went to work,
AND after a while
WHEN he had burned up
TEN dollars worth
OF gas
AND made his wife
MAD at him
AND spotted two suits
OF second-hand clothes
AND fourteen aprons
AND six pans
AND scalded his hands
AND singed his hair
AND wrecked the kitchen
HE got some liquid
THAT looked like glue
AND smelled like
LIQUID essence
OF ripe cheese
AND tasted like
A MIXTURE of soap suds
AND brilliantine
AND he drank it
AND kept on drinking it
TILL he made himself
SO sick
HE had to go to bed
AND have the doctor
BUT it didn't have
ANY more kick
THAN the milk you get
FROM a ripe coconut
AND the last time
I HEARD anything
ABOUT homebrew
WAS when his wife
TOLD me it was
FINE to clean
THE brass taps with
THAT'S all.

PEACE THAT PASSETH UNDERSTANDING.



LABOR UPLIFTED BY REPRESENTATION.

Collective bargaining, whether inaugurated by the employer or forced upon him by employees, marks a revolution in the status of wage earners, according to William L. Leiserson, chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of the clothing industry at Rochester, New York, who spoke on "Labor Representation in Industrial Management" at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia recently.

"Labor representation is genuine and effective," he said, "it establishes real collective bargaining between employers and employees. They are no longer a subject of class, obeying orders of an industrial monarch and content with mere standard of living than the rest of the community, but they become citizens in industries with rights, privileges, immunities, duties and responsibilities.

"This means a revolution in the status of the wage earner, raising his level in the social stratification from that of a servant to a business associate of the employer. Labor representation may take many forms, and the effectiveness of the form in meeting the present-day industrial situation is to be judged by the purpose."

EIGHT REASONS WHY LABOR SHOULD SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

1.—Because Labor by its international policy prepared the way for the League, for which it is therefore largely responsible.
2.—Because the League covenant marks the greatest advance in industrial history, and Labor must do its utmost to consolidate this achievement.

3.—Because the League is as yet imperfect, and Labor must take its proper share in making it the greatest instrument of international justice, brotherhood, and co-operation in history.

4.—Because the social and economic policy of the League is the only effective way of:
1. Reducing the cost of living.
2. Improving working conditions throughout the world.

5.—Because war, the most horrible and wasteful measure to which men can appeal, is futile. It settles nothing. The differences for which wars are fought are not settled; they are merely transformed into new hatreds and fears.

6.—Because in war the peoples suffer most. The rich may lose much; the poor often lose all. The rich may recover, may even profit by war, but war—successful or unsuccessful—forces on the workers burdens which must be borne for generations.

7.—Because the insidious dangers of international finance can only successfully be controlled by the League.

8.—Because art, literature, and science are international, and there is no valid reason why economic resources should not also be international.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY O. B. U. OFFICIAL.

Further evidence of the connection between the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Defence Committee was received at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress headquarters last week in the form of a photographic reproduction of an O.B.U. official membership receipt, signed by James Law, who is, and has been since its inception, the paid secretary of the Defence Committee.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, said that Mr. Law, while appealing for funds for the purposes of the Defence Committee, out of which he draws a salary, was evidently at the same time making every effort to secure members for the One Big Union.

"The receipt is in favor of a carpenter, and this makes the case all the more remarkable in President Moore's opinion as the carpenter of the international movement sent over \$17,000 to Winnipeg during and since the strike.

"Gratitude," evidently, has no place in the O.B.U.," said Mr. Moore.

COLLAPSE OF THE O. B. U.

Recently the Alberta (Can.) Federation of Labor concluded its annual convention in Calgary. Reports covering the work of the convention indicate that the element which in the 1919 convention brought forward the "one big union" idea was conspicuous only by its absence. Thus



OLD CHUM TOBACCO
is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada
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WOODBINE OPENS AFTER THREE YEARS.

After three long years the gates of the race course of the Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto, will be thrown open to the public, who are anxiously awaiting the horse's call to summon the horses to the starting post for the first race. The King's Plate has for Canadians an affection which the Derby holds for Englishmen and the record entry this year has a greater interest than ever before. The beautiful park of "Woodbine" every morning draws a huge gathering of racing fans to see the various candidates do their final preparations and each individual horse as he comes out for exercise is never lost sight of until his "work is over" and he is back in his stable, after which comparisons begin anew. The steeplechase course, the first on the American continent, is now open for the trapeze and some grand sport of the cross country order is in store for the patrons of Woodbine Park.

Racing as conducted by the Ontario Jockey Club has a tremendous hold upon the Canadian public, and we predict the club will receive a wonderful endorsement of the sport as carried on by them on May 22, the opening day.

An Open Letter re Fuel Situation

To Readers of The Canadian Labor Press:

The Oakoal Co. (Canada) Limited, whom we represent, are in receipt of a letter from the Fuel Administrator for Ontario, reading in part as follows:

"The assured shortage of anthracite coal during the coming season, consequent to abnormal demand, increased difficulties in mining and transportation, and accentuated by high prices, will undoubtedly force a large number of consumers in Ontario to depend upon substitutes for their requirements.

"Recognizing the important part your industry must take in stabilization, also in eliminating to the greatest degree possible seasonal difficulties, I would urge you to put forth every effort in the speeding up of your output, so that every ton possible may be available to meet the demand.

"In this period of unrest, the greatest possible co-operation is essential, and I will depend on the results of your efforts to assist me in successfully averting sufferings attending a coal shortage."

The plant will be producing in July or August, a fuel superior to anthracite coal—a fact attested by Government analyses as well as by hundreds of demonstrations given in this City, Ottawa and Montreal. Appreciating the seriousness of the situation, and the fact that the first plant will be producing approximately 200 tons per day, at an assured profit of \$1.00 per ton, which means a return of 30 per cent. to you on an investment, we ask every reader of this paper to invest say one or two hundred dollars in The Oakoal Co. (Canada) Limited, to insure this increased production.

No other industry in Canada deserves such co-operation, and no other industrial that we know of will pay more steady and certain dividends. Co-operation is essential, as the Fuel Administrator says, and while co-operating to insure against fuel famines you are insuring yourself big returns on your money—which will multiply in value.

Shares are five dollars each, preferred and common. We advise you to secure at least ten of each before the price doubles, as it is certain to do.

Yours truly,

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PROFIT-SHARING ON A NATIONAL SCALE

British Gas Industry Alone Can Claim This Distinction.

The statistic department of the British Ministry of Labor in a report on profit-sharing and labor copartnership in the United Kingdom, issued recently, states that the gas industry is the only one that has adopted profit-sharing or copartnership on anything approaching a national scale. In all other groups of industries it is only a very small minority of firms that have adopted the system, and the variety of the scheme that has been adopted is very great.

It is pointed out that, although the gas industry has suffered perhaps more than any other from high prices and the rise in wages, it speaks well for the stability of the schemes, which were modeled on the parent scheme of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, that only two of the gas schemes out of 28 have been abandoned during the war.

"Labor copartnership" was defined in the 1912 report as an extension of profit-sharing, enabling the worker to accumulate his share of profit in the capital of the business employing him, thus gaining the rights and responsibilities of the shareholder.

The number of schemes which were in existence in October, 1919, so far as reported to the department, was 132, and the number of persons employed by the firms having these schemes was about a quarter of a million. These 132 schemes were the survivors of 350 schemes which had been started at one time or another since the year 1865, with an isolated example in 1829. Thus, more than half of all known schemes have come to an end, the average duration of these abandoned schemes being about eight and one-half years.

Figures are given showing that only 26 of the existing schemes, or one in five of the total number, date back before the year 1901; and that 25, or rather more than half, date from 1911 or some later year. The

average duration of the existing schemes (excluding those started during the present year) is about 14 years.

The report goes into the various profit-sharing schemes at present existing in the United Kingdom in great detail. For the year 1919 the results of 195 schemes are known. The number of employees participating in these schemes was 81,832, and the amount of bonus distributed £192,726, an average per head of 23 1/2 sh. 3d. If the employees in the firms which distributed no bonus be excluded, the total number of actual participants was 52,054, and the average bonus £6 15s 2d. In the trades grouped under chemicals, oils, food and drink, the average bonus per head was over 11s. The average ratio of bonus to wages was 3.1 per cent., but in some cases reached 16.9 per cent.

Statistics show that the proportion of votes which might be given at a shareholders' meeting by the employees in virtue of the shares held by them is almost negligible in all but a very small number of cases. The report states it is open to question, however, whether the shareholders' meeting is the best medium through which the employees may exercise control.

SUGAR PROFITEERING.

Sugar should sell for 11 1/2-2 cents a pound and present prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents are due to profiteering, W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist of the railroad people this year, or \$19 from each family in the country, according to Lauck, who is urging the board to grant railroad men increased wages. Income tax returns for 1919 showed that beet sugar producers had earned 52.28 per cent. on their capital stock; 59.95 on capital invested, and 45.53 on their capital actually invested, after all taxes were deducted, he said. Cane producers earned 27.28 per cent on capital stock, 23.24 on capital actually invested, and 19.04 on capital after deduction of taxes, according to Lauck, who said sugar was then selling for 7 1/2 cents a pound. "If the producers showed such amazing earnings then," said Lauck, "what must be their earnings today with sugar hovering about 25 cents a pound?"

LABOR DISPUTES IN BRITAIN DURING 1919

2,581,000 Work People Involved—34,483,000 Days Lost.

During the year 1919 in Great Britain there were 1,413 trade disputes reported, this number being only once exceeded since 1888, namely in 1912, when 1,497 were reported. The number of work-people involved, directly and indirectly was 2,581,000, the highest total yet reported, and nearly equal to the combined totals for the four previous years.

These facts are brought out in a summary of disputes in 1919 published in the British Labor Gazette for January, 1920. It is further stated that the aggregate duration of these disputes was 34,483,000 working days, or nearly twice as many as during the period 1915 to 1918.

In explanation of some of the disputes in 1919 the report says: "The principal disputes of the year occurred in the coal-mining, engineering, and shipbuilding, textile and transport industries. In the coal-mining industry 150,000 work-people in Yorkshire ceased work for 13 days in January to enforce a simultaneous interval for surface-men's meals, and again on July 16

for 29 days owing to dissatisfaction with the amount of advance in rates of wages which was proposed in compensation for a reduction in working hours under the Sankey award. At the end of March 100,000 miners in various districts were idle for six days in support of a national application for an advance in wages. In the engineering and shipbuilding trades 150,000 work-people stopped work in January and were idle for periods ranging in different districts, from one to eight weeks on the reduction of the working week from 52 or 54 hours to 47 hours, owing partly to dissatisfaction at the new arrangement of working hours and partly to the non-provision of any increase in the rates of wages of pieceworkers and newworkers. On September 22 between 40,000 and 50,000 iron foundry, core makers, and dressers ceased work for increases in wages and were still idle at the end of the year. In the cotton trade about 45,000 operatives struck work for 18 days in June and July in support of an application for reduced working hours and increased rates of wages. In the railway services about 500,000 operatives were idle from September 27 to October 5, inclusive, owing to dissatisfaction at the new standardized rates proposed for various grades. The majority of the other disputes occurring in 1919 arose either on demands for advances in wages or on questions of working hours.

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