

## Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Session in Montreal

### LABOR INCORPORATION WAS SHARPLY ATTACKED AT MEETING

Montreal.—The tamed convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in many years reached its closing stage Thursday with only a slight flare-up in which a lone delegate defied the entire convention and demanded repudiation of the League of Nations.

Voluminous sections of the executive's report were endorsed without opposition, resolutions endorsed with scanty debate and virtually every suggestion made by President Tom Moore and Secretary P. M. Draper was carried without a dissenting voice.

One obstacle alone was raised, and it was of a friendly nature, demanding a reconsideration of resolutions dealing with the fair wage regulations in government contracts, with the view to reshaping and making airtight the formal expression of the wishes of congress.

P. M. Draper fathered a popular movement in his attack against the movement aiming to compel labor unions to incorporate. He summed up the history of the movement, traced it to employers' machinations and schemes to destroy voluntary unions, affirmed that it would render unions unaccountable for the irresponsible acts of irresponsible members, and finally, how it would wreck the destruction of the union if legislated as employers demanded.

Mr. Rolfe Under Fire. Hon. W. R. Rolfe, minister of labor, of the Province of Ontario, was the target of a sharp volley of criticism from the Ontario delegates on his stand on the enforcement of the provincial fair wage regulation. Delegate Ingles, of London, told of a visit of labor representatives to the minister on the question of the new London University, towards which the province is granting \$500,000.

Tom Moore's Recognition. Tom Moore, shortly after the opening of the afternoon session halted routine proceedings to protest against a newspaper despatch, published in a number of papers on an incident which occurred earlier during the week when he failed to recognize Senator Robertson when the latter rose to speak.

Troop Withdrawal. The question of the withdrawal of troops from the mine strike area of Nova Scotia precipitated a hot debate at the morning session.

### INTERNATIONAL BODY IS BEST

Montreal.—War's evils, international unionism's virtues, the conspiracies of employers to throttle workers' organization and the stupidities of the British and American governments, were the keynotes of fraternal delegates' addresses to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at its only session here Wednesday.

Sam Gompers, veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, who was introduced by Tom Moore, president of the congress, "as a man whose years of service as a leader of organized labor are greater than the ages of many delegates here," pleaded the cause of the International Trades Union.

Employers, he said, cared little whether their employees were Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Indians or negroes, so long as they remained a part and worked cheap. Labor should then take its lesson and organize heedless of creeds or races.

Greater Battle Than Wages. The arraignment of the British government, particularly on its peace policy, the denunciation of all the Allied governments' reconstruction policies because they were based on hatred and suspicion, were enunciated by W. Carter, M.P., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union.

Victory on the industrial field alone, the winning of higher wages and better conditions served to nothing if the manhood of the unions was to be slaughtered on the battlefields.

Defends the Miners. Wm. Varley, Toronto, defended the miners against the charge that they were radicals. The whole trouble lay with the British Empire Steel Corporation and Premier Murray, who had given the company a charter when it could not get one anywhere else.

Monthly Dues Unpaid. Twenty-five per cent of the membership of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress were unable to pay their monthly dues to either their own local bodies or their international headquarters during the past year, according to the report of P. M. Draper, congress secretary-treasurer, read here today at the annual convention.

### JOINT NATIONAL IS URGED IN RESOLUTION BEFORE MEMBERS

Montreal.—Resolutions covering hours and conditions of labor and other matters of importance to Canadian Labor are being placed before the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which opened its thirty-eighth convention here Monday.

Seventy resolutions have been placed before the congress for discussion and action. Those dealing with hours of labor stress the need for Dominion-wide recognition of the eight hour day and the need of one ray of rest, preferably on Sunday for all workers.

Delegate James Drury, International Typographical Union, fathers a resolution dealing with the printers' strike for the 44-hour week and denouncing employers in that trade "for treating contracts entered into as scraps of paper" and pledging moral and all other helpful support to the striking printers.

Resolutions dealing with unemployment and asking that the Dominion government be pressed to provide state unemployment insurance come from Toronto hod carriers, and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The latter body would also call upon the Federal government to assume the management of the unemployment situation on a national scale, the basis of relief to be work at trade union rates or full maintenance on the scale laid down in the Labor Gazette.

Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation is discussed in various phases and from different angles in six resolutions, increase of payments under this law being asked. Old age pensions, mothers' allowances and health and safety to employees while at their work are all covered by resolutions which will bring up discussion of these questions by the delegates.

Joint industrial councils are asked for by civil service unions in Saskatchewan and Ottawa. The organized civil servants in Ottawa voice objection to the recent re-classification and ask for institution of a joint national council, with departmental joint councils in accordance with the Whitley committee's plan and similar to those adopted in the government service of the United Kingdom; these councils on their formation to re-organize the work and personnel of the public services with a view to averting unnecessary labor turnover, while eliminating duplication of work, overmanning and inefficient methods.

Old King Coal was a merry old soul. And there is nothing particularly significant about that except the tense.

### DELEGATE DENIES THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAVE APPEAL COURT

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### MAY SETTLE DISPUTE C.B.R. EMPLOYEES

There is a possibility that the Canadian National Railways and its employees, members of the C.B.R.E., with whom they are in dispute as to wages, may come to an amicable agreement, without the necessity of the continuation of the board of conciliation.

At the conclusion of the session of the board Wednesday afternoon, at which Mr. A. E. Crilly, of Montreal, presented the brief for the company, both the latter and Mr. A. R. Mosher, for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, agreed to a round-table conference, which will be continued this morning.

Mr. Mosher, submitted statistics containing figures by which he sought to show that whereas the employees of the C.N.R., whose dispute was being adjudicated, had received large increases in pay since 1917, there had been nothing like the decline which should accompany the ratio of the reduced cost of living. He pointed to the increases which had been given on the Canadian Government railways in 1917, until July, 1921, when decreases decided upon by the U. S. Railway Labor Board had been adopted as the increases granted to the employees during the years mentioned.

Mr. Mosher stated that employees of Canadian railways were getting less generally than those on American railways when the blanket increases were applied, which was negated by Mr. Crilly.

Following the submission of the evidence for the company, Chairman Costello queried whether there was not some remote chance of the two parties being able to arrive at an amicable settlement of their differences if the board should adjourn to allow them an opportunity. Both Mr. Crilly and Mr. Mosher expressed their willingness to hold a conference, and they then held a round table gathering while the board adjourned until this afternoon, when, if no settlement is arrived at, the debate on the submitted evidence will proceed.

News of the increase came as a surprise to the financial district, probably because wage adjustments in other industries have been generally downward. It was followed by slight recessions in the prices of steel shares.

No explanation of the increase was given by the steel corporations. However, it is known that the immigration law has cut off the supply of unskilled laborers which formerly drifted to the iron and steel centers.

### ONSLAUGHT MADE ON THE U.S. LEGISLATION ON STRIKES

Montreal.—American anti-strike legislation and governmental intervention in industrial disputes, were the targets of the angry attack of John Manning, Union Labor Department of the American Federation of Labor, speaking to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress here.

"It's nothing but injunctions and the state militia against us. But they will yet learn that injunctions don't move railroad trains nor do bayonets dig coal."

Delegates were enthusiastic at the evening session closed as a result of the impetus given their battle against national, sectarian and independent labor by Mayor Mordic Martin, recognized as a formidable force in Quebec labor circles, who pleaded for the merger of all other unions into the International Trades Union Movement, as represented by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor.

With few exceptions the resolutions dealt with demanded only reaffirmations of congress policies. Only two raised any discussion and this was of an explanatory nature and in support of the subjects of debate.

A ban on paint spraying machines was agreed to vociferously, following a colorful plea by A. Mathies, Montreal. Two resolutions urged that the machines be illegal on the grounds that their use was detrimental to health.

Our government, every government during the war, exclaimed Mr. Mathies, "kept up the shout about the atrocity of the Germans in using poison gas, yet these same governments turned around and granted a patent for the manufacture and sale of something just as deadly."

Other resolutions passed were: Protecting against the employment of women and girls in the textile trades for 57 1/2 hours and upward per week. Although the original resolution merely asked that the provincial law forbidding an excess of 53 hours be strictly enforced, congress recommended a 48 hour work week.

### CAPE BRETON STRIKE SETTLED

Sydney, N.S.—After a conference lasting until early Saturday morning, the representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of district 28 arrived at an agreement for the settlement of the Nova Scotia coal strike.

The contract, if finally ratified, will last sixteen months or until January 15, 1924.

Acceptance or rejection of the proposed scale rests with the 12,000 striking miners of the province, who will be asked to vote upon it in a referendum, the date of which has not yet been fixed, but which will probably be Wednesday, August 30.

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### TOM MOORE AND DRAPER ELECTED

Montreal.—Tom Moore was unanimously elected to his fifth term as president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. P. M. Draper was also given an acclamation and embarked on his twenty-third term as secretary-treasurer, having been first elected in 1906. Mr. Draper has been a delegate to congress for over thirty years representing Typographical Union No. 102.

Thirteen delegates were nominated for the three vice-presidencies. Five withdrew, leaving a field of eight. Among the withdrawals was Arthur Martel of Montreal, one of last year's vice-presidents.

The three vice-presidents elected were Bert Merson, Toronto, John T. Foster, Montreal, and Alex. McAndrew, Moose Jaw, Man and Foster were elected on the third ballot cast, but a spirited contest was fought for the third vacancy, which was decided only on the fifth ballot.

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Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.  
**The Canadian Labor Press**  
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
 138-140 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA  
 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

## TRADES CONGRESS AT MONTREAL

The sessions of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress just concluded in Montreal were marked by the best of feeling and while many delicate questions were taken up and decided harmony prevailed throughout. One thing was made quite plain, that there were few radicals among the delegates. The proceedings were marked by sane and intelligent discussion and labor as a result should be proud of its representatives. To Tom Moore who presided and to P. M. Draper, the veteran secretary, heartiest congratulations are due. As a result of the discussions reached, the cause of labor as a whole should be materially advanced. The Canadian Labor Press is devoting considerable space in this issue to the proceedings in Montreal, feeling that the work performed is of the greatest importance.

## PLAY THE GAME ON THE ROAD.

In the United States during the year 1921 automobiles killed two people every hour or a total of over 12,500 for the year. This was equal to a death rate of 155.1 per million of population, an increase over the previous years figures, which were 149.7.

While statistics are not available for Canada there is no reason to think that we are in any better situation than the States, and if this is so, and the heavy death toll is to be curtailed it is only by the co-operation of the careful motorist and the police that it can be done. Publicity without end has been tried in an effort to instill common sense and decency into a certain brand of motorist, who seems to be devoid of either quality, and it is high time that we abandoned slogans and inflicted salutary punishment on those who deliberately ignore rules made for the safety of the community.

It is unfortunately the fact that the chief offenders are young people of good social position, who presume on the parental standing to act like hooligans in the expectation that influence will shield them from proper punishment should their reckless idiosyncrasy cause injury or death. That in some instances this expectation is fulfilled we greatly fear, and it is an alarming thought that by the mere spending of money, or the use of social connections, the death of, or injury to, a fellow being can be treated as nothing worse than an unfortunate occurrence, for which the culprit deserves more pity than punishment.

"Playing the Game" is eminently a British attribute, and it is to those young people who would not dream of breaking the rules of sport that we particularly appeal to ostracise the "road hog," whose brainless blackguardism is bringing discredit on careful and considerate motorists.

## PAYS TRIBUTE TO LORD SHAW

Lord Shaw of Dunfermline who as one of the Law Lords is addressing both the American and Canadian Bar associations, is the subject of an interesting character sketch from the pen of "Templar" in the London Chronicle. The sketch is as follows:

"Today (July 19), Lord Shaw of Dunfermline sails by the Majestic to attend the annual meetings of the American Bar Association at San Francisco and of the Canadian Bar Association at Vancouver. With him sails his devoted daughter, Mrs. Vaughan Thompson, the "Isabel" of the remarkable "Letters to Isabel" which Lord Shaw published last year.

"We could not wish for a better missioner of empire than Lord Shaw. Those of us who have preceded him in his visits to American and Canadian lawyers can readily anticipate the reception he will meet with. For 'Tommy Shaw' (some of us still call him thus, as we did 20 years ago) is a forthright, sturdy man of the sort America and Canada relish.

"He is a man of the people who has 'made good.' And he has 'made good,' not by assiduous bottle washing for a political party, but by sheer force of character employed with conspicuous credit in high places in the State.

"He began his career at the Bar with the heaviest double handicap a barrister can labor under. He was a man of lowly origin and (horrible detail) he was a radical. No one outside the Bar who has not passed through the mill can estimate the pluck and 'you-will-be-damned-ness' necessary to overcome the open and secret opposition due to such deplorable antecedents.

"The Bar is the last rampart of snobbery to be overturned in days to come. And a genuine radical, not a mere party time-server, is the barrister who has the hardest fight of all in the legal profession.

"Tommy Shaw," for many years in parliament and in the country, upheld with splendid courage unpopular causes and high ideals. He was a 'pro-Boer' in the days when other discreet lawyers contrived to hide their present lights under a bushel. He was a man after 'C.R.'s' (Campbell-Bannerman) own heart, and 'C.R.' to his honor, refused to allow Shaw to be elbowed out of preference justly earned so that more fashionable hangers-on could step in.

"To my certain knowledge, he had

the greatest difficulty in obtaining the law lordship he now fills so worthily, but character and a wide reputation as a sincere lawyer brought his due reward.

"Shaw's great test came in the war. The historic case in the House of Lords (Rex vs. Halliday re Zedig) raised issues which go to the roots of English liberty. Shaw made the highest effort of his life. He produced a considered judgment on English civil rights which will be recalled with pride when much else of those years has passed into oblivion.

"In America and Canada, as he will hear, that piece of work has secured for him a record no lawyer of our time can emulate.

"In our last talk he told me of the high themes he proposed to deal with. His ripe wisdom will be employed in assessing Canadian claims as against the jurisdiction of the Privy Council. Before the American Bar he will speak of 'The Range of Law,' and at Vancouver, before members of both Bars, he will expound his favorite topic, 'Law as a Link of Empire.'

"He goes across the wide space at an advanced age. His mission of reconciliation and pacification should aid in meeting the world's deepest need."

## THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood.

An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing craft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the widest choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntville on the Grand Trunk, 148 miles north of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

## SAYS BUSINESS OUTLOOK OF BEST

C.P.R. Monthly Has Optimistic Note in Discussing Future Conditions.

The Canadian Pacific Railway each month publishes a pamphlet entitled "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada" and the issue for August takes an optimistic tone in discussing the business outlook.

In part it says:—  
 At this season of the year, as each year comes around, the eyes of Canadian business men are focused on the crop situation. On it depend the loosening of credit, the prosperity of the farmer, the employment of labor, and, in fact, the Dominion's future yearly industrial and commercial activity.

The signs at this writing are for a good crop. The Prairie Provinces have been blessed with heavy, general rains, an almost excessive moisture in the east has assured a bounteous hay crop, while the fruit crops in the Okanagan, Niagara and Annapolis Valleys are reported most promising. Livestock, with ample pasturage, has improved.

That very old and conservative organization, The Hudson's Bay Company, is confident of the business outlook, for at the annual meeting, Sir Robert Kindsley, the Governor, said: "Canada's real prosperity has always depended and must depend upon her crop and the well-being of her agricultural communities. Disturbances of economic conditions due to the war are being adjusted. Recovery is necessarily slow, but there are no grounds to suppose that the recent check to the prosperity of Canada is anything but temporary." He is of the opinion that a good crop which is in sight will impart a marked stimulus to trading.

The Canadian pulp and paper industry is not affected by the "emergency" or any other tariff. Owing to the strong demand for its products from the United States, it is resuming much of its old-time activity. During May, for example, 50 per cent of our exports to the Republic were in the form of wood, pulp and paper. It is understood that American publishing interests, not having received from certain European countries the satisfactory supplies of paper they had expected, have turned again to Canada. Thus it is found that of 78,031 tons of paper imported into the United States in the early spring, 73,119 tons were from Canada; the figures for unbleached sulphate and ground pulp show much the same proportion. Exports of newsprint to all countries for the twelve months ending 1,346,000 more cwts. than during the May of 1920, 16,050,000 cwts., or preceding period.

As foreign capitalists are heavily interested in Canadian mining ventures, it will be of interest to know that the Dominion's total gold production to the middle of the present year is \$488,000,000; silver, \$265,292,000; copper, \$270,529,000; nickel, \$173,473,000; lead, \$54,000,000; and zinc, \$20,000,000. A total production in these metals of \$1,270,000,000 for a young country the southern fringe of which only the mineral resources have been touched, gives a fair indication of what lies before it.

It is these know resources, added to our vast forest areas, agricultural and more extensive water-power resources, that undoubtedly make of Canada one of the most promising fields of industry. But though extremely valuable, they might prove of little worth to the present generation of Canadians were it not that they lie next to the wealthiest, and the most which has the money to develop them prosperous country, the United States, and which year by year, is taking an increased interest in Canadian investment and development.

Great Britain is also showing signs of a greater interest in Canada. Within the past month, representatives of the Federation of British Industries and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have visited us, and are looking into conditions with a view to increasing possibilities of trade and investment in many lines of industry.

Canada's total population, in spite of reduced figures of immigration, according to the final report of the Bureau of Statistics, is 8,788,463, an increase of 1,381,840 over those returned at the last decade. The balance between rural and urban is slight, rural leading by something over 600,000.

## A SPLASH OF FLAME.

A splash of flame on the maple tree,  
 On the oak a glint of gold,  
 The sound of a cricket upon the hearth—  
 The summer's days are told.

A splash of flame and a glint of gold,  
 An ever-increasing glory,  
 Join with swift shadows of night to tell  
 Once more the age-old story.

Summer is going and soon will be  
 To our saddened hearts but a name,  
 Autumn is coming to welcome us with  
 A wonderful splash of flame.  
 IDA M. THOMAS  
 In the New York Times.

## DEVONSHIRE PARK, QUEBEC



Showing Lake Coulonge with the Laurentian Mountains.

## MONEY COST OF THE GREAT WAR ESTIMATED IN CONCISE FORM

Lloyd George in an address to the London conference of premiers based his statements of war costs to the nations upon a compiliatory made by the Bankers' Trust company of New York. This company has since made public in the New York press the texts of the article to which Lloyd George referred. It is as follows:—

"It is doubtful whether the true cost of the war to all of the belligerents will ever be definitely known. Statistics such as would be required by a public accountant in order to certify to the correctness of a statement are not now available. Probably they will never be obtainable.

"Some of the nations which entered the war no longer exist. The status of others have been greatly changed. Russia is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, and very likely they have destroyed her books of account. In any event, her accounting system is thoroughly dislocated. The former Central powers, Germany excepted, have not published statements for the war period.

"In the case of France we have only the budget appropriations as a guide, as the actual expenditure for the war years have not been yet published.

"We have made a careful study of all available data, actual figures where published, appropriations, increase in public debts, and official and semi-official statements made from time to time in the parliaments, in the public press, and otherwise.

"As a result of this study we are led to believe that the gross direct money cost of the war approximated, perhaps exceeded, 223 billion dollars, apportioned about 140 billion to the Entente allies and the United States and about 83 billions to the former Central powers. In these totals inter-Ally loans are eliminated.

"These figures are obtained by converting the estimated expenses for each country from their national currencies into dollars at the par of exchange. However, in view of the

depreciation of the purchasing power of all currencies, it is necessary in order to obtain an accurate statement of the cost of the war to reduce the statistics to some common basis. Especially is this necessary if we are to institute comparisons between the statements of the different nations.

"The prices of the year 1913 are taken as normal; at any rate, as prices not affected by war conditions. These prices are taken as a base (100 per cent.) and the prices for subsequent years are estimated in percentages of the base price. We have used these price index numbers to reduce the war expenditures of each year to the 1913 base. This estimate was made separately for each nation engaged in the war and then the figures were combined, as thus arrived at, what may be called the pre war gold basis, cost, for the Entente allies and the United States, and \$30,162,000,000 for the former Central powers.

"On the side of the Allies the United Kingdom led with an expenditure of over \$20,000,000,000; then came the United States with an outlay of \$15,000,000,000, and then France with \$12,500,000,000. However, in addition to her direct war expenditure, France, due to the fact that the heaviest fighting of the war was on her territory, suffered property losses officially estimated in 1920 at \$40,000,000,000, which we may take to be about \$5,000,000,000 gold prices in 1920 being about six times 1913 prices.

"Thus the gold cost of the war to

France, plus the property damages, say \$17,500,000,000 all told, was equivalent to 20 1/2 per cent. of her pre-war national wealth. England's war expense on a gold basis were about 28 1/2 per cent; Italy's 15 1/2 per cent, and Russia's about 13 per cent, respectively of their estimated pre-war wealth."

### Money Cost of the Great War 1914-1919.

Entente Allies—	At par of currencies
France .....	\$37,588,000,000
Italy .....	14,794,000,000
Russia .....	20,500,000,000
United Kingdom .....	48,944,000,000
Other active participants .....	8,500,000,000
United States .....	33,456,000,000
Total .....	\$163,782,000,000
Deduct inter-Ally loans .....	23,658,000,000
Net total .....	\$140,124,000,000
Central Powers—	
Germany .....	\$49,362,000,000
All other .....	33,985,000,000
Total .....	\$83,347,000,000
Grand total .....	\$223,471,000,000

### The Curse of the Mackintosh.

A curse is said to be upon Moy Hall, the Invernesshire seat of The Mackintosh, which the Queen is to visit in September.

A daughter of the Grants who saw her menfolk slain by a Mackintosh pleaded with high heaven that no chief of the House of Moy should be outlived by his son.

The curse has not worked always, but certainly the succession has been markedly broken. The only son of The Mackintosh of to-day died in Washington nearly four years ago, leaving an only daughter by his marriage to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

## ALL PROVINCES TO BE REPRESENTED

Personnel of Canadian National Railway Board Likely To Be Decided Next Week.

The creation of a board of directors for the operation of the Canadian National Railway system will be before the government again next week. While the personnel of the board is yet to be determined, the general constitution of it is understood to be decided. The special act of parliament dealing with the matter authorizes a board of fifteen members and all that number are likely to be appointed. According to present intimations each of the nine provinces will be represented. Ontario and Quebec would each have two members and each of the other provinces one. The four remaining positions on the board would be operating or traffic men, one of them president.

The delay, it is explained, is due to the difficulty experienced in securing a head for the board and no selection has yet been made, though several are under consideration. One or two to whom the position has been offered have declined.

System Looking Up. In the meantime, conditions on the National system are looking up. With prospects that the difference between operating expenditure and revenue, apart from fixed charges, may pretty nearly be equalized this year, the

heavy wheat crop and the revenue resultant from handling it, will be a very helpful factor.

The Grand Trunk division is showing a rather remarkable betterment with a steady upward trend in the operating ratio. One reason assigned for this is the increased traffic on the American lines from Chicago east, through Canada, owing to conditions on the competing American lines consequent upon the shippers' strike. Another is the co-ordinating of traffic with other lines of the system and the savings effected in that way.

## LLOYD GEORGE'S FIRST HIT

The new edition of Lord Riddell's book, "Some Things That Matter," contains the story of Mr. Lloyd George's first oratorical success in the House of Commons. A celebrated rating expert, being unable to make his point, handed his notes to Mr. Lloyd George, saying:

"Being a lawyer you know something about the subject, and appear to have the art of stating a case. Read and make use of these notes, if you like." Mr. Lloyd George acted upon the suggestion, and made his first Parliamentary hit as a debater.

Size isn't everything. The larger the collar, the sooner it wails.

None but a Bolshevik would hope to retain both the confidence and the property of aliens.

It must be fine to be a detective and have nothing to do but get baffled once in a while.

## Popularity Ever Increasing

The Pure Deliciousness of "SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is recognized, as the tremendous increase in the demand for it shows.

Try it to-day—You will like it

The most interesting book in the world for the man or woman who loses an arm!



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## To Holders of Five Year 5 1/2 per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

## CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1st interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unattached coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,  
 Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.



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MANY men suffer from irritation of the skin as a result of shaving. With some it assumes a form of eczema and becomes most annoying and unsightly.

By applying a little of Dr. Chase's Ointment after shaving the irritation is overcome and such ailments as Barber's Itch and Eczema are cured.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

# PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



Isadora Duncan, the dancer, and her young poet husband M. Yesselin visiting in Venice.



Duchess of Atholl presenting gold watches and chains to police who took part in the pursuit and capture of Sir Henry Wilson's murderers. The gifts were subscribed for by residents of Eaton Place, where the murder was committed.



Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge on a vacation at Swampscott, seacoast of Massachusetts. Coolidge is practicing rope tying, and Mrs. Coolidge is knitting a sweater.



This Russian family, reaching New York on the "Eoliance," say they paid 1,000,000 rubles for passports to America.



Illinois troops at camp near Joliet, Ill., where there have been serious riots in the railway strike.



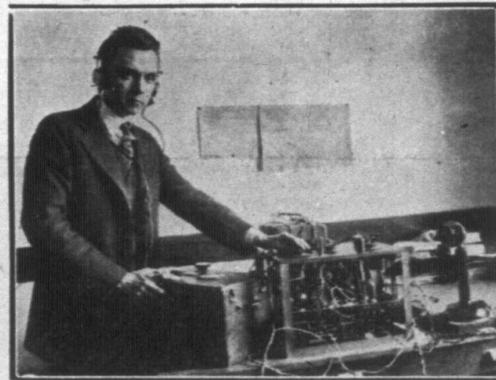
Parisian parasol of light blue taffeta, accordion pleated, with scalloped edges.



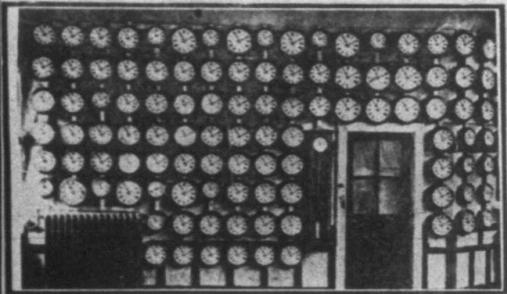
There has been an international exposition at Riga, Latvia, formerly a Russian port on the Baltic. This is the French pavilion at the exposition.



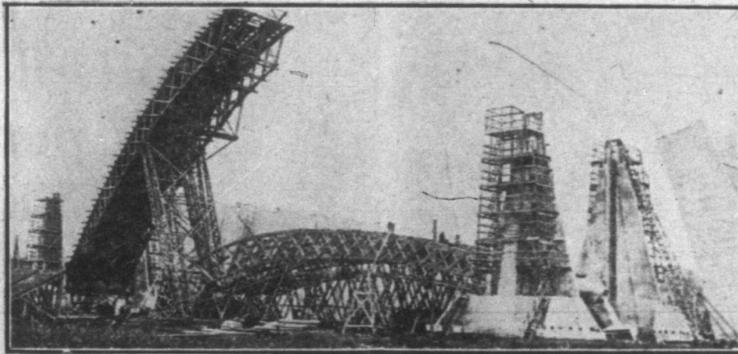
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., newspaper reporter, interviews Mayor Hylan, of New York.



E. D. Duncan of Washington, inventor of the "superphone" radio, said to provide secrecy in transmission.



The King opened the new London county hall the other day. One of the things he saw was this array of clocks which are to be distributed throughout the building.



Six hangars capable of holding 1,000 flying machines are being erected by the French government at Orly, near Paris.



Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, noted English explorer (right), presented by U.S. Ambassador Harvey with a medal from the American Geographical Society.



Funeral procession of the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed En Nacer.



THESE ARE "PHOTOGRAPH" BRIDES FROM EUROPE. A group of brides-to-be, chosen from photographs, who arrived recently in New York on S. S. Constantinople from Armenia, Greece and other countries in Asia Minor. Most of these girls were met by their prospective husbands at the boat. The few exceptions were cared for by the Travelers' Aid Society until the bridegrooms should reach New York.



Wife and daughter of Georges Carpentier are spending the summer at Dieppe.

DOG'S DASH TO SURGERY

Bjorkpool, Eng., possesses an Air-dale terrier, which does not share his feeling of shrinking entertained for a surgery by the ordinary human being.

SUNDAY CINEMAS FOR ENGLAND

Southend justices have acceded to the application of the proprietors of two cinemas for music licenses for cinematograph performances on Sunday.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS SESSION

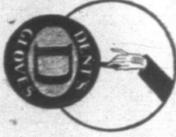
(Continued from Page 1.) of salaries and wages commensurate with services rendered, with a minimum wage based upon the actual cost of living.

THE TAKAKKAW FALLS, YOHO PARK



The Takakkaw Falls, one of the scenic wonders of Yoho National Park in British Columbia, plunges 1,150 feet down the face of the cliff to the floor of Yoho Valley.

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BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

An American Bride.

The quiet wedding which has just taken place between Captain Bennett, V.C. and Miss Violet Forster recalls one of the tragedies of the war which, also, has its romantic side.

British Civil Service Posts.

The first report of the Committee on Civil Service promotion, appointed in conjunction with the National Whitley Council, has been adopted by the Ministry of Health.

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO.

Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct.

Great British Coal Boom.

Largely as a result of the American coal dispute the British mining industry is experiencing a welcome boom. Collieries in the north which have been idle since the national stoppage of a year ago are now so busy that they have actually been obliged to refuse orders for prompt delivery.

Christian Scientist vs. Medicine.

A London doctor has been asked to oppose Lady Astor in the Sutton Division of Plymouth at the next general election and he is seriously considering the matter.

Holiday for Little War Sufferers.

Two hundred little French boys and girls from the devastated areas are on a month's visit to England. They come from villages all along the Nord, the Somme, and the Aisne, and in the early part of the war they were removed by the Germans from their ruined homes and placed in schools behind the lines.

To Help Poor Authors.

Miss Gertrude Page, the English novelist and author of many books, including "The Edge of Beyond" and "Paddy the Next Best Thing," left £31,104 in private life to Mrs. Dobbins, of O'Meath, Mazoo, Southern Rhodesia.

New Elixir of Life.

What is believed to be an epoch-making discovery has been made by Mr. Spallinger, a Swiss scientist. He has now invented a serum which, it is believed, will in time prolong the human span of life to a term of 150 years.

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The Kawartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands."

Birthplace of Queens For Sale.

York House, the historic Twickenham mansion, which in bygone days was the riverside residence of Kings and Queens, is for sale. James II, when Duke of York, lived at York House, and it was here that his two daughters, afterwards Queens, Mary and Queen Anne, were born.

Balfour's War Debts Note.

The American Note was written by Lord Balfour with his own hand, and is one of the best of the many fine pieces of work that he has turned out. He rather altered his usual style of letter being written in short terse sentences. Before the form was officially settled, the draft was much debated in the Cabinet and represents their collective wisdom.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "High lands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, and above sea level—gives splendid views of rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home.

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